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Art and Science borne by Commerce over the World; while Crime, Error, and Violence  
flee before them.

An Allegory, by W. HARVEY.

A NEW UNIVERSAL  
ETYMOLOGICAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND PRONOUNCING  
DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

EMBRACING ALL THE TERMS USED IN  
SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ART.

By JOHN CRAIG, Esq., F.G.S.,  
LECTURER ON GEOLOGY IN ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW.

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VOL. I.

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LONDON:  
ROUTLEDGE, WARNES, AND ROUTLEDGE,  
FARRINGDON STREET.  
AND 56, WALKER STREET, NEW YORK.  
1859.





TO  
CHARLES KNIGHT,  
AND  
WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS,  
ESQUIRES.

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GENTLEMEN,

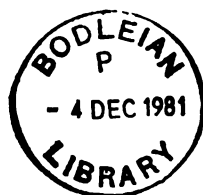
I FEEL it a high honour to be permitted to dedicate this Work to you, who, by your distinguished talents as Authors, and your unparalleled exertions as Publishers, stand pre-eminent in promoting the intellectual and moral improvement of all classes of society, particularly of the Working Class, on whose mental culture so much of our national prosperity depends. In the arduous undertaking which I have now completed, however imperfectly the task may be performed, I have had the same object in view as that to which your labours in the field of Literature and Science have been so long, so nobly, and so successfully directed. It is, therefore, with no small gratification that I am thus enabled to subscribe myself,

GENTLEMEN,

Your very obliged and humble Servant,

JOHN CRAIG.

4th April, 1849.



LONDON :

PRINTED BY WOOLLEY AND CO., ST. BENE'T PLACE, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

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the present century, a Dictionary, giving the pronunciation and etymology of words, with concise definitions, was imperatively required. In the attempt to supply this long acknowledged desideratum in our lexicographical literature, it is to me a source of no small gratification that my labours have received the high commendations of a most respectable portion of the British press, the patronage of her Majesty, and that of a most extensive and respectable circle of subscribers.

It appears not a little surprising, that no Dictionary of the English Language, at once etymological, technical, and pronouncing, had appeared previous to the publication of this work, with the exception of that of Dr. Webster; and much though that distinguished lexicographer has achieved in respect to the terms connected with the natural sciences, he has left much undone, and what he has performed is often far from being satisfactory; besides, his mode of indicating the pronunciation of words wants that simplicity which is essential to usefulness, and the pronunciation itself is frequently at variance with that current in the politer circles of British society. As a slight specimen of the want of simplicity in his method, the following words may suffice:—Salaried, precocious, propitiatory; pronounced thus—sal'a-ri-ed, pre-co'cious, pro-pi'tia-to-re;—words which, according to the plan I have adopted, are thus expressed—sal'a-rid, pre-ko'shus, pro-pish'a-tur-e. Nor are the faults of the American Dictionary limited to the mode of noting the pronunciation of words, or to its many innovations in spelling them. The Author contends, for instance, that the long sound of *u*, as heard in *duke*, *muse*, *union*, is not different from that of *u* in *rule*, *brute*, *truth*; in which case, we must either pronounce the former *dook*, *mooze*, *oonyun*, or the latter, *ryool*, *bryoot*, *tryooth*. But, faulty though Dr. Webster's Dictionary in this respect may be, that work is much superior to any of the kind in point of etymology; and if, in as far as the derivation of ordinary terms is concerned, my Dictionary is considered as worthy of approbation, much of the merit is due to the elaborate researches of that distinguished philologist.



added to our scientific vocabularies, in consequence of new discoveries or improved systems of classification; the work will, therefore, be carefully revised, and new authorities consulted, and such terms, as soon as time will permit, be given in the form of an Appendix.

The following passage from Dr. Johnson's Preface to his Dictionary is so descriptive of what I have experienced during the progress of my labours, and so eloquent in its diction, that I hope no courteous reader can object to its insertion in this place :—

“Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted, and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

“Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit of extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even where the enterprise is above the strength that undertakes it. To rest below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself, because he has done much, but because he conceives but little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature—with the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack—the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour—and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus inquired into the origin of words, I resolved to show, likewise, my attention to things—to pierce deep into every science—to inquire into the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name—to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical—and to exhibit every production of art and nature in an accurate description—that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries, whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet, doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it was too late to look for instruments when the work called for execution; and whatever abilities I had brought to the task, with these I must finally perform it. To deliberate where I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find, by my first experiment, that what I had not of my own was easily obtained. I saw that one inquiry only gave occasion to another; that both referred to books; that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that to pursue perfection was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still at the same distance from them.”

Dr. Johnson's work must ever be regarded as an astonishing effort of learning, industry, and talent; but from the great accession of words to our language during

## ESSAY ON LANGUAGE

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FEW who have not considered the philosophical construction of language are aware of the various and complex nature of the machinery necessary to elucidate our thoughts and convey our ideas to each other. By the educated, the constitution of words and sentences is considered as a preliminary matter, requisite only for the training of the ignorant, and almost altogether unworthy of the far-searching and erudite scholar. By the uneducated, the study of words is also looked upon simply as the earthwork on which a line is to be laid for the transmission of intelligence, sometimes perhaps with lightning luminence it is true, but generally in the slow ordinary mode of colloquial intercourse, or of scholastic or academic instruction. If a thought pass across the mind, on the convenience or indispensability of this earthwork, it is too often obliterated by the pushing onslaught of the next succeeding set of impressions, and the mean position of words as the base of knowledge supplies a ready reason for omitting the consideration of them altogether. And yet, in their isolated and unconnected position, what a host of thoughts will not words conjure up—what boundless pictures of nature—what unlimited fields of conception—what vast imaginings of the past, the present, and the future, in all the mighty imagery of their experience and consequences, will not words force upon the mind; and then, when once connected, what endless trains of thought and argument do they not carry on—what principles will they not elucidate—what prudential considerations will they not evolve—what energy will they not express and induce; and, finally, what results will they not achieve in the great world of mental elaboration, and in that of practical exertion, for the benefit of mankind! Who does not feel that by the felicitous selection of words a master-mind is exhibited? who does not know that, by this forcible application of his ideas to the hearts of an audience, the efforts of an orator become powerful to enlighten the understandings and to constrain the wills of his fellow-men?



Words, therefore, as the foundation of language, are the instruments of all mental and moral power, and, apart from their position in an organized treatise, are fraught both with interest and instruction of the highest order, possess a power, eminent as it is peculiar and important, in the operations of the world; and the dry details, as they were deemed by many, of such men as Porson, South, Ganganelli, Rambouillet, Hook, Johnson, Webster, Heyne, and a host of others, have been powerful beyond expression in settling the notions of mankind, and facilitating that communication of ideas which, in this day of earnest pressure and railroad speed, is necessary to enable any man engaged in a high position, and in the discharge of great duties—be they literary, political, commercial, or social—to obtain the intelligent assistance and co-operation through which alone weighty and lofty responsibilities can be discharged. He is always considered the best man of business who can clearly convey the most meaning in the fewest words. Words disjoined, then, have their power, and happily our own language affords one of the most evident instances that could be adduced of it; for no one can turn over the pages of our most classical works without being struck with the power of their words, without any reference to the arguments or propositions in which they are contained, and which they are used to enforce. Were it further necessary to show this property, we need only put forward the words impressed on any well-executed map, or, perhaps more significantly, the list of terms contained in the subsequent pages of this Dictionary, to establish the principle here propounded.

Yet, whilst thus fully asserting that each word has its particular power, and that no word, except the particles, can be heard or seen without conjuring up the thing or the idea which it represents, we do not forget that it is only by the relation in which we find them placed—it is only by the intermixture of the particles among words which represent ideas or things, so as to show the action or influence of one of them upon the other—that we can get the representation of any course of mental operation, however brief: that representation, whether accomplished by written or spoken words, constitutes what we call *language*. Words, separately, do bring up ideas and things for the observation of the mental faculty—and sweet, and powerful, and terrible, and wonderful, are the associations which oftentimes a single word will raise—but still that word is not what we term *language*, until it shall have been put in juxtaposition with others; and it is according to the power or the elegance of the principal words selected to express the things spoken of, and the perspicuity with which the particles are arranged, to show the connection in which they stand towards each other, that we estimate the beauty, the power, and the value of the language used by any writer to develop his reasonings, exhibit his demonstrations, or depict his facts. If we examine those compositions which the

world has agreed to value as above all price, and which seem likely to last as long as the language in which they are written may be known, we shall find that they are not less distinguished for the rigid severity of application through which the terms employed have been chosen, and for the consummate skill with which the particles have been arranged to effect a full and powerful impression on the reader, than for the nobility, the loftiness, the vigour or beauty of the ideas—property solely of the genius that conceived them—which the language read was intended to convey.

To conceive clearly, is undoubtedly the first thing necessary to the proper use of words, and therefore to the proper construction of language, for without clearness of conception, there can be no perspicuity or force of expression. But even with this faculty in strong and healthy exercise, every one largely engaged in the business of the world, or frequently occupied in literary pursuits, and especially those intimate with several languages, will constantly entertain ideas which he will find it difficult if not impossible to express in his own particular dialect, and he will have to apply to some other tongue to get the precise word necessary to express that meaning perfectly which he wishes to convey. Such a word becomes embodied in his sentence. His plan is followed by one, by a hundred, by a thousand others. These words are diffused through the length and breadth of the land. The applicability of the term is admitted and appreciated by the learned, the well-informed, and lastly, by the great body of the people; it is slightly assimilated to the etymology of the language into which it is adopted, and, in the course of a generation or so, becomes as completely nationalized as any other term which that language ever contained. The process is repeated with a rapidity in proportion to the intellectual activity of the people by whom it is used, and it is remarkable how greatly the constitution of national mind often affects the mode in which the principle is evolved. In some languages you may observe the influence of combined national and political prejudice; in others, the influence of a combined national and intellectual prejudice; and in others, again, only the restriction of national prejudice alone, and the hinderance of an inartificial mode of adapting the terms of other countries to the characteristics of the language in which, and the genius of the people by whom, they are to be employed.

As an example of the effect of the first of these positions it may be cited, that the French language, though during the last century it has received many additions, has been modified less in its peculiar characteristic than has the tongue of any neighbouring nation. During nearly the whole of that period, France has been placed in an antagonistic position to the rest of Europe, and her institutions have perhaps been



less modified, with reference to their intrinsic peculiarities, than those of any other country. Republican, imperial, monarchical, or republican again, her men and her institutions have been intrinsically the same. There is nothing so abhorrent to the pride or the vanity of Frenchmen as the interference of neighbouring countries with their political or municipal establishments; and they have consequently adopted no systems of social usage which have not been forced upon them, and have incorporated few, if any, words in their language which are not traceable to the classical model of elegance which they have set up for themselves. Even the very terms which have been employed to designate the most modern inventions are founded upon this base. The number of German travellers in France is comparatively great, but an idiom on a German derivation of late acquirement is rare even in the provinces which border on the Rhine; and such as have been adopted have been so mystified as to render a discovery of their origin, a few years hence, a matter of extreme difficulty. The travellers from England there during the last thirty years have been numerous in the extreme, while the Anglican dwellers in the country have been numbered by hundreds of thousands, so that the whole land has been permeated by individuals of position, and occupying stations which were calculated to diffuse the appropriate epithets of the Anglo-Saxon language; and yet few traces, if any whatever, of the residence and occupancy of these parties can be discovered in the social usage or the vernacular or literary expressions of the people. The increase, in what are termed the polite circles, has been all from the classical type.

The vast body of the German people occupy so extensive an area, and are bound together by such a community of custom, and have inherited traditions unbroken through such a series of ages, that we might well expect such a consolidation of national character as would render it impervious, to any very great extent, to the irruption either of manner or expression from outward sources. Debarred, so materially by their inland position, from an intercourse with the other parts of the world, the inhabitants of Central Europe have exhibited for centuries a phase of manner so unchangeable, as to render them almost worthy of the praise ascribed to the wandering denizen of the desert, who witnesses in his tent and the encampment around him almost the same customs, and the same appearances, as those which were evident among the followers of Ishmael and Esau. But if, since the emergence of the Free Cities from their state of feudal dependence on the half-barbarous barons who ruled with a rod of iron the vast districts which stretch from the Dneiper to the Rhine, and from the Baltic to the Alps, the inhabitants of Germany have retained the picturesque externals which mark their dwellings, their cathedrals, and their castles, as well as their idiom and their habits, they have made a

wonderful advance in their intellectual status; and, during the last half century at least, there has been no language in the world except our own which has received so rich an addition to its nomenclature. But the additions have been almost singularly characteristic; and in the extension of their expressions might be read so purely a German operation as to give the means, without reference to any other source whatever, of writing the social as well as the intellectual history of Fatherland throughout its numerous tribes. The peculiar predilection for abstract speculation which was nurtured, as in the case of ancient Greece, by the wild mountain scenery and the extensive tracts of waste forest land, led naturally, as it always will do where the perceptive faculties are active, to the peopling of all the shades, the dells, and far secluded retreats, with beings of an imaginary order: and thence, by a natural transition, soon as the mind becomes disabused of its ignorance, to a right disbelief of the existence of such beings; yet, at the same time, also, to an active exercise of those portions of the mental organization by which they had been engendered. Thence the taste for metaphysical speculation which has filled Germany with abstractions, and almost doubled her language through the addition of compounded words and the invention of terms, the business of which is to express the twofold nature of those ideas which have reference both to body and mind, but chiefly to the latter. Yet, in all these additions, and in all the modifications of the original terms upon which these changes have been effected, there has almost invariably been a recognition of the original root, a constant adoption of the Teutonic dialect; or if there has been any deviation at all, it has only been by the infusion of Slavonic accent or verbal transformation, with a view to give greater force to the expression, and greater simplicity to the meaning of a word. Otherwise, the new German word is as German as the old one which it duplicates, and the additions to the national language, with a few insignificant exceptions, are derived from the national resources.

Of the additions which have been incorporated into the English language it may here be unnecessary to speak, as in the latter part of this introduction it will be requisite to investigate fully the necessity by which they were prompted, and the principle which has been employed in adapting them to our general usage. It may only suffice here to observe, that, from the possession of freer political institutions, and a more frequent intercourse with other parts of the world, as the national prejudice has been less and the opportunities greater, so the language has been enriched from a greater variety of sources; but still a similar radical basis has been observed in the adoption of the terms, and the distinctive features of the language preserved, showing that there is some peculiar principle involved in every language, which it may be well worth while to trace, in order to render the pages of this Dictionary



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Whatever may have been the original language of mankind, it is but reasonable to suppose that it was based on something generally analogous and adapted to the constitution of human nature. Now the only supposition that squares with such analogy is, that the names of all the several substances in the world should be formed upon the way in which they strike or affect the bodily senses. Helvetius, the assumed name of one of those acute writers, who combined, before what we are now accustomed to term the first French Revolution, to direct the minds of a large portion of the best informed and most refined people among the several nations of Europe, assumed the theory that all men are born with an equal share of intellectual endowments, and that their difference of development is owing entirely to the variety of positions in which they are providentially placed, and to the course of education which they consequently undergo. In this he certainly laid open a great principle, although he failed in establishing that for which he contended, for he committed the oversight of taking into account the various corporeal energies with which human beings come into the world; and as the mind as well as the body is a constituted portion of human nature, it is natural to believe that the innate strength to appreciate, to reason, and to judge, must also be various in different individuals.

Locke, by a course of argument which has been rarely assailed, and which has never been overturned, has proved that there can be nothing like *innate* ideas; for though he allows that the somnolent infant may possess the instincts necessary for it to act in accordance with its natural protectors for the preservation of life, it displays no knowledge which is not derived from the impression made upon the mind through the inlet of the outward senses. If man, therefore, in the infantile state of the world, possessed any acquirement, it must, unless divinely bestowed, have been attained from his observation of the objects around him. That which was dazzling to the eyes he would naturally term bright: that which was dark, obscure, and difficult to perceive, he would find slow in its effect upon the optic nerves, and he would term it dismal or dull: that which was impenetrable and resisted the touch, he would find difficult to penetrate, and he would therefore term it hard: that which was on the contrary yielding to his touch, he would term soft. The blue sky above his head, and the green clothing of the earth beneath his feet, would give the nucleus of all the colourings of the objects of nature: the harmonious warblings of the birds, as they sung their matin songs of praise to the Great Creator of all things who brought them into existence, would awaken his sense of melody, and lay that foundation for the knowledge of sweet sounds, which

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Israelites—and Hebrew, moreover, possesses all the qualifications necessary to constitute it in an eminent degree as the primal language. It is full, forcible, and comprehensive, yet simple in its structure—contains all the words especially necessary to convey spiritual and immaterial ideas—while every object of the visible creation has a term to express it, peculiarly significant of the object to which it is applied; and it may safely be said that, even at the present day, with all the artificial appliances of elaborate construction, there is no language on the face of the earth superior to it, if there be any equal in the nicety, delicacy, yet force and fervour, with which Hebrew words can express those ideas which, from their tenuous nature, it is most difficult to impart with clearness and effect to the conception of a hearer. To adduce no other example, we may cite the word which has been so admirably translated in our authorized version of the Scriptures, in the interview with which Elijah was honoured by Jehovah, as the “*still small voice*” in which the Deity made himself evident to the senses of the Prophet.

Further, it would be natural to expect that, although the language of the vast community, engaged in the building of the great tower which was to reach unto heaven, was confounded, so that there could be no readiness of communication among them, yet, in accordance with those behests by which mercy has been impressed on all the judgments of Providence, there was some basis on which the several dialects would be grounded; and so we may perceive how the roots which form the substructure of the Hebrew language are perceptible throughout all the Oriental tongues. The rules of natural analogy would continue to be held in all: the art of man, so far as it could compass, would still make the sounds which were intended to express the several objects of observation or feeling as they affect the senses, as far as they could be still used. Though imperfect in themselves, in proportion to the intellectual acuteness of the several tribes by whom they were employed, those sounds would still bear a strong resemblance to the exemplar set in the prototype from which they were formed; and hence we see a reason for that stamp of organization which is discovered in all the Asiatic and Arabian languages.

By the southern shores of the Mediterranean, on its western boundary, even at the present day—on the districts which stretch up to the Caspian Sea—and in the people which have overflowed and spread over from the north-eastern boundary of the Lebanon range of mountains—the same features are plainly discernible; and it is not until the inquirer extends his investigations into the remoter districts of Central Asia, that he finds anything like a new principle to pervade the language of the people. Throughout Greece, Thrace, Illyria, and Dacia, the evidences of a common origin of the words of the people become more and more strong as the vernacular is approached. There, as in our own country, the common people are, as



this first language was has long been matter of dispute, and many a laboured work of the philologists has been written to show the claims of the several tribes of the earth to the possession of this treasure. Of one thing, however, there can be no doubt, that to the east we must look for a true solution of the difficulty. In the east mankind were first planted; from the east they wandered to people the earth; in the east mankind first attained to all the relations of social life; and from the east the arts and sciences have all unquestionably emanated. If we refer to that best of all authenticated documents, the Sacred Records, we find that previous to the Flood there was but one language on the face of the whole earth. Clustered about the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Jordan, and the Red Sea, the family of man grew and prospered. The life there was no simple state of patriarchal existence, in which pastoral pursuits were alone followed. There the arts were cultivated beyond general supposition, and the basis of all those which now minister to the comfort of mankind was so fully carried out, that none necessary to the well-being of our state were, in their primary condition at least, wanting. To the east, therefore, we must look for the first development of language.

After the Flood, we read that "the whole earth was of one language and of one speech," and that, as the family and dependents of Noah began to multiply, they gradually spread from the acclivities of Ararat until they covered the plains of Shinar; and at length, holden with pride, through the plenty which for a series of years they had enjoyed, they consummated their presumption by attempting to scale heaven itself. Then came the signal judgment of the Great Being, whose power they had contemned and whose munificence they had insolently disregarded; and the miracle was wrought which, as long as the world shall last, will stand as a continual evidence of the power and the presence of the Almighty. Their language was confounded so that they could not understand one another. They all spake with diverse tongues. They were mingled in one great throng, amazed and confounded; but as the mighty confusion began to subside—as, after much searching, harass, and perplexity, those drew towards each other, who found that they could apprehend each other's meaning—tribes and communities would collect, until all those who used the same terms for the same things were assembled together, and departed to some place where they might live together, without the interruption of those who spoke a language different from their own.

The immediate descendants of Shem continued to dwell in the land of Shinar, and therefore it is reasonable to conclude that they retained the language which was originally spoken in that district; and the more so, as Abraham, the founder of the Jewish nation, was the direct descendant from Adam—Abraham, like Adam, conversed with Divinity—the words of inspiration were written in the language of the

are distinguished. But it would require the existence of written records to render these always permanent, and to prevent that lapsing into a common mode of expression, which, from a community of intercourse, would otherwise ensue. These written records have, however, consolidated the change which a providential dispensation had so remarkably begun.

As in the case of uttered language, so with respect to that which was written, much diversity of opinion has existed respecting its origin. The general impression is, that this kind of communication arose out of the expression of things by symbols or tokens which most represented the objects for which they were intended to stand; and many very plausible reasons have been alleged for the correctness of their hypothesis by the advocates of this theory. It was a natural mode of beginning. It was calculated most readily to strike the imaginations and recollections of those for whose instruction or information it was intended. It was most easy for the uninitiated. There was a comparative plainness and intelligibility about it. The symbols through which it acted were patent to the senses of all. But there was one grand difficulty about it; for, though it might represent natural objects, it could not convey anything of intellectual ideas. Concerning the former there could be no doubt, for all would understand that the figure of a bird was intended to represent a bird; but very few, even if any two, would agree what the intellectual idea was which a bird was intended to denote. The written language of symbols, therefore, although plain enough to those who understood it, would, in each individual case, require an interpreter to those who were unacquainted with the mental or metaphysical qualities of objects drawn upon the tablets; and the conclusion at which we are therefore compelled to arrive is, that this symbolical language was a mystery concocted for the benefit of a privileged class, in which none could participate without in some way belonging to the order from which it emanated; especially as the plan is not at all in accordance with the principle which we find to hold uniformly in the natural world. The behests of Providence here have always been made for the advantage of a common community. The light springs and the sun shines daily for the benefit of all mankind. "The rain falls alike on the just and on the unjust;" and it is not therefore to be supposed, that the great means of ministering to the knowledge and the happiness of the world at large, was to be confined merely to a small class of the great human family. Some means must, therefore, have been devised for communicating their ideas from one to another, other than that which would conduce to the welfare or superiority of only a small portion of the inhabitants of the world. We are therefore constrained to come to the assumption, that there was a means which, while it was simple in itself, would be easily avail-



they always will be, the grand depositary of olden superstition and of olden thought. If a student were seriously to set himself to work to look into the idioms and the construction of the simple terms used by the uneducated peasantry of the secluded districts of his native land, he would find that he both comprehended and was comprehended just in accordance with the rule that he observed, of only using the terms which he found most frequent in his Anglo-Saxon dictionary. To the polite ears of a metropolitan resident, or to the apprehension of the denizen of the two great conservatories of English learning, the rude, and too often uncouth, expressions of the unlettered peasant of Somersetshire, Cumberland, Yorkshire, or Devonshire, would, without this key, be perfectly unintelligible; with it, there is discovered a singular aptitude in the phraseology to the necessities and circumstances of rural life: and nowhere will there be found a more forcible delineation of the feelings which they have to exhibit, or the objects with which they have to deal, than that which we find commonly current in the language of the almost barbarous inhabitants of the isolated districts of Britain. Their dialects nevertheless are all various.

Just so was it among the dispersed and wandering people of Asia Minor. They retained the same force of expression, the same conformation of the terms which they used; but still they were separated, broken up into masses, each retaining the particular mode in which they suited their sounds to the peculiar positions in which they were placed; and each, as time advanced, becoming more and more adapted to those positions, and disagreeing more and more from each other, until at last they severally became settled in their peculiar languages—all, however, still retaining the original groundwork on which their utterance was based.

There was, it is true, an alteration, a change wrought in the dialects of those tribes which made their progress, and ultimately obtained their settlements, both in the extreme north and south of the early bounds of habitancy and civilization. In the former, the tinge of the scenery by which they were surrounded communicated its inflections to the words which they pronounced. So with the latter, though in a milder form, the same cause prevailed. In the former, the rigour of the seasons, the presence of snow, the impetuosity of the torrents, the ruggedness of the rocks, the violence of the storms, would infuse a hardness and roughness into the words which were necessary to describe their several positions, circumstances, sufferings, and the in-door enjoyments which solaced them for their fatigue, and rendered them fit to encounter new dangers and hardships on the morrow. Among the latter, the sunny skies, the deep blue of the ethereal azure, the wide outspread of the illimitable sands, the occasional rocks which threw the refreshing-shade under which they rested, the heat of the climate, the oases now and then met with, the quietude of their rests, would communicate that softened inflection by which all southern tongues

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able by all mankind. Such a means was evidently presented in the system of *alphabetic* writing, which, though in appearance not immediately adapted to further directly the object for which it was designed, possesses a comprehensiveness of nature which rendered it fitted for all occasions, circumstances, and languages. If properly considered, it does in truth appear perhaps more difficult of apprehension at first, but more easy to understand at last—more difficult for the first learners, but more fresh to the larger class which was to follow them. The art of symbolical writing showed at once to those who understood it what was intended, but its meaning remained a secret to those who were unacquainted with the intentions of the original writers; while, on the contrary, alphabetic characters having been once settled on a decided basis, their value and import could easily be conveyed to a district or a nation. The matter written would then be easy of interpretation by all, and the difficulty would not rest in the apprehension of the simple ideas imparted by the symbols, which might mean a plain intimation of a fact, or impart a figurative meaning quite unattainable by those who were ignorant of the facts and circumstances out of which the figurative meaning arose, but would depend merely upon the abstruseness of the ideas which the written words were intended to convey.

Such a plan *is* in perfect accordance with the general course of Providence; and the presumption that it was the one adopted, is justified by the few but manifest declarations of Holy Writ. It might well be supposed that from the long lives of the heads of the first families of mankind, and from the traditions that would, by their agency, be easily handed down through the successive generations, that anything like a written language was unnecessary; but to that it may easily be answered, that, however much such traditions might be carried forward in the immediate households of the patriarchs, the necessity would still exist for communicating information to those collateral connections who branched off to original settlements, and who themselves became the founders of new families, from whom and to whom communications would have to be continually sent; and to support such a supposition, we find, in the earlier chapters of Genesis, that the antediluvians were acquainted with music, and with several other of the arts and sciences. Now, though music may be conveyed to a very great extent by tradition, as it has been through the scalds in Germany and the minstrels of ancient Britain, and afterwards by the professed troubadours, and other wandering songsters of the middle ages, yet it could never be so well done as by the words which most resembled the sounds of the notes, and by the signs or notes which afterwards became the symbols of those words. Nor is it irrational to suppose that the arts of life had attained to considerable perfection before the Flood, for the world at the time of its occurrence had existed for upwards of 1500 years; and it should be recollected that the descendants of Adam

sprung from one who came into existence, not with the weight of the curse which has been entailed upon all that followed him, but from one who, if he lost his original faculties in any degree, would at least retain the recollection of the glorious attributes with which he was once endowed. Neither is there any reason to believe that the inhabitants of the ancient world were deficient in any of the qualities which distinguish and are calculated to elevate the position of human nature; and it is hardly to be supposed that the wickedness which brought upon them so signal a destruction, was altogether of so debased and sensual a character as would be induced solely by an unlimited gratification of the animal appetites. If it were not then, may we rightly conceive that all the vices of luxury were included in the catalogue of their offences, and combined to insure their punishment. If so, then shall we be at no loss to believe that, among the mischiefs, some of the benefits, and those the first and chief—the written communication of ideas—was included in a highly advanced and artificial state of existence. Of one thing there is no doubt, that Noah stood in a very eminent position among his fellow-creatures at the time God sent his great judgment upon the earth; and though he, from all that we can ascertain, and from all that we can reasonably surmise, possessed no means of retaining the power of practising the arts of those who were overwhelmed, he yet would retain his own accomplishments, and among them, in all probability, the art of writing. That it was no new art in aftertimes, when from the progress of mankind the world again became peopled, is evident from what we read in the book of Exodus, where the Almighty commanded Moses to write the contents of the divinely given commandments on the two tables of stone. From the engagements of Abraham, too, and others, even before that period, we know that, during the whole of the centuries up to the time of Abraham's death, society existed as much in a pastoral state as it possibly could have done previous to the Flood. There is little doubt but that it was much more so, and yet the sciences had vastly progressed; for we cannot but conclude, from what we read of Joseph's position at the court of Pharaoh, that a refined organization of the kingdom of Egypt existed during his ministry, and that the rescripts of the governor of the land were transmitted not by symbolical but by written letters; for, though the former was exceedingly useful for formal inscriptions on public monuments, they would be a very unwieldy means of personal converse and official communication, though they might perhaps in some cases be adopted for that purpose.

The first positive intimation we find of writing in the Bible, is in the 17th chapter of Exodus, where God commanded Moses to write in a book an account of the defeat of Amalek, and said that he would utterly put out the remembrance of



Amalek from the face of the earth. This direction is not mentioned in any way as a new thing, and it may therefore be supposed that, as we have just supposed, the art of writing was no novelty at the time. We next read, in the 24th chapter, that "Moses wrote all the words of the Lord;" and further, in the 31st chapter, that when the Lord had made an end of communing with Moses on Mount Sinai, he gave unto him "two tables of testimony, written with the finger of God," of which a transcript was subsequently made. These last two tables remained in existence until Jerusalem was taken by the Babylonians, nearly a thousand years, so that there was a constant testimony of the fact during that period. The production of these two tables was nearly coeval with the isoteric and esoteric inscriptions upon the Egyptian monuments; so that, if the claim of antiquity be put in for the priority of symbolical writing, it is equally pertinent for that which was alphabetic.

Perhaps the most ancient specimens of alphabetic writing are to be found on certain relics of the first city of Babylon, which, according to the chronology of Archbishop Usher, whose calculations are generally taken as the standard of the Bible, was founded, about the year 2333 before our Saviour's first advent, by Belus, whom the best accredited authorities have identified with the Nimrod, the mighty hunter, of Moses; and the great tower which led to the dispersion of his subjects, and the confusion of their tongues, was begun, it is believed, about sixteen years after he attained to anything like the consolidation of a kingdom. Authors, in various ages, have ascribed the origin of letters to the Phœnicians; and if we may trust, as there seems to be no reason why we should not, the authority of Herodotus, Pliny, Plutarch, and others, Cadmus was a member of that nation who settled in Bœotia, where he built the city of Thebes, about fifteen hundred years before the Christian era. From the plains of Shinar, the transit to the sea-coast of the Mediterranean was a natural and easy progress. Around the spot of the capital of their district, the people clustered; and, as in all congregated communities the arts most flourish, and enterprise is most encouraged, the inhabitants soon became distinguished throughout the world for their diffusion of the arts which they themselves possessed, and for the carrying on of which they subsequently visited even so remote a spot as the *ultima thule* of the ancient world, the British Isles. The time ascribed to the existence of Cadmus is about contemporary with that of Moses, so that we have here a certain datum from which to trace the diffusion of written language throughout the world.

The memorials of the time when written records were first formed are comparatively few, and confined only to what chronologers have termed the "second age of the world," that which immediately followed the occurrence of the Deluge; but of this period the remains are sufficiently numerous to leave us in no doubt respecting the

object for which they were made. There appears to have been some instinctive design implanted by Providence for the perpetuating the acts and the discoveries of the class and race by whom they were left; nor is it difficult to ascertain the purpose for which this instinct was created. The benefit of posterity could produce no advantage for an existing race; but just as the records of the Jews were preserved by supernatural care, so were the annals of the nations of the people not included in the peculiar privilege of the Israelitish race, chronicled for the future benefit of mankind. The mode which was then taken was just the one which we now observe on all our public monuments—the impression of certain letters or signs on the permanent erections of the people, for the information of future ages. Brick-making and building were arts which seem soon to have been understood, and it is difficult to appreciate the art of writing or printing on the most ancient structures of the world, without believing that those arts were, if not divinely inspired, at least derived from those who existed previous to the grand manifestation of the Godhead by which the world was drowned. The earliest of these records are found on the bricks used for the erection of the ancient city of Babylon. On several of them we find a series of sentences which, when interpreted, denote an evident desire of benefiting the rising classes, and the accumulation of inscriptions has ever been a favourite object of mankind. The Great City, whose temples and whose towers were destined to become the great repositories of knowledge, was erected of clay bricks, on a vast number of which impressions were made by blocks precisely similar to those which were first used in the early progress of European printing; and the substance of which they were formed, was a composition of clay held together by a mixture of straw or reeds, which, after having been well manipulated, was fitted to receive the impressions of the blocks, which, according to "Maurice on the Ruins of Babylon," were pieces of wood with characters on the surface left in high relief, the intervening substance being cut away. The clay having been formed into the shape of bricks, much larger however than our own, and more resembling in form and appearance the fire-stones so well known among our modern builders, the stamp from these blocks was communicated to each, and the bricks were then thoroughly indurated by exposure to the sun or fire—commonly the former, but sometimes the latter; and in cases where the inscriptions, and the bricks on which they were made, were intended for important erections, no doubt to both: and to such an extent was this process carried, that the substance remaining to the present day will, upon being struck, ring like a piece of metal, and has all the appearance of vitrified flint.

Of this substance, termed by the Greeks *εξ οπτης πλίνθω*, the walls of Babylon the Great were chiefly formed. Travellers who have visited their ruins have given



us representations of several of these impressions, and so many are extant that not only can no doubt be entertained of their genuineness, but undeniable proof has been afforded that they were the production of the races of mankind who existed almost immediately posterior to the Flood. No relics of times anterior to their date have remained to us, for so completely in truth do the fountains of the great deep appear to have been broken up, that not a vestige of the dwellings or the arts of the antediluvian world has ever yet been discovered; and as there is no question as to the antiquity of these interesting monuments, it seems unreasonable to suppose that a generation new in the arts of life could ever have attained to so complete a system of writing as would enable them to convey, with a perfect intelligibility, the records of their own day to the future inhabitants of the earth, unless they had some traditional instruction in the art derived from their predecessors, before they were swept into eternity by the omnipotent fiat of the Almighty. That a *system* prevailed, indeed, is evident, for the characters are so numerous, that without it the generality of the inscriptions would have been totally unintelligible to those who would have afterwards to peruse them. The symbolical characters were interspersed in many cases with the *literal* inscriptions, and commonly appeared upon the same erections; but, generally speaking, they were separate, and seem intended rather to elucidate either a single transaction, or to have been placed simply for ornament, according to the whim or fancy of the owner or architect; and they are rather painted or enamelled than impressed or printed upon the bricks, and appear to hold a place subordinate in importance, in the estimation of the builders, to the indented characters of which mention has just been made.

Hagar, Chardin, Maurice, Le Brun, and other oriental writers, describe these inscriptions as made in vertical columns, divided by lines, the characters between the lines being evidently words composed of letters joined together, which, in their formation, bear a very close resemblance to the ancient Hebrew alphabet, and appear indeed, to an unprejudiced observer, to have been constructed on precisely the same principle as those letters. The characters are by the French termed "*caracteres à cloux*," or nail-headed; by others they are termed "arrow-headed;" and by others again, "javelin-headed;" and, in their united appearance, are not very dissimilar to the inscriptions on a modern Chinese tea-chest. Sir William Jones describes them "as regular variations and compositions of a right line, each line towards the top becoming of an angular figure." The foundation of these characters is of this shape; and all the letters, words, or syllables, whichever they may represent, are composed of this character joined in different ways, and placed in an almost indefinite variety of positions, sometimes with a plain stroke attached, but generally without. In 1801, Dr. Hagar was employed by the French govern-

did the Chinese deputies forward for their master's inspection a representation of the "devil-ship," as they termed it, the first steamer that was seen in the waters of China. Nor was it only in the simpler parts of language that this resemblance was observed. In the secondary ideas, which at the sight of natural objects the recollection of their qualities is apt to induce, as well as in the more recondite conceptions, the same resemblance, though varying in degree of force, is also observable.

Of all the expressions of symbolical origin, those of the Chinese language appear to be the most simple, and such as might naturally arise out of the most total and entire ignorance of written language. Their mode of writing is evidently, according to the best authorities, to describe a thing by its appearance, so that the drawing of a horse being presented to a reader, he immediately understood what the writer meant. But as their plan was to depict these figures without any relief in the lines, so that there would be the greater facility in modifying their forms as they became familiar to the people at large, they were evidently incapable of communicating secondary ideas without much combination of characters. There was, therefore, the advantage of taking a portion of each individual type, and combining it with some other, to express a secondary idea, which was represented partly by the most evident qualities of the animal or thing which the simple character implied. These signs have of course gradually increased as the people progressed, until from a symbolical, the Chinese has become altogether a written language, containing, according to Humboldt and other authorities, not less than eighty thousand words, all of primary signification, exclusive of those which are minor and only derivatives from them. To become acquainted with such a mass of characters, much less to retain them in the memory, appears a manifest impossibility. It is said that their most learned men know hardly one-third of the words in their own language, and to assist in the interpretation of them, a large class of elementary terms, called language "keys," 214 in number, have been selected. Without a knowledge of these, the language is in a great measure unintelligible to the best informed of the natives who speak it, and of course almost entirely to those whose life is condemned to poverty and labour.

Yet although having to such an extent put off the symbolical character to become a written language, the Chinese still retains the evidence of the source from which it emanated, and all the principles by which it has been modified; and it is remarkable, that identical ideas in China and in Egypt have been expressed by identical symbols. Kater, the Jesuit Missionary, who was for many years located in the Celestial Empire, states, in some letters to Sir W. Roughton, that the sun and moon joined together, in the Egyptian hieroglyphics, represented among that



a probate spheroid, about seven inches high, and three inches in diameter at each end, increasing in size towards the middle; in fact, very much in the form of a modern wine tun. The characters upon it are highly finished, but in other respects it is quite similar as to the impression upon it to the bricks, and is in all probability at least 4000 years old, and it may be considered a fair and beautiful specimen of the writing of those days, and, with the other specimens which have been discovered, affords authentic proofs of the existence of alphabetic language before that of symbols was ever carried into effect. The evidence is the more important, as the characters have the formation which afterwards prevailed in the Arabic and Hindoo languages; and seems indeed, the foundation of the written signs of all that great class of tongues which is spoken by those numerous nations of mankind who appear to have been destined, though the precursors, yet to be the inferiors of the races professing that faith which is only derived from Divine inspiration.

Whether the use of symbolical characters arose out of the decline of language and letters, or whether, during the existence of general ignorance among the people, it was adopted by their priests for the sake not only of securing to themselves a peculiar means of personal correspondence, with which the mass of mankind would be altogether unacquainted, but also of perpetuating their power through the continuance of superstition, has long been, and very possibly may long remain, a subject for disquisition. It is very probable that it arose out of both causes, being first adopted by the ignorant to express their ideas, and, being afterwards refined upon by the learned to serve their particular objects, was afterwards constituted into an esoteric system, to the full meaning of which the uninformed could never attain. Wherever, however, it came into a general use, it was evidently founded entirely upon physical perceptions, for we discover that in Mexico, China, and Egypt, in remote ages, the same principle prevailed.

According to Humboldt, whose genius was so peculiarly calculated to trace out the records of olden times, the monuments in the neighbourhood of Mexico are rich in the remains of the information conveyed to Montezuma by his officers, of the arrival on the coast and appearance of Cortez and his companions. The notices were given in a sort of ideographic writing, such as that which formed the basis of the Chinese language, and were made precisely in the same way as information was given the other day to the Emperor of China, of the appearance and progress of the British expedition in his dominions. The agents of Montezuma drew, as well as they were able, the figures of the ships, weapons, and warriors, through whose instrumentality his power was so shortly to be overthrown, just as

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people the first principle of all things; and that a similar image bears a similar meaning in China, being taken also to indicate the succession of time and the revolutions of principles in nature, both physical and spiritual. The figure of *ten* is represented by the same symbols among both people, as also is the feeling of *contentment*. But the most remarkable instance of this similarity, with which we have yet become acquainted, is that which implies *education* and *ancient origin*. These, in Egypt, when conjoined, are represented singularly enough by a bundle of reeds. So curious and apparently far-fetched a symbol as this, would seem to intimate a singular and strange connection of ideas, to such an extent, indeed, that it would almost seem an impossibility for any two individuals, even in the same country, to have agreed upon it; and yet we find that the same idea is represented in China by the same symbol, and the reasons assigned for its adoption are sufficiently general to come within that class of notions on which the superstructure of a language would most likely be founded.

These circumstances, then, besides others which might be easily adduced, are quite sufficient to assure us that the symbolical languages constitute one of the great classes into which the several tongues of the races of mankind may be divided; for allowing the supposition, that language was originally attained through a direct inspiration of Divinity, or, to speak more properly, was one of the divine endowments with which man was invested at his creation—a supposition which we believe no one can successfully controvert—we have, in the history of the world, abundant proofs that its inhabitants, whether from geographical distribution, social usage, or political condition—the two latter influences of course depending, under Providence, to a very great extent upon the former—have become separated into great families, each having a mode of expression peculiar to itself, various in the dialects used by its several sections; all those dialects being still, however, evidently based on one common set of terms, sounds, or principles of expression.

It is easily demonstrable that, at the confusion of tongues at Babel, a great portion of the benefit of the divine endowment was lost. The immediate appreciation of a new object, a new thought, or a new feeling was restrained. Men, instead of being at once able to adjust the expression to the idea, differed in their estimates, and formed different notions of the means by which a knowledge of it ought to be conveyed. If such had not been the case, notwithstanding their disagreement and unintelligibility to each other, they would soon have fallen into a common language. But not only did not this occur, but the several families diverged more and more from a common apprehension of terms, until the difference became as decided as it is at the present day.

Mr. Maurice, in his disquisition on the Ruins of Babylon, before spoken of, after alluding to the inscriptions on the bricks, those of which we have already spoken as being the earliest impressions of conveyed ideas in the world, sums up his reasoning upon the probability of the art of alphabetic writing in the following terms:—"In this state of uncertainty, the mode of conduct for us to pursue, at once the most consistent with reason, the most conformable to true science, and the most agreeable to sound religion, is to conclude, that though some sort of characters formed by the ingenuity of man, or founded on the basis of the ancient hieroglyphic system, was occasionally used in the earlier ages of the world, that *so divine an art*—an art apparently so far surpassing human power to invent—as ALPHABETIC WRITING, in the perfection in which it has descended down to us from an Asiatic source, through the medium of the Greeks and Romans, *could have its origin in inspiration only*, and was at first revealed to man amid the awful promulgations at HOREB, amid the thunders that shook the basis of Mount Sinai."

Considering that he had himself transcribed the characters from the Chaldean bricks, it was a somewhat curious conclusion to arrive at, that writing was first promulgated on the delivery of the moral law to Moses. But it is at least a testimony powerful, both directly and inferential, of the antiquity of alphabetic writing from one who is allowed to have been a most able student of the subject. But whilst bearing his testimony on this point, he also speaks of the antiquity of hieroglyphic writing; and it is singular that while this kind of communication originated with the most ornate, best informed, most highly cultivated people on the face of the earth at that time—was carried to its highest pitch of excellence by a people celebrated for their wisdom and accomplishments—it produced no fruits of progress, but remained a sealed book to the world at large for more than two thousand years, preserving the secrets enfolded within its mystic characters. It is associated with barbaric grandeur and the existence of the grossest paganism, and only exhibited now in its principles where the darkness of ignorance and the most miserable superstition prevails; while, on the contrary, with alphabetic writing there has been a continual association of light, a genial diffusion of invigorating information, a gradual and outspreading dispersion of the rays of celestial influence, a descent and increase, as noble rivers from their source, of the founts of knowledge which have fructified the whole moral creation, giving it every day new accessions of strength to accomplish the divine mission of obtaining dominion over the whole world, and strengthening the belief that ere long the prediction shall be accomplished, that the knowledge of God shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

Setting aside the evidence of the Chaldean bricks, there can be no question that the hieroglyphic writing on the pyramids and other monuments of Egypt are the



most ancient of all the records of language which we possess, and, as the reservoirs of ancient knowledge, may well be considered the foundation of symbolic language, and the more valuable, as, now when the key has been obtained, they are daily giving out some new proofs of the correctness of our sacred and other histories.

That these hieroglyphics were the construction of a highly enlightened class of men, is evident from the fact, that no records of anterior ages have given the learned so much trouble to decipher their true meaning as those have done, and none have returned such valuable results for the labours bestowed upon them—none have exhibited such an intricacy of art, and none have been so full of meaning when labour has elaborated their true signification. Another evidence of their value is found in the fact, that they constitute just the turning point between the earliest ages of the world, and that series of historical remains which depict the experience of men when the intellect slept for a period of nearly five hundred years—when men lived only on experience, and depended for all their guidance upon their knowledge of the past, and a few peculiar spirits existed for the direction of the future.

It has long remained, and does indeed to a certain extent still remain, a mystery, whether the records on the obelisks and other architectural and monumental remains of Egypt, were intended to spread moral and intellectual truths, or were merely statements of the dealings and doings of mankind during that remote era. From what we have ascertained, the probability seems to converge to the decision that they were to a great extent written for the latter purpose, and to a more confined extent for the former. It is quite compatible with the genius of the ages when these records were made, to suppose that, as among the chosen people of the Most High in after-times, before that people existed, there was both an open and a secret meaning displayed by the written characters of the ancient seers of the world. We know, from the statements of Sacred Writ, that when the miracles of Moses were wrought in the presence of Pharaoh, the wizards of Egypt had, by some peculiar inspiration, the power to perform wonders from an intercourse with the powers of darkness, just as he had authority to interfere with the regular order of nature from the Source of all light; and therefore it is not unreasonable to imagine that those eminent among the people of Egypt would be desirous of extending their influence beyond their natural lives, through the inscriptions on the national monuments, including those meant for public instruction, as well as those written in honour of their monarchs and the public men who acted under them.

During the period that elapsed from the time of Abraham to the Persian conquest, we know that Egypt stood supereminent among the nations for its knowledge of the arts and sciences, and that both had attained to a degree of perfection which

has never, even up to the present time, been surpassed among the people who occupy the centre and extreme east of Asia, and the medial provinces of northern Africa. They were therefore in the possession of a multitudinous set of ideas, both primary and secondary, and they needed some means of expressing those ideas not only for the benefit of the people at large and their successors, but also of that exclusive class among whom were treasured all the treasures of knowledge possessed by the initiated few. Herodotus, the most ancient of all the profane historians, who had himself travelled in Egypt, tells us that, among that strange and wonderful people, there were two classes of language—one termed *ιερα*, *sacred*, and the other *δημοτικα*, or for the people. Thales, Pythagorus, and Plato, all speak of this distinction; and from two of these philosophers we gather the title of these mystic writings, which it has given the moderns so much trouble to decipher. They tell us that the epithet which we ourselves ascribe to these writings was generally construed amongst their own countrymen from the two words *ιερος*, *sacred*, or a *priest*, and *γραφειν*, *to write*, thus simply stating that the hieroglyphics were sacred writings. Diodorus Siculus, who had also travelled in Egypt, and held converse with the priests in that country, confirms this view, and states that there were two kinds of writing, the “sacred” and the “demotic,” and leaves us to suppose that the former contained some secondary meaning which was not patent to the common reader, if the term “common reader” can be used in reference to such times as these. Clement of Alexandria, who entered very largely into this subject in the first century after the Christian epoch, terms the sacred writing “hieratic,” or a language devoted peculiarly to the uses of the priests—and the inquiries of later days have fully confirmed the affirmations of these authorities; while, as if further to carry out the truth of this assertion, Quatrimère gives from authority a list of two hundred names and words of the older Memphitic and Thebaic dialects expressed in these hieroglyphics, which were not in ordinary use among the Egyptian people. According to Clement there were three kinds of writing—the Enchorial, the Epistolographic, and the Hieratic; and states that the last was always used for a registry of sacred things, that all its characters were *tropical* or figurative, and these being united with ideographic or picture writing, became symbolical of that real meaning which the characters were intended to convey.

It cannot be supposed that so important a language as that inscribed on the national monuments and the sacred edifices of the most accomplished people of the early ages of civilization, remained without its influence upon the letters and the language of those neighbouring nations who drew their refinement and the arts from Egypt. We see its resemblance in their architectural erections, we observe



it in their customs, and, lastly, we trace it in the written characters not only of their language, but in those of the more subtle and informed groups of mankind, through whose instrumentality the tide of enlightenment was whelmed onward, until it settled in those countries where the arts and learning are conserved for the benefit of the world. Could we break through the barrier, as we doubtless shall some day do, though opposed by the barbarism of Central Asia, the connection between the hieroglyphics of Egypt and the picture writing of China would, without any great difficulty, be demonstrated, just as it may partially be traced in the written forms of the characters of the Syriac, Arabic, and Hindoo languages. Yet, important as the Egyptian people were, and influential as their records proved upon the characters of the communities around them, so mystic were their writings, that until nearly the present time their meaning was altogether lost, and the writing useless. Again, it may be observed, that such remarkable documents as the Egyptian hieroglyphics could not but excite much interest among men of observation. Soon after the darkness of the middle ages began to be dispersed, Piereus, a man much distinguished for the acumen of his remarks, brought them with much skill prominently under public notice, but did little further towards elucidating their meaning, than suggest that they were indicative of some sacred mystery. In the course of the seventeenth century, Kircher, a German Jesuit, devoted much of his attention to this subject, and displayed great ingenuity in accounting for the object of the writers of hieroglyphics, laying down a whole array of mythological detail as the meaning which they were intended to convey, but without any sufficient ground whatever to justify his apparently very unwarrantable assertions. About 1750, Zoega, a Danish philosopher, turned his attention very largely to the subject of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and was tolerably successful in ascertaining the nature of the characters they contained. Palin, and the Abbe Pluché, carried this investigation still farther, till at last a faint glimmering of the true nature of the hieroglyphics was obtained.

In 1798, the National Institute of France—which may be truly considered as the academic embodiment of the principles promulgated by the eminent but most erroneous thinkers, the accomplished philosophers but most mistaken guides, whose writings led to the first marvellous French Revolution—designed an expedition of scientific men, who accompanied the military operations of Napoleon in Egypt, with a view of bringing into requisition for general use the historical treasures which Egypt was known to contain. The labours of these men, though of comparatively intrinsic insignificance, were of great inferential importance. Napoleon, who, with a spirit which all must admire—directed by an impulse and by moral principles which all must condemn—lent the whole benefit of his countenance and co-operation to

guage. Confessedly we have lost the Coptic, and though its remains may still be traced in the vernacular of Upper Egypt, as a language it is not now to be found; but whether it was so at the time these inscriptions were made is another matter, and that Dr. Young was right in his principal conjecture seems credible from the fact that, from the foundation which he laid, a clear interpretation of their meaning has at length been derived.

The matter was, however, much controverted, and a decision slept in abeyance until the time of C. J. F. Champollion le jeune, so styled to distinguish him from his elder brother, C. Féjeac, who was also a man of eminent attainments. The younger Champollion, who was a native of Grenoble in France, like Young, evinced at an early age a peculiar predilection for oriental literature. After some experience under Sayels de Sacy, in the French capital, he returned to his native place, where he was made keeper of the public library there; and, in 1814, published a work in two volumes, octavo, entitled "*Egypt under the Pharaohs*," which speedily brought him into extensive notice. The principle which he adopted was, that the symbols on the Egyptian monuments were intended to represent material objects only. It showed that he had read largely and thought much of his subject; and, in 1821, he published, at Grenoble, another work, entitled, "*L'Ecriture Hieratique des Anciens Egyptiens*." In this, he stated his opinion that the hieroglyphic and hierotic writing was different, and that the latter was merely a tachygraphy or short-hand writing of the former. In 1824 he published an enlargement of these views, and entered into an examination of the whole system, under the title of "*Procès du Système Hieroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens, ou Recherches sur les Elémens premiers de cette Ecriture Sacrée,—sur les diverses combinaisons, et sur les rapports de ce système, avec les autres methodes Graphiques Egyptiens*;" in which he held that the phonetic signs were in accordance with the records of the most ancient books; that the real names of the parties spoken of in the inscriptions were best ascertained by such an interpretation, and that all hieroglyphic inscriptions are in a great measure composed of signs which can in no other way be interpreted. Klaproth criticised this book unmercifully, and endeavoured to show that Champollion had not succeeded in any single instance in making out the meaning of any single whole sentence, and that he could hardly construe any four words consecutively. But however deficient Champollion might have been in this respect, his reputation remained unimpeached; and through the interest of the Duke de Blacas, then in high favour at the court of France, he was sent to Leghorn to value some Egyptian antiquities which had been received there for the private account of Charles X., who was then on the French throne, of which he published a particular account in a letter addressed to his patron. There he was joined by the distin-



up in despair. Akerblad, a young and able philologist, was eminently distinguished for his zeal, and ultimately was able to carry this step a little farther; but death, or the intervention of other pursuits, prevented his going beyond that point. This, however, was something worth having, and tended to lay a foundation for future exertion. Dr. Young soon took up the subject with his characteristic energy, and employed the whole of his eminent oriental learning, to decipher the real nature of the symbolical representations in which the Egyptian language was concealed. This gentleman was, perhaps, of all men at that time in existence, best calculated to discover the occult meaning of these remarkable inscriptions. Born of Quaker parents of but indifferent condition, he, during the early years of his existence, was maintained at the residence of his maternal uncle, Mr. R. Davies, at Minehead, in Devonshire; and, it is said, evinced a wonderful precocity of philological talent, and speedily acquired a knowledge of the classical languages. From apparently accidental circumstances he was induced to study Hebrew, and afterwards Syriac, Arabic, and the neighbouring tongues; and at length attained to such an acquirement of oriental literature as to become the most distinguished man of his time in that department of literature. He was afterwards appointed, by the Government of the day, Secretary to the Board of Longitude; and, when that agency was laid aside, was constituted compiler of the "Nautical Almanack," which he conducted for several years, and laid the foundation for the reputation which it now enjoys, and certainly was the main source of that utility for which it has been so particularly distinguished. Having discovered the name of Ptolemaios, or Ptolemy, in the Greek text, on the Rosetta stone, in three places, he compared the position of the words in that text with those in the other two inscriptions, and found them to be enveloped by a *cartouch* or oval, with a certain mark which indicated the name to belong to a male person. The other characters he was unable to decide upon; but recollecting that Plato had stated that Thoth, an Egyptian, had invented an alphabet which had nowhere been preserved, he was led to conclude that the other symbols were simply phonetic signs, or signs by which the sounds of words were expressed; he conceived a meaning for the remaining characters, and sent a supposed translation of the inscriptions on the stone to the Asiatic Society. This excited a great sensation throughout Europe, and powerfully brought the attention of all the learned to bear upon the subject. Dr. Young's conception that the signs which he could not otherwise interpret were phonetic, was combated, in No. III. of the "Dublin University Review," by the assertion that the symbols of the hieroglyphic inscriptions on the monuments of Egypt were the emblems of a language altogether peculiar and different from the ancient Coptic, from which he professed to derive them, and that they could not therefore be phonetic signs of the then living Egyptian lan-



only excepting the Hebrew, the most ancient language in the world, but the various forms from which have ramified all those modes of writing now used, and which have been used, during an immense portion of the world's existence, by the great mass of pagan idolaters on the face of the earth: and—the thought cannot but again force itself on the mind—it is singular to remark, that wherever they have been adopted, the people, though arrived at a certain stage of refinement and information, have never progressed into the higher regions of intellectual culture, or attained to any very scientific knowledge of mechanical art. What they have been still they are, and so will remain until their systems be altered, and the records of their thoughts be composed of materials which have only a *mental* character requisite to render them useful. The Egyptian language and customs appear to have spread little towards the north, for we find in the Greek only a few of the particles which can be traced to an Egyptian origin; but towards the south and east the former appears to have spread until the whole of the Coptic has been merged in the languages of the various tribes of Negroes in the interior of Africa. Nor is any resemblance to them discoverable, except, as previously noticed, in the kindred written language of China, and among the barbarous and almost savage inhabitants who skirt the south-eastern extremity of the Red Sea.

While the descendants of Ham were working their way into the very heart of the African continent, the posterity of Shem were gradually spreading through the fertile districts of Asia, each receding from the original type of the language which their fathers had spoken and written, until at last the variety of dialects became almost innumerable. Menes, the supposed founder of the Egyptian monarchy; Ashur, the founder of the Assyrian, and Nimrod of the Babylonian empire, were, as far as we can learn from the insufficient records which we possess, about contemporary with each other, and were probably the first who assumed an authority, other than patriarchal, among their fellow-men; and, from their time, about 2100 years before the Christian era, there is every probability that the language of Abraham was the dialect commonly used, with slight variations, throughout all the region of Asia Minor; and while Sesostris, Cheops, and Sisac, were consolidating a power, which for centuries appears to have been more isolated and secure than any other, the descendants of Israel were receiving those divine institutions which were to separate them from every other people, and carrying into effect an intricate national code, in which the precise rights of every member of the community, in every relation of life, were carefully specified.

Here then was a standard of language from which to date all the various deviations; and as the several tribes receded from the original country whence

guished Italian, Rossellini, with whom he afterwards proceeded to Egypt, to make a personal inspection of the remains in that country. Rossellini returned in the course of a few months, but Champollion remained there until towards the close of the following year, and gave an account of his discoveries in a series of "*Lettres écrites d'Égypte et Nubie en 1829*," which was published in Paris in 1832. He had previously, in 1828, published his "*Precis du Système Hieroglyphique*," in which he had fully adopted the belief that a great portion of these mystical characters were phonetic, and that they were intended to designate the words in the Egyptian language, but not to resemble the sounds; while, in other places, the pictorial representation of the object indicated the object itself. This had partly been ascertained from the investigation of the inscriptions on the Rosetta stone, and the supposition was converted into certainty by the discovery of a writing in the interior of one of the temples which bore the name of Cleopatra, which contains several of the hieroglyphic characters met with in the name of Ptolemy. Still further investigation has continued to explore these treasures of historical knowledge, and to confirm the results which had been previously attained. According to Champollion, the plan adopted in the phonetic portion of the hieroglyphic writing, was to make the figure of that thing or creature the first letter of the word for which, in the Egyptian language, was the one they required. Thus, in the inscription on the obelisk in the island of Philæ, to the memory of King Ahom, an eagle is placed for the sign of *a*, the Egyptian name for that bird being *achom*; for *b*, there is a censer, *berbe* being the Egyptian term for that instrument; there is a *hand* sculptured for *t*, the Egyptian word being *tot*; and so on. By earnest and laborious examinations in the pyramids, and on the various temples and other edifices at Denderah, Thebes, Esneh, Edfou, Ombos, Philæ, and elsewhere, as well as in the writings which have been unrolled from mummies, the whole system was traced out, and the darkness which for nearly three thousand years had shrouded the records of a people, whose language had disappeared from among mankind, has been raised like a light mist from the objects of nature, and all the important historical data are daily being made apparent. The distinction between male and female names has been ascertained, the mode of writing, the means of forming the plural number of nouns, and very nearly the whole system of grammatical construction has been exhibited.

It would appear that in ancient Egypt there existed three different dialects—the *Memphitic*, answering to the phonetic style of writing; the *Sahidic*, to the emblematic; and the *Bashmodic*, to the figurative or pictorial. Sometimes the writings are made from left to right, sometimes from right to left, and sometimes again, as is generally the case on columns, from top to bottom; so that we have here, not



Phrygian.	Greek.
German.	Celtic.
Etruscan.	Latin.
Cantabrian.	Slavic.

Out of which have arisen directly all the languages of Europe.

III. The TARTARIC; or the dialects of all those tribes who, verging from the place of their original abode, have yet retained much, if not entirely, the character of their original mode of living:—

1st. <i>Sporadic.</i>	Abassan.
Islandish.	Circassian.
Hungarian.	Ossitish.
Albanian.	Kiastic.
2d. <i>Caucasian.</i>	Lasgian.
Armenian.	3d. <i>Tartarian.</i>
Georgian.	4th. <i>Siberian.</i>

5th. *Insular*; or those which, from the isolated position of the inhabitants of the islands of the sea, have been greatly deflected from the original root, but which have yet retained the main characteristics of their parent tongues.

IV. AFRICAN; or those which, declining from the mystic aspect of the symbolic state, have at length lost the principal features of the original tongue of those who used it, and have degenerated into the unformed jargon of barbaric life.

V. The AMERICAN; or those which are used by a class of people of evidently mixed origin, exhibiting the peculiarities indicative of the sources from whence they are derived, and at last became so blended as to constitute an original class—original now, from the constituents which have been impounded for the purpose of their formation, but which show their foundation from the fact, that an immense number of terms in the dialects of the Red Indians of North America, and in those of the residents in the southern portion of that continent, have been discovered, which are perfectly identical with the same expressions in the ancient Hebrew; and to such an extent, indeed, that hypotheses have been built upon them, that the people by whom they are now used are neither more nor less than the lost ten tribes of Israel, for whom search has been made throughout the whole world. These hypotheses are doubtless erroneous; for later discoveries, to which we are about to allude, have been made, by which the descendants of these people—the descendants as a national body—have actually been found; but yet so prevalent are Hebrew terms



they emanated, their languages would, in the natural course of things, gradually become more and more remote in character, until they attained the distinctive types which they now possess. Whilst Hebrew, in its various gradations, was thus being carried eastward and north-eastward, and the symbolic writing of the Egyptians was tending to the southward, south-west, and south-east, Greek—which appears, from its resemblance in the power to represent by sounds the numerous objects and influences of nature, to have been the earliest offspring of Hebrew, and, from the peculiarity of its inflections, the dialect assumed by the most refined and intellectual of the departers from the plains of Shinar—was gradually working its way toward the direct westward, into those regions where the temperature and salubrity of the climate were calculated to give the inhabitants leisure from the cultivation of the soil, and that vigour of intellect which results from the mental culture for which such leisure affords the opportunity, and was fast merging into what the language afterwards became—an instrument fitted to express the innumerable impressions of outward objects, and the most abstruse results of mental processes. The offshoots of the Babylonish empire were meantime pushing into the northern districts, and thence, both eastward and westward, into the far-off plains where the rigours of the atmospheric effects would occasion an activity of life, and a hardness of character, which would be best expressed by the rude phraseology that denoted the wants and marked the intercourse of those Scythian hordes, who, in their adventurous progress, at length penetrated to the wilds of Scandinavia and the prairies of Gaul; destined afterwards to cast the impress of their character on the denizens of the British isles; ultimately to infuse their force into all the languages of northern Europe, and work an immense effect on the modulation of those which came from the south. The great migrations of nations then ceased, and the foundation of all the languages of the world was permanently laid.

Adelung, who was perhaps one of the most accomplished philologists that ever existed, has divided these several languages into five grand classes, with sundry subdivisions, as follows:—

I. The MONOSYLLABIC; or those which are the result of symbolic writing:—

Chinese.	Avanese.
Siamese.	Tibet. n.

II. INDO-EUROPEAN; or those which derived their origin from the Hebrew root:—

Sanscrit.	Arabian.
Median.	Lycian.

days, and containing references to, and instructions for, all the complex intricacies of a large and enlightened community; the Greek filled with, at the best, absurd fables and questionable accounts of facts, real or supposed—we have the knowledge that the former were daily read in the ears of all the people, were scrupulously regarded, and so carefully handed down, that even among the most thoroughgoing infidels who have possessed any information of things gone by, their authenticity has never been subject to a doubt. To the Hebrew, then, we have to look for the root of all language.

Next to it, apart from the symbolical language of the Egyptian, is the Greek. Popularly speaking, Cadmus is regarded as the inventor of letters. He was about coeval with Moses, and is pretty well ascertained to have emigrated into Thrace from Phenice. Now, Phenice was notoriously the port of the land of the Jews, the mart from which all enterprise to countries beyond the sea emanated, and to which all foreigners resorted. At that time the Greek alphabet is well known to have been imperfect, and then there was a considerable intercourse across the Levant with Egypt. Indeed, questions have been seriously raised and long argued, as to whether the literature of the Greeks was or was not derived from the Egyptians. These questions are however fully set at rest by the fact, that all the earliest Greek manuscripts which have reached us bear the characteristics of the Hebrew nomenclature—the same fulness of expression—the same strict, or almost strict, analogy to natural sounds—the same simple, but yet rather inflected, construction—and, moreover, and to add to all, precisely the same mode of writing; for the earliest inscriptions we possess shows not only many of the forms of the Hebrew alphabet, but, as if to chronicle the progress of learning, give not only the ancient mode of writing from the right hand towards the left, but also that now used, from the left hand side towards the right. The most ancient literal Greek inscription which has come down to us exhibits both these methods, and is contained on a tablet which was disinterred upon the promontory of Sigeum, a headland of the Syrian coast, situate near the site of ancient Troy, and must have been engraved as early as the time, at least, of Solomon, and perhaps of David. Cadmus, it should be observed, was followed by Minos, the first of the Grecian lawgivers; and it is remarkable, that no language has ever become permanent until it has been employed to register the moral and religious precepts by which men are to be guided in observing their duty towards God and their fellow-creatures. The Sigeum legend was engraved upon a pillar of beautifully white marble, nine feet high, two feet broad, and eight inches thick; and, as appears by a cavity on the top, was intended to bear a bust or statue of Hermocrates, whose name it bears. It is at least three thousand years old, or about the same date as that ascribed to the works of Homer, and in



in the language of the interior residents of the New World, that, considering the geographical position of America with Asia—the one being only sixty miles of sea passage in one spot from the other—there is ample evidence to believe that they are the remote subjects of him who should have filled the place of Hosea to that branch of the chosen people.

Of the first age of the world, from the beginning of nature to the confusion of tongues, whence the origin of nations may be dated, we have no records but those open notices which are contained in Holy Writ. Nor do we need any, for the facts speak for themselves. Mankind were then in a state of transition from the patriarchal to clannish and nomadic life; and from that period to the consolidation of an empire under Cyrus, which may be called the second age, we are almost equally destitute of records. Yet we are not only not without witness, but have abundant testimony to the progress of society, and the advance of the means by which men might convey a knowledge of their ideas to their fellows. This second age embraces a period of some 1800 years, during which men became accustomed to the social state, and needed the various appliances of speech to diffuse the knowledge of duty, and the obligations which resulted from the several relations of life. As has been stated above, the best and most authentic records are contained in the Mosaic chronicles. That these are genuine, and the main origin of all written language, is proved from a variety of evidence. Tacitus, who lived within the first century after our Saviour's death, and when the Romans, who were at that time the conservators though not the originators of learning, were mainly pagans, states that the Jewish Scriptures were looked upon as exceedingly ancient even in his day. The Books of Moses, comprising Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy, were written fully 1500 years before our Saviour's birth, or more than three thousand three hundred and fifty years ago, while the most ancient chronicles to which the Greeks lay any claim are those of Hesiod and Homer. As to the existence of Hesiod at all, like that of Ossian, very grave doubts are entertained by the best informed among learned men. Homer's writings are better accredited, and speak of circumstances so consonant with the facts of Grecian history, that there is hardly any doubt of their genuineness—but still there is a cloud over their origin. Yet, granting them all the authenticity to which they are entitled, they bear no comparison with the antiquity justly ascribed to the production of the Jewish leader, being only coeval with the date of Solomon, in whose days the Israelites had attained to the extremest magnitude of their dominion. To say nothing of the intrinsic character of the respective works—the Hebrew treating of all the great mysteries of natural and supernatural things, giving the history of mankind from their earliest



migratory Arabs. The new Babylonian and the Assyrian empires were closed by the prowess of Cyrus, who constituted the dynasty of Persia, and pushed on the language thus strengthened from so many sources to the westward, until the Arabs, who inherited his enterprise with his authority, carried it, partly through religious enthusiasm, and partly from the efforts for conquest, to the extreme verge of northern Africa, where the waves of the Atlantic laved the bases of the pillars of Hercules; and at length, having made their way into Spain, urged on their conquests until, under Abdoul Rahman Ben Abdoullah, they received that check by the Franks, under Charles Martel, on the plains of Picardy, in A.D. 733, which again drove them beyond the Pyrenees, where they remained in nearly predominant authority for four centuries, diffusing their influence over the expression and the manners of the people where the Romans had so long reigned supreme, until it may almost be a question whether the Spanish language is more Moorish or Latin. The Portuguese, being on the outskirts of the Hispanian peninsula, were less subject to the dominion of the African conquerors; and, as in all other instances the domiciliated tongue was preserved among the native inhabitants, we consequently find that there were more of the genuine Latin terms retained in their language than in that of any other people, save those of Italy, on the continent of Europe. In Iberia, therefore, and in the provinces of middle Italy, we find the true germs of the Etruscan dialect.

It might seem strange to one but little conversant with the intromission of words, that Etruria should have been the cradle of that set of phrases which was afterwards to form so large a portion of the language through which the knowledge of truth, both physical and intellectual, should be disseminated. The wonder will however disappear, when it is recollected that the narrowness of the Adriatic Sea allowed of a proportionally free intercourse between the north of Italy and the Albanian provinces—that the tendency of civilization was continually trending westward, while the pressure of population was coming from the north. From the north and from the east, the tide was pouring down which was to alter the language of the whole kindreds of the earth. Etruria was unquestionably peopled in the earliest ages: all its antique vases and other monuments attest this; and it would seem that the Latin language itself was formed out of the dialects of those first inhabitants who brought their Greek from the neighbouring peninsula, with its northern infusion, and those who came direct from the Phrygian regions, where the Hebrew roots were still in active exercise; so that we see combined in the Latin language the force of the expression from the north, the strength of expression from the Mediterranean, and the subtle inflections, though in an inferior degree, from the refined and intellectual residents of the domains of Greece.

all probability was in existence anterior to them. The inscription begins on the left hand side of the tablet, and proceeds to the right; but the next line begins at the right hand, and proceeds to the left; and thus it is carried on, each succeeding line beginning where the preceding one finished, a mode which was shortly afterwards superseded by the present one of writing from the left hand towards the right, as is shown by the almost contemporary inscriptions on the pedestal of the Colossus at Delos, and that of Amphitrion on one of the tripods of Thebes. The Sigeian inscription, in classic Greek, runs thus:—"Φανοδίκῳ υἱοῦ τοῦ ΕρμOCRάτους τοῦ προκονηαίου, καὶ ἐγὼ κρατῆρα κάπνιστατον καὶ ἡδμεν ἐς προτάνειον ἔδωκα μνῆμα Σιγείῳ εἰς δὲ τί πασχῶ μελεδαίνειν ἕω Σιγείῃς καὶ μὲν εποίησεν ὁ Αἴσπος καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί." "I am Hermocrates, the son of Phanodiceus, of this promontory; and I have presented in the Prytoreum [a common hall in which the Grecians feasted together, and entertained such as had deserved well of their country] a cup, with a stand and wine-strainer, as a monument to the Sigeans. If, then, I endure care on any account, I go to the Sigeans, and Æsopapus and my brethren have erected a monument for me." The whole inscription bears evidence of its antique date, and of the primitive manners which prevailed at the time it was made; and is particularly interesting as showing the progress of language from its root to its most ornate character in ancient times.

Whilst the Attic phraseology was progressing—until, under the hands of Herodotus, Sappho, Pisistratus, Pindar, Xenophon, Æschylus, Sophocles, Aristotle, Demosthenes, and Plato, it attained to that rich finish and affluent expression which has made it, in all its bearings, the model of language—the Egyptian was gradually degenerating, until the vernacular of the country became almost unintelligible, and was ultimately driven into the regions of medial Africa, whilst its use was replaced by the more refined Greek and the corrupted Hebrew, which had assumed the form of the Chaldaic or Syriac, afterwards to take the modification of the Arabic, which at length became the third great groundwork of the modern languages of civilized society in that part of the world.

The ancient Babylonian empire, founded by Nimrod, was partly lost through the emigration of the inhabitants towards the north, and partly absorbed in the Assyrian empire under Ninus and Semiramis. The monarchs of that sovereignty, Pul and Tigleth-Pileser, carried off the two tribes and a half of the Israelites, who dwelt beyond Jordan, about the early part of the eighth century before the Christian era; and their successor, Shalmanezar, deported the remainder of the people some nineteen years afterwards, and conveyed them to the district termed by the Greeks Abdiene, which spot became the nucleus of the power afterwards wielded by



ignatory Arabs. The new Babylonian and the Assyrian empires were closed by the prowess of Cyrus, who constituted the dynasty of Persia, and pushed on the language thus strengthened from so many sources to the westward, until the Arabs, who inherited his enterprise with his authority, carried it, partly through religious enthusiasm, and partly from the efforts for conquest, to the extreme verge of northern Africa, where the waves of the Atlantic laved the bases of the pillars of Hercules; and at length, having made their way into Spain, urged on their conquests until, under Abdoul Rahman Ben Abdoullah, they received that check by the ranks, under Charles Martel, on the plains of Picardy, in A.D. 733, which again drove them beyond the Pyrenees, where they remained in nearly predominant authority for four centuries, diffusing their influence over the expression and the manners of the people where the Romans had so long reigned supreme, until it may almost be a question whether the Spanish language is more Moorish or Latin. The Portuguese, being on the outskirts of the Hispanian peninsula, were less subject to the dominion of the African conquerors; and, as in all other instances the dominated tongue was preserved among the native inhabitants, we consequently find that there were more of the genuine Latin terms retained in their language than in that of any other people, save those of Italy, on the continent of Europe. In Iberia, therefore, and in the provinces of middle Italy, we find the true germs of the Tuscan dialect.

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Here then we have two of the chief elements of the English tongue. The third is derived from the other source provided by the great migration of nations. Part of the Babylonian, with the great Assyrian empire, had been merged, a few centuries before the Christian era, under the Parthian dominion. When under the force of the Roman conquests this was broken, during the time of Mithridates, the great impulse which had been given to the northern tribes of Germany to emigrate westward, some ages before, was increased manifold, and the outgoers who had settled were pushed with more intensity, and in greater numbers, towards the remote corners of the old world. The north of Germany, the southern districts of Norway and Sweden, and the whole of Denmark, were peopled. Britain had received its portion of those who were wandering in search of a settlement. The new comers gave additional animation to their movements, and the Alemanni, who had become conspicuous for their number, their hardihood, and their bravery, soon established their position, and threw out communities who were destined to become nations. Among these communities, the Celts were remarkable for the earnestness with which they pressed forwards; and they, in a short time, became the residents of the British Isles, bringing with them the superstitions, the dialect, and the idioms of the race from which they derived their origin. With them were mingled a few of the inhabitants of Scandinavia, whose language, drawn from their wooded heights and mountain fastnesses, was termed *Gaelic*, just as that of their compeers, who came from the sandy plains and meagre prospects of the districts which lie between the confluent streams of the lower Rhine and the Scheldt, was called Celtic. In these two dialects we find the foundation of the English language, so far and no farther as it expresses the actions of motion and relation, the primary sensations derived from the influences of the elements, and the words which indicate the simplest necessities of mankind. The Celts appear to have had no written language, but possessed ample tradition, and a certain ability to construct highly figurative expressions. The people were therefore well prepared to receive and use a nobler and more precise mode of expression, but centuries elapsed without any great advance being made.

Josephus has given us sufficient intelligence to enable us to decide that the two tribes and a half of the Israelitish people, first transported to the district of the north of Asia Minor, found their locality between the Dead and Mediterranean Seas; and he and Jerome, and other authorities, have shown us, that around them there were settled several active and fierce tribes, whose population rapidly increasing, was ultimately forced upon the unoccupied plains of eastern Europe. These tribes made their way along the south-east of Germany, gradually taking up in their progress the *spirit* of the Grecian language, until they were precipitated upon Rome, and subverted the empire. The contest was, however, of long continuance, and while the

country, and substituted the Norman-French in its place. The vernacular had, however, been too deeply established, too much integrated with the habits, the thoughts, and the necessities of the people, to be destroyed even under the compression of a tyrannic feudalism; and it still, therefore, continued the language of the country—modified and greatly altered, it is true, and intermixed with many of the terms which constituted portions of the phrases of the Norman noblesse. The Latin language too, owing to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, and the studies of some of the best works in it, had tended much to alter the Anglo-Saxon dialect; so that, when its use was revived in the reign of Henry III. about the year 1216, it might very properly be termed *ENGLISH*.

So various and so numerous were the elements which were brought into requisition to form the English language, that it may be said to be compounded of one portion or other of every language in Europe. From the Celtic it derived its original force for the expressions of the feelings of barbaric life; from the Saxon, the fulness and the copiousness of expression for natural objects; from the pathos of the Frankish dialect, that tenuous character which enabled it to express the niceties of conversational phrases; while, directly from the Latin, it had drawn that grammatical inflection, which, though entirely different from its original type in appearance, is yet sensibly evident in its essential qualities; while the permeative nature of the Greek had supplied the peculiar energy by which it is distinguished.

From this point the language of the English people never deviated from its foundation, but still continuing to draw new powers from its former sources, continued to improve in flexibility, comprehensiveness, and strength, until it attained its present purity and perfection. The process was, however, one requiring centuries for its completion, but one which is equally interesting and peculiar, and it appears both necessary and pleasing to show the states by which it progressed.

Among the earliest of the muniments of English literature is the chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, supposed to have been written before the year 1278, and which bears all the marks of the period at which it was written. His production, and that of Peter Langtoft, were both admirably edited by Hearne, and are invaluable as relics of the old English language. Robert of Gloucester's chronicle, which professes to give a description of Ireland, opens thus:—

“Yrlondi ys aler yt bess withe oute Engelande,  
The sea goth al abouten hym eke as ich onderstonde.”

The whole of the poem is singularly quaint in its character, and delightfully interesting as a subject for study, but want of space prevents a longer extract.



Peter Langtoft was an Augustine canon of the establishment at Bridlington in Yorkshire, and wrote early in the reign of Edward II. who ascended the throne in 1307. His poem professed to give an account of the expedition of the Earl of Warren into Scotland against Sir William Wallace; and it is, as will be observed, singularly free from the foreign phrases, though with the halting accent of course, of the period. The poem opens as follows:—

“Whan Sir Jon Warene the Soth onderstoode,  
That the Wallis gan breune and oste gadred gode,  
And went to Straleyne agayne Wallis William;  
Bot the erle withe mykell payne disconfit away raune,  
And that was his folie, so long in his bed gan lyge  
Untille the Wallis partle had umbelaid the brig,  
With gavelockes and dartes suilke ere was none sene  
Myghte no man departe, ne guide, no go betwene.”

It is curious to compare these specimens with Legamon's translation of the “Brute d'Angleterre,” which is supposed to have been produced about the close of the twelfth century, and from which the following is an extract:—

“Tha the masse was isungen  
Of chiracken les thrungen,  
The kinge mad his folke  
To his mete verde  
And mucche his duzethe  
Drem was on hirede  
The quene an other halve  
Hire hereberve isolte  
Hes hafde of wif ronne  
Wunder are moni on.”

It was shortly after the time of Robert of Gloucester that the language began to settle into its purely English form; there was greater freedom of expression, more facility for rhythm in the poetry, and a greater approximation to its perfect construction, as is exhibited in the following extract from “Ellis's Early English Poets,” which, however, it should be observed, has been greatly divested of its antique spelling:—

“Farre in the sea, by west Spain,  
Is a londe chote Cockayne;  
There n's-land under heaven rich,  
Of wel of goodness it y-like;  
Though Paradise be merry and bright,  
Cockayne is of a fairer sight.



What is there in Paradise  
 But Grass, and Flower, and green rise ?  
 Though there be joy and great dute,  
 There n'is meat but fruit ;  
 There n'is hall, bure, nor bench,  
 But water mannis thirst to quench."

Here it will be seen that there is hardly a word which is not of a purely English character, and that the accent of the rhythm is remarkably well preserved.

The vision of "Piers Plowman," which was written about 1362 by Robert Langland, a secular priest, is the next best deserving of especial notice; and it is observable, that although, through the continental wars of Edward III., in whose reign he lived, there was at the time great intercourse with France, the progress of the language would seem rather to intimate that the accessions it had received were more of a Gaelic than of a Gallic character, although there is a slight intermixture of corruptions from the latter source, as the following extract will show:—

"An to the church gan ich God to honourie,  
 By for the crois on my knees knocked ich my brest,  
 Lykinge for my sennes, segginge my paternoster,  
 Weeping and wailing tyl ich was a sleepe ;—  
 Then mett me moche more than ich by for tolde,  
 Of the mater that mete fyrst on Malverne Hills."

Contemporary with Langland, were Chaucer and Wyckliffe, the leaders of their day in poetry and prose. What Dante and Tasso did for the Italian language, and Froissart for the French, Chaucer did to a great extent for the English—for it is hardly too much to say, that there is not a word in the old Anglican dialect which may not be found in Chaucer's writings, in beautiful as well as most appropriate use. He diffused with his poems a taste for poetry, tended greatly by his example and influence to promote the peaceful arts, and induced that energizing spirit among the better informed men of the day, which ultimately resulted in opening the fountains of knowledge to the whole body of the people, and led the way to that religious and political freedom, which is the best and most valuable birthright to every one entitled to the name of Briton. The writings of Chaucer were eagerly and extensively read among those who possessed the accomplishment of reading; and they well deserved such an honour, as will appear from a perusal of the following beautiful address to Spring, which is not only a fair evidence of his style, but shows the language as he used it. It should be observed that, as a general rule, the lines of the early British poets should be read as they are written, each syllable being

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turn of a courtier's favour, the sweet strains of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, came refreshingly to soothe the spirit; and though his young blood was spilt when he had as yet hardly attained the prime of life, the lines which he penned will never perish, and did their useful service in bringing more to a state of perfection the language in which he wrote. He was beheaded for one of those many political offences which were ascribed, equally with and without apparent foundation, to every public man who had the misfortune to incur the enmity of the minions of Henry VIII. or their tyrannical master, and died under the axe, in 1547, when in the thirtieth year of his age. The following sonnet was written as a melancholy memorial of the death of his friend, Sir Thomas Wyatt, whose fate he once little expected to experience, for few men were more popular in his day:—

\* Diverse thy death do diversely bemoan,  
 Some that in presence of thy livelied  
 Lurked, whose breasts envy with hate had swoln,  
 Yield Cæsar's tears upon Pompeius' head.  
 Some that watched with the murderous knife,  
 With eager thirst to drink thy guiltless blood,  
 Whose practice brake by happy end of life,  
 Weep envious tears to hear thy fame so good.\*

A work was at length published which was eminently calculated to be the precursor of that which was to be the standard of the English language throughout all ages. This was the translation of the Bible by Miles Coverdale, which first appeared in 1532. This edition being rapidly bought up by the Roman Catholic authorities, another was speedily produced, and almost immediately disseminated, so that one great means of diffusing the language in its then comparatively perfect state had been happily attained; while the discovery and improvement of the art of printing during the preceding half century, provided the means of preserving what it had taken so many centuries to construct; and the English language thence became a veritable record of truth in all its branches, both mundane and divine.

About this time also the study of the learned languages began to be very prevalent; and, in the year 1501, Dr. Collet appointed William Lily, then the first Greek scholar in England, to the head mastership of his new school by St. Paul's Cathedral, where the study of the language in which he most excelled was particularly attended to; while the same earnestness in cultivating it was evinced at Cambridge, by Smith, Cheke, and Ascham, through whose labours chiefly the higher classes throughout the country became acquainted with the stores of Grecian and Latin literature. And richly has the boon then bestowed been returned; for from that period we may date an improved mode in the inflection of the language, and an



pronounced, as is the case in the Latin and Greek classics. The date of this poem is about the year 1370:—

“ Whanne that April with shoures sotē,  
 The droughte of March hath pierced to the rote,  
 And bathed every veine in swiche licour,  
 Of which vertue engendred is the flour ;  
 When Zephirus eke with his sote breth,  
 Enspired hath every holte and bethe,  
 The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne  
 Hath in the race his halfe cours yronne ;  
 And small foules maken melodie,  
 That sleepen alle night with open eye ;  
 So priketh bene nature in his corragēs,  
 Than longen folkes to gon on pilgrimages.”

Contemporary with Chaucer, was one equally remarkable for his attainments and abilities, and far more distinguished for the qualities of a mighty spirit which he displayed, and for the effects which he was made the instrument of working. John Wyckliffe, who was born in Yorkshire about the year 1304, soon evinced the characteristics of his nature, and his capacity for influencing the minds of his fellowmen. The unflinching boldness with which he preached, and the astonishing intrepidity which he at all times showed in withstanding, when he thought them wrong, those to whom position lent power, caused his words to sink deeply into the hearts and recollections of his countrymen, and therefore largely affected their modes of speech. Among other means to influence them, and expose the ecclesiastical abuses of the day, he translated a great portion of the Scriptures, from which, as a curious example of the dialect of the time, a short extract is inserted from the seventh chapter of the Book of Acts:—

“ This Moises ledde hem out, and dide wondres and signes in Egypt, and in the Red See, and in the deserte, fourti gheeres. This is Moises that seide to the sones of Israel, God schal reise to ghon a prophitte like unto mee.”

Much was done during the century succeeding Wyckliffe's death towards the improvement of the language, particularly in the early part of it, through the munificent endowments of William of Wykeham, at Oxford and Winchester, and, through the effect of his example, in the foundation of colleges and schools, both at the former of these two places and at Cambridge; while the writings of Sir John Fortescue, Archbishop Cranmer, Sir T. Elyot, Sir Thomas More, and Roger Ascham, contributed to secure and diffuse the improvement which had already been attained. Yet amid the din of theological discussion, and the terrible excitement of polemical controversy, when life and death too often sat upon the result of an argument, or the

turn of a courtier's favour, the sweet strains of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, came refreshingly to soothe the spirit; and though his young blood was spilt when he had as yet hardly attained the prime of life, the lines which he penned will never perish, and did their useful service in bringing more to a state of perfection the language in which he wrote. He was beheaded for one of those many political offences which were ascribed, equally with and without apparent foundation, to every public man who had the misfortune to incur the enmity of the minions of Henry VIII. or their tyrannical master, and died under the axe, in 1547, when in the thirtieth year of his age. The following sonnet was written as a melancholy memorial of the death of his friend, Sir Thomas Wyatt, whose fate he once little expected to experience, for few men were more popular in his day:—

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affluent addition to its stores of expression, combined with a large increase of force in their spirit and meaning. Thus, when the genius of Beaumont and Fletcher, and Jonson, and, above all, Shakspeare, required a medium through which to convey those innumerable impulsive ideas, and those delicate tinges of meaning and feeling which genius only can conceive, an instrumentality was amply provided most aptly fitted for their use; and, truly, rich and noble and splendid are the monuments of intellect which endowments such as few since the creation have been gifted with, have enabled those who used the language to leave behind them for the honour of their country, and for the delight and benefit of mankind.

But another work, nobler even than theirs, was yet to follow—a work which was to constitute the *standard* of that language in which are enshrined, as in a temple worthy of the Divinity from whom it emanated, a countless host of the noblest thoughts and the brightest scintillations of man's celestial nature, that ever gleamed through the human intellect—a language destined to be spoken by the most powerful of the nations of the earth—a language to be spoken over a more varied and extensive surface than any other that has ever been used by mankind—a language appointed to the high honour of disseminating to the far-off islands of the boundless ocean, and to the remotest corners of the habitable world, the glad tidings of great joy contained in that Gospel which has made known to man the glories of their origin and their destiny, which has opened to us a knowledge of spheres beyond the sky, and which has brought in every clime the knowledge of life and immortality to light. This work was the authorized translation of THE BIBLE.

If one time for the great undertaking could possibly be more propitious for this great work than another, it was that in which it was actually executed. The Reformation had been long enough completed to give to men of learning experience sufficient to enable them to use their emancipated powers wisely and with effect. Curiosity, interest, and duty combined to urge to the diligent study of language. The importance of the trust was fully appreciated. Like Hilkiah, they had found the law; and it required the very highest use of all the powers of their native speech to transcribe it for the hearing of the people. Men most noted for their attainments, their judgment, and their piety, were selected for the task. They were divided into sections. Each section took its appointed portion for translation; and then, when each individual had performed his task, the whole of the work was compared and revised: and it was not until a manifold judgment had been most deliberately passed, that even a single sentence was suffered to remain as a portion of the true version of the Holy Writ. And so they went on, until the whole was completed: and a monument of genius and carefulness was erected which will last so long as the English language shall endure; and a fountain of knowledge was



opened, out of which countless myriads have drank the waters of life, to their present comfort and their everlasting happiness. It is allowed that no work was ever more admirably performed than that of the Commissioners of James I.; and whenever the standard of the English language is required, the learned of all sects, opinions, and degrees, uniformly turn for the resolution of a doubt to the translation of the Bible.

The foundation of the numerous schools instituted by royal and private munificence, during the first half of the sixteenth century, and especially those instituted under Edward VI. during the progress and completion of the Reformation, bore ample fruit of the highest character. The emanations of genius which shone out with such peculiar lustre during the reign of Elizabeth, were admirably seconded by the efforts of the educated men who had gone through a regular series of scholastic training; and who, towards the latter end of the reign of that sovereign, brought all the appliances of their acquired knowledge, to the dissemination of general ideas and principles and the settlement of a regularly-constituted language. Throughout Europe there was a universal revival of learning. The ancient classics had been, to a great extent, recovered. The experience of those who wrote them, and all the details of the refined ages of antiquity, had been brought into play for the common benefit. The English colleges were advancing in industry and intelligence, as well as repute; and the hardy spirit of inquiry, induced by the results of the civil contest, literary as well as political, had been towards the middle of the sixteenth century largely invigorative of the old English tongue. Terms appropriate to the expression of ideas, whether referential to physical or intellectual objects, had been abundantly incorporated both from the Latin and the Greek—the phraseology chiefly from the former, the spirit from the latter, of these two universal tongues: and when the galaxy of talent arose at the commencement of the seventeenth century, to shed lustre on the Augustan age of literature, the comprehensiveness, the softness, and the variety of the national means of expression, had been so wonderfully increased, that little but technical improvement was either necessary or desirable. Intercourse with the continent, both during war and in peace, had permeated it afresh, with the subtle energy which distinguished the denizens of Attica and their neighbouring nations. The labours of the polemical divines, from 1650 to 1700, had filled the language with full and powerful terms, for which it had been well prepared by the works of Shakspeare, Jonson, and their contemporaries. Dryden, Addison, Steele, Pope, and their fellows, added the light artillery of the Belles Lettres, for which the comparatively refined manners of the period wrought a convenient facility, and with which they combined that beautiful finish—admirably typified in the *ad unguam* polish of the olden sculptors—which

was all that was necessary to complete and fit a language for the purposes of the most highly complex and ornate state of society. There was but one thing wanting. That was a repository where all these treasures of intellect could be safely deposited, for the advantage of the existent and the wealth of future generations. That repository was supplied by, whatever may be thought of his style of writing, that colossus of literature, SAMUEL JOHNSON, who, poor, unaided, and alone, built up that monument of an imperishable fame, in his Dictionary of the English Language, in two volumes folio, wherein are exhibited all the vastness of a capacious intellect and all the resources of a most surprising attainment. With a labour that must have been immense, and with a knowledge and judgment that hardly any other man possessed, he drew from all their open and secret sources the meaning of the words of which the English language was composed, and which, for all the purposes of merely literary communication and moral instruction, might well then be thought to be complete.

There was, however, another step farther yet to go. When the polemical and political disputes which had agitated the country were brought to a comparative close by the Act of Settlement of 1689, men had leisure to turn their attention to the more peaceful occupations of scientific pursuit. The discoveries of Galileo had paved the way for a deeper inquiry into the laws and movements of the physical world than had ever before been attempted, either by the Ptolemies, Pythagoras, or any of the ancient philosophers; and when Newton came upon the stage of life there was a large space opened for the exercise of his genius. The wonderful fields explored by his profound researches into nature prompted to new inquiries, until Linnæus in the vegetable kingdom, and Buffon in animated life, laid such facts before the public, as required a new nomenclature to render them intelligible to the community; and as the facts which had to be stated were quite beyond the range of knowledge, and, consequently, without the means of comprehension, possessed by the Anglo-Saxon projectors, there were no roots in the language out of which to evolve a series of terms fitted to state the circumstances which those authors had to communicate; and the Greek and Latin languages were searched, and searched successfully, to supply the deficiency. The result was, that a set of compound words were formed, well calculated to express precise ideas of the several objects of scientific consideration, and singularly indicative of their several natures. Thus Astronomy, Geography, Botany, and Physiology, obtained their distinctive terms; and when, through the celebrated philosophers Scheele, Priestley, Dalton, Davy, Babington, Watt, Saussure, Lyell, De la Beche, and a host of others, the patent and occult properties and actions of natural bodies had to be designated, the same course was pursued; and compound terms from both the ancient languages,



it especially from the Greek—though by whom they were invented can never be thoroughly ascertained—have been incorporated, and now form an integral portion of the English language.

Thus has the language of Britain been constituted—a language most beautifully and admirably constructed—a language replete with every epithet necessary to press the utmost variety of simple ideas and objects, as well as the most abstruse workings of the mind and the most subtle promptings of the heart; the tongue of freedom and of truth—a language fitted to amplify as the necessities of mankind may arise—a language, comprising within its scope the elements of all the other languages of the world, the worthy medium of the noblest sentiments and of the most magnificent intellects—a language which has met, and is competent to meet, the exigencies which the requirements of humanity may occasion for the purposes of intellectual advancement or the benefit of our common existence.

B. 2





# A UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

EMBRACING ALL THE TERMS USED IN ART, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE.

## A.

A is the first letter of the English alphabet, as it is of all other alphabets, except the Ethiopic, of which it is the thirteenth, and the Runic, of which it is the tenth. The reason of this is probably on account of its representing the first vocal sound naturally formed by the organs of speech, uttered by merely opening the mouth. The name of the letter is the sound of *ay* in *day*; but it has at least four distinct sounds:—1. The name or long sound, as in *bake*, *bake*, *nation*. 2. The Italian sound, as in *far*, *farmer*, *father*. 3. The German or broad sound, as in *all*, *bald*, *halt*. 4. The shut or close sound, as in *man*, *amalgam*. The first three sounds, when unaccented, are merely shortened in quantity. The fourth sound, when unaccented, approximates in some instances to the sound of *u* or *e* in *better*, as in *mortar*, *dollar*, &c. In Grammar, A is usually denominated the indefinite article, because, when placed before a noun, it does not particularize. A before a vowel, or silent *h*, is changed into *an*, as, *an* agreement, *an* heir; but it is not so altered before *u* long, as that letter has the power of the consonant *y* in *you*. It is placed before a participle or a participial noun, as, *he is gone a* hunting. When prefixed to many or few, A sometimes implies a whole number, or an aggregate of few or many taken collectively. As a prefix in words from the Greek, it is generally privative, as, *achromatic* without colour; in which use, as well as when an article, it takes *a* between it and the following vowel. In Pharmacy, *A.* or *A. A.*, abbreviations of the Greek *ana*, signify *each, separately*, or that things mentioned should be taken in quantities of the same measure. *A. A. A.*, in Chemistry, stand for amalgam, or amalgamation. In Commerce, *A.* stands for *accepted*. *A.*, in Music, is the nominal of the sixth note in the natural diatonic scale, called by Guido *la*. In Burlesque Poetry, *A* is sometimes used to lengthen out a syllable without adding to the sense.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-a,  
And even for oranges from China.—Dryden.

## AAM—ABACISCUS.

*A*, among the ancients, stood as a numeral for 500, and with a dash over it,  $\overline{A}$ , for 5000. In the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Samaritan, it denotes one, or unity. In the Julian Calendar, *A* is the first of the seven dominical letters. Among Logicians, *A.*, as an abbreviation, stands for a universal affirmative proposition. *A.* asserts, and *E.* denies: thus, in *barbara*, *A*, thrice repeated, denotes so many of the propositions to be universal. Among the Romans, *A.* was used to signify a negative or dissent. *A.* stands for *anteguo*, I oppose or object to the proposed law. In criminal trials, *A.* stood for *absolvo*, I acquit. *A. D.* *anno domini*, the year of our Lord. *A. U. C.*, *anno urbe condita*, from the building of the city of Rome. *A. M.* *ante meridian*, before noon; or *artium magister*, master of arts. *A* has many significations in our old writers and in our provincial dialects, of which the following are some—*ah*, *he*, *they*, *all*, *on*, *have*, *one*, *always*, *yes*, *even*, &c.

AAM, } *awin*, *s.* A Dutch liquid measure, equal to  
AUM, } 41 wine gallons at Amsterdam, 36½ at  
AHM, } Antwerp, 38½ at Hamburg, and 39 at  
Frankfort.—*Mucculloch*.

AARONIC, *ay-ron'ik*, } *a.* Pertaining to the  
AARONICAL, *ay-ron'e-kal*, } priesthood of Aaron.

AARONITE, *a'ro-nite*, *s.* A descendant of Aaron, the brother of Moses, who served as a priest at the sanctuary.—*Kitto*.

AB, *ab*, *s.* At the beginning of the names of places generally denotes its connection with an abbey, as *Abbingdon*; as a prefix of Latin origin, it signifies *from*. *Ab* is the Hebrew name of father, and that of the eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, including part of our July and August. It is the name of the last summer month in the Syriac calendar.

ABABILO, *a-bab'e-lo*, *s.* A fabulous animal mentioned in the Koran, said to have had the feet of a dog and the beak of a bird.

ABACISCUS, *a-ba-sis'kus*, *a.* In Architecture, the square compartment of a mosaic pavement, enclosed



# ABACIST—ABASED.

ing a part, or the entire pattern or design. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *abacus*.

**ABACIST**, ab'a-sist, *s.* (from *abacus*, Lat.) One who casts up accounts; a calculator.

**ABACK**, a-bak', *ad.* (on *bac*, Sax.) Backwards.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,  
They drew *aback* as half with shame confound.—  
*Spenser.*

In Architecture, same as *abacus*; a square surface—(not in use in either of these senses.)

In the centre or midst of the pegm, there was an *aback*, or square, in which this elegy was written.—*Ben Jonson.*

In Marine language, it denotes the situation of the sails when pressed back to or against the mast. Taken *aback*, is when the sails are carried back suddenly by the wind. Laid *aback*, is when the sails are purposely placed in that situation to give the ship sternway.

**ABACOT**, ab'a-kot, *s.* A cap of state, wrought up into the figure of two crowns, and worn anciently by the kings of England.—*Cowel.*

**ABACTOR**, a-bak'tur, *s.* (Latin; from *abigo*, to drive away.) One who feloniously steals or drives away a herd of cattle, or cattle in considerable numbers.—An old law term.

**ABACTED**, a-bak'ted, *part.* Driven away by violence.—Obsolete.

**ABACUS**, ab'a-kus, *s.* (Latin; from *abax*, a slab or board, Gr.) A counting table, anciently used in calculations. In Architecture, the upper member of the capital of a column, serving as a crowning both to the capital and to the whole column. It is usually square, but sometimes its sides are arched inwards. The name is also given to a concave moulding on the capital of the Tuscan pedestal, and to the plinth above the bouldin in the Tuscan or Doric orders. *Abacus harmonicus*, the structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument. *Abacus major*, a trough used in mines to wash ores in. *Abacus Pythagoricus*, the multiplication table, invented by Pythagorus.

**ABADA**, ab'a-da, *s.* An African animal of the deer or antelope kind.

**ABADDON**, a-bad'don, *s.* (Greek; from *ἄβδων*, destruction.) The destroyer, the name given in the Apocalypse to the angel of death. Wherever the same Hebrew word occurs in the Old Testament it signifies destruction, or the place of destruction, i. e. the subterranean world, Hades, the region of the dead.

**ABÆSUM**, a-be'sum, *s.* The oxide which forms on the iron of wheels, formerly used as medicine.

**ABAFT**, a-baft', *ad.* or *prep.* (*beaftan*, behind, Sax.) Near, or at the stern or hinder part of a ship; towards the stern, as, *abaft* the mainmast. *Abaft the beam*, is that arch of the horizon which is between a line drawn at right angles with the keel and the point to which the stern is directed.

**ABAGUX**, ab'a-gun, *s.* The name of a fowl in Ethiopia, remarkable for its beauty, and for a sort of horn growing on its head. The word signifies *stately abbot*.

**ABAISSANCE**, a-ba'sans, *s.* Obeisance,—which see.

**ABAISSED**, } a-ba'zd, *a.* Ashamed; abashed—(obsolete.)

**ABASED**, } solete.)  
And unboxome y-be,  
Nought *abaised* to agulte  
God and alle good men,  
So gret was mine herte.—*Piers' Ploughman.*

# ABAJOUR—ABARTICULATION.

In Heraldry, an epithet applied to the wings of eagles, &c., when the tips droop to the point of the shield.

**ABAJOUR**, ab'a-zhoor, *s.* (French, a skylight.) A sloping aperture for light or air in a prison or vault.

**ABALIENATE**, a-bale'yen-ate, *v. a.* In Law, to alienate; to transfer property from one to another; to estrange; to withdraw the affections.—Not used.

The devil and his deceitful angels do so bewitch them,  
so *abalienate* their minds, and trouble their memories.—  
*Abp. Sandys.*

**ABALIENATION**, a-bale-yen-a'shun, *s.* The act of transferring title to property; alienation of property.

**ABAMURUS**, a-ba-mu'rus, *s.* (*ab*, and *murus*, a wall, Gr.) A buttress or second wall built to strengthen another.—Not in use.

**ABAND**, a-band', *v. a.* (contracted from *Abandon*.) To forsake.—Obsolete.

They stronger are  
Than they which sought at first their helping hand,  
And Vortiger enfore'd the kingdom to *aband*.—*Spenser.*

**ABANDON**, a-ban'dun, *v. a.* (*abandonner*, Fr. *abandonare*, Ital. *abandonar*, Span.) To forsake entirely; to renounce; to leave with a view never to return; to resign or yield up, as, to *abandon* the cares of empire—*Gibbon*; to give up or resign without control, as, to *abandon* oneself to sorrow. In Marine Insurance, to relinquish all claim to a ship or goods insured, as a preliminary towards recovering for a total loss;—*s.* one who totally deserts or forsakes—(obsolete);

A friar, an *abandon* of the world.—*Sir E. Sandys.*  
a relinquishment.—Not used.

Those heavy exactions have occasioned an *abandon* of all mines but what are of the richer sort.—*Lord Kames.*

**ABANDONED**, a-ban'dund, *a.* Given up, as to a vice; extremely wicked; sinning without restraint.

**ABANDONEE**, a-ban-don-e', *s.* In Law, one to whom anything is abandoned.

**ABANDONER**, a-ban'dun-ur, *s.* One who abandons, deserts, or forsakes.

**ABANDONING**, a-ban'dun-ing, *s.* Abandonment.  
And unnatural *abandoning* of life.—*Bp. Hall.*

**ABANDONMENT**, a-ban'dun-ment, *s.* (*abandonnement*, Fr.) The act of abandoning; state of being abandoned.

**ABANDUM**, a-ban'dum, *s.* In Law, anything in a state of sequestration or forfeiture.

**ABANGO**, a-ban'go, *s.* The *Ady*, a species of palm-tree, a native of the West Indies. It yields a juice which, when fermented, is used as a beverage.

**ABANNITION**, a-ban-nish'un, *s.* (*abannitio*, Lat.) A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter.—Not in use.

**ABAPTISTON**, a-bap-tis'tun, *s.* The perforating part of the trephine, a surgical instrument used in trepanning.

**ABARE**, a-bare', *v. a.* (*abarian*, Sax.) To make bare; to uncover.—Obsolete.

**ABARRE**, a-bâr', *v. a.* To prevent; to hinder.—Obsolete.

They were thus *abarred* from approaching to assault the citie.—*Holinshed.*

**ABARTICULATION**, ab-âr-tik-u-la'shun, *s.* (*ab*, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.) In Anatomy, that kind of structure of the joints which admits of manifest



ABAS—ABATIS.

or extensive motion. It is likewise called diarthrosis.

ABAS, a-bas', *s.* A Persian weight, less one-eighth of the European carat.

ABASE, a-baze', *v. a.* (*abaisser*, from *bas*, low, or the bottom, *Fr. basis*, *Gr.* and *Lat.*) To lower; to depress—(not used in this sense);

So saying, he abased his lance against him that had answered.—*Shelton, Trans. of Don Quixote.*

to cast down; to bring low; to humble.

Behold every one that is proud, and abase him.—*Job xl.* Abased.—See Abaisied.

ABASEMENT, a-baze'ment, *s.* The act of humbling or bringing low; the state of being brought low; depression; degradation.

There is an abasement because of glory; and there is that lieth up his head from a low estate.—*Eccles. xx. 11.*

ABASH, a-bash', *v. a.* (etymology uncertain, probably from *abaisser*, to depress, *Fr.*: Webster gives *bash*, to be confounded or ashamed, *Heb.* and *Chal.*) To put into confusion through shame, by exciting suddenly a sense of inferiority, error, or guilt.

ARASSI, ab'as-se, } *s.* A silver coin of Persia,  
ARASSIS, ab'as-sis, } worth two mammoedis, or four chayes, being equivalent to 16d. sterling. It is so called from having been struck in the reign of Schah Abbas II., king of Persia.—*Encyc. Metr.*

ABASHMENT, a-bash'ment, *s.* Confusion through shame; cause of confusion.

ABATABLE, a-ba'ta-bl, *a.* That may be abated, as an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

ABATE, a-bate', *v. a.* (*abatre*, to beat down, *Fr. abater*, *Span. battere*, *abattere*, *Ital.*) To beat down; to pull down; to destroy in any manner; to lessen; to diminish; to moderate, as, to *abate* pride; to mitigate, as, to *abate* pain or sorrow; to overthrow; to cause to fail, as, to *abate* a writ; to frustrate by a judicial sentence; to deduct;

Nothing to add, and nothing to *abate*.—*Pope.*

to annul; to remit, as, to *abate* a tax;—*v. n.* to decrease or grow less in strength or violence, as, the storm *abates*; to fail; to be defeated, as, a writ *abates*. In Law, to enter into a freehold after the death of the last occupant, and before the heir or devisee takes possession. In Horsemanship, to perform well a downward motion: a horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.

ABATEMENT, a-bate'ment, *s.* The act or state of abating; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating; diminution; mitigation, as of pain or grief. In Law, overthrow; failure or defeat, as the *abatement* of a writ; the entry of a stranger into a freehold, after the death of the tenant, before the heir or devisee. In Heraldry, a mark of dishonour in a coat of arms, by which its dignity is debased for some stain on the character of the wearer. In Commerce, the name sometimes given to discount for prompt payment; it is also used to express the deduction that is sometimes made at the custom-house from the duty chargeable on such goods as are damaged.

ABATER, a-ba'tur, *s.* The person or thing that abates.

ABATIS, ab'a-tis, or a-ba-te', *s.* (French.) In Fortification, piles of trees, or branches of trees, sharpened, and laid with their points outwards,

ABATOIR—ABBREVIATOR.

and placed in front of ramparts, to prevent assailants from mounting the walls.

ABATOIR, ab'a-twawr, *s.* (French.) A general slaughter-house for cattle.

ABATOR, a-ba'tur, *s.* A person who enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.—*Blackstone.*

ABATTUTA, a-bat-ta'ta, *s.* (Italian.) A word used in music-books after a break, to denote that the time of any piece is to be beaten as before.

ABATUDE, ab'a-tude, *s.* (from *Abate*.) Anything diminished.

ABATURES, ab'a-turze, *s.* (French.) The grass trodden down by a deer in passing.

ABAWM, a-bawm', *s.* A species of red clay.—Not used.

ABAX, ab'aks, *s.* (Greek, a slab.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

ABB, ab, *s.* An old name for the warp of a weaver's web. *Abb-wool*, among Clothiers, the warp or longitudinal fibres of a woven fabric.

ABBA, ab'ba, *s.* (Syriac and Chaldeæ.) Father. In the Syrian, Coptic, and Ethiopic church, a title given to the bishops; the bishops bestow the title, by way of distinction, on the bishop of Alexandria.

ABBACY, ab'ba-se, *s.* The rights, dignity, and office of an abbot.

ABBATIAL, a-ba'shal, *a.* (French.) Belonging to an abbey.

ABBE, ab'bay, *s.* (French.) An abbot; more commonly an ecclesiastic having no assigned duty or dignity.

ABBESS, ab'bes, *s.* (*abbesse*, *Fr. abbatisa*, *Lat.*) The superior or governess of a nunnery or convent.

ABBEY, ab'be, *a.* A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; the church attached, or that was attached to an abbey. *Abbey-lubber*, a name given to monks in contempt for their idle habits, or to persons who subsisted on the donations of monasteries, instead of supporting themselves by industry.

ABBOT, ab'bot, *s.* The superior of a monastery or convent. There are various kinds of *abbots*—as, *bishop abbots*, whose abbeys have been erected into bishoprics; *cardinal abbots*, those who are also cardinals; *commendatory abbots*, or bishops in commendam, who are seculars, performing no spiritual office; *croziered abbots*, such as bear the crozier or staff; *mitred abbots*, sovereign or general abbots: they are called *mitred* from the mitre which they wore; *secondary abbots*, the same as priors; and *regular abbots*, real monks who have taken the vow and wear the habits. *Abbot of misrule*, or, in Scotland, *ebbot of unreason*, a person who superintended the diversions of Christmas, otherwise called the *lord of misrule*.

ABBOTSHIP, ab'bot-ship, *s.* The state of an abbot. ABBREVIATE, ab-bre've-ate, *v. a.* (*abbreviare*, *Ital. abbreviar*, *Span. abbrevio*, from *brevis*, short, *Lat.*) To shorten by contracting the parts; to cut short; to abridge;—*s.* an abridgment. In Mathematics, to reduce fractions to the lowest terms.

ABBREVIATED, ab-bre've-ay-ted, *a.* Shortened. In Botany, an *abbreviated perianth* is shorter than the tube of the corolla.

ABBREVIATION, ab-bre-ve-a'shun, *s.* The act of shortening; a contraction, as *gent.* for *gentleman*; the reduction of fractions to their lowest terms.

ABBREVIATOR, ab-bre've-ay-tur, *s.* (*abbreviateur*,



ABBREVIATORY—ABDOMINAL.

Fr.) One who abbreviates or abridges. *Abbreviators* is the name given to seventy-two persons in the chancery of Rome, whose duty is to draw up the Pope's bulls, and reduce petitions, when granted, to a due form for bulls.

**ABBREVIATORY**, ab-bre've-a-tur-e, *a.* That shortens or abbreviates; contracting.

**ABBREVIATURE**, ab-bre've-a-ture, *s.* A mark or letter used for shortening; an abridgment.

**A-B-C**, ay be se. The first three letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet.

To walk alone like one that has the pestilence, to sigh like a boy that has lost his *A-B-C*, to weep like a young wench that has buried her grandam.—*Shaks.*

*A, B, C-book*, a catechism, horn-book, or primer, used for teaching children the first rudiments of reading; sometimes the alphabet in general.

Then comes question like an *A-B-C-book*.—*Shaks.*

**ABDALAVI**, ab-da-la'vi, *s.* The Egyptian melon.

**ABDALS**, ab'dals, *s.* The name of certain fanatics in Persia, who, in excess of zeal, sometimes ran into the streets, and attempted to kill all they met who were of a different religion: when killed in such sallies, they were by the vulgar considered as martyrs.

**ABDERITE**, ab'der-ite, *s.* An inhabitant of Abdera, a maritime town in Thrace. Democritus is so called from being a native of this place. As he was disposed to laugh much, foolish or incessant is called *abderian* laughter.

**ABDEST**, ab'dest, *s.* Purification; a Mohammedan rite.

**ABDEVUM**, ab-de've-um, *s.* In Astrology, the twelfth house in a scheme of the heavens.

**ABDICANT**, ab'de-kant, *a.* Abdicating; renouncing.

**ABDICATE**, ab'de-kate, *v. a.* (*abdico*, Lat.) In a general sense, to relinquish, renounce, or abandon; to abandon an office or trust, without a formal resignation to those who conferred it, without their consent; also, to abandon a throne without a legal surrender of the crown; to relinquish an office before the expiration of the time of service; to reject; to renounce; to abandon, as a right; to cast away. In the Civil Law, to disclaim a son, and expel him from the family; to disinherit during the life of the father;—*v. n.* to renounce; to abandon; to cast off; to relinquish power or trust, as a right.

Though a king may *abdicate* for his own person, he cannot *abdicate* for the monarchy.—*Blackstone.*

**ABDICATION**, ab-de-ka'shun, *s.* The act of abdicating; resignation of office; a casting off; a rejection.

Utter, final, irreversible *abdication*.—*Hammond.*

**ABDICATIVE**, ab'de-kay-tive, *a.* Causing or implying abdication.

**ADDITIVE**, ab'de-tiv, *a.* (*abdo*, I hide, Lat.) Having the quality of hiding.

**ADDITIONARY**, ab'de-tur-e, *s.* A place to hide goods or money in.

**ABDOMEN**, ab-do'men, *s.* (Latin, from *abdo*, I hide, and *omentum*?) The lower venter or belly, or that part of the body situated between the thorax and the pelvis. In Insects, the lower part of the animal united to the corslet by a filament.

**ABDOMINAL**, ab-dom'in-al, *a.* Relating to the abdomen. *Abdominal ring*, or *Inguinal ring*, an oblong tendinous ring in both groins, through which the spermatic cord in men, and the round ligaments of the uterus in women pass.

ABDOMINALES—ABERRANCY.

**ABDOMINALES**, ab-dom'in-a'les, } *s.* In Ichthyology, a name given by Linnæus to a class of fishes who have the ventral fins placed behind the pectoral, as in the salmon, pike, mullet, herring, and carp.

**ABDOMINOUS**, ab-dom'in-us, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen; having a large belly.

**ABDUCE**, ab-duse', *v. a.* (*abduco*, *ab* and *duco*, I lead, Lat.) To draw one part from another; to draw to a different part.

**ABDUCT**, ab-du'sent, *a.* Having the property of drawing back or away, as the *abducent* muscles which operate in drawing back, separating, or opening those parts of the body in which they are inserted: they are called *abductors*, and act in opposition to *adducent* muscles or *adductors*.

**ABDUCTION**, ab-duk'shun, *s.* (*abductio*, Lat.) A leading away. In Logic, a conclusion from premises of which the minor is doubtful. In Law, the felonious carrying off of a child, a ward, or wife, &c., either by fraud, personation, or open violence.

**ABDUCTOR**, ab-duk'tur, *s.* In Anatomy, a muscle which serves to draw back the parts to which it is attached; one who leads away; one guilty of abduction.

**ABEAR**, a-bare', *v. a.* (*abearan*, Sax.) To bear; to behave; to conduct one's self.—*Obsolete.*

Thus did the gentle knight himself *abear*,  
Amongst that rustic rout in all his deeds.—*Spenser.*

**ABEARANCE**, a-ba'rans, *s.* Behaviour.—*Obsolete.*

The other species of recognizance with sureties is for good *abearance* or good behaviour.—*Blackstone.*

**ABEARING**, a-ba'ring, *s.* Same as *abearance*.—*Obsolete.*

Not to be released till they formed sureties for their good *abearing*.—*Lord Herbert.*

**ABECEDARIAN**, ay-be-se-da're-an, *s.* (from the first four letters of the alphabet.) One who teaches or is learning the alphabet.

*Abecedarian*, one that teacheth or learneth the cross row.—*Minshew.*

**ABCEDARY**, ay-be-se-da-re, *a.* Alphabetical.

**ABED**, a-bed', *ad.* In bed, or on bed.

It was a shame for them to mar their complexions; yea, and conditions too, with long lying *abed*.—*Sidney.*

**ABELE-TREE**, a'beel-tre, *s.* The white poplar, *Populus albus*.

**ABELIANS**, ay-be'le-ans, } *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, an African sect who after marriage, lived in continence, after the manner, as they pretended, of Abel, and attempted to maintain the sect by adopting the children of others.

**ABELMOSK**, a'bel-mosk, *s.* The plant *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, or Syrian Mallow, a native of the East Indies, now constituted into the genus *Abelmoschus*.

**ABER**. A Celtic prefix to the names of many places, which imports that they are situated at the mouth of a river, as *Aberdeen*.

**ABERDEVINE**, ab'er-de-vine, *s.* The bird *Carduus spinus* of Cuvier, and *Fringilla ligurina* of Ranzani, sometimes called the Siskin, a well-known songbird, which has a great resemblance to the green variety of the Canary bird.

**ABERRANCE**, a-be'r'rans, } *s.* (*aberrans*; *aberro*, I

**ABERRANCY**, a-be'r'an-se, } wander from, Lat.)

A deviation from the right way; figuratively, a



ABERRANT—ABHORRER.

deviation from truth; an error; a mistake; a false opinion.

ABERRANT, a-ber'rant, a. Wandering; straying from the right way.

**ABERRATION**, ab-er'-a-shun, *a.* (French; *aberratio*, Lat.) The act of deviating from the right or common tract. In Astronomy, a change in the position of the fixed stars, arising from the progressive motion of light, combined with the annual motion of the earth, by means of which they appear twenty seconds distant from their true position. In Optics, a certain deviation from the true geometrical focus of refraction in curved specula or lenses. *Crown of aberration*, a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays, by which its diameter is enlarged.

ADERRING, a-ber'ring, *pres. part.* Going astray.  
Of the verb *aberr*. I have found no example. — Todd.

Divers were out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just account.—*Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

ANDERUNGKATE, ab-er-rung'k'ate, *n. a.* (*averrunco*,  
Lat.) To pull up by the roots; to extirpate  
utterly.

ANET, a bet', *v. a* (*betan*, to make better; to amend, to kindle, Sax.) To encourage by aid or countenance.

They abetted both parties in the civil war.—*Addison*.  
Is Law to incite, encourage, or aid in the com-

is Law, to incite, encourage, or aid in the commission of an unlawful action;—s. the act of abetting or assisting.

Lo! faitour, there thy meede unto thee take  
The meede of thy mischallenge and abet.—*Spenser.*

ABETMENT, a-bet'ment, *s.* The act of abetting.

ABETTER, } a-bet'tur, s. One who abets, incites,  
ABETTOR, } aids, or encourages another to com-  
mit crime.

EVACUATION, ab-e-vak-u-a'shun, *s.* (*ab* and *evacuation.*) A partial evacuation of the humours of the body.

ABEYANCE, a-bé'ans, *v. a.* (*abbaiance*, in expectation, Norm.) In expectation or contemplation—a law term. The right of fee simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is only in the remembrance, intentment, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parsonage is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in *abeyance*.—*Covent.*

AGGREGATE, ab'gre-gate, v. a. (*abgrego*, Lat.) To separate from a herd or flock.—Not used.

AGGREGATION, ab-gre-ga'shun, *s.* Separation from a  
herd or flock.—Not used.

**ARORE**, ab-hawr', v. a. (*abhorreo*; *ab* and *horreo*, I humble with fear or horror, Lat. It expresses that degree of horror as to cause the hair to stand on end.) To hate extremely; to loathe; to detest; to abominate; to disdain; to neglect.

Thou hast not despised nor *abhorred* the affliction of the afflicted.—Ps. xlii. 24.

ABHORRENCE, ab-haw'rēns, } s. The act of  
ABHORRENCY, ab-haw'rēn-sē, } abhorring; ex-  
treme aversion; detestation.

**ABHORRENT**, ab-haw'r'ent, *a.* Struck with abhorrence; loathing; odious; contrary to, inconsistent with; it is followed by *to*, *from* is improper.

May then these foreign thoughts of state employments,  
 beavers to your function and your breeding?—*Dryden.*

ABHORRENTLY, ab-haw'r-ent-le, *ad.* In an abhorrent manner.

ABHONKAR, ab-baw'tur, s. One who abhors.

ABHORRING—ABIETINÆ.

ABHORRING, ab-haw'r-ing, *s.* Object of abhorrence.

Their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched; and they shall be an abhorring unto all flesh. —Isaiah lxi. 24.

**ABIA**, a-bi'a, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects, inhabitants of the furze and alder.

**ABIB**, *ab'ib*, *s*. (Hebrew, a full ear of corn.) The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also Nisan, answering to the latter part of March and beginning of April, so called from wheat attaining its full growth in the ear at that time of the year.

ABIDE, a-bide', *v. n.* (*abidan*, Sax.) To stay in a place; to dwell; to remain without decay; to remain immovable; to continue in the same state:

There can be no study without time; and the mind must *abide* and dwell upon things, or be a stranger to the inside of them.—*South.*

—*v. a.* to wait for: to support or endure:

Ah me! they little know  
How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain.—*Milton*.

to bear without aversion :

Thou canst not *abide* Thiridates; this is but love of thyself.—*Shaks.*

to endure without offence, anger, or contradiction, as, I cannot *abide* his impertinence. When neuter, *abide* is followed by *in* or *at* before the place, and by *with* before the person, as, *abide at* Jerusalem; while in this land, *abide with* me. *Abide for*, wait for. *To abide by*, to adhere to; to defend, or to suffer the consequences, as, *to abide by* the event.

ABIDER, a-bi'dar, *s.* One who dwells or remains in a place.—Little used.

He said they (soldiers) were masters of war, and ornaments of peace; speedy goers, and strong *abiders*, triumphant both in camps and courts.—*Sidney, Def. of Poesie.*

ABIDING, a-bi'ding, *s.* Continuance; fixed stay:

Our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding.—1 Chron. xxix. 15.

—*a.* continuing permanent, as an *abiding* place. *Abiding by*, in Scotch law, is in an action of reduction, where the main reason of reduction is forgery or falsehood; or in any other action, where either party founds on a deed or writing to which the objection of falsehood or forgery is preponed either by way of action or of exception, the party founding on the deed may be required by his adversary to *abide by it*: that is, to declare officially that he *abides by* the deed or writing challenged or objected to as true and genuine.—*Bell*.

**ABIDINGLY**, a-bide'ing-le, *ad.* In a manner to continue permanently.

**ABIES**, ab'e-iss, *s.* (Latin, a fir-tree.) A genus of Coniferous trees: type of the suborder Abietæ. It embraces the silver, spruce, and larch firs and other species, formerly classed in the genus *Pinus*: Order, Pinaceæ.

**ABETEA**, a-be'-e'-e, *s.* The name given by Lindley to a suborder of the Pinaceæ, or Conifers. It includes those genera which have the ovules inverted, and the pollen oval and curved—the suborder Cupressæ having the ovules erect, and the pollen spheroidal.

**ABIETIC**, a-be-et'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the fir.  
*Abietic acid*, a resin obtained from the *Pinus abies* of Linnaeus.

ABIETINÆ, ab-e-e-ti'ne, *s.* A name given by Rich-



ABIETINE—ABJURATION.

ard to the coniferous trees included in the Abietem of Lindley,—which see.

**ABIETINE**, a-bi'e-tine, *s.* (*abies*, the fir-tree, Lat.) A resinous substance obtained from Strasburg turpentine.

**ABILGAARDIA**, a-bil-gård'o-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Abilgaard of Copenhagen.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

**ABILITY**, a-bil'e-te, *s.* (*habilité*, Fr. *abilità*, Ital. *habilitas*, Lat.) The power to do anything, whether depending upon skill, riches, strength, or any other quality; force of understanding; mental power. *Ability* denotes power to perform; *capacity*, power to receive. In the plural, *abilities* denotes mental faculties, natural or acquired.

**ABINTESTATE**, ab-in-test'ate, *a.* (*ab* and *intestatus*, dying without a will, Lat.) In Civil Law, inheriting from a person who died without having made a will.

**ABJECT**, ab'jekt, *a.* (*objectus*, cast away, Lat.) Sunk to a degraded position; literally, cast out of society—hence, mean; worthless; base; grovelling;

I was at first as other beasts that graze,  
The trodden herb of *abject* thoughts and low.—Milton.

—*s.* a man without hope; a person of the lowest condition, and despicable.

Yes, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me.—Ps. xlii. 15.

**ABJECT**, ab-jekt', *v. a.* To throw away; to cast out; to throw down.

The damself straight went, as she was directed,  
Unto the rocks; and there, upon the soyle  
Having herself in wretched wize *abjected*,  
Gan weep and wayle.—Spenser.

**ABJECTEDNESS**, ab-jek'ted-nes, *s.* The state of an abject.

Our Saviour sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectedness*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme.—Boyle.

**ABJECTION**, ab-jek'shun, *s.* State of being cast away or lost; meanness; want of spirit; servility; baseness.

**ABJECTLY**, ab'jekt-le, *ad.* In a low, mean, or servile manner.

**ABJUDICATE**, ab-joo'de-kate, *v. a.* (*abjudico*, Lat.) To deprive any one of anything by a judicial sentence.

**ABJUDICATION**, ab-joo-de-ka'shun, *s.* The act of adjudicating.—Not used.

**ABJUGATE**, ab'joo-gate, *v. a.* (*abjugo*; *ab* and *jugo*, to yoke, Lat.) To unyoke; to uncouple.—Not used.

**ABJURATION**, ab-joo-ra'shun, *s.* (*abjuratio*, Lat.) The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end; a rejection or solemn denial, or total abandonment, as an *abjuration* of heresy. An *abjuration of the realm*, is a renunciation upon oath which a person makes to leave the realm for ever. By the ancient common law of England, if a person guilty of any felony, excepting sacrilege, fled to a parish church or churchyard for sanctuary, he might, within forty days after, go clothed in sackcloth before the coroner, confess the full particulars of his guilt, and take an oath to abjure the kingdom for ever, or not to return without the king's license. *Oath of abjuration*, an oath asserting the title of the present royal family to the crown of England, and expressly disclaiming any right to it by the descendants of the Pretender.

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ABJURATORY—ABLEGATE.

**ABJURATORY**, ab-joo'ra-tur-e, *a.* Containing abjuration.

**ABJURE**, ab-joor', *v. a.* (*abjuro*; *ab* and *juro*, I swear, Lat.) To renounce upon oath; to abandon, as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince, or *abjure* the realm; to renounce with solemnity, as, to *abjure* errors; to recant or retract;

I put myself to thy direction,  
Unspeak mine own detraction, here *abjure*,  
The taints and blames I laid upon myself.—Shaks.

to banish.—Obsolete in this sense.

Whereby he hoped the queen to have *abjured*.—Drayton.

**ABJUREMENT**, ab-joor'ment, *s.* Renunciation.

Such sins as these are venial in youth, especially if expiated with timely *abjurement*.—John Hall, Pref. to his Poems.

**ABJURER**, ab-joo'tur, *s.* One who abjures.

**ABLACTATE**, ab-lak'tate, *v. a.* (*ablacto*, to wean, Lat.) To wean from the breast,—a word given by Dr. Johnson without quoting any authority.

**ABLACTATION**, ab-lak-ta'shun, *s.* (*ab* and *lacto*, to suckle.) Cessation from suckling as regards the mother, and thus distinguished from weaning on the part of the child.—Palmer. Among ancient Gardeners, a method of grafting, in which the scion was not separated from the parent stock till it was firmly united to that in which it was inserted. The process is now termed *grafting by approach*, or *inarching*.

**ABLANIA**, ab-la'ne-a, *s.* (from Goulougon-ablani, the name given to A. Guianensis by the Indians of Guiana.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of Guiana: Order, Tiliaceæ.

**ABLAQUEATION**, ab-lak-we-a'shun, *s.* (*ablaqueatio*; *ab* and *laquear*, a roof or covering, Lat.) A laying bare the roots of trees, in order to expose them to the action of air and water.

**ABLATION**, ab-la'shun, *s.* (*ablatio*, a taking away, Lat.) A carrying away. In Surgery, separation or removal of a part, limb, or tumour, by accident or surgical operation, from the animal body.—Palmer. In Chemistry, the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.

**ABLATIVE**, ab-la-tiv, *a.* (*ablatif*; Fr. *ablativus*, Lat.) Taking away; applied in Grammar to the sixth case of Latin nouns, which implies *carrying away* or *taking from*. *Ablative absolute* is when a word in that case is independent, in construction of the rest of the sentence.

**ABLAZE**, a-blaze', *ad.* On fire; in a blaze.—Obsolete.

**ABLE**, a'bl, *a.* (*abal*, strength, Sax. *habilis*, Lat.) Having competent power or strength, bodily or mental; possessed of strong mental faculties or intellectual qualifications, natural or acquired; possessed of sufficient wealth or means; having competent strength; fit; proper; having sufficient knowledge or skill, as, he is *able* to read Hebrew; or, is she *able* to play on the harp? having the natural or requisite qualifications, as, not to be *able* to succeed to an inheritance, through insanity or bastardy;—*v. a.* to make able.—Obsolete as a verb.

God tokeneth and assigneth the times, *abling* them to her proper offices.—Chaucer.

*Able-bodied*, having a body fit for service. *Able-seaman*, one qualified to discharge the duties of a sailor.

**ABLEGATE**, able-gate, *v. a.* (*ablego*, Lat.) To send abroad on some legation.—Seldom used.



# ABLEGATION—ABNORMOUS.

**ABLEGATION**, ab-le-ga'shun, *s.* (from *Ablegate*.) The act of sending abroad; a legation from home.—Seldom used.

**ABLEGMINA**, ab-leg-me-na, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, those choice parts of the entrails of the victims which were set apart and offered to the gods.

**ABLEN**, ab'len, } *s.* A name given in some places  
**ABLET**, ab'let, } of England to the Bleak, a small  
fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus alburnus*.

**ABLENESS**, a'bl-ness, *s.* Ability of body or mind; vigour; force; capability.

Sufficient *ableness* to strike.—*Sheldon*.

**ABLEPST**, ab'lep-se, *s.* (*ablepsia*, Gr.) Blindness; unadvisedness.—*Cockeram*.

**ABLEGATE**, ab'le-gate, *v. a.* (*abligo*, Lat.) To tie up from.

**ABLIGURITION**, ab-le-gur-ish'un, } *s.* (*abliguritis*,  
**ABLIGURY**, ab-le-gur-e, } Lat.) Pro-  
fuse expenditure on meat and drink.—Not used.

*Abligury*, spending in belly cheer.—*Minshew*.

**ABLINS**, a'blins, *ad.* Peradventure; perhaps; possibly.—Used in the north, and in Scotland.

**ABLOCATE**, ab'lo-kate, *v. a.* (*abloco*, Lat.) To let out on hire.—Not used.

**ABLOCATION**, ab-lo-ka'shun, *s.* A letting out on hire.

**ABLUDE**, ab-lude', *v. a.* (*abludo*, *ab* and *ludo*, I play, Lat.) Literally, to play from, or to be out of tune; hence to differ, or to be unlike.—Not used.

**ABLUENT**, ab'loo-ent, *a.* (*ablao*, *ab* and *luo*, I wash away, Lat.) Cleansing;—*s.* an abstergent,—which see.

**ABLUTION**, ab-loo'shun, *s.* The act of cleansing or washing, with water or other fluid, part or whole of the body;

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul.—*Bp. Taylor*.

the water used in washing.

Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train  
Are cleansed, and cast th' *ablutions* in the main.—  
*Pope's Iliad.*

In Chemistry, the purification of bodies by the effusion of water or other fluid. In Medicine, the washing of the body externally, as in baths; or internally, as by diluting fluids.

**ABLUTION**, ab-loo've-un, *s.* (*abluo*, I wash away, Lat.) That which is washed off.

**ABLY**, a'ble, *ad.* In an able manner; with great ability.

**ABNEGATE**, ab'ne-gate, *v. a.* (*abnego*, I deny, Lat.) To deny; to renounce.

**ABNEGATION**, ab-ne-ga'shun, *s.* A denial; renunciation.

Let the princes be of what religion they please, that is @ me to the most part of men: so that with *abnegation* of God, of his honour and religion, they may retain the friendship of the court.—*John Knox*.

**ABNEGATOR**, ab'ne-gay-tur, *s.* One who denies, renounces, or opposes anything.

**ABNODATE**, ab'no-date, *v. a.* (*abnodo*, *ab* and *nodus*, a knot, Lat.) To cut knots from trees.—Seldom used.

**ABNODATION**, ab-no-da'shun, *s.* The act of cutting knots off trees.—Seldom used.

**ABNORMITY**, ab-naw'r-me-te, *s.* (*abnormis*, irregular, from *ab* and *norma*, a rule, Lat.) Irregularity; contrariety to rule; deformity.

**ABNORMAL**, ab-naw'r-mal, } *s.* (*abnormis*, Lat.)  
**ABNORMOUS**, ab-naw'r-mus, } Irregular; without  
rule or system; contrary to system or rule; de-  
formed.

# ABOARD—ABOMINABLE.

**ABOARD**, a-borde', *ad.* On board, in a ship, vessel, or boat. To go on board, to embark; to go in a ship. To fall aboard, to strike the side of another vessel. Aboard main tack, an order to draw a corner of the mainsail down to the chess-tree. Aboard, to approach near the shore.—Obsolete.

Even to the verge of gold, *aboarding* Spain.—  
*Soliman and Persida* (1699).

**ABODANCE**, a-bo'dans, *s.* An omen.—Obsolete.  
An ill *abodance*.—*Dr. Jackson*.

**ABODE**, a-bode', Pret. of the verb *to abide*;—*s.* habitation; dwelling; residence; stay; continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*:  
Not I, but my affairs have made you wait.—*Shaks*.

To make *abode*, to dwell; to reside;—*v. a.* to foreshow;

Every man,  
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was  
A thing inspired; and, not consulting, broke—  
Broke into a general prophecy, that this tempest,  
Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*  
The sudden breach of it.—*Shaks*.

**ABODEMENT**, a-bode'ment, *s.* An ominous anticipation; an omen.

—Tush, man! *abodements* must not now affright us.—  
*Shaks*.

**ABODING**, a-bo'ding, *s.* Presentiment; prognostication.

**ABOLETE**, ab'o-lete, *s.* (*abolitus*, Lat.) Obsolete; out of use; not used.

**ABOLISH**, a-bol-ish, *v. a.* (*aboleo*, *ab* and *oleo*, *olesco*, I grow, Lat. *abolir*, Fr.) To abrogate, annul, or make void, as applied to law or institutions; to destroy or put an end to.

More destroy'd than they,  
We should be quite *abolish'd* and expire.—*Milton*.

**ABOLISHABLE**, a-bol-ish-a-bl, *a.* That may be abolished, destroyed, or annulled.

**ABOLISHER**, a-bol-ish-ur, *s.* One who abolishes or abrogates.

**ABOLISHMENT**, a-bol-ish-ment, *s.* The act of abolishing; state of being abolished; abrogation; destruction.

**ABOLITION**, ab-o-lish'un, *s.* The act of abolishing; state of being abolished; abrogation; an annulling of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, &c.; putting an end to slavery; negro emancipation.

**ABOLITIONISM**, ab-o-lish'un-izm, *s.* The principles of an abolitionist.

**ABOLITIONIST**, ab-o-lish'un-ist, *s.* One who advocates the immediate emancipation of slaves.

**ABOLLA**, a-bol'la, *s.* In Antiquity, a kind of military garment worn by the Greeks and Romans.

**ABOMA**, a-bo'ma, *s.* A large serpent, a native of the morasses and fens of South America.

**ABOMASUM**, a-bo-ma'sum, } *s.* (*abomasum*, from *ab*  
**ABOMASUS**, a-bo-ma'sus, } and *omasum*, Lat.)

The fourth stomach of ruminating animals, and of the herbivorous Cetaceæ.

**ABOMINABLE**, a-bom'e-na-bl, *a.* (*abominabilis*, Lat.) Hateful; detestable; loathsome; unclean.

The soul that shall touch any unclean beast, or any unclean thing, even that soul shall be cut off from his people.—*Lev. vii. 21*.

In low and ludicrous language, *abominable* implies loose and indeterminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow.—I am so. I do love it better than laughing.—Those that are in extremity of either are *abominable* fellows, and betray themselves to every censure, worse than drunkards.—*Shaks*.



# ABOMINABLENESS—ABOUND.

**ABOMINABLENESS**, a-bom'e-na-bl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being odious, hateful, or loathsome.  
**ABOMINABLY**, a-bom-in'a-ble, *ad.* Very odiously; detestably; sinfully;

Abab did very *abominably* in following idols.—1 Kings xxi. 23.

In vulgar language, extremely; excessively;

Your servants are mutinous and quarrelsome, and cheat you *abominably*.—*Arbuthnot*.

**ABORD**, a-borde', *s.* (French.) Address; salutation.

Your *abord* was too cold and uniform.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

—*v. a.* to accost.—Not used.

**ABOREA**, a-bo're-a, *s.* A species of duck, *Anas aborea*, or Black-bellied whistling Duck. Colour reddish-brown; crested; belly spotted with black and white.

**ABORIGINAL**, ab-o-ri'je-nal, *a.* (*ab*, and *origo*, origin, Lat.) Primitive; first;—*s.* one of the first inhabitants of a country.

**ABORIGINES**, ab-o-ri'je-nes, *s. plu.* The first or primitive inhabitants of any country.

**ABORSEMENT**, a-bawrs'ment, *s.* An abortion.—Obsolete and useless.

The endeavour of these artists is not to force an *aborsement*, but to bring forth a timely birth.—*Ep. Hall*.

**ABORT**, a-bawrt', *s.* An abortion.—Not used;—*v. n.* to bring forth before the time; to miscarry.

It (the parliament) is *aborted* before it was born, and nullified after it had a being.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

**ABORTIENT**, a-bawr'shent, *a.* (*abortio*, a miscarriage, Lat.) In Botany, miscarrying; sterile.

**ABORTION**, a-bawr'shun, *s.* (*abortio*, Lat.) The act of bringing forth before the natural period, or before the fetus is perfectly formed; any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity; anything that fails in its progress, as a plan or design; the fetus brought forth before it has been perfectly formed. When the fetus is brought forth before the end of the sixth month, the accident is called an *abortion* or miscarriage; if between that and the usual time, premature labour.

**ABORTIVE**, a-bawr'tiv, *a.* (*abortivus*, Lat.) Born or produced before the due time; failing from want of time, or whatever cause; miscarrying. In Botany, abortive or neutral flowers, are those in which both stamens and pistils are defective;—*s.* that which is brought forth prematurely.

No common wind, no customary event,  
 But they will pluck away its natural causes,  
 And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,  
*Abortives*, and presages, tongues of heaven,  
 Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John.—*Shaks.*

Figuratively, that which fails for want of time; that which brings forth nothing.

**ABORTIVELY**, a-bawr'tiv-le, *ad.* Immaturely; in an untimely manner; born before the proper time.

**ABORTIVENESS**, a-bawr'tiv-nes, *s.* The state of abortion; a failing in the progress to maturity; a failure in producing the intended effect.

**ABORTMENT**, a-bawrt'ment, *s.* An untimely birth; the thing brought forth prematurely.

**ABOUND**, a-bownd', *v. n.* (*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, Fr. from *unda*, a wave, Lat. literally, to overflow in great quantity or number, as waves of the sea.) To possess in great quantity; to be copiously supplied; to be very prevalent.

Where sin abounded, grace did much more *abound*.—*Rom. v.*

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# ABOUNDING—ABRADE.

**ABOUNDING**, a-bownd'ing, *a.* Increasing; dant;—

Be his *abounding* mercy praised,  
 His majesty adored.—*Hymn.*

—*s.* increase.

Yet amidst those *aboundings* of sin and wickedness left not himself without a witness in the hearts of—*South.*

**ABOUT**, about, *prep.* (*abutan*, *onbutan*, Around; encircling;

And as I wake, sweet music breathe  
 Above, about, or underneath.—*Milton.*

near to in time, place, or manner; near to person; appended to the person; concerned; gaged in.

I must be *about* my father's business.—*Luke i.*

In circumference, two yards *about* the stem; in number or quantity; nearly, as, there fell day *about* three thousand;—*ad.* circular around;

The weird sisters, hand in hand,  
 Porters of the sea and land,  
 There do go *about*, *about*.—*Shaks.*

in compass;

I am two yards *about*.—*Shaks.*

here and there; everywhere, as to go *about* by charity; the longest way in opposition to straight, as

—I was forced

To wheel three or four miles *about*.—*Shaks.*

To bring *about*, to bring to the point or state desired; to effect or accomplish. To come *about* change or turn; to come to the desired point go *about*, to enter upon; to propose; to see means.

Why go ye *about* to kill me?—*John vii.*

In Marine, to go *about* is used when a ship changes her course to go on the other tack. Ready *about ship*, are orders for tacking. Look *you*, take care of yourself.—*Vulgar.*

**ABOVE**, a-buv', *s.* Higher in place, as, *above* door; higher in station, as, a marquis is *above* earl; superior in degree;

I saw a light *above* the brightness of the sun.—beyond, as, this is *above* my comprehension; I than, as, he staid *above* three months in London more than, as, it weighs *above* six pounds; proud or dignified for, as, *above* asking a favour to be *above* a mean action; on high, in heaven

Let not God regard it from *above*.—*Job iii.*

before; in a former place, as in the phrases, *above* cited, *above*-mentioned, *above*-said. *Above*-hand; open; not underhand. *Above-ground*, not below

**ABRACADABRA**, ab-ra-ka-dab'ra, *s.* The name of an Assyrian deity, used as a cabalistic word, written on paper as many times as it contains letters, the last letter being omitted each time only one letter remains, and so forming a triangle. It was considered as a charm against agues and other diseases.

Mr. Banester says, 'that he healed 200 in one ague by hanging *Abacadabra* about their necks, wold staunch blood, or heal the tooth ache, although parties were 10 miles off.'—*MS. addit. 5008.*

**ABRACULAM**, a-brak'u-lam, *s.* The name of a Syrian deity; a cabalistic word, used as a charm amongst the Jews.

**ABRADE**, a-brade', *v. a.* (*abrado*, *ab* and *radere*, scrape or shave, Lat.) To rub off; to wear from the other parts; to waste by degrees the



exposure to the action of water, the atmosphere, &c.

**ABRAHAM-MAN**, a'bra-ham-man, *s.* A bedlam beggar, or Tom of Bedlam.

According to the 'Fraternite of Vocabondes,' 1575, 'An Abraham-man is he that walketh bare-armed and bare-legged, and sayneth hymselfe mad, and caryeth a pack of wool, or a styke with bakin on it, or such like toy, and nameth hymself Poor Tom.'—*Hallisell.*

**ABRAHAMIC**, ab-ra-ham'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham the patriarch, as, the *Abrahamic* covenant.

**ABRAID**, a-brade', *v. a.* To arouse; to awake.—*Obsolete.*

And if he out of his sleep abraide,  
He mighte don us bothe a vitanie.—*Chaucer.*

**ABRAMIS**, a'bram-is, *s.* The Bream, a genus of fishes: Family, Cyprinidae.

**ABRANCHIANS**, a-brang'k'e-ans, } *s.* (*a.* without, } and *branchia*, Gr.  
*ABRANCHIA*, a-brang'k'e-a, } *branchia*, gills, Lat.) Cuvier's third order of the Annelides, comprising the Lumbrici (earth worms), and Naides (aquatic worms), of Linnaeus. They have no externally apparent organs of respiration whatever, and appear to respire—some, like the earth worms, by the entire surface of the skin, and others by internal cavities. They have a closed circulating system, usually filled with red blood, and have a knotted nervous cord. They form two families—the *A. setigera*, those which have setae, and the *A. asetigera*, which want them.

**ABRASION**, a-bras'hun, *s.* (*abrado*, I wear off, Lat.) The act of abrading or wearing off; the matter worn off by rubbing. In Medicine, the mechanical removal or wearing away of the epidermis, &c.; when applied to the intestines, it signifies superficial ulceration with loss of substance, in shreds, of the intestinal mucous membrane.

**ABRAXUS**, a-braks'us, *s.* A name given by Leach to a subgenus of Lepidopterous insects, including the Magpie-butterflies, the larvae of which feed on the currant and gooseberry.

**ABRAZITE**, ab'ra-zite, *s.* (*a.* without, and *brazo*, I bubble, Gr.) A mineral which effervesces when melted before the blowpipe.

**ABRAZITIC**, a-bra-zit'ik, *a.* In Mineralogy, not effervescing when melted before the blowpipe.

**ABREAST**, a-bre'st', *ad.* Side by side. In Naval tactics, the situation as regards the line of battle at sea. *Abreast line*, the line *abreast* is formed by the ships being equally distant, and parallel to each other, so that the length of each forms a right angle with the extent of the squadron, or line abreast. *Abreast of a place*, is directly opposite to it. *Abreast*, within the ship, implies on a parallel line with the beam.

**ABRENTIATION**, a-bre-nun-she-a'shun, *s.* (*abrenuntiatio*, Lat.) The act of renouncing; absolute denial.

**ABREPTION**, ab-rep'shun, *s.* (*abripio*, Lat.) The state of being carried away; carrying away.

**ABREUVOIR**, a-breu-vwar', *s.* (French.) A watering-place for horses. In Masonry, the joint between two stones; or the interstice to be filled up with mortar or cement, when either are to be used.

**ABRIDGE**, a-bridj', *v. a.* (*abriger*, Fr.) To make shorter in words, keeping still the meaning in substance; to deprive of; to cut off from; to contract; to diminish; to cut short. In Algebra, to

reduce a compound quantity or equation to its more simple expression.

**ABRIDGER**, a-bridj'ur, *s.* One who abridges or shortens; a writer of an abridgment or compendium.

**ABRIDGMENT**, a-brij'ment, *s.* The epitome of a large work contracted into a smaller compass; a compendium; a summary; a diminution in general; contraction; reduction; restraint from anything pleasing.

**ABROACH**, a-bro'tsh, *ad.* (*abracan*, to break, Saxon.) In a posture to run out or yield the liquor contained; ready to be tapped; in a state of being diffused or propagated.

What mischiefs might be set *abroach*.—*Shaks.*

**ABROAD**, a-brawd', *ad.* (*abradan*, to extend, or to be dispersed, Sax.) Widely; at large; out of the house; without; in another country.

**ABROGATE**, ab-ro-gate, *v. a.* (*abrogo*, *ab* and *rogo*, I ask, Lat.) To annul by legislative authority; to repeal; to take away from a law its force.

Laws of that kind do *abrogate* themselves.—*Hooker.*

**ABROGATION**, ab-ro-ga'shun, *s.* (*abrogatio*, Lat.) The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

**ABROMA**, a-bro'ma, *s.* (*a.* privative, and *broma*, food, Gr.) A genus of exotic evergreen trees: Order, Byttneriaceae.

**ABRONIA**, ab-ro'ne-a, *s.* (*abros*, delicate, Gr. from the delicate nature of the involucre.) A genus of exotic plants: Order, Nyctaginaceae.

**ABROOD**, a-brood', *ad.* (*bruten*, to brood, Sax.) In the act of brooding.

**ABROOK**, a-brook', *v. a.* To brook; to bear; to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*

The subject people gazing on thy face,

With envious looks, still laughing at thy shame.—*Shaks.*

**ABROTANUM**, ab-rot'a-num, *s.* (*abrotos*, immortal, Gr.) Southernwood, a species of *Artemisia*,—which see.

**ABRUPT**, ab-rup't', *a.* (*abruptus*, Lat.) Broken; craggy; sudden; unconnected;

Or spread his airy flight,  
Upborne with indefatigable wings,  
Over the vast abrupt, till he arrive  
The happy isle.—*Milton.*

hasty; rough;—*v. a.* to disturb.—Not used in this sense.

Their enjoyments *abrupteth* our tranquillities.—*Brown's Chris. Mor.*

**ABRUPTION**, ab-rup'shun, *s.* (*abruptio*, Lat.) Breaking off; violent and sudden separation.

**ABRUPTLY**, ab-rup't'le, *ad.* Suddenly; harshly; steeply; roughly; ruggedly.

**ABRUPTNESS**, ab-rup't'nes, *s.* An abrupt manner; haste; suddenness; untimely vehemence; the state of an abrupt or broken thing; roughness; craginess.

**ABRUS**, a-brus, *s.* (*abros*, graceful, delicate, Gr. from its extremely delicate leaves.) A genus of Leguminous plants, the roots of which have the property of the common liquorice, hence called Wild Liquorice. The seeds, which are red with a black spot, are strung and worn as beads, and also used as rosaries; hence the specific name *precatorius*; Suborder, Papilionaceae.

**ABSCISS**, ab'ses, *s.* (*abscessus*, Lat.) A collection of pus, formed or deposited in some tissue or organ of the body.



ABSCIND—ABSOLUTE.

ABSCIND, ab-sind', *v. a.* (*abscindō*, Lat.) To cut off.—Little used.

ABSCISS, ab'sis, } *s.* (*abscissa*, Lat.) That part  
ABSCISSA, ab-sis'a, } of the diameter of a conic section which is intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABSCISSION, ab-sizh'un, *s.* (*abscisio*, Lat.) The act of cutting off; the state of being cut off; excision; removal of an organ with a knife; also, a fracture with loss of substance.

ABSCOND, ab-skond', *v. n.* (*abscondo*, Lat.) To hide one's self; to retire from the public view;—*v. a.* to conceal or hide.—Used generally of persons who secrete themselves to avoid a legal process.

Do not *abscond* and conceal your sins.—*Hewyt. Serm.*

ABSCONDER, ab-skond'ur, *s.* One who absconds.

ABSCONDING, ab-skond'ing, *a.* Withdrawing privately from public view, as, *absconding* creditor; one who confines himself to his apartments, or absents himself to avoid apprehension for debt or crime.

ABSENCE, ab'sens, *s.* (*absens*, Lat.) The state of being absent; not present; inattention; heedlessness; neglect of the present object; want; destitution; in the *absence* of conventional law.

ABSENT, ab'sent, *a.* (*absens*, Lat.) Not being present; absent in mind; inattentive; heedless; not attentive to persons present, or to subjects of conversation in society; in familiar language, not at home; a term employed in regimental returns to account for a deficiency in a regiment or company, as, '*absent with leave*,' or '*absent without leave*.'

ABSENT, ab-sent', *v. a.* To withdraw; to forbear to come into presence.

ABSENTANEOUS, ab-sen-ta'ne-us, *a.* Relating to absence; being frequently absent; in familiar language, not at home.

ABSENTEE, ab-sen-te', *s.* One who is absent from his country, estate, station, or employment. In Law, non-appearance in court.

ABSENTEEISM, ab-sen-te'izm, *s.* The act of leaving one's country or estate, and living elsewhere.

ABSENTER, ab-sen'tur, *s.* One who absents himself.

ABSENTMENT, ab-sent'ment, *s.* The state of being absent.

A peregrination or *absentment* from the body.—*Barrow.*

ABSINTHIAN, ab-sin'the-an, *a.* Of the nature of wormwood.

ABSINTHIATED, ab-sin'the-ate-ed, *a.* Impregnated with bitters or wormwood.

ABSINTHINE, ab-sin'thine, *s.* The bitter principle of absinthium or wormwood.

ABSINTHITES, ab-sin'the-tis, *s.* (Latin.) Wines impregnated with wormwood.

ABSINTHIUM, ab-sin'the-um, *s.* (Latin.) Common wormwood, so called from its powers as a vermifuge; a species of *Artemisia*.

ABSIS, ab'sis, *s.*—See *Apsis*.

ABSOLUTE, ab'so-lute, *a.* (*absolutus*, Lat.) Complete; unconditional; unlimited; not relative; positive.

I'm *absolute* 'twas very Clotten.—*Shaks.*

In Grammar, the case *absolute* is when a word or member of a sentence is not immediately dependent on the other parts of the sentence in government; a clause independent. In Astronomy, *absolute equation* is the aggregate of the optic and eccentric equations. The apparent inequality of a planet's motion in its orbit, arising from its unequal dis-

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ABSOLUTELY—ABSORB.

tances from the earth at different times, is called its *optic equation*. The eccentric inequality is caused by the uniformity of the planet's motion, in an elliptical orbit, which, for that reason, appears not to be uniform. In Algebra, *absolute numbers* are such as have no letters annexed, as  $2a + 36 = 18$ ; the two latter are *absolute* or pure. In Physics, *absolute space*, is space considered without relation to any other object. *Absolute gravity*, that property in bodies by which they are said to weigh so much, without regard to circumstances of modification; this is always in the quantity of matter they contain. In Law, without condition or bond, as, an '*absolute bond*,' an '*absolute estate*.'

ABSOLUTELY, ab'so-lute-le, *ad.* Completely; without restriction; despotically; without relation, limits, dependence, or condition; peremptorily; positively; so positively as not to be possibly refused.

Command me *absolutely* not to go.—*Milton.*

In Logic, applied to the terms of a proposition, signifies without relation to anything else.

ABSOLUTENESS, ab'so-lute-nes, *s.* Despotism; independence; completeness, or perfection.

ABSOLUTION, ab-so-lu'shun, *s.* (*absolutio*, Lat.) Acquittal; delivery or pronunciation.

The composition full, the *absolution* plenteous.—*Ben Jonson.*

In Ecclesiastical affairs, a judicial act of the Roman Catholic Church, by which a priest, on confession being made, and the penitence being real, takes upon him to remit sins so confessed and repented of; this he does by power supposed to be delegated to the church by Christ; also, an act in the Protestant as well as the Roman Catholic Church, by which a person, who has been excommunicated, is restored to church communion. In Law, a definitive sentence, whereby a man accused of any crime is acquitted.

ABSOLUTISM, ab'so-lu-tizm, *s.* State of being absolute; principles of absolute government; doctrine of predestination.

ABSOLUTORY, ab'so-lu-tur-e, *a.* (*absolutorius*, Lat.) That absolves.

ABSOLVATORY, ab-sol'va-tur-e, *a.* Forgiving; pardoning sin; containing absolution; having the power to absolve.

ABSOLVE, ab-solv', *v. a.* (*absolve*; *ab*, and *solve*, I loose or release, Lat.) To clear or acquit of a crime; to set free from an engagement or promise; to pronounce the remission of sin; to finish; to complete.

The work begun, how soon *absolved*!—*Milton.*

ABSOLVER, ab-sol'vur, *s.* One who absolves or pronounces the remission of sins;

A *sin-absolver*.—*Shaks.*

a divine; a ghostly confessor.

ABSONANT, ab-so-nant, *a.* (*absonus*, ill-sounding, Lat.) Absurd; contrary to reason.

ABSONOUS, ab'so-nus, *a.* (*absonus*, Lat.) Contrary to reason; absurd; unmusical.—Not much used.

ABSORB, ab-sawrb', *v. a.* (*absorbeo*, Lat.) To suck up; to swallow up;—*past part.* absorbed or absorbed; to drink in; to waste wholly, or sink in expenses; to exhaust; to engross or engage wholly. *Absorbing cascade*, an instrument invented by Mr. Clement, for the more perfect absorption of fluids.



# ABSORBABILITY—ABSTINENT.

**ABSORBABILITY**, ab-sawr-ba-bil'e-te, *s.* The capacity of being absorbed.

**ABSORBEABLE**, ab-sawr'ba-bl, *a.* Capable of being absorbed.

**ABSORBENT**, ab-sawr'bent, *a.* That absorbs; imbibing; swallowing;—*s.* a sucker up of fluids.

**ABSORBENTS**, ab-sawr'bents, *s. plu.* The name given to two distinct sets of vessels which absorb and convey fluids to the thoracic duct. They are divided into the *Lacteals*, which take up the chyme from the alimentary canal; and the *Lymphatics*, which pervade almost every part of the body, in which they absorb the lymph; applied also to the ant-acids, chalk, carbonate of soda, magnesia, &c.

**ABSORPT**, ab-sawrpt'. Past part. of the verb to absorb.

**ABSORPTION**, ab-sawrp'shun, *s.* The process of swallowing or sucking up; the state of being swallowed up; a chemical term, denoting the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid, on being united with some other substance.

**ABSORPTIVE**, ab-sawrp'tiv, *a.* Having the power of imbibing.

**ABSTAIN**, ab-stane', *v. n.* (*abstineo*; *ab*, and *teneo*, I hold, Lat.) To forbear or refrain; to deny one's self any gratification, as, to abstain from wine.

**ABSTEMIOUS**, ab-ste-me-us, *a.* (*abstemius*, Lat.) Abstinent; temperate; sober; refraining from excess of pleasure; sparing in diet or drink.

**ABSTEMIOUSLY**, ab-ste-me-us-le, *ad.* Temperately; soberly; without indulgence.

**ABSTEMIOUSNESS**, ab-ste-me-us-ness, *s.* The quality of being abstemious.

**ABSTENSION**, ab-sten'shun, *s.* (*abstineo*, Lat.) The act of holding off or restraining; restraint.—Obsolete.

The church superinduced times and manners of abstension, and expressions of sorrow.—*Ep. Taylor.*

**ABSTERGE**, ab-sterj', *v. a.* (*abstergo*, Lat.) To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.

**ABTERGENT**, ab-sterjent, *a.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

**ABTERGENTS**, ab-sterjents, *s. plu.* Lotions and other applications for cleansing sores, as soap and water.

**ABTERSE**, ab-sters', *v. a.* (*abstergo*, Lat.) To cleanse; to purify.—Not much in use.

**ABTERSION**, ab-ster'shun, *s.* (*abstersio*, Lat.) The act of cleansing; the operation of abstergent medicines.

**ABTERSIIVE**, ab-ster'siv, *a.* Cleansing;  
There many a flower *abstersive* grew,  
The fav'rite flowers of yellow hue.—*Swift.*

—*a.* an abstergent.

**ABTERSENCE**, ab-ste-nens, *s.* (*abstinentia*, Lat.) Forbearance of any kind; fasting; forbearance from food or drink; the refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from the customary gratifications of animal indulgence. In a more modern signification, a total refraining from the use of spirituous liquors except as medicine.

And the faces of them which have used *abstinence* shall shine above the stars, whereas our faces shall be blacker than darkness.—*2 Esdras vii. 55.*

**ABTERSENCEY**, ab-ste-nen-se, *s.* Same as abstinence.

**ABTERSENTLY**, ab-ste-nent-le, *ad.* In an abstinent manner.

**ABTERNENT**, ab-ste-nent, *a.* Temperate in a high degree; abstemious; refraining from spirituous liquors.

# ABSTORTED—ABSTRACTITIOUS.

**ABSTORTED**, ab-stawrt'ed, *a.* (*abstortus*, Lat.) Forced away; wrung from another by violence.

**ABSTRACT**, ab-strakt', *v. a.* (*abstraho*; *abs*, and *traho*, I draw, Lat.) To take one thing from another; to separate by distillation; to separate ideas; to reduce to an epitome;—*a.* (*abstractus*, Lat.) separated from something else, generally used with reference to the mental perceptions; pure; refined.  
Love's not so pure and abstract as they say.—*Donne.*

An *abstract idea*, in Metaphysics, is an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which necessarily accompany it. *Abstract terms* are those which express abstract ideas, as whiteness, roundness, beauty, without regard to the object in which they exist. *Abstract numbers* are such as are used without application to things, as 6, 8, 10; but when applied to any, as 6 feet to men, they become *concrete*. *Abstract or pure mathematics*, is that which treats of magnitude or quantity without restriction to any species of particular magnitude, as arithmetic and geometry opposed to *mixed mathematics*, which treats of simple properties and the relations of quantity, as applied to sensible objects, as hydrostatics, optics, &c.

**ABSTRACT**, ab-strakt, *s.* An abridgment or epitome containing the general substance; a general view or principal heads of a treatise or writing. In the *abstract*, in a state of separation considered without reference to particular persons or things; the state of being abstracted; a smaller quantity containing the virtue or power of a greater. *Abstract of title*, a short summary of all the most material parts of such deeds, arranged in chronological order, according to certain prescribed forms.

**ABSTRACTED**, ab-strakt'ed, *part. a.* Separated; disjoined; abstruse; difficult; refined; purified;

*Abstracted*, spiritual love; they like  
Their souls exhaled.—*Donne.*

absent in mind; inattention to present objects.

And now no more the *abstracted* ear attends  
The water's murmuring lapse.—*Warton.*

**ABSTRACTEDLY**, ab-strakt'ed-le, *ad.* With abstraction; simply; separately from all contingent circumstances.

**ABSTRACTEDNESS**, ab-strakt'ed-ness, *s.* The state of being abstracted.

**ABTRACTER**, ab-strakt'ur, *s.* One who makes an abstract, epitome, or note.

**ABTRACTI**, ab-strakt'i, *s.* In Church History, an obscure sect of Lutherans, who asserted that Christ is not only to be adored in the *concrete*, as the Son of God, but that in the *abstract* he is to be regarded as an object of adoration and worship.

**ABTRACTION**, ab-strakt'shun, *s.* (*abstractus*, Lat.) The state of being occupied by abstract ideas;

The power which the understanding has of separating the combinations which are presented to it, distinguished by logicians by the name of *abstraction*.—*Stewart.*

absence of mind; inattention; disregard of worldly circumstances; the process of distilling a liquid from any substance by the separation of the volatile parts, which rise, come over, and are condensed in a receiver, from those that are fixed. The term is principally used when a fluid is repeatedly poured upon any substance in a retort, and distilled off, to change its state, or the nature of its composition.

**ABSTRACTITIOUS**, ab-strakt-tish'us, *a.* Abstracted or drawn from other substances, used to distin-



# ABSTRACTIVE—ABUSE.

guish spirit drawn from vegetables, or other substances in which it naturally abounds.

**ABSTRACTIVE**, ab-strak'tiv, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.

**ABSTRACTIVELY**, ab-strak'tiv-le, *ad.* In an abstractive manner.

**ABSTRACTLY**, ab-strakt'le, *ad.* In an abstract manner; absolutely; without reference to anything else.

**ABSTRACTNESS**, ab-strakt'nes, *s.* Subtlety; separation from all matter or common notion.

The abstractness of the ideas themselves.—Locke.

**ABSTRACTED**, ab-strik'ted, *a.* (*abstrictus*, Lat.) Unbound.

**ABSTRINGE**, ab-strinj', *v. a.* (*ab* and *stringo*, Lat.) To unbind.

**ABSTRUDE**, ab-strood', *v. a.* (*abstrudo*, Lat.) To thrust off; to pull away.

**ABTRUSE**, ab-struse', *a.* (*abstrusus*, Lat.) Hidden; removed from view; difficult; remote from conception.

Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns  
Abtrusest thoughts, from forth his holy mount,  
And from within the golden lamps that burn  
Nightly before him, saw, without their light,  
Rebellion rising.—Milton.

**ABTRUSELY**, ab-struse'le, *ad.* In an abtruse manner; obscurely; not plainly or obviously.

**ABTRUSENESS**, ab-struse'nes, *s.* Difficulty or obscurity of meaning.

**ABTRUSITY**, ab-stru'se-te, *s.* Abtruseness.—Seldom used.

The occult abtrusities of things.—Brown's Vulg. Err.

**ABSRD**, ab-surd', *a.* Inconsistent with, or contrary to, common sense or sound reason; opposed to manifest truth. *Absurdum*, or *reductio ad absurdum*, a Latin phrase used in geometry to denote a mode of demonstration, in which the truth of a proposition is demonstrated, not by a direct proof, but by proving that the contrary is absurd or impossible.

**ABSRDITY**, ab-sur'de-te, *s.* The quality of being absurd; want of judgment; want of propriety.

**ABSRDLY**, ab-surd'le, *ad.* In an absurd manner; unreasonably; foolishly.

**ABSRDNESS**, ab-surd'nes, *s.* Unreasonableness; foolishness; impropriety.

**ABSUS**, ab'sus, *s.* In Botany, the plant *Cassius absus* of Linnæus, or Four-eared Cassia, a native of Egypt and Ceylon. The powdered seeds are employed, mixed with sugar, as a topical remedy in Egyptian ophthalmia.

**ABUNDANCE**, a-bun'dans, *s.* (*abundantia*, from *unda*, a wave, Lat.) Literally, an overflowing; exuberance; great plenty; ample sufficiency; more than enough.

**ABUNDANT**, a-bun'dant, *a.* (*abundans*, Lat.) Plentiful; in great quantity; fully sufficient.

**ABUNDANTIA**, a-bun-dan'she-a, *s.* In Numismatics, the goddess of plenty on medals, called *Copia* by the poets. She is usually represented as seated on a chair, the two sides of which were wrought into cornucopias.

**ABUNDANTLY**, a-bun'dant-le, *ad.* In great plenty; amply; liberally; in a sufficient degree or quantity.

**ABUSAGE**, a-bu'zaje, *s.*—Obsolete.

**ABUSE**, a-buze', *v. a.* (*abutor*, *abusus*, Lat. *abuser*, Fr. *abusar*, Span.) To make an ill use of; to use with bad motives; to violate by improper sex-

# ABUSE—ABYSS.

ual intercourse; to defile; to deceive; to impose upon; to treat with rudeness; to reproach; to pervert the meaning of; to misapply, as, to *abuse* words.

**ABUSE**, a-buze', *s.* The improper use of anything; ill usage; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose;

Liberty may be endangered by the *abuses* of liberty, as well as by the *abuses* of power.—Madison.

a corrupt practice; a bad custom; seduction; unjust censure; rude reproach; contumely; perversion of meaning, as, *abuse* of words.

**ABUSER**, a-bu'zur, *s.* One who abuses in speech or behaviour; a deceiver; a ravisher; a sodomite.

**ABUSION**, a-bu'zhun, *s.* Corrupt and improper usage; reproach.—Obsolete.

Shame light on him, that through so false illusion,  
Doth turn the name of soldiers to *abusion*.—Spenser.

**ABUSIVE**, a-bu'siv, *a.* Practising abuse; containing harsh language, or ill treatment; deceitful.—Seldom used in the last sense.

It is verified by a number of examples, that whatever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought to be restored in *integrum*.—Bacon.

**ABUSIVELY**, a-bu'siv-le, *ad.* Reproachfully; rudely; improperly.

The oil, *abusively* called spirit of roses, swims at the top of the water, in the form of a white button.—Boyle.

**ABUSIVENESS**, a-bu'siv-nes, *s.* Ill treatment; rude reproach; violence to the person.

**ABUT**, a-but', *v. a.* (*abouter*, from *bout*, an end, Fr.) To border on; to be contiguous to; to meet or approach; to adjoin at the end.

**ABUTA**, a-bu'ta, *s.* (*abutau*, its name in Guiana.) A genus of climbing plants, natives of Guiana: Order, Sanguisorbaceæ.

**ABUTILON**, a-bu'til-on, *s.* In Botany, the Broad-leaved Sida, the *Sida abutilon* of Linnæus, an annual plant, growing in the East and West Indies: Order, Malvaceæ.

**ABUTMENT**, a-but'ment, *s.* The head or end; that which unites one end of a thing to another: the word is used chiefly to denote the solid pier or mound of earth, stone, or timber, which is erected on the bank of a river to support the end of a bridge, and connect it with the land; that which abuts or borders on another.

**ABUTTAL**, a-but'tal, *s.* The butting or boundary of land at the end; a headland; also, a writing declaring on what lands, highways, or other places, the boundaries of land abut.

**ABY**, a-bi', *v. a.* To pay dear for; to endure; Who dyes, the utmost dolor doth *aby*.—Spenser.

—*v. n.* to pay; to remain.

But nought that wanteth rest can long *aby*.—Spenser

**ABYLES**, a-bi'lis, *s.* A genus of *Aculephans*: Order, Hydrostatica.

**ABYSMAL**, a-bis'mal, *a.* Pertaining to an abyss.

**ABYSS**, a-lis', *s.* (*abyssos*, bottomless; *a*, priv. and *byssos*, bottom, Gr.) A bottomless gulf; an immense cavern in the centre of the earth, in which God is supposed to have collected the waters on the third day of creation; hell;

From that insatiable *abyss*,  
Where flames devour, and serpents hiss,  
Promote me to thy seat of bliss.—Roscommon.

that which is immeasurable; that in which anything is lost.

Thy throne is darkness in the *abyss* of light.—Milton.

The *abyss* of time.—Dryden.



ABYSSINIAN—ACADEMY.

In Heraldry, the centre of an escutcheon, as, he bears azure, a fleur-de-lis, in *abyss.* In Antiquity, the temple of Proserpina was so called from the immense treasures which it was supposed to contain.

**ABYSSINIAN**, ab-is-sin'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to Abyssinia;—*s.* a native of Abyssinia. *Abyssinians*, a sect of Christians in Abyssinia, who admit but one nature in Christ, and reject the council of Chalcedon. They are governed by a bishop, or metropolitan, called Abuna, who is appointed by the Coptic patriarch of Cairo.

**AC**, ak, *s.* In Saxon, the name of the oak, which it signifies in the initial of names, as *Acton*, i. e. Oak-town.

**ACACIA**, a-ka'she-a, *s.* (Latin; *akakia*, the Egyptian thorn, Gr. a plant mentioned by Dioscorides, as a useful astringent thorn yielding a white transparent gum, corresponding with gum-arabic plants of modern Egypt.) In Modern Botany, a genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees and shrubs, some of the species of which yield catechu and gum-arabic, others tannin. The trees possess great beauty of foliage and colouring. Three hundred species belong to this genus: Suborder, Papilionaceæ. Among Antiquaries, a name given to a roll or bag seen on Roman medals in the hands of the emperors and consuls. Some consider it as representing a handkerchief rolled up, with which signals were given at the games; others, a roll of petitions; and some a bag of earth to remind them of their mortality. *Acacia gum*,—see Gum-arabic.

**ACADEMICAL**, ak-a-de'me-al, *a.* Pertaining to an academy.

**ACADEMICIAN**, ak-a-de'me-an, *s.* A member of a university; a student attending a college or university.

**ACADEMIC**, ak-a-dem'ik, *s.* One who belonged to the school, or adhered to the philosophy of Socrates and Plato, the leading doctrines of which were, that matter is eternal and infinite, but without form, refractory, and tending to disorder; and that there is an intelligent cause, the author of spiritual being, and of the natural world.

**ACADEMICALLY**, ak-a-dem'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an academical manner.

**ACADEMICIAN**, ak-a-de-mish'an, *s.* (*academicien*, Fr.) A member of an academy or society for promoting arts and sciences, particularly a member of French academies.

**ACADEMISM**, a-kad'em-izm, *s.* The doctrine of the ancient academic philosophy.

This is the great principle of *academism* and scepticism, that truth cannot be perceived.—*Bozter*.

**ACADEMIST**, a-kad'e-mist, *s.* A member of an academy, in which the arts and sciences are taught; an *academic*.

**ACADEMY**, a-kad'e-me, *s.* (*akademia*, Gr. *academia*, Lat. from *Academicus*, whose premises at Athens was converted into an academy.) Originally, a grove, garden, or villa, at Athens, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; a school of learning, holding a rank between a college or university, and a common school; the house in which the members of an academy meet; a place of education; a society of men united for the promotion of the arts and sciences, or of some particular science or art. *Academy figure*, in the Fine Arts, a drawing in light and shade, made after a living model, regulated by the rules and orders of an academy.

ACADEMIC—ACANTHOCEPHALA.

**ACADEMIC**, ak-a-dem'ik, } *a.* Belonging to an  
**ACADEMICAL**, ak-a-dem'ik-al, } academy, college,  
or university; belonging to the school of philosophy of Plato, as, the *academic* sect.

**ACÆNA**, a-se'na, *s.* (*akaina*, a thorn, Gr.) A genus of exotic herbaceous perennial plants: Order, San-guisorbaceæ.

**ACÆNITUS**, a-se'ne-tus, *s.* A genus of insects of the tribe Ichneumonides.

**ACALEPHA**, a-kal'e-fa, *s.* (*a*, priv. *kalos*, pleasant, and *aphe*, a touching, Gr.) A genus of prickly plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

**ACALEPHÆ**, a-kal'e-fe, } *s.* (*akalephe*, a nettle,  
**ACALEPHANS**, a-kal'e-fans, } Gr.) A class of gelatinous, marine, radiated animals, which, when touched, produce a disagreeable sensation, like that arising from the sting of a nettle.

**ACALEPHE**, a-kal'e-fe, *s.* An *acalephan*,—see *Acalephæ*.

**ACAMACA**, a-kam'a-ka, *s.* The Brazilian Fly-catcher, a bird of the genus *Todus*.

**ACAMARCHUS**, a-ku-mark'us, *s.* A genus of corals: Family, Cellularia.

**ACAMPSY**, a-kamp'se, *s.* (*acampsia*, Lat. from *a*, priv. and *kampto*, I bend, Gr.) Same as *Anchylosis*,—which see.

**ACAMUS**, a-ka'mus, *s.* A chambered fossil shell, of a conical shape, and terminated at the apex by a stellar figure, encircled by eight tuberculated apertures.

**ACANACEOUS**, a-kan-a'shus, *a.* (*akanos*, Gr. Armed with spines.

**ACANTHACEÆ**, a-kan-tha'se-e, *s.* (*akanthus*, one of the genera.) A natural order of monopetalous Exogens, composed of shrubs or herbs, flowers enclosed in large leafy bracts: calyx composed of four or five parts overlapping each other; corolla irregular and monopetalous: seed vessels two-celled, which burst open when ripe, and expose a few roundish seeds hanging to the cells by curiously hooked processes. The plants of the order are chiefly tropical.

**ACANTHE**, a-kan'the, *s. plu.* (Latin.) The prickles of thorny plants or spines of fishes.

**ACANTHACEOUS**, a-kan-tha'shus, *a.* (*akanthêis*, thorny.) Prickly.

**ACANTHARINÆ**, a-kan-tha-rî-ne, *s.* A subfamily of Coryphænide fishes, distinguished by the body being ovate or oblong, and the mouth very small.

**ACANTHIA**, a-kan'the-a, *s.* (*akanthias*, a prickly thing, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Tribe, Geocorisæ.

**ACANTHICONE**.—See *Epidote*.

**ACANTHICUS**, a-kan'the-kus, *s.* (*akanthikos*, thorny, Gr.) A genus of fishes which have the plates of the body armed with short spines: Family, Siluridæ.

**ACANTHINE**, a-kan'thine, *a.* Prickly; spiny; belonging to the order *Acanthaceæ*.

**ACANTHION**, a-kan'the-un, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of Rodents allied to the porcupine.

**ACANTHIUM**, a-kan'the-um, *s.* (*akanthion*, Gr.) The cotton thistle: *Onopordium Acanthium*.

**ACANTHIZA**, a-kan-thi'za, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the Sylviannæ, or Warblers: Family, Sylviadæ.

**ACANTHOCEPHALA**, a-kan-tho-sef'a-la, *s.* (*akantha*, a spine, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) A family of the Entozoa, or intestinal worms, which attach themselves to the intestines, by a prominence armed with recurved spines.



## ACANTHOCERUS—ACARDIA.

**ACANTHOCERUS**, a-kan-tho's'er-us, *s.* (*akantha*, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

**ACANTHOCINUS**, a-kan-tho-si'nus, *s.* (*akantha*, and *kineo*, I move, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

**ACANTHOBOLUS**, a-kan-tho-bole, *s.* (French, from *akantha*, a thorn, and *ballo*, I strike, Gr.) An instrument used for the extraction of splinters of bone, or other foreign bodies from a wound.

**ACANTHODERMA**, a-kan-oth-der'ma, *s.* (*akantha*, and *derma*, the skin, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from Glaris.

**ACANTHODES**, a-kan-tho-dis, *s.* (*akantha*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Ganoid fossil fishes from the carboniferous strata of Scotland.

**ACANTHOMERA**, a-kan-tho-me'ra, *s.* (*okantha*, and *meros*, the thigh, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects of the family Notacantha; also, a genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

**ACANTHONOTUS**, a-kan-tho-no'tus, *s.* (*okantha*, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of fishes, furnished with a row of ten detached spines in front of the dorsal and the anal fins.

**ACANTHOPIHIS**, a-kan-tho-fis, *s.* (*akantha*, and *ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) A genus of serpents, furnished with a single series of plates beneath the tail.

**ACANTHOPTERA**, a-kan-thop'ter-a, *s.* (*akantha*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cerambycidae.

**ACANTHOPODUS**, a-kan-thop'o-dus, *s.* A genus of fishes, mouth small, teeth short and thick set: body greatly compressed, as deep as long; ventral fins represented by two short spines: Family, Squamipennes.

**ACANTHOPTERYGIANS**, a-kan-thop-ter-ij'e-ans, } *s.*

**ACANTHOPTERYGII**, a-kan-thop-ter-ij'e-i, } *s.* (*akantha*, a spine, *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) An extensive order of fishes, distinguished from others by having the first rays of the dorsal, ventral, and anal fins supported by a simple spinous process, as in the perch.

**ACANTHOPTERYGIUS**, a-kan-thop'ter-ij'e-us, *s.* Armed with hard spiny dorsal fins, belonging to the order Acanthopterygii.

**ACANTHOSCELES**, a-kan-thos'e-lis, *s.* (*akantha*, and *skelos*, the leg and foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

**ACANTHUS**, a-kan'thus, *s.* The plant Bear's breech, a genus of plants, type of the natural order Acanthaceæ. In Architecture, an ornament which resembles the leaves of the plant so called. It is used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and is said to have been introduced into the former by Callimachus, an architect who was struck with the beauty of the leaves surrounding a basket, which, covered with a tile, had been left so near the plant, that the leaves had grown over it.

**ACANUS**, a-ka'nus, *s.* A genus of fossil fishes from Glaris.

**ACANZI**, a-kan'zi, *s.* The name of the Turkish light horse, which form the van of the Grand Signior's army when on the march.

**ACARDA**, a-kâr'da, *s.* Cuvier's name for the Rudista of Lamarck.—See Cardia.

**ACARDIA**, a-kâr'de-a, *a.* (*a*, priv. Gr. *cardo*, a hinge, Lat.) A genus of fossil bivalve shells of the oyster kind, with a flat lid-like valve applied to the convex one, and connected, without a hinge

## ACARDO—ACCELERATE.

by the abductor muscle only. The condition of a fetus born without a heart.

**ACARDO**, a-kâr'do, *s.* A genus of flat nearly equal-valved, bivalve shells, with hinge or ligament, having one muscular impression in the centre of the valves.

**ACARI**, a-ka'ri, *s. pl.* (Greek; *akari*, a mite.) Those small arachnoid, or spider-like animals, which have a single-jointed chalice or pincer, resembling an antenna, or a suctorious mouth.—See Acarides.

**ACARIDES**, a-ka're-dis, *s.* (*akari*, a mite, Gr.) A subdivision of the Arachnides, comprehending the small spider-like animals called acari or mites, as well as water-mites and ticks.—See Acari.

**ACARNA**, a-kâr'na, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of plants allied to the Thistle tribe.

**ACARNAR**, a-kâr'nâr, *s.* A bright star of the first magnitude in the constellation Eridanus.

**ACARUS**, sing. of Acari.—Which see.

**ACASTA**, a-ka's'ta, *s.* A genus of cirripeds, having sessile, ovate, subconic, compressed shells, consisting of six parts, two of the valves small and four large, slightly united, with an orbicular plate internally concave at the base.

**ACATALECTIC**, a-kat-a-lek'tik, *s.* (*akatalektikos*, not defective at the end, Gr.) A verse having the entire number of syllables peculiar to the measure.

**ACATALEPSY**, a-kat'a-lep-se, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *katalepsis*, comprehension, Gr.) Incomprehensibility; impossibility of complete discovery.

**ACATALECTIC**, a-kat-a-lep'tik, *a.* Incomprehensible.

**ACATAPOSIS**, a-kat-a-po'sis, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *kataposis*, deglutition, Gr.) Inability to swallow.

**ACATER**, a-ka'târ, *s.* (*accattare*, to beg or borrow, Ital.) A provider or purchaser of provisions.—Obsolete.

A gentel manciple was ther of a temple,  
Of which *achetours* might take ensample.  
For to ben wise in buying of vitale.—Chaucer.

**ACATES**, a-ka-yts', *s.* (*acheter*, to purchase, pronounced *acater* in Picardy and Languedoc, old Fr.) Provisions; viands. In more modern language—*cateas*.—Obsolete.

The kitchen clerk that hight digestion,  
Did order all the *acates* in seemly wize.—Spenser.

**ACATHARSIA**, a-ka-thâr'she-a, *s.* (*akatharsia*, uncleanness, Gr.) In Surgery, the filth or impure fluid or sordes issuing from sores; impurity.

**ACATIUM**, a-ka'shum, *s.* In Antiquity, a kind of military boat or pinnace wrought by oars.

**ACATRY**, a-ka'tre, *s.* The room or place allotted to the keeping of ale and such provisions as the purveyors purchased for the king.—Halliwell.

**ACAULINE**, a-kaw'line, } *a.* (*a*, priv. and *kaulos*, a stem, Gr.) In Botany, without a caulis; applied to plants whose leaves spring directly from the root, as those of the primrose, hyacinth, and crocus.

**ACAWERIA**, a-ka-we're-a, *s.* The name given in Ceylon to the bitter root of the plant Ophioxylon serpentinum, a supposed antidote to the poisonous bite of a serpent.

**ACCEDE**, ak-sede', *v. a.* (*accedo*; *ad* and *cedo*, to yield or give place, Lat.) To agree or assent to; to become a party to, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty or convention. *Accedas ad curium*, in Law, a writ which removes a plaint from an inferior to a higher court.

**ACCELERATE**, ak-sel'er-ate, *v. a.* (*accelero*; *ad* and *celero*, I hasten, Lat.) To cause to move faster:



## ACCELERATED—ACCENT.

to hasten; to add to velocity; to add to natural or ordinary progression.

**ACCELERATED**, ak-sel'er-ay-ted, *a.* Hastened; quickened. *Accelerated motion*, a rapidity of motion constantly increasing. The velocity of a falling body increases each second in the arithmetical motion, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and the whole space passed over in the geometrical ratio of squares, 1, 4, 9, 16, &c. *Accelerated force*, the increase which a body exerts in consequence of its increased motion.

**ACCELERATION**, ak-sel'er-a'shun, *s.* The act of causing to move faster; the state of moving faster. In Mechanics, *acceleration of motion* is the continual accession of velocity which a falling body acquires. In Music, quickening the time in the middle of a piece. In Military tactics, to carry a breach under the works of a fortified place, in order to take it by prompt assault. *Acceleration of the moon*, the increase of the moon's mean motion from the sun, compared with the diurnal motion of the earth; the moon moving with greater velocity than it did in ancient times—a discovery made by Dr. Halley. *Diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars*, is the time by which they anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly 53 minutes 56 seconds. *Acceleration of a planet* is when its real diameter exceeds its mean diurnal motion.

**ACCELERATIVE**, ak-sel'er-a-tiv, } *a.* Increasing velocity; quickening progression.

**ACCELERATORY**, ak-sel'er-a-tur-e, } *a.* Increasing velocity; quickening progression.

**ACCELERATOR**, ak-sel'er-ay-tur, *s.* A muscle which, by its contraction, accelerates the discharge of urine, &c.; one of the pairs of muscles called *Acceleratores urinæ*.

**ACCEND**, ak-sen'd, *v. a.* (*accendo*; *ad* and *candeo*, *cineo*, I am white, from *canus*, white, Lat.) To set on fire; to kindle.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort.—*Deity of Poetry*.

**ACCENDIBILITY**, ak-sen'd-e-bil'e-ty, *s.* The capacity of being ignited, kindled, or inflamed.

**ACCENDIBLE**, ak-sen'd-e-bl, *a.* Capable of being inflamed or kindled.

**ACCENDONES**, ak-sen'do-nis, } *s.* In Roman Antiquity, a kind of assistant gladiators, whose office was to excite and animate the combatants.

**ACCENSI**, ak-sen'si, *s.* In Antiquity, supernumerary soldiers taken from the fifth class of Roman citizens as a kind of reserved force; also, an inferior order of officers, attendant on the Roman magistrates, as ushers, sergeants, &c.

**ACCENT**, ak-sent, *s.* (*accentus*, from *cano*, *cantum*, to sing, Lat.) The modulation of the voice, or manner of speaking or pronouncing with regard to force or eloquence;

I know, sir, I am no flatterer; he that beguileth you in a plain accent was a plain man; which, for my part, I will not be.—*Shaks.*

the particular stress or force laid upon a syllable; accent in this sense is primary or secondary—it is preter or less, as in the word *ac-la-ma'shun*, *ma* being the primary, *ac* the secondary. When an accent is placed on a vowel, it has its long name sound, as in *re'cent*; when placed on a consonant preceded by a vowel, the vowel has its shut or short sound, as *mal'ice*; the mark of accentuation.

The Greeks, whom we have copied in this respect, used three accents—the acute, which raises the

## ACCENT—ACCEPTABLE.

intonation of the voice; the grave, which depresses it; and the circumflex, which gives it a modulation; modulation of the voice, expressive of passion or sentiment;

The tender accents of a woman's cry  
Will pass unheard and unregarded die,  
When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail.—*Prior.*

poetically, language or expression in general;

How many ages hence  
Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er  
In states unborn, and accents yet unknown.—*Shaks.*

a particular tone or inflection of voice in pronouncing sentences or words, as, an Irish, Scotch, or English accent; to write or mark the accentuation of words. In Music, a swelling of sounds for the purpose of variety or expression, or an enforcement of particular sounds by the voice or instruments where the emphasis falls. In common time, the first and third notes of a word are accented, and, in treble time, the first and last note. In Mathematics, accents are used to denote difference of quantities or magnitudes.

**ACCENT**, ak-sent', *v. a.* To pronounce with the proper accent; to alter a syllable with the proper force.

**ACCENTED**, ak-sent'ed, *part. a.* Uttered with accents; marked with accents.

**ACCENTION**, ak-sen'shun, *s.* (*accensio*, Lat.) The act of kindling; state of being kindled; ignition.

**ACCENTOR**, ak-sen'tur, *s.* In Music, one who takes the leading part. In Ornithology, the hedge-sparrow, a genus of birds belonging to the *Parinae*, or *Titmice*; Family, *Sylviade*.

**ACCENTUAL**, ak-sen'tu-al, *a.* Pertaining to accent, rhythmical.

**ACCENTUATE**, ak-sen'tu-ate, *v. a.* To mark words with the proper accents.

**ACCENTUATION**, ak-sen-tu-a'shun, *s.* The act of placing the accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.

**ACCEPT**, ak-sept', *v. a.* (*accepto*, from *accipio*; *ad* and *capio*, I take, Lat. *accepter*, Fr. *accepter*, Span.) To take or receive what is offered with an agreeable feeling; to receive with approbation or favour, as, he *accepted* the office made to him; to regard with partiality; to value or esteem;

It is not good to *accept* the person of the wicked.—*Prov. xviii.*

to consent or agree to, as, to *accept* a treaty; often followed by *of*, as, to *accept* of the terms proposed; to understand or receive in a particular sense.

The same epithet in several places *accepts* sundry interpretations.—*Fuller's Worthies.*

In Commerce, to agree or promise by signature, to pay when due, as in a bill of exchange. *Accepting service of process*, the agreement by the attorney or solicitor of a defendant, to accept or receive, on his client's behalf, such writ or process from the opposite party, as should have been served personally upon the defendant at the commencement of legal proceedings.

**ACCEPTABLE**, ak-sep'ta-bl, *a.* That may be received with agreeable feelings; grateful; pleasing; seasonable. This word is sometimes accented on the first syllable, as in the following passage:

This woman whom thou mad'st to be my help,  
And gave me as thy perfect gift, so good,  
So just, so acceptable, so divine,  
That from her hand I could expect no ill.—*Milton.*



## ACCEPTABILITY—ACCESS.

**ACCEPTABILITY**, ak-sept-a-bil'e-te, } *s.* The qua-  
**ACCEPTABLENESS**, ak'sept-a-bl-nes, } lity of being  
 agreeable to a receiver.—Acceptability is seldom  
 used.

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed for the  
 remission of our sins, and for obtaining the grace and the  
 acceptability of repentance.—*Bp. Taylor.*

**ACCEPTABLY**, ak-sep'ta-ble, *ad.* In an acceptable  
 manner; in a way which can be received.

Let us have grace whereby we may serve God *accept-*  
*ably*.—*Heb. xii.*

**ACCEPTANCE**, ak-sep'tans, *s.* Reception with satis-  
 faction or approbation;

Thus I embolden'd spake; and freedom won  
 Permissive, and acceptance found.—*Milton.*

Some men cannot be fools with so good acceptance as  
 others.—*South.*

acceptation or reception of the meaning in which a  
 word is understood—(not used in this sense.)  
*Acceptance in law*, the acceptance or taking any-  
 thing which a person is not bound to accept or  
 take, but which, when accepted or taken, becomes  
 binding in its operation and effects. *Acceptance*  
*for honour*, in Scottish law, the acceptance of a  
 bill after it has been protested against the drawee  
 for non-acceptance. *Acceptance of a bill*, an  
 engagement to pay a bill according to the tenor  
 of the acceptance, which may be either absolute or  
 qualified. An *absolute acceptance* is an engage-  
 ment to pay a bill according to its request, which  
 is done by the drawee writing *Accepted* on the  
 bill, and subscribing his name, or writing *Ac-*  
*cepted only*; or merely subscribing at the bottom  
 or across the bill. A *qualified acceptance* is when  
 a bill is accepted conditionally; as, when goods  
 conveyed to the drawee are sold, or when a navy  
 bill is paid or other future bill, which does not  
 bind the acceptor till the contingency has hap-  
 pened.—*Macculloch.* *Acceptance* also signifies  
 an agreeing to terms or proposals in commerce, by  
 which a bargain is concluded, and the parties  
 bound; likewise, an agreeing to the act or contract  
 of another, by some act which binds the person in  
 law, as a bishop taking rent reserved on a lease  
 by his predecessor is an acceptance in terms of the  
 lease. In Common Law, it denotes the accepting  
 or taking of one thing as a compensation for the  
 payment or performance of another. In Mer-  
 chandise, a bill of exchange accepted.

**ACCEPTATION**, ak-sep-ta'shun, *s.* Favourable re-  
 ception; state of being acceptable; favourable  
 regard or acceptableness—(the word more gene-  
 rally used in this sense); the meaning or sense  
 in which a word or expression is understood or  
 generally received; reception in general, whether  
 good or bad.—Not used in this sense.

**ACCEPTER**, } ak-sep'tur, *s.* One who accepts. An  
**ACCEPTOR**, } acceptor of a bill, the drawee or per-  
 son who, by his signing it, becomes bound to pay  
 it when due.

**ACCEPTILATION**, ak-sep-te-la'shun, *s.* (*acceptilatio*,  
*Lat.*) The remission of a debt without payment  
 of any consideration.

**ACCEPTION**, ak-sep'shun, *s.* The received sense of  
 a word; acceptance; state of being accepted.—  
 Obsolete.

**ACCEPTIVE**, ak-sep'tiv, *a.* Ready to accept.

The people are very *acceptive*, and apt to applaud any  
 meritable work.—*Ben Jonson.*

**ACCESS**, ak-ses', *s.* (*accessus*, *Lat.*) Approach or

## ACCESSARILY—ACCESSARY.

way by which any thing may be approached; the  
 means or liberty of approaching either to men or  
 things; admission; addition; increase; accession.  
 In Medicine, the assemblage of phenomena which  
 signalize the recurrence of periodical disease, as  
 intermittent fever, comprehending their cold, hot,  
 and sweating stages.

**ACCESSARILY**.—See Accessorily.

**ACCESSARINESS**.—See Accessoriness.

**ACCESSARY**.—See Accessory.

**ACCESSIBLE**, ak-ses'-se-bl, *a.* That may be ap-  
 proached or reached; approachable.

**ACCESSIBLY**, ak-ses'-e-ble, *ad.* So as to be accessible.

**ACCESSION**, ak-sesh'un, *s.* (*French*; *accessio*; *ad*,  
 and *cedo*, I go to, *Lat.*) A coming to; an ac-  
 ceding to or joining; a going to;

Besides, what wise objections he prepares,

Against my late *accessions* to the wars.—*Dryden.*

increase by something added; augmentation, as,  
 an *accession* of wealth. In Law, a mode of ac-  
 quiring property, either natural or artificial.  
*Natural accession* is the young of cattle belonging  
 to the mother, and the produce of the earth to the  
 owner of the soil. *Artificial accession* is that  
 addition which is the result of human industry,  
 called likewise *industrial accession*, as trees planted,  
 or a house built on the property of another, which be-  
 longs to the proprietor of the ground, and not to the  
 planter or builder. *Deed of accession*, in Scottish  
 Law, a deed by the creditors of a bankrupt or in-  
 solvent debtor, by which they approve of a trust  
 executed by their debtor for the general behoof,  
 and bind themselves to concur in the fiduciary  
 arrangement proposed for extricating his affairs.—  
*Bell.* The act of arriving at a throne, office, or  
 dignity; the invasion of a fit of periodical disease  
 or fever.

**ACCESSIONAL**, ak-sesh'un-al, *a.* Additional.

**ACCESSORIAL**, ak-ses-so're-al, *a.* Pertaining to an  
 accessory.

**ACCESSORILY**, ak'ses-sor-e-le, *ad.* In the manner  
 of an accessory; by subordinate means, or in a  
 secondary character; not as a principal, but a  
 subordinate agent.

**ACCESSORINESS**, ak'ses-sor-e-nes, *s.* The state of  
 being accessory; or of being or acting in a sec-  
 ondary character.

**ACCESSORY**, } ak'ses-sor-e, *a.* (*accessorius*, from  
**ACCESSARY**, } *accedo*, *accessus*, *Lat.*) Acceding;  
 contributing; aiding in producing some effect or  
 acting in subordination to the principal agent;  
 usually in a bad sense, as, *accessory* to felony;  
 aiding in certain acts, or in a secondary manner,  
 as, *accessory* to music. In Law, a person guilty of  
 a felony, not by committing the crime in person or  
 as a principal, but by advising, commending, or  
 otherwise inciting another to its commission. In  
 Treason, there are no accessories. An *accessory*  
*before the fact*, is one who counsels or commands  
 another to commit a felony; *after the fact*, the  
 one who receives and conceals the offender. In  
 common language, that which accedes to some-  
 thing else, as its principal. In Scottish Law, an  
*accessory action* is one in some degree subservient  
 to others, as those of *wakening* or *transference*.  
*Accessory obligations*, in the same law, obligations  
 adjoined to antecedent or primary obligations, as  
 cautionary obligations and bonds of corroboration,  
 and the regular payment of interest. Among  
 Painters, *accessories* are the ornamental parts



## ACCESSUS—ACCIPITER.

of a picture, as vases, armour, &c. In the Fine Arts, anything introduced into a work that is not essential to the main design. *Accessory nerves*, in Anatomy, a pair of nerves, which, rising from the medulla in the vertebrae, ascend and enter the skull; then passing out with the *par vagans*, are distributed into the muscles of the neck and shoulders.

ACCESSUS, ak-ses'sus, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a climbing machine for ascending the walls of besieged places.

ACCIACCATURA, ak-se-a-ka-tū'ra, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a term denoting the putting down, along with any interval, the half note below it, and instantly taking off the finger which has struck the lowest of the two notes, continuing the sound of the other note till the harmony is changed.

ACCIDENCE, ak'se-dens, *s.* (See Accident.) A small book containing the rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the parts of speech.

ACCIDENT, ak'se-dent, *s.* (*accidens*, falling, from *ad* and *cado*, I fall, Lat.) Literally, a falling or coming; an event which takes place without being foreseen or expected; a casualty; a contingency; chance. In Grammar, something belonging to a word, but not essential to it, as gender, number, inflection. In Heraldry, a point or mark, not essential to a coat of arms. In Logic, a property or quality of a thing which is not essential to it, as whiteness, sweetness, softness, clothes. In Metaphysics, accidents are distinguished into primary and secondary. Primary accidents are such as are absolute, as quantity and quality.

ACCIDENTAL, ak-se-den'tal, *a.* (French.) Casual; fortuitous; happening by chance; having the quality of an accident; non-essential. In Morbid Anatomy, the term is applied to all structures developed, as the consequences of a morbid process; — *a.* property which is non-essential. *Accidental colours*, colours depending on the light of the eye, and not belonging to light itself, or to any quality of the luminous object. *Accidental point*, in Perspective, that point in which a right line, drawn from the eye parallel to another right line, cuts the picture or plane.

ACCIDENTALS, ak-se-den'tals, *s. pl.* In Painting, fortuitous or chance effects produced from rays of light falling on certain objects, by which they are brought into stronger light than they otherwise would be. *Accidentals*, in Music, are those flats and sharps which are prefixed to the notes in a movement, and which would not be considered so by the sharps and flats in the signature.

ACCIDENTALLY, ak-se-den'tal-le, *ad.* Casually; fortuitously.

ACCIDENTALNESS, ak-se-den'tal-nes, *s.* The quality of being accidental.

ACCIDENTIARY, ak-se-den'sha-re, *a.* Pertaining to the accidents or the accidents of grammar.

ACCIDIOUS, ak-sid'yus, *a.* (*akidia*, Gr.) Slothful.

ACCIDITY, ak-sid'e-te, *s.* Slothfulness.

ACCINCT, ak-sinkt', *a.* (*accinctus*, Lat.) Girded; prepared; ready.

ACCIPIENSER.—See ACIPIENSER.

ACCIPIENT, ak-sip'e-ent, *s.* (*accipiens*, Lat.) A receiver.

ACCIPITER, ak-sip'e-tur, *s.* (Latin, a hawk.) The Sparrow-hawk, a genus of rapacious birds: Subfamily, Accipitrinæ.

## ACCIPITRARY—ACCOMMODATING.

ACCIPITRARY, ak-sip'e-tra-re, *s.* One who catches birds of prey.

ACCIPITRINÆ, ak-sip-e-tri'ne, *s.* A subfamily of the rapacious birds, embracing the hawks.

ACCISMUS, ak-sis'mus, *s.* (Latin.) A feigned denial. In Rhetoric, ironical dissimulation.

ACCITE, ak-site', *v. a.* (*accitus*, Lat.) To cite; to call; to summons.—Obsolete.

We will accite all our state.—*Shaks*

ACCLAIM, ak-klame', *v. n.* (*acclamo*, Lat.) To applaud; — *s.* a shout of praise.

ACCLAMATION, ak-klama'shun, *s.* (*acclamatio*, Lat.) Shouts of applause by a multitude; unanimous and immediate election. In Archaeology, a representation in sculpture or on medals, of people expressing joy.

ACCLAMATORY, ak-klam'a-tur-e, *a.* With applause.

ACCLIMATE, ak-klimate, *v. a.* To habituate the body to a foreign climate, so as not to be peculiarly liable to its endemic diseases.—*Webster*.

ACCLIMATED, ak-klima-ted, *a.* Inured to a change of climate.

ACCLIMATION, ak-klima'shun, *s.* (*ad*, to, *clima*, climate, Lat.) Naturalization to climate.

ACCLIMATISE, ak-klima-tize, *v. a.* To accustom plants and animals to a climate new to them.

ACCLIMATEURE, ak-klima-ture, *s.* Act of acclimating; state of being acclimated.

ACCLIVE, ak-klive', *a.* (*acclivus*, Lat.) Rising with a rapid slope.

Nearly as acclive as a desk.—*Aubrey*.

ACCLIVIS, ak-kliv'is, *s.* A muscle of the belly, so named from the oblique ascent of its fibres.

ACCLIVITY, ak-kliv'e-te, *s.* (*acclivus*, Lat.) A steep rising ground; the ascent of a hill.

ACCLIVOUS, ak-kliv'us, *a.* Rising with a slope.

ACCLOY, ak-kloy', *v. a.* (from *enclouer*, Fr. or, according to Junius, from the verb to clog.) To fill up; to satiate; to clog.—Nearly obsolete.

At the well-head the purest streams arise,  
But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,  
And with untimely weeds the gentle wave accloys.—  
*Spenser*

ACCOL, ak-koyl', *v. n.* (see *Coil*.) To crowd about.—Obsolete.

ACCOLENT, ak-ko'lent, *s.* (*accolens*, Lat.) He that inhabits near a place; a borderer.

About the cauldron many cooks accolf'd.—*Spenser*.

ACCOLADE, ak-ko-lade', *s.* (*ad*, to, and *collum*, the neck, Lat.) A ceremony formerly used in the conferring of knighthood, by the king embracing the knight, or laying his sword upon his shoulder.

ACCOMMODABLE, ak-kom'mo-da-bl, *a.* That may be fitted.

ACCOMMODABLENESS, ak-kom'mo-da-bl-nes, *s.* The capability of accommodating.

ACCOMMODATE, ak-kom'mo-date, *v. a.* (*accommodo*, *ad*, and *commodo*, I help or profit, Lat.) To supply with conveniences of any kind; to adapt; to fit; to make consistent with; to reconcile; to adjust. In Commerce, to lend; — *v. n.* to be conformable to; — *a.* suitable.

ACCOMMODATELY, ak-kom'mo-date-le, *ad.* Suitably; fitly.

ACCOMMODATENESS, ak-kom'mo-date-nes, *s.* Fitness.

ACCOMMODATING, ak-kom'mo-date-ing, *a.* Disposed to agree with; obliging; suitable.



# ACCOMMODATION—ACCORD.

**ACCOMMODATION**, ak-kom'mo-da-shun, *s.* Provision of conveniences; things requisite to ease and refreshment; conveniences; reconciliation of differences between parties; adaptation; fitness. In Commerce, a lending of money. *Accommodation note*, in America, a note drawn and offered for discount, in opposition to one which the owner has received for goods. In England, an *accommodation bill* is a bill given instead of a loan of money. *Accommodation* is also used as a note lent merely to accommodate the borrower. In Theology, the verb means the application of one thing to another by analogy, as the words of a prophecy to a future event. *Accommodation ladder*, a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway.

**ACCOMMODATOR**, ak-kom'mo-day-tur, *s.* He who manages or adjusts a thing.

**ACCOMPANABLE**, ak-kum'pa-na-bl, *a.* Social.—Not used.

**ACCOMPANIER**, ak-kum'pa-ne-ur, *s.* One who makes part of the company; a companion.

**ACCOMPANIMENT**, ak-kum'pa-ne-ment, *s.* That which attends a person or thing by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry; the instrumental or the subordinate part of a concert. *Accompaniments*, in Painting, are objects used for ornament to the chief figures. In Heraldry, things added by way of ornament to the shield. It is also used for several bearings about a principal one, as a saltier, bead, &c.

**ACCOMPANEST**, ak-kum'pa-nist, *s.* One who takes the accompanying or instrumental part in performing a piece of music.

**ACCOMPANY**, ak-kum'pa-ne, *v. a.* (*accompagner*, Fr.) To go with or attend another person as a companion;—*v. n.* to associate with; to cohabit. In Music, to perform the accompanying parts.

**ACCOMPLICE**, ak-kom'plis, *s.* (*complice*, Fr.) An associate; a partner in crime. By the law of Scotland, accomplices cannot be prosecuted till the principal offenders are convicted.

**ACCOMPLISH**, ak-kom'plish, *v. a.* (*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.) To complete; to execute fully; to fulfil as a prophecy; to gain; to obtain; to adorn or furnish either mind or body.

**ACCOMPLISHABLE**, ak-kom'plish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of accomplishment.

**ACCOMPLISHED**, ak-kom'plish-ed, *a.* Complete in some qualification; elegant; finished in respect of embellishments; used commonly with respect to acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

**ACCOMPLISHER**, ak-kom'plish-ur, *s.* One who accomplishes.

**ACCOMPLISHMENT**, ak-kom'plish-ment, *s.* Completion; full performance; perfection; embellishment; elegance; ornament of mind or body; the act of obtaining or perfecting anything; attainment.

**ACCOMPT**, ak-kownt', *s.* (*compter*, Fr.) An account; a reckoning.—See Account.

**ACCOMPTANT**, ak-kownt'-ant, *s.* (French.) A computer; a reckoner.—See Accountant.

**ACCORD**, ak-kawrd', *s.* (French.) Agreement; harmony of minds; concurrence of opinion; agreement in pitch and tone; harmony of sounds; concord, the word more generally used; just correspondence or harmony of things, as of light and shade in painting; will; spontaneous or voluntary

# ACCORDABLE—ACCOUCHMENT.

motion, applied to the motion of either persons or things;

That which groweth of its own accord thou shalt not reap.—*Lev. xxx.*

adjustment of a difference; reconciliation.

If both are satisfied with this accord,

Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword.—*Dryden.*

In Law, an agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated;—*v. a.* to make to agree or correspond; to adjust one thing to another;

Her hands accorded the lute's music to her voice; her panting heart danced to the music.—*Sidney.*

to settle; to adjust or compose;

Which may better accord all difficulties.—*South.*

to give, grant, or concede, as, he *accorded* his request; to agree; to be in correspondence; to harmonize in pitch and tone.

The lusty throats, early nightingale,  
Accord in tune, though vary in their tale.—*Ben Jonson.*

**ACCORDABLE**, ak-kawrd'a-bl, *a.* Agreeable; consonant.—Obsolete.

It is not discordable

Unto my word, but *accordable*.—*Gower.*

**ACCORDANCE**, ak-kawrd'ans, } *s.* Agreement.

**ACCORDANCY**, ak-kawrd'an-se, }

**ACCORDANT**, ak-kawrd'ant, *a.* Consonant; corresponding.

**ACCORDANTLY**, ak-kawrd'ant-le, *ad.* In an accordant manner.

**ACCORDATURA**, ak-kawrd-da-tū'ra, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a particular mode of tuning a stringed instrument.

**ACCORDED**, ak-kawrd'ed, *part. a.* Harmonious in pitch and tone; adjusted.

The lights and shades, whose well *accorded* strife

Gives all the strength and colour of our life.—*Pope.*

**ACORDER**, ak-kawrd'ur, *s.* One who accords; an assistant; a helper; a favourer.—Not used.

**ACCORDING**, ak-kawrd'ing, *part. a.* Agreeing; harmonizing;

The *according* music of a mixt state.—*Pope.*

suitable; agreeable; in accordance with.

Our zeal should be *according* to our knowledge.—*Sprat.*

**ACCORDINGLY**, ak-kawrd'ing-le, *s.* Agreeably; opposite; suitably; conformably.

**ACCORDION**, ak-kawrd'e-un, *s.* A musical instrument with keys, inflated on the principle of a pair of bellows, and the tones of which are generated by the play of wind on small metallic reeds.

**ACCORPORATE**, ak-kawrd'po-rate, *v. a.* (*ad*, and *corpus*, a body, Lat.) To unite.—Obsolete.

**ACCOST**, ak-kost', *v. a.* (*accoster*, Fr.) To speak first to; to address;—*v. n.* to adjoin.—Obsolete.

All the shores which to the sea *accosts*,

The day and night doth ward both far and wide.—*Spenser.*

**ACCOUSTABLE**, ak-kos'ta-bl, *a.* Easy of access; familiar.

**ACCOSTED**, ak-kos'ted, *part.* Addressed first;—*a.* In Heraldry, side by side.

**ACCOUCHEUR**, ak-koo-sheur, *s.* (French.) A man-midwife.

**ACCOUCHEUSE**, ak-koo-sheuz, *s.* (French.) A midwife.

*NOTE*.—*eu* in these words has the sound of the French *u*, as heard in the Scotch pronunciation of the word *soot*.

**ACCOUCHMENT**, ak-kootsh'ment, or, in French, *ak-kooosh-mong*, *s.* (French.) Lying in; in childbirth; the delivery of a woman in childbirth.



## ACCOUNT—ACCREDIT.

**ACCOUNT**, ak-kown't, *s.* (*acompt*, old Fr.) A computation of debts or expenses; a register of facts relating to money; the state or result of a computation; value, importance, or estimation; profit; advantage; distinction; rank; dignity; a narrative; a relation; an examination of an affair taken by authority; the relations and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority; assignment of causes;—*v. n.* (*aconter*, old Fr. *accountare*, Ital.) to esteem; to hold in opinion; to reckon; to assign to as a debt; to make *account*, that is, to have a previous opinion.—*Obsolete.* In Law, a *writ of account* is one which the plaintiff brings, demanding that the defendant should render his first account, or show cause to the contrary. In Commerce, *accounts*, arithmetical computations in general, whether of time, weight, measure, money, &c. *Books of accounts, or merchants' accounts*, those books in which the transactions of a merchant are entered in proper order. *To account of*, to hold in esteem.

Silver was not accounted of in the days of Solomon.—*1 Kings x.*

*To open an account*, is to enter it for the first time in a ledger. *To keep open account*, is when merchants agree to honour each other's bills of exchange reciprocally;—*v. n.* to reckon; to compute; to give an account; to assign the cause; to make up the reckoning; to answer; to appear, as the medium by which anything may be explained.

**ACCOUNTABLE**, ak-kown'ta-bl, *a.* Of whom an account may be required; answerable.

**ACCOUNTABLENESS**, ak-kown'ta-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being accountable.

**ACCOUNTABILITY**, ak-kown'ta-bl'e-te, *s.* Liability to render an account; responsibility.

**ACCOUNTABLY**, ak-kown'ta-bl, *ad.* In an accountable manner.

**ACCOUNTANT**, ak-kown'tant, *s.* A computer; a man skilled or employed in keeping accounts.

*Accountant-general*, an officer in the court of Chancery who receives all monies lodged in court, and pays the same to the bank; also, the principal or responsible accountant in the offices of Excise and Customs, in the India House, Bank of England, &c.

**ACCOUNTANTSHIP**, ak-kown'tant-ship, *s.* The office or duties of an accountant.

**ACCOUNTING**, ak-kown'ting, *s.* The act of reckoning or making up accounts.

**ACCOUPLE**, ak-kup'pl, *v. a.* (*accoupler*, Fr.) To couple; to join; to link together.

**ACCOUPLEMENT**, ak-kup'pl-ment, *s.* (old French.) The act of coupling or joining together.

**ACCOURAGE**, ak-kur'aje, *v. a.* To encourage.

But the same forward twain would *accourage*.—*Spenser.*

**ACCOURT**, ak-korte', *v. a.* To entertain courteously.

Who all the while were at wanton rest,  
*Accourting* each his friend with lavish feast.—*Spenser.*

**ACCOUTRE**, ak-koo'tur, *v. a.* (*accoutre*, Fr.) To dress; to equip.

**ACCOUTREMENTS**, ak-koo'tur-ments, *s.* (French.) Dress; equipage; furniture; trappings; ornaments; equipment of a soldier.

**ACCOY**, ak-koy', *v. a.* (*accoisir*, old Fr.) To render quiet or diffident; to soothe; to caress.—*Obsolete.*

Then is your careless tongue *accoyed*.—*Spenser.*

**ACCREDIT**, ak-kred'it, *v. a.* (*accedo*, Lat. *accreditor*, Fr.) To countenance; to procure honour or credit to any person or thing.

## ACCREDITATION—ACCURACY.

**ACCREDITATION**, ak-kred-e-ta'shun, *s.* That which gives a title to credit.

**ACCREDITED**, ak-kred'it-ed, *a.* Of allowed reputation; confidential.

**ACCRESCENT**, ak-kres'sent, *a.* (*accresco*, Lat.) Increasing; growing up.

**ACCRESCEMENTO**, ak-kres-se-men'to, *s.* (Italian, from *accrescere*, to increase.) In Music, the increase by one half of its original duration which a note gains by having a dot appended to the right of it.

**ACCRETION**, ak-kre'shun, *s.* (*accretio*, Lat.) An increase or growth by the addition of new parts, not by alimentary supply; an addition of matter to any body externally; the growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers and toes. In Civil Law, the adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing becomes possessed of a right to another, as when a legacy is left to two persons, and one of them dies before the testator, the legacy devolves by right of *accretion*.

**ACCRETIVE**, ak-kro'tiv, *a.* Increasing in size by external augmentation.

**ACCROACH**, ak-kro'tsh, *v. a.* (*accrocher*, Fr.) To draw to one as with a hook; to draw away that which is another's by degrees; to encroach.—*Obsolete.*

Fire, when to towie it approacheth,  
To him anon the strength *acrocheth*.—*Gower.*

**ACCROACHMENT**, ak-kro'tsh-ment, *s.* The act of accroaching.

**ACCRUE**, ak-kroo', *v. n.* (*accroître*, *accru*, Fr.) To be added to; to append to, or arise from; to be produced or arise, as profits in business.

**ACCURMENT**, ak-kroo'ment, *s.* Addition; increase.

**ACCUBATION**, ak-ku-ba'shun, *s.* (*accubo*, to lie down, Lat.) The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

**ACCUMB**, ak-kumb', *v. n.* (*accumbo*, Lat.) To lie at the table according to the ancient manner.

**ACCUMBENCY**, ak-kum'ben-se, *s.* The act of leaning.

**ACCUMBENT**, ak-kum'bent, *a.* (*accumbo*, Lat.) Leaning or reclining as the ancients at table. In Botany, when one part of an organ is applied to another by its edge, it is said to be *accumbent* in contradistinction to *incumbent*;—*s.* one who is placed at a dinner table, but without reference to the ancient mode of reclining at meals.—Not used as a noun.

What a penance must be done by every *accumbent* in sitting out the passage through all these dishes.—*Ep. Hall.*

**ACCUMULATE**, ak-ku'mu-late, *v. a.* (*accumulo*, Lat.) To heap up one thing upon another; to pile up; to heap together; to amass; to collect or bring together, as, to *accumulate* wealth;—*v. n.* to increase in size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly;—*a.* collected into a mass or heap.

**ACCUMULATION**, ak-ku-mu-la'shun, *s.* The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated.

**ACCUMULATIVE**, ak-ku'mu-lay-tiv, *a.* That accumulates; that is accumulated; heaping up.

**ACCUMULATIVELY**, ak-ku'mu-lay-tiv-le, *ad.* In an accumulating manner; in heaps.

**ACCUMULATOR**, ak-ku'mu-lay-tur, *s.* One who accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

**ACCURACY**, ak-ku-ra-se, *s.* (*accuratio*, *ad* and *curare*, to take care, Lat.) Exactness; nicety; exact conformity to truth or to rule; correctness; closeness; tightness.



# ACCURATE—ACELDAMA.

**ACCURATE**, ak'ku-rate, *a.* Exact; not careless; without failure or defect; determinate; precisely fixed; close; perfectly tight.

**ACCURATELY**, ak'ku-rate-le, *ad.* Exactly; without error; nicely; closely.

**ACCURATENESS**, ak'ku-rate-nes, *s.* Exactness; nicety; accuracy; precision.

**ACCURSE**, ak-kurs', *v. a.* (see *Curse*.) To doom to misery or destruction; to evoke misery upon any one.

**ACCURSED**, ak-kur'sed, *part. a.* Cursed or doomed to misery—(seldom used);

When Hildebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry IV. there were none so hardy as defend their lord.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

that deserves the curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; wicked; malicious. With divines, lying under the sentence of excommunication.

**ACCUSABLE**, ak-ku'za-bl, *a.* That may be censured; blamable; culpable.

**ACCUSANT**, ak-ku'zant, *s.* One who accuses.

**ACCUSATION**, ak-ku'za-shun, *s.* (*accusatio*, Lat.)

The act of accusing; the charge brought against any one by the accuser; the declaration containing the charge.

They set over his head his *accusation*.—*Matt. xxvii.*

In Law, a declaration of some crime preferred before a competent judge, in order to have punishment inflicted on the guilty person.

**ACCUSATIVE**, ak-ku'za-tiv, *a.* (*accusativus*, Lat.)

Censuring; accusing. *s.* In Grammar, the case of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates. In English Grammar it is called the objective case.

**ACCUSATIVELY**, ak-ku'za-tiv-le, *ad.* In an accusative manner. In Grammar, relating to the accusative case.

**ACCUSATORY**, ak-ku'za-tur-e, *a.* (*accusatorius*, Lat.)

Accusing; containing or producing an accusation.

**ACCUSE**, ak-kuze', *v. a.* (*accuso*, Lat.) To charge with a crime; to impeach; to blame or censure; followed by *of*.

**ACCUSER**, ak-ku'zur, *s.* One who brings a charge against another.

**ACCUSTOM**, ak-kus'tum, *v. a.* (*accoutumer*, Fr.) To habituate; to form a habit by practice; to inure; —*v. n.* to be wont to do anything; to cohabit.—*Obsolete.*

We with the best men *accustom* openly.—*Milton.*

—*s.* custom.—*Obsolete.*

Justinian or Trebonian defines matrimony, 'a conjunction of man and woman containing individual *accustom* of life.'—*Milton.*

**ACCUSTOMABLE**, ak-kus'tum-ma-bl, *a.* Of long custom or habit; habitual; customary.

**ACCUSTOMABLY**, ak-kus'tum-ma-ble, *ad.* According to custom; habitually.

**ACCUSTOMANCE**, ak-kus-tum'ans, *s.* Custom; use; habit.—*Obsolete.*

**ACCUSTOMARILY**, ak-kus'tum-ma-re-le, *ad.* In a customary manner.—*Seldom used.*

**ACCUSTOMARY**, ak-kus'tum-ma-re, *a.* Usual; practised; according to custom.

**ACCUSTOMED**, ak-kus'tumd, *a.* According to custom; frequent; usual.

**ACE**, ase', *s.* (*eis*, Gr. *as*, Fr.) A unit; a single point of cards or dice; a small quantity; a particle; an atom. *Acc-point*, a card or the side of a die which has but one point.

**ACELDAMA**, a-sel'da-ma, *s.* (Hebrew.) A field of blood; a field near Jerusalem purchased with the

# ACEPHALA—ACERINEÆ.

bribe which Judas took for betraying his master, and therefore called the field of blood.

No mystery but that of love divine,  
Which lifts us on the seraph's flaming wing,  
From earth's *aceldama*, this field of blood,  
Of inward anguish, and of outward woe.—*Young.*

**ACEPHALA**, a-sef'a-la, *s.* (*a*, privative, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) Headless animals. An order of Mollusca, comprehending all the inhabitants of bivalve shells, and some of the multi-valves, as well as others which have no shells. They form two sections—the *A. Testacea*, those which have shells, and the *A. Nuda*, or naked, which have no shells. Also an order of insects.

**ACEPHALISM**, a-sef'a-lizm, *s.* The condition of a fetus without a head.

**ACEPHALI**, a-sef'a-li, *s.* In English History, a name given in the reign of Henry I. to a sect of levellers, because they were not believed to possess even a tenement to entitle them to have the right of acknowledging a superior lord. In our ancient law books, the term is used for persons who held nothing in fee. In Ecclesiastical History, the name appears to have been first applied to the persons who refused to follow either John of Antioch or St. Cyril, in a dispute which happened in the council of Ephesus, in 431. The name was also given to those bishops who were exempted from the jurisdiction and discipline of their patriarch. They were generally Eutychians, or persons who believed that Christ had only one nature.

**ACEPHALOBACH**, a-sef'a-lo-brak, *s.* (*a*, *kephale*, and *brachion*, an arm, Gr.) A fetus without head and arms.

**ACEPHALOCHIRUS**, a-sef'a-lo-ki-rus, *s.* (*a*, *kephale*, and *cheir*, the hand, Gr.) A fetus without head and hands.

**ACEPHALOCYSTIS**, } a-sef'a-lo-sist-, *s.* (*a*, privative,  
**ACEPHALOCYSTS**, } *kephale*, a head, and *kystis*,  
a bladder, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa, or intestinal animal, consisting of a simple bladder, without heads, or other visible organs; formerly included, with certain others, under the name Hyatides, in the genus *Tenia* of Linnæus. The condition of animal life in the *Acephalocysts* are so obscure that many naturalists have regarded it only as a particular mode of organic alteration, and, consequently, destitute of animal vitality.

**ACEPHALOUS**, a-sef'a-lus, *a.* Without a head.

**ACER**, a'ser, *s.* (Latin, sharp, from the wood having been formerly manufactured into heads of pikes and other weapons.) The Maple, a genus of plants. The *A. Pseudo-platanus*, the Plane-tree of Scotland, and called Sycamore in England, is the only British species. *A. saccharinum*, a native of North America, yields sugar from its sap, of which an ordinary tree, in a good season, gives from 20 to 30 gallons, affording 5 or 6 lbs. of granulated sugar: Type of the order *Aceræ*.

**ACERACEÆ**, as-er-a'se-e, } *s.* (*acer*, one of the  
**ACERINEÆ**, a-se-rin'-e-e, } genera.) A natural order of monopetalous Exogens, allied to the *Tiliaceæ* or *Lindens*; the flowers are unsymmetrical, stamens hypogynous, and inserted upon a disk; fruit winged; pistils two-lobed and winged behind; style one; stignas two; the species are all trees or shrubs, with opposite stalked exstipulate leaves. The sap of most of the species yields a saccharine substance, of which sugar is manufactured in North America.



## ACERANS—ACETIC ACID.

ACERANS, a'ser-ans, } *s.* (*a*, privative, and *keras*, a  
ACERA, a'ser-a, } horn, Gr.) A family of in-  
sects which have neither wings nor antennae.

ACERAS, a'se-ras, *s.* (*a*, privative, and *keras*, a horn  
or spur.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.

ACERATE, as'er-ate, *s.* A salt, with the basis of  
lime, found in the sap of the *Acer campestre*, or  
common maple.

ACERR, a-serb', *a.* (*acerbus*, sour, Lat.) Having a  
rough acid taste like that of the sloe or unripe  
plum.

ACERRATE, a-ser'bate, *v. a.* To make sour.

ACERHITY, a-ser'be-te, *s.* (*acerbitas*, Lat.) A rough  
sour taste; sharpness of temper; severity.

ACERIC, a-ser'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the maple.

*Aceric acid*, an acid which exists in the juice of  
the maple tree, *Acer campestre*, in the shape of an  
acetate of lime.

ACERINA, a-se-ri'na, *s.* (*acer*, sharp, Lat.) A genus  
of fishes: Family, Percidae.

ACEROSE, as'e-rose, } *a.* (*acerosus*, Lat.) Mixed  
ACEROUS, as'e-rus, } with chaff; chaffy; resem-  
bling chaff. In Botany, applied to leaves which  
are linear and permanent in the form of a needle,  
as in the pine and juniper, or yew;—from *acer*,  
sharp.

ACERVAL, a-ser'val, *a.* Occurring in heaps.

ACERVATE, a-ser'vate, *v. a.* (*acervo*, Lat.) To heap  
together.

ACERVATION, a-ser-vashun, *s.* The act of heap-  
ing together.

ACERTOSE, a-ser'tose, *a.* Full of heaps.

ACESCENCE, a-ses'sens, } *s.* (*acesco*, Lat.) Sour-  
ACESCENCY, a-ses'sen-se, } ness; acidity.

ACESCENT, a-ses'sent, *a.* Having a tendency to  
sourness; turning sour or tart;—*s.* an article of  
diet or medicine which readily becomes acid.

ACETIS, a-ses'tis, *s.* (*akestes*, a healer, Gr.) A  
fictional sort of chrysacollo made of Cyprian ver-  
digris, urine, and nitre.

ACETABULUM, a-se-tab'u-lum, *s.* (Latin word for a  
vinegar cruet.) A measure containing two ounces  
and a half; a hemispherical hollow body or cup.

In Anatomy, the cup-like cavity which receives  
the head of the femur or thigh-bone. In Botany,  
*ma navel-wort*, a species of *Tubularia*, a powerful  
diuretic.

ACETABULIFORM, a-set-tab'u-le-fawrm, *a.* Cup-  
like.

ACETARIOUS, a-se-ta're-us, *a.* Pertaining to an  
acid, as, *acetarious plants*, those used in making  
salads, such as lettuce, mustard, cress, &c.

ACETARY, as'e-ta-re, *s.* An acid pulpy substance in  
certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries  
of small calculeous bodies towards the base of the  
fruit.

ACETAS, a-se'tas, *s.* In Pharmacy, an acetate, a  
salt formed by the union of acetic acid with an  
alkaline or metallic base. The following are used  
in medicine:—A. Ammoniae, acetate of ammonia;  
A. Cupri, acetate of copper; A. Morphii, acetate  
of morphia; A. Barytae, acetate of barytes; A.  
Soda, acetate of soda; A. Ferri, acetate of  
iron; A. Hydrargyri, acetate of mercury; A.  
Plumbi, acetate of lead; A. Potassae, acetate of  
potash.

ACETATE, as'e-tate, *s.*—See *Acetas*.

ACETATED, as'e-tay-ted, *a.* Combined with acetic  
acid.

ACETIC ACID, a-set'ik as'sid, *s.* Concentrated vine-

## ACETIFICATION—ACHERUSIAN.

gar, obtained from wood by distillation, or from the  
acetates, by decomposition with sulphuric acid.

ACETIFICATION, a-set-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of  
making acid or sour; the operation of making  
vinegar.

ACETIFY, a-set'e-fi, *v. a.* To convert into acid or  
vinegar.

ACETITE, as'e-tite, *s.* A salt supposed to be formed  
with an acid, containing the same proportions of  
carbon and hydrogen as the acetic acid, but with  
less oxygen. As, however, there is no such acid,  
the term *acetite* is not now used.

ACETOMETER, a-se-tom'e-tur, *s.* (*acetum*, vinegar,  
Lat. and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument  
for ascertaining the strength of acids.

ACETOSE, a-se-tose', *a.* (*aceteur*, Fr.) Having a  
sharp sour taste.

ACETOSELLA, a-se-to-sel'la, *s.* The Wood-sorrel, a  
species of *Oxalis*: Order, Oxalidæ.

ACETOSITY, a-se-tos'e-te, *s.* Sourness; acidity.

ACETOUS, a-se'tus, *a.* (*acetum*, Lat.) Having the  
quality of vinegar; sour.

ACETUM, a-se'tum, *s.* (Latin.) Vinegar.

ACHEAN, a-ke'an, *a.* Pertaining to Achaia, a pro-  
vince in Greece.

ACHENIUM, or ACHENIUM, a-ke'ne-nim, *s.* (*a*, priv.  
and *chairo*, I gape, Gr.) A small bony fruit, con-  
sisting of a single seed, which neither adheres to  
the pericarp, nor opens when ripe.

ACHAUS, a-ke'us, *s.* A genus of Decapod crusta-  
ceans: Family, Brachyura.

ACHANIA, a-ka'ne-a, *s.* (from *akanes*, closed, Gr.  
because the corolla does not open out as in most  
malvaceous plants, but remains always rolled up.)  
A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceae.

ACHATINA, a-ka-ti'na, *s.* (*achates*, the agate, Gr.  
and Lat.) A genus of terrestrial snails, the in-  
habitants of oval, oblong, ventricose shells, striated  
longitudinally; outer lip always thin; base of the  
pillar truncated or sinuated before it joins the outer  
lip: Family, Helicidae.

ACHATINE, a-ka-ti'ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Heli-  
cidae, in which the shell is spiral; aperture oblong  
or oval, always equal, and generally shorter than  
the spire.

ACHATINELLA, a-ka-te-nel'la, *s.* A small subgenus  
of the Agate shells; sub-trochiform; spire obtuse;  
outer lip with a thickened internal margin: Fam-  
ily, Helicidae.

ACHATNA, a-ka'tna, *s.* (*achates*, the agate, Gr.)  
A name applied by some naturalists to the Agate  
snails, inhabitants of the shells so called.—See  
*Achatina*.

ACHE, ake, *s.* (*aca*, Sax. *aches*, Gr.) A continued  
pain;—*v. n.* to be in pain; to suffer grief; to be  
distressed.

ACHERNER, a-ker'nur, *s.* A star of the first mag-  
nitude, in the southern extremity of the constella-  
tion Eridanus.

ACHERON, ak'er-un, *s.* (*achos*, grief, Gr.) A river  
in Greece, fabled by the poets as that of hell.

ACHERONTIA, ak'er-on'she-a, *s.* (from *Acheron*.)  
A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Cre-  
puscularia.

ACHERSET, ak'er-set, *s.* An ancient measure of  
corn, supposed to have been about 8 bushels.

ACHERUSIA, a-ker-oo'zhe-a, *s.* A river, fabled as  
the entrance to the infernal regions.

ACHERUSIAN, a-ker-oo'shan, *a.* Pertaining to  
Acherusia, a lake in Campania in Italy.



ACHIAS—ACHYRANTHES.

**ACHIAS**, a'ke-as, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.

**ACHIEVABLE**, a-tsheve'a-bl, *a.* Possible to be done.

**ACHIEVABLENESS**, u-tsheve'a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being able to be performed.

**ACHIEVANCE**, a-tshe'vans, *s.* Performance.

**ACHIEVE**, a-tsheve', *v. a.* (*achever*, Fr.) To perform; to finish; to accomplish.

**ACHIEVEMENT**, a-tshe'vement, *s.* (*achievement*, Fr.) The performance of an action; a great or heroic action. In Heraldry, the escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to a person for the performance of great actions: the term is now generally applied to the armorial ensigns of deceased persons.— Sometimes pronounced *hatsh'ment*.

**ACHIEVER**, a-tshe'vur, *s.* One who performs what he endeavours or purposes.

**ACHILLEA**, a-kil-le'a, *s.* A genus of Composite plants, so named from one of its species, millfoil, having been used by Achilles in curing Telephus; also, a genus of flat cartilaginous fishes.

**ACHILLES TENDON**, a-kil'les ten'dun, *s.* The strong tendon of the gastro-enemius and soleus muscles, inserted into the heel.

**ACHING**, ake'ing, *s.* Pain; uneasiness; distress.

**ACHIOTE**.—See Anotta.

**ACHIRITE**, ak'e-rite, *s.* Green Malachite, a species of copper ore.

**ACHIRUS**, a-ki'rus, *s.* A genus of flat fishes: Family, Pleuronectidae.

**ACHLAMYDEE**, ak-la-mid'e-e, *s.* (*a*, without, and *chlomy*, a tunic, Gr.) A term applied to those plants which have neither calyx nor corolla.

**ACHLAMYDEOUS**, ak-la-mid'e-us, *a.* Pertaining to the Achlamydeæ, or plants having naked flowers, that is, inflorescence without calyx or corolla.

**ACHLYS**, ak'lis, *s.* (Greek; gloom, mist.) In Mythology, personified as the goddess of obscurity. In Botany, a genus of plants: Order, Podophyllaceæ.

**ACHMITE**, ak'mite, *s.* A mineral of a brownish-black, or reddish-brown colour, supposed to be a bisilicate of soda combined with a bisilicate of iron.

**ACHNANTHES**, ak-nan'this, *s.* (*achne*, froth, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the fine down on the plants.) A genus of the Alge, or Sea-weeds.

**ACHNODONTON**, ak-no-don'ton, *s.* (*achne*, chaff, and *odontos*, tooth, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

**ACHOR**, a'kor, *s.* (*achyon*, chaff, Gr.) A small acuminate pustule, which contains a straw-coloured matter, and is succeeded by a thin brownish or yellowish scab; occurs most frequently on the heads of children. In Mythology, the god of flies, said to have been worshipped by the Cyrenians, to avoid being vexed by those insects.

**ACHRAS**, a'kras, *s.* (Greek name of the wild pear.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapotaceæ.

**ACHROMATIC**, ak-ro-mat'ik, *a.* (*a*, priv. and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) Applied to glasses, which are contrived so as to correct the aberrations of light and colour in telescopes.

**ACHROMATISM**, a-krom'a-tizm, } *s.* The de-  
**ACHROMATICITY**, a-kro-ma-tis'e-te, } struction of  
the primary colours which invest an object when viewed through a prism.

**ACHYLA**, a-ki'la, *s.* A genus of Algæ: Order, Confervaceæ.

**ACHYRANTHES**, ak-e-ran'this, *s.* (*achyon*, chaff, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of evergreen

ACHYRONIA—ACINACIFORM.

undershrubs, with chaff-like envelopes: Order, Amarantaceæ.

**ACHYRONIA**, ak-e-ro'ne-a, *s.* (*achyon*, chaff, Gr.) An Australian genus of Leguminous plants: Sub-order, Papilionaceæ.

**ACHYROPHORUS**, a-ke-rof'o-rus, *s.* (*achyon*, chaff, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of Composite herbaceous plants, with chaffy receptacles: Sub-order, Tubulifloræ.

**ACIANTHUS**, as-se-an'thus, *s.* (*akis*, a point, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of tuberous-rooted plants, with bristly-pointed flowers: Order, Calyceraceæ.

**ACICARPHA**, as-se-kâr'fa, *s.* (*akis*, a point, and *karphe*, a palea, Gr. because that appendage is spiny.) A genus of plants: Order, Calyceraceæ.

**ACICULÆ**, a-sik'u-le, *s.* (*acicula*, Lat.) The spikes or prickles on certain plants and animals, as in the Cactæ and Echini.

**ACICULAR**, a-sik'u-lar, *a.* (*acicularis*, from *acicula*, a little needle, Lat.) Needle-shaped.

**ACICULARLY**, a-sik'u-lar-le, *ad.* In an acicular manner.

**ACICULATE**, a-sik'u-late, *a.* (*aciculatus*, from *acicula*, Lat.) In the form of a needle.

**ACICULIFORM**, a-sik'u-le-fawrm, *a.* (*aciculiformis*, from *acicula*, and *forma*, a shape, Lat.) Having the appearance or form of needles.

**ACICULINE**, a-sik'u-line, *a.* (*aciculinus*, from *acicula*, Lat.) Shaped like a needle.

**ACID**, as'sid, *a.* (*acidus*, Lat.) Sour;—*s.* a compound substance, possessing, in general, a sour taste, and having the property of converting vegetable blues to red. An acid is generally a compound of oxygen and another substance, simple or compound.

**ACIDIFEROUS**, a-se-dif'er-us, *a.* (*acidum*, an acid, and *fero*, I bear or contain, Lat.) Containing an acid or acids.

**ACIDIFIABLE**, a-sid'e-fe-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being converted into an acid.

**ACIDIFICATION**, a-sid'e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The state or act of being converted into an acid.

**ACIDIFIER**, a-sid'e-fi-ur, *s.* That which converts into an acid.

**ACIDIFY**, a-sid'e-fi, *v. a.* To convert into an acid.

**ACIDIMETER**, as-e-dim'e-tur, *s.* (*acidum*, an acid, Lat. *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

**ACIDIMETRY**, as-se-dim'e-tre, *s.* The measurement of the strength of acids.

**ACIDITY**, as-sid'e-te, *s.* The quality of being acid; sourness.

**ACIDNESS**, as'sid-nes, *s.* Sourness; acidity.

**ACIDOTON**, as-e-do'ton, *s.* (*akidotos*, pointed, Gr.) A genus of stinging plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

**ACIDULÆ**, a-sid'u-le, *s. pl.* Medicinal springs charged with acids.

**ACIDULE**, a-sid'u-le, } *s.* In Chemistry, a salt  
**ACIDULUM**, a-sid'u-lum, } in which the acid is in excess, as Tartaric *acidulum*, Oxalic *acidulum*.

**ACIDULATE**, a-sid'u-late, *v. a.* (*aciduler*, Fr.) To convert into an acid; to make sour to a moderate degree.

**ACIDULOUS**, a-sid'u-lus, *a.* Slightly sour; subacid.

**ACIFORM**, a'se-fawrm, *a.* (*aciformis*, from *acus*, a needle, and *forma*, a shape, Lat.) Needle-shaped.

**ACINACEOUS**, ay-se-na'shun, *a.* (*acinaceous*, Lat.) Full of kernels.

**ACINACIFORM**, as-e-nas'e-fawrm, *a.* Sabre-shaped.



## ACINESIA—ACO.

ACINESIA, as-e-né'sha, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *kineo*, I move, Gr.) Loss of motion.

ACINIFORM, a-sin'e-fawrin, *a.* (*acinus*, the seed of the grape, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Full of small kernels.

ACINOPUS, a-sin'o-pus, *s.* (*akinos*, a grape, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects.

ACINOSE, as'e-nose, } *a.* (*acinus*, Lat.) Consisting  
ACINOUS, as'e-nus, } of minute granular con-  
cretions.

ACINUS, as'e-nus, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, one of the small grains which compose the fruit of the rasp, bramble, &c.

ACTOA, as-e-o'a, *s.* (*actua*, the Guiana name.) A genus of trees, natives of Guiana: Order, Chrysobalanaceæ.

ACTOTIS, as-e-o'tes, *s.* (*akis*, a point, and *ous otes*, an ear, Gr. in reference to the petals which are obliquely awned.) A genus of West Indian plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

ACIPENSER, a-se-pen'sur, *s.* (Latin.) The Sturgeon, a genus of Malacopterygious fishes: in Swainson's arrangement, constituting the Family Sturionidae.

ACISANTHERA, a-sis-an-thé'ra, *s.* (*akis*, a point, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. the anthers being pointed.) A genus of plants: Order, Lythraceæ.

ACKNOWLEDGE, ak-nol'ledj, *v. a.* (*cnawan*, to know, and *legan*, to lay to, Sax.) To own the knowledge of; to own anything or person in a particular character; to confess as a fault; to own as a benefit.

ACKNOWLEDGING, ak-nol'ledj-ing, *a.* Grateful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, ak-nol'ledj-ment, *s.* Concession of the truth of any position; an owning of the validity of any act or legal instrument; confession of a fault; confession of a benefit; something given or done in confession of a benefit received. *Acknowledgment money*, a sum of money paid by copyhold tenants in some parts of England, on the death of their landlords, as an acknowledgment of their new lords.

ACLIDE, a-kli'de, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a missile weapon used by the Roman soldiery, consisting of a sharp javelin with a thong fixed to it.

ACHADENTIA, ak-ma-de-ne-a, *s.* (*akme*, a point, and *aden*, a gland, Gr. from its glandular anthers.) A genus of plants: Order, Rutaceæ.

ACME, ak'me, *s.* (Greek.) The height or crisis of anything, as of a disease.

ACHILLA, ak-mel'la, *s.* (Latin name of a plant mentioned by Virgil.) The Virginian hemp, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ACKE, ak'ne, *s.* A hard inflamed tubercle, occurring generally on the face, sometimes on the breast, back, or shoulders.

ACKESTES, ak-nes'tis, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *kenao*, I rub or gnaw, Gr.) That part of the spine in quadrupeds which extends from the melapheon, between the shoulder blades, to the loins, which the animal cannot reach.

ACNIDA, ak-ni'da, *s.* (*a*, priv. *knide*, a nettle, Gr. from its not stinging, but otherwise resembling the nettle.) The Virginian hemp, a genus of North American annual plants: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

ACO, ak'a, *s.* The name of a fish, said to be a native of the Lake Como, in Italy, and of the Mediter-

## ACOCANTHERA—ACOTYLA.

ACOCANTHERA, a-ko-kau-thé'ra, *s.* (*akoke*, a mucrone, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. the anthers being mucronate.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Solanaceæ.

ACOLD, a-ko'ld, *a.* Very cold.—Obsolete.

Poor Tom's *acold*.—*Shaks.*

ACOLIN, ak'o-lin, *s.* The name given in Cuba to a bird of the partridge kind.

ACOLGY, a-kol'o-je, *s.* (*akos*, a remedy, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of therapeutic agents in general, or of the method of curing disease.

ACOLYTHIST, a-kol'e-thist, } *s.* (*a*, priv. and *kolen-*  
ACOLYTE, ak'ol-ite, } *thos*, way, Gr.) In

ACOLYTHE, ak'o-li-the, } Ecclesiastical Anti-  
quity, a church officer, superior to the subdeacon. The term is derived from the Acolythi, or Acolythists, a name applied to the stoics and others among the ancients, from the sternness of their moral principles—the name meaning, not to turn out of the way.

ACONITA, a-ko-ni'ta, } *s.* A poisonous alkaline  
ACONITINE, a-kon'e-tine, } substance first ex-  
tracted by Brandt from the plant Aconitum napellus.

ACONITAS, a-ko-ni'tas, *s.* (Greek.) The Jaculum or Dart-snake, the name given by Cuvier to a genus of serpents remarkable for the velocity with which they dart upon their assailants. They are harmless and gentle in their habits, and are generally small.

ACONITE, ak'o-nite.—See Aconitum.

ACONITUM, a-ko-ni'tum, *s.* (Latin, from Acone, a place in the Crimea famous for its poisonous plants.) Wolfbane or aconite, a genus of plants, the species of which are generally poisonous: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

ACOP, a-kop', *a.* At the top.—Obsolete.

Marry, she is not in fashion yet; she wears  
A hood, but it stands *acop*.—*Ben Jonson.*

ACOR, a'kor, *s.* (Latin.) Acidity, particularly of the stomach.

ACORIA, a-ko're-a, *s.* (*a*, priv. *koreo*, I satiate, Gr.) Canine appetite; inordinate desire for food and drink.

ACORN, a'kawrn, *s.* (*acern*, Sax.) The seed of the oak. In Nautical language, a conical piece of wood fixed on the uppermost point of the spindle, above the vane, to keep it from being blown off from the mast-head.

ACORNED, a'kawrn'd, *a.* Fed with acorns.

Like a full-acorn'd boar.—*Shaks.*

In Heraldry, a tree bearing acorns.

ACORUS, ak'o-rus, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *kore*, the pupil of the eye, Gr.) The Sweet Flag, a genus of plants: Order, Araceæ. A calamus, is said by Linnæus to be the only aromatic plant of northern climates. The root, which is used by druggists, has a strong aromatic smell, and a warm bitter pungent taste. Though common in some places in Britain, that used is imported from the Levant.

ACOSMIA, a-kos'me-a, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *kosmos*, beauty, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of Brazil: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

ACOTYLA, a-ko-ti'l'a, *s.* (*acotyles*, Fr. from *a*, priv. and *kotyle*, a cavity, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to a family of Acælephæ, comprehending those species which have neither a central mouth nor lateral cavities.



## ACOTYLEDONEA—ACQUIESCENCY.

**ACOTYLEDONEA**, a-ko-te-le-do'ne-a, } *s.* (*a*, with-  
**ACOTYLEDONEE**, a-ko-te-le-do'ne-e, } out, and *ko*-  
**ACOTYLEDONS**, a-ko-te-le'duns, } *tyledon*, a  
 seed-lobe, Gr.) The second grand division of the  
 vegetable kingdom, comprehending plants which  
 have no seed-lobes. This division is also charac-  
 terised by the Linnæan name *Cryptogamia*, plants  
 which have hidden organs of fructification; and  
 by the more modern appellation *Cellulares*, plants  
 composed of cellular tissue only. They have no  
 veins in their leaves; they do not form wood, and  
 are destitute of perfect flowers. The lowest tribe,  
 the Fungi and Alge, have no leaves. The highest  
 tribe, the Ferns, approach in character to the  
*Vasculares*, holding an intermediate position be-  
 tween these and the *Cellulares*. They have veins  
 in the leaves, but these are not as in the vascular  
 plants, composed of spiral vessels. The *Acoty-*  
*ledons* or *Cellulares* are divided into—1. *Foliaceæ*,  
 comprehending the Filices or ferns, *Equisetaceæ*,  
*Lycopodiaceæ*, *Marsileaceæ*, *Musci*, and the *Hypa-*  
*titiceæ*. 2. *Aphyllæ*, comprehending the *Algæ*,  
*Lichenes*, and *Fungi*.

**ACOTYLEDONOUS**, a-ko-te-le-do-nus, *a.* Having no  
 seed-lobes; pertaining to the *Acotyledoneæ*.

**ACOUCHY**, a-koo'she, *s.* The Surinam rabbit, *Dasy-*  
*procta acouchi*.

**ACOMETER**, a-kow'me-tur, *s.* (*akouo*, I hear, and  
*metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument invented  
 by Itard for measuring the extent of hearing in the  
 human ear.

**ACOURUS**, a-kow'rus, *s.* (*akouros*, unshaved, Gr.) A  
 genus of bearded Malacopterygious fishes: Family,  
*Cobitidæ*.

**ACOUSTIC**, a-kow'stik, *a.* (*akoustikos*, Gr.) Relative  
 to the propagation or production of sound; per-  
 taining to the sense of hearing.

**ACOUSTICS**, a-kow'stiks, *s.* (*akouo*, I hear, Gr.)  
 That branch of physics which examines the laws  
 by which sound is produced and propagated; me-  
 dicines given to assist the hearing.

**AQUAINT**, ak-kwaynt', *v. a.* (*acointer*, old Fr.) To  
 make familiar with; to inform.

**AQUAINTABLE**, ak-kwaynt'a-bl, *a.* Easy to be  
 acquainted with; accessible.—Obsolete.

Wherefore be wise and *acquaintable*.—  
*Chaucer.*

**AQUAINTANCE**, ak-kwayn'tans, *s.* The state of  
 being acquainted with; familiarity; knowledge of;  
 familiar knowledge; a slight or initial knowledge  
 of a person, short of friendship; the person with  
 whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of  
 friendship.

**AQUAINTANCESHIP**, ak-kwayn'tans-ship, *s.* State  
 of being acquainted.

**AQUAINTED**, ak-kwayn'ted, *a.* Familiar; well-  
 known.

**ACQUEST**, ak-kwest', *s.* (French.) Attachment;  
 acquisition; the thing gained. In Law, *acquest*,  
 or *acquets*, denotes goods not descended by in-  
 heritance, but acquired by purpose or donation.

**ACQUIESCE**, ak-kwe-es', *v. n.* (*acquiesco*, Lat. *ac-*  
*quiescer*, Fr.) To rest in or remain satisfied with;  
 to assent to.

**ACQUIESCENCE**, ak-kwe-es'ens, } *s.* A silent ap-  
**ACQUIESCENCY**, ak-kwe-es'en-se, } pearance of  
 content or submission, distinguished from avowed  
 consent on one hand, and from opposition or open  
 discontent on the other; satisfaction; rest; con-  
 tent; submission; confidence.

## ACQUIESCENT—ACRANTHUS.

**ACQUIESCENT**, ak-kwe-es'ent, *a.* Easy; submit-  
 ting to; resting satisfied; disposed to submit.

**ACQUIESCENTLY**, ak-kwe-es'ent-le, *ad.* In an  
 acquiescent manner.

**ACQUIET**, ak-kwi'et, *v. a.* (*acquieto*, low Lat.) To  
 render quiet; to compose.—Obsolete.

*Acquie* his mind from stirring you against your own  
 peace.—*Sir T. Shirley's Travels.*

**ACQUIRABLE**, ak-kwi're'a-bl, *a.* That may be ac-  
 quired or obtained; attainable.

**ACQUIRABILITY**, ak-kwi-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* State of be-  
 ing acquirable.

**ACQUIRE**, ak-kwi're', *v. a.* (*acquiro*; *oc*, and *quero*,  
 I seek, Lat.) To gain by one's own labour; to  
 gain by any means something which is in a degree  
 permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent  
 in the possessor, as an estate, learning, habits,  
 skill, &c.: plants *acquire* a green colour from the  
 solar rays: temporary possession is not expressed  
 by *acquire*—we *obtain*, but do not *acquire*, a loan;  
 to come to; to procure; to obtain; to purchase.

**ACQUIRED**, ak-kwi'rd, *a.* Gained by one's self, in  
 opposition to those things which are bestowed by  
 nature.

**ACQUIREMENT**, ak-kwi're'ment, *s.* That which is  
 acquired; gain; attainment.

**ACQUIER**, ak-kwi'tur, *s.* The person who acquires;  
 a gainer.

**ACQUIRING**, ak-kwi'ring, *s.* Acquisition.

**ACQUISITE**, ak-kwe-zite, *a.* (*acquisitus*, Lat.) Gained  
 or acquired.—Obsolete.

Three being innate and five *acquisite*.—  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*

**ACQUISITION**, ak-kwe-zish'un, *s.* (*acquisitio*, Lat.)  
 The act of acquiring or gaining; the thing gained  
 acquisition.

**ACQUISITIVE**, ak-kwiz'ze-tiv, *a.* (*acquisitivus*, Lat.)  
 Acquired; gained; anxious to acquire.

**ACQUISITIVENESS**, ak-kwiz'ze-tiv-nes, *s.* The desire  
 to obtain possession of; a name given by phreno-  
 logists to one of the regions of the brain, situated  
 below ideality, and before secretiveness. It gives  
 the desire to acquire property, or possession of  
 things in general: covetousness, avarice, and dis-  
 honesty, are its abuses.

**ACQUISITIVELY**, ak-kwiz'ze-tiv-le, *ad.* In an ac-  
 quisitive manner.

**ACQUIST**, ak-kwist', *s.* (*acquisito*, Ital.) Acquire-  
 ment; attainment.

**ACQUIT**, ak-kwit', *v. a.* (*acquitter*, Fr.) To set free;  
 to clear from the charge of guilt; to absolve;  
 to clear from any obligation—followed by *of*.

**ACQUITMENT**, ak-kwit'ment, *s.* (*acquitement*, old Fr.)  
 The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.  
 —Not in use.

**ACQUITTAL**, ak-kwit'tal, *s.* Deliverance from the  
 charge of an offence, as, when found not guilty by  
 a jury.

**ACQUITTANCE**, ak-kwit'tans, *s.* (*acquittance*, Ital.)  
 The act of discharging from a debt; a writing tes-  
 tifying the receipt of a debt.

**ACRÆ**, ak're, *s.* In Mythology, a fabulous daughter  
 of the river Asterion, who gives her name to a  
 mountain of Argolis in the Peloponnessus; it was  
 also used as a surname of Diana, from a temple  
 erected to her honour by Melampus, on a mountain  
 near Argos.

**ACRANTHUS**, a-kran'thus, *s.* (*akranthos*, irritated,  
 Gr.) A genus of long-tongued lizards, having the



tail round, and only four toes on the hinder feet : Order, Lacertidae.

**ACRASE**, a-kra-zé', *s. a.* (see Crazy.) To impair the understanding; to infatuate;

These things did make me much that morning to dislike, And I *acrased* was, and thought at home to stay.—*Mir. for Mag.*

—(*acraser*, to crush or squash, *Fr.*) to impair; to destroy.

My substance impaired, my credit *acrased*, my talent *hitten*.—*Gassaigne.*

**ACRASY**, ak'ta-se, *s.* (*akrasia*; *a.* priv. *krasis*, constitution, *Gr.*) Excess; irregularity; predominance of one quality above another in mixture, or in the human constitution.

**ACRATIA**, a-kra'she-a, *s.* (*a.* priv. and *kratos*, strength, *Gr.*) Weakness; intemperance.

**ACRE**, a-ker, *s.* (*acer*, *Sax.* *akker*, *Germ.* and *Dutch.*) A quantity of land, being the measure by which it is usually bought and sold. An English statute acre consists of 4 roods = 160 perches = 4840 square yards: 48 Scotch acres are equal to 61 English: 121 Irish acres are equal to 196 English acres. The French are, or acre, is a square, whose side is 10 metres, or 1000 English acres, equal to 40.466 French acres. The English statute acre is used in the United States of America.

**ACRED**, a-turd, *a.* Possessing acres; having landed property.

**ACRID**, ak'rid, *a.* (*acer*, *Lat.*) Of a hot biting taste; bitter; acrimonious.

**ACRIDANS**, a-krid'e-ans, *s.* A family of Orthopteron insects, having for its type the genus *Acris*: Tribe, Locustaria.

**ACRIDITY**, a-krid'e-te, } *s.* A hot disagreeable  
**ACRIDNESS**, ak'krid-nés, } biting taste; acritude.  
**ACRIDUM**, } a-krid'e-um, *s.* (*akris*, a locust.) A  
**ACRIDIUM**, } genus of insects of the Locust family,  
having the wings and elytra sloping like a roof;  
legs constructed for leaping; antennae filiform;  
tarsi with three joints; a spongy ball between the  
knees.

**ACRIDOPHAGI**, a-kre-dof'a-jī, *s.* (*akris*, a locust, *Gr.* and *phago*, I eat.) Locust-eaters.

**ACRIMONIOUS**, ak-re-mo'ne-us, *a.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; severe; corrosive.

**ACRIMONIOUSLY**, ak-re-mo'ne-us-le, *ad.* In an acrimonious manner; severely.

**ACRIMONIOUSNESS**, ak-re-mo'ne-us-nés, *s.* The act or state of being acrimonious.

**ACRIMONY**, ak're-mo-ne, *s.* (*acrimonia*, *Lat.*) Sharpness; corrosiveness; sharpness of temper; severity; bitterness of thought or language.

**ACRISY**, ak're-se, *s.* (*akrisia*, want of judgment, *Gr.*) That on which no judgment is passed, or of which no choice is made; a matter in dispute; want of judgment, but more particularly, if not exclusively, applied to a disease, the symptoms of which are uncertain, from its not coming to a crisis.

**ACRITA**, a-kri'ta, *s.* (*akritos*, doubtful or confused, *Gr.*) A name given by MacLeay to a division of the animal kingdom, comprehending the Infusoria, the Polypes, and some of the Intestina.

**ACRITOUS**, ak're-tus, *a.* (*akritos*, *Gr.*) Doubtful; indecisive as to the event.

**ACRITUDE**, ak're-tude, *s.* (*acritudo*, *Lat.*) A hot biting taste.

**ACROATICS**, ak-ro-at'iks, *s. plu.* In Antiquity, the same given to Aristotle's lectures on the abstruser

points of philosophy delivered, in the Lyceum, in the mornings. Those who were admitted to the secrets of this philosophy were called *Acroamatici*.

**ACROAMATIC**, ak-ro-a-mat'ik, } *a.* (*akroao-*  
**ACROAMATICAL**, ak-ro-a-mat'e-kal, } *mai*, I hear, *Gr.*) Of or pertaining to deep learning.

**ACROBATICA**, ak-ro-bat'e-ka, *s.* (*akros*, on the summit, and *baino*, I go, *Gr.*) An ancient machine for the purpose of hoisting workmen to the top of buildings or trees.

**ACROCARPE**, ak-ro-kár'pe, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *karpos*, a seed, *Gr.*) A suborder of the mosses, which have the fructification terminal.

**ACROCEPHALUS**, ak-ro-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*akros*, on the summit, and *kephale*, the head, *Gr.* in allusion to the flowers being disposed in small dense, terminal imbricate heads.) A genus of plants, natives of China, bearing the flowers on the topmost branches: Order, Lamiaceæ.

**ACROCERA**, ak-ro's'e-ra, *s.* A genus of insects, type of the family Acroceridæ.

**ACROCERIDÆ**, ak-ro-ser'e-de, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *keras*, a horn or antenna, *Gr.*) A family of Dipterous insects, having for its type the genus *Acrocera*.—*Lench.*

**ACROCHORDUS**, ak-ro-kaw'dus, *s.* (*akrochordon*, a wart, *Gr.*) A genus of warty-scaled serpents found in Java.

**ACROCOMIA**, ak-ro-ko'me-a, *s.* (*akros*, on the top, and *kome*, a tuft, *Gr.*) A genus of trees, chiefly belonging to the West Indies: Order, Palmaceæ.

**ACRODACTYLUM**, ak-ro-ák'te-lum, *s.* (*akros*, and *daktylos*, a digit, *Gr.*) The upper surface of each digit.

**ACRODUS**, a-kro'dus, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *odous*, a tooth, *Gr.*) A genus of fossil sharks, with large polygonal enamelled teeth.

**ACROGENS**, a-kro'jens, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *gen-nao*, I produce, *Gr.*) A name given to distinguish cellular plants by their manner of growth, which increases principally in length, not in thickness. Exogens increase externally in thickness; Endogens, internally. For the other characteristics of this division of the vegetable kingdom, see *Acotyledonæ*.

**ACROLITH**, ak'ro-lith, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *lithos*, a stone, *Gr.*) In Architecture and Sculpture, a statue, the extremities of which were of stone, and the body of wood.

**ACROMANIA**, ak-ro-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*akromanes*, raving mad, *Gr.*) The height of insanity.

**ACROMIAL**, a-kro'me-al, *a.* Pertaining to the acromion.

**ACROMION**, a-kro'me-on, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *omos*, the shoulder, *Gr.*) The humeral extremity of the scapula or shoulder-blade.

**ACRONICAL**, a-kron'e-kal, *a.* (*akron*, the summit, *Gr.*) In Astronomy, a star is said to be acronical, or to rise acronically, when it rises and sets about the same time as the sun.

**ACRONICALLY**, a-kron'e-kal-e, *ad.* In an acronical manner.

**ACROPODIUM**, ak-ro-pod'e-um, *s.* (*akros*, on the summit, and *pous*, a foot, *Gr.* in allusion to the legumes being stalked within the calyx.) A genus of Leguminous shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Suborder, Papilionaceæ. In Zoology, the upper surface of the foot, applied particularly to the feet of birds.



## ACROPOLIS—ACT.

ACROPOLIS, a-krop'ô-lis, *s.* (Greek.) A citadel, particularly that of Athens.

ACROSPIRE, ak'ro-spîre, *s.* (*akros*, high, and *speira*, a spire, Gr.) The sprout at the end of seeds during germination, termed also the plume or plumule.

ACROSPIRED, ak'ro-spîrêd, *a.* Having sprouts or plumules.

ACROSPERMUM, ak-ro-sper'mum, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A small genus of Fungi, of a reddish or blackish colour, found on the stalks of dead herbs and putrid mushrooms.

ACROSPORIUM, ak-ro-spô're-um, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *sporia*, a sporule, Gr.) A genus of Fungi occurring in red-coloured patches on the leaves of grasses and rotten oranges.

ACROSS, a-kros', *ad.* Athwart; laid over something so as to cross it; adversely; contrarily.

ACROSTIC, a-kros'tik, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, a verse, Gr.) A poem in which the first letter of each line forms one of a name, title, or motto.

ACROSTICALLY, a-kros'te-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of an acrostic.

ACROSTICHUM, a-kros'te-kum, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, order, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

ACROTARSIIUM, ak-kro-târ'se-um, *s.* (*akron*, an end, *tarsos*, tarsus, Gr.) In Zoology, the upper surface of the tarsus.

ACROTHERIA, a-kro-tê're-a, *s.* (Greek.) In Architecture, small bases serving to support statues; also the sharp pinnacles placed in ranges about flat buildings with rails and balusters.

ACROTHYMION, ak-kro-thim'e-on, *s.* (*akron*, an end, and *thymon*, a wart, Gr.) A conical, rugated, bleeding wart.

ACROTRICHE, a-krot're-ke, *s.* (*akron*, end, and *thrix*, hair, Gr. from the nature of the corolla.) A genus of Australian shrubs: Order, Epacridaceæ.

ACT, akt, *v. n.* (from *ago*, to urge or drive, lead, bring to, or, in general, to move; to exert force; *agir*, Fr.) To exert power, as, the stomach *acts* on the food; to be in motion; to move; to work, as, this engine *acts* well; to behave, as, to *act* prudently; to operate, as, to *act* as a check; to fulfil, as, to *act* up to; to be equal to in action, as, to *act* up to a promise, or obligation, or duty;—*v. a.* to perform on the stage, as, he *acted* his part well; to perform, as, he *acted* the part of a friend; to actuate or put in motion—(obsolete in this sense):  
Most people are *acted* by levity.—*Locke*.

to feign; to counterfeit.

With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued.—*Dryden*.

In Law, an instrument given in writing to declare or justify the truth of anything. In the Universities, a theses publicly maintained by a candidate for a degree, or to show a student's proficiency. At Oxford, the time when masters or doctors complete their degrees is also called the *act*, which is held with great solemnity. In Cambridge, it is called the 'commencement.' *Act of faith*, the *Auto da Fe* of the Inquisition, when condemned persons were brought from their dungeons to be burnt or otherwise put to death. *Acts of parliament*, are positive laws, to which the three estates of the realm, king, lords, and commons, have agreed. *Acts of the apostles*, a book of the New Testament, written by the Evangelist Luke;—*s.* the exertion

## ACTEA—ACTINOCARPUS.

of power; the effect of power exerted, as of the judgment; action; performance; an *act* of kindness; exploit or achievement. The miracles and *acts* which he did in the Egypt.—*Deut. xi.*

when preceded by *in*, it denotes incomp she was caught in the very *act*. *In act* also to signify incipient action, or in a preparation, as, in *act* to strike; one of the divisions of a drama, after which the action is suspended to give respite to the performers. In Law, *act*, decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, prince, legislative body, council, or court of law, as, an *act* of council, an *act* of parliament. In Law, *act of God*, any inevitable accident which takes place without the intervention of which cannot be referred to any specific person for taking proof in a depending. Among the Romans, *acta diurna*, a sort of containing an authorized account of transactions in Rome, nearly similar to our newspapers. *populi*, or *acta republica*, the Roman assemblies, trials, births, marriages, and of illustrious persons, &c. *Acta senata*, what passed in the Roman senate, called a *mentarii*.

ACTEA, ak-tê'a, *s.* (*akte*, the Greek name of Elder, which the plants of this genus resemble in foliage and fruit.) Bane-berry, a genus of annual herbaceous plants, with racemes of flowers: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

ACTEGETON, ak-te-ge'ton, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, *geiton*, near to, Gr.) A genus of plants, of Java: Order, Celastraceæ.

ACTIAN, ak'shan, *a.* Pertaining to Actium and promontory of Epirus, in Greece, as the *games*, which were instituted by Augustus to celebrate his naval victory over Antony, on the 2d September, B.C. 31. They were celebrated every five years.

ACTINANTHUS, ak-tin-an'thus, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants of Syria: Order, Umbellaceæ.

ACTING, ak'ting, *s.* Action; performing an or dramatic part.

ACTINIA, ak-tin'e-a, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray of the sea, *Anemonies*, or animal flowers, a genus of radiated marine animals: Class, Aculeophora.)

ACTINIARIA, ak-tin'e-a're-a, *s.* (from *Actin*, name given by Lamouroux to an order of which have much the appearance of the *Actin*.)

ACTINIFORM, ak-tin'e-fawrm, *a.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *forma*, a shape, Lat.) Having a form.

ACTINISM, ak'tin-izm, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, *Isis*, Philosophy, the radiation of heat or light, a branch of natural philosophy which treats of radiation of heat or light.

ACTINOCAMAX, ak-tin-ok'a-maks, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *kamax*, a peg, Gr.) A name given to the fossil shells of an extinct genus of mollusks, forming apparently the connecting link between the extinct Belemnites and the Sepia: found in the Chalk formation.

ACTINOCARPUS, ak-tin-o-kâr'pus, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of Compositæ, Suborder, Tubulifloræ.



# ACTINOCHLOA—ACTION.

ACTINOCHLOA, ak-tin-ok'lo-a, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *chloa*, grass, Gr.) A genus of exotic grasses.

ACTINOCRINITIS, ak-tin-ok're-nite, *s.* (*aktin*, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) A fossil Crinoidian from the Carboniferous limestone.

ACTINOLITE, ak-tin'o-lite, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A variety of Hornblende, of a green colour, occurring usually in fasciculated crystals. It consists of silica, 46.26; magnesia, 19.03; lime, 13.96; alumina, 14.48; protoxide of iron, 3.43; protoxide of manganese, 0.36; fluoric acid, 1.60; water, &c. 1.04. *Actinolite* is a rock of a slaty and foliated structure, of which actinolite is one of the principal constituents.

ACTINOLITIC, ak-tin-o-lit'ik, *a.* Containing actinolite; of the nature of actinolite.

ACTINOMETER, ak-tin-om'e-tur, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument invented by Sir John Herschel, for measuring the intensity of the rays of the sun.

ACTINOMORPHIA, ak-tin-o-mawr-fe-a, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) Same as Actinozooma,—which see.

ACTINOPHYLLUM, ak-tin-o-fil'um, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants, now included in Sciodaphyllum,—which see.

ACTINOSTOMA, ak-tin-os'to-ma, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to an order of Helianthoides, comprehending those whose mouths are encircled with radiated tentacles.

ACTINOSTOMOUS, ak-tin-os'to-mus, *a.* (*aktin*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) Having a radiated mouth.

ACTINOTHRUM, ak-tin-o-thir'e-um, *s.* (*aktin*, and *thyrion*, a little door, Gr.) A small black fungus found on the culms of grasses.

ACTINOTUS, ak-tin-o'tus, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, Gr.) Sunflower, a curious genus of Australian plants, with a radiated involucre: Order, Umbellaceae.

ACTINOZOARIA, ak-tin-o-zo-a're-a, *s.* (*aktin*, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) Radiated animals; Blainville's name for the Radiata,—which see.

ACTION, ak'shun, *s.* (*actio*, Lat.) Literally, a driving; hence the state of acting or moving; exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another; the effect of power by one body on another. *Action is voluntary or mechanical.* *Voluntary* or *spontaneous*, when produced by the will of a living agent; *mechanical*, when produced by the action of one body or substance on another; an act or thing done; battle; fight; engagement by sea or land. In Mechanics, agency; operation; driving impulse; the effect of one body acting on another. *Action and reaction*, the force exerted by one body on another, and the repelling of that force by the body acted upon, which are equal and contrary. In Ethics, conduct; behaviour; demeanour. In Poetry, the series of events called the subject or fable, which is of two kinds—the principal action, and the incidental. In Oratory, the external deportment of the speaker; gesticulation. In Physiology, the motions or functions of the body, vital, animal, and natural. In Law, a suit or process by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a legal tribunal. *Real or feudal action*, is one in which the demandant claims a title to real estate. *Personal action*, when a person demands a debt; personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or satisfaction for an injury to person or property. *Civil action*, an action in-

# ACTIONABLE—ACTOR.

stituted by a private individual, or individuals, for the recovery of debt or damages. *Penal or criminal action*, when instituted to recover a penalty by way of punishment. *A chose in action*, a right to a thing in opposition to the possession of it, (from *chose*, a thing, Fr.) In Painting or Sculpture, the attitude or position of the several parts of the body, by which passion or action is expressed. *Action of account*, an action which lies against a party to compel him to render an account to another, with whom he has had transactions, as against a bailiff of a manor, or a receiver of rents.

ACTIONABLE, ak'shun-a-bl, *a.* Admitting of an action in law; punishable.

ACTIONABLY, ak'shun-a-bl, *ad.* In a manner subject to a process in law.

ACTIONARY, ak'shun-a-re, *s.* One who has a share in actions or stocks.

ACTION-TAKING, ak'shun-ta'king, *a.* Litigious; fond of entering into lawsuits.

A knave, a rascal, a filthy worsted-stocking knave, a lily-livered action-taking knave.—*Shaks.*

ACTION-THREATENER, ak'shun-thret'en-ur, *s.* A person of a litigious or revengeful disposition; one accustomed to threaten a lawsuit in case of dispute.

Ye envious and deadly malicious, ye impleaders and action-threateners, how long shall the Lord suffer you in his house!—*Harmar's Trans. of Boza.*

ACTITATION, ak-te-ta'shun, *s.* (*actito*, Lat.) Frequent and rapid action.

ACTIVATE, ak'te-vate, *v. a.* (*activus*, Lat.) To make active.

ACTIVE, ak'tiv, *a.* (*activus*, Lat.) Having the power or quality of acting; busy; engaged in action; nimble; agile; quick; requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; opposed to speculative. *Active verb*, in Grammar, a verb which expresses what one thing does to another; called also *transitive*, because the action expressed denotes action passing from the agent or nominative, the object acted upon, as, William struck John; I know him. *Active capital or wealth*, is money or property that may be readily converted into money, and used in commerce or other employment for profit. *Active commerce*, the commerce in which a nation carries its own productions, and foreign commodities, in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens. *Active molecules*, in plants, are extremely minute, and apparently spherical moving particles, found in vegetable matter when rubbed in pieces, and examined under very powerful lenses.

ACTIVELY, ak'tiv-le, *ad.* In an active manner; busily; nimbly; in act. In Grammar, in an active signification.

ACTIVENESS, ak'tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness.

ACTIVITY, ak-tiv'e-te, *s.* The quality of being active; nimbleness; quickness of motion. *Sphere of activity*, the whole space in which the virtue, power, or influence of any object is exerted. To put into activity, to put in action or employment.

ACTLESS, akt'les, *a.* Without action or spirit.

ACTOR, ak'tur, *s.* (Latin.) He who acts or performs anything; he who personates a character; a stage-player. In Law, a counsel or advocate. This term is still used by the clerks of the Court of Session in Scotland, who, in prefixing the *partibus* or mandate of appearance to interlocutors, designate



## ACTRESS—ACUPUNCTURE.

## ACURA—ADAM.

the respective counsel for the parties *Actor* and *Alter*.

**ACTRESS**, ak'tres, *s.* (*actrice*, Fr.) She who performs anything; a female stage-player.

**ACTUAL**, ak'tu-al, *a.* (*actualis*, Lat. *actuel*, Fr.) Comprising action; really existing in act; not merely potential or speculative. *Actual sin*, or *transgression*, in Theology, sin committed by a person himself, as opposed to original sin, or the corruption of human nature, supposed by some to be communicated from our first parents. *Actual censure*, burning by a red-hot iron opposed to a censure; a caustic application that may produce the same effect upon the body by a different process.

**ACTUALITY**, ak'tu-al'e-te, *s.* The state of being actual; reality.

**ACTUALLY**, ak'tu-al-le, *ad.* In act; in effect; really; in truth.

**ACTUALNESS**, ak'tu-al-nes, *s.* The quality of being actual.

**ACTUARY**, ak'tu-ar-e, *s.* (*actuarius*, Lat.) The registrar or clerk of a court of law. The name is sometimes assumed by the clerks of some of the societies in the metropolis or other large cities.

**ACTUATE**, ak'tu-ate, *v. a.* To put into action; to invigorate or increase the powers of motion; to move or incite to action;—*a.* put in action; animate; brought into effect.

**ACTUATED**, ak'tu-ay-ted, *part.* Put into motion.

**ACTUATION**, ak'tu-a'shun, *s.* Operation; state of being put in action; the quality of bringing into effect.

**ACTUS**, ak'tus, *s.* In Antiquity, a measure equal to 120 Roman feet. In Roman Agriculture, the length of the furrow.

**ACUATE**, ak'u-ate, *v. a.* (*acuo*, Lat.) To sharpen; to make pungent or corrosive.

**ACUBENE**, ak'ku-be-ne, *s.* A star of the fourth magnitude in the southern claw of Cancer.

**ACUTITY**, a-ku'e-te, *s.* (*acutit*, Fr.) Sharpness.

**ACULEATE**, a-ku'le-ate, } *a.* (*aculeatus*, Lat.)

**ACULEATED**, a-ku'le-ay-ted, } Prickly; having a sharp point. In Botany, having aculei. In Zoology, having a sting.

**ACULEATES**, a-ku'le-ayts, *s.* (*aculeus*, a prickly, Lat.) A tribe of Hymenopterous insects, in which the females and neuters are provided with a sting concealed in the hinder segment of the abdomen.

**ACULEI**, a-ku'le-i, *s.* (*pl.* of *aculeus*.) Prickles or spines arising from the bark and not from the wood.

**ACULON**, ak'u-lon, } *s.* (*akulos*, Gr.) The fruit or

**ACULOS**, ak'u-los, } acorn of the Ilex or Scarlet oak.

**ACUMEN**, a-ku'men, *s.* (Latin.) A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of the intellectual faculties.

**ACUMINATE**, a-ku'me-nate, *v. a.* (*acumen*, Lat.) To whet or sharpen;—*v. n.* to rise like a cone;—*a.* sharp.

**ACUMINATED**, a-ku'me-nate-ed, *a.* (*acuminatus*, Lat.) Sharp-pointed.

**ACUMINATION**, a-ku-me-na'shun, *s.* Sharp-pointedness.

**ACUMINOUS**, a-ku'me-nus, *a.* Sharp-pointed.

**ACUPUNCTURE**, ak-ku-pungk'ture, } *s.*

**ACUPUNCTURATION**, ak-ku-pungk-tu-ra'shun, } *s.*

(*acuo*, I sharpen, and *punctura*, a pricking, Lat.)

The act of pricking the skin with needles, as in headaches and lethargies.

**ACURA**, ak'u-ra, *s.* The name given in India to fragrant aloo-wood.

**ACUS**, a'kus, *s.* (Latin.) In Zoology, the 1<sup>st</sup> fish, or Gar-fish; the Ammodyte, or Sand-eel; the oblong Cimex, an insect.

**ACUTE**, a-kute', *a.* (*acutus*, Lat.) Sharp; in a point; ingenious; having quick sensibility; discernment; penetrating; vigorous; po- In Music, an acute tone is one which is sh high. In Botany, ending in an acute angle leaf or perianth. *Acute accent*, that which or sharpens the voice, marked ('). *Acute* any disease that is attended with an increase of blood, and terminates in a few days posed to chronic.

**ACUTELY**, a-kute'le, *ad.* After an acute manner; sharply; with keen discrimination.

**ACUTENESS**, a-kute'nes, *s.* Sharpness; force of intellect; quickness and vigour of the senses; a lent and speedy crisis of a disease; sharp elevation of sound.

**ACUTIATOR**, a-ku'she-ay-tur, *s.* A name given before the invention of fire-arms, to persons attended armies for the purpose of sharpening swords and other instruments of war.

**ACYNOS**, as'e-nos, *s.* (the Greek name of a probably related to *Thymus*.) A genus of Order, Lamiaceae.

**AD**, (Latin.) A prefix, signifying *to* or *near*. In Composition, the last letter is usually el into the first letter of the word to which prefixed, as *adclamo*, *aggredior*, *affirmo*, *appono*, *arripio*, *attineo*; for *adclamo*, *adg* *adfirmo*, *adlego*, *adpono*, *adrippio*, *adtimeo* *captandum*, to captivate. *Ad captandum* to please and attract the populace. *Ad indef* to any indefinite extent. *Ad infinitum*, to extent. *Ad interim*, in the mean time, present. *Ad inquirendum*, a judicial writ manding inquiry to be made of anything to a cause depending in courts. *Ad pondus* or the weight of the whole. *Ad hominum*, man; in Logic, an argument adapted to tot prejudices of the person addressed. *Ad l* at pleasure. *Ad valorem*, according to the

**ADACT**, a-dakt', *v. a.* (*adago*, Lat.) To dri compel.

God himself once compelled the wicked Egypti flies, and frogs, and grasshoppers, and other s temptible worms, to confess the power of his div jesty; not vouchsafing to *adact* them by any o his creatures more worthy.—*Fotherby*.

**ADACTYLE**, a-dak'tile, *a.* (*a*, priv. and *dak* finger, Gr.) Having no digits or fingers;— animal with digits.

**ADAGE**, ad'aje, *s.* (*adagium*, Lat.) A max proverb or wise saying handed down from times.

Fine fruits of learning; old ambitious fool, Dost thou apply that *adage* of the school, As if there's nothing worth that lies conceal'd, And science is not science till revealed?—*Dr*

Smith on Old Age uses *adagy* for adage.

**ADAGIAL**, a-da'je-al, *a.* (French.) Proverbial

**ADAGIO**, a-da'je-o, or a-da'je-o, *s.* (Italian term used by musicians to mark slow time.

**ADAM**, ad'am, *s.* According to Scripture, th of the human race. It is considered by W as connected with the Hebrew and Chaldee to be like or equal—whence the sense of fil image of God, in which he is said to hav



# ADAMANT—ADARCE.

formed. *Adam's apple*, a species of citron; also, the prominent part of the throat, so called from a superstitious notion that a piece of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat, and occasioned this prominence. *Adam's needle*, a plant of the genus *Yucca*.

ADAMANT, ad'a-mant, *s.* (*adamas*, Lat. from *a*, priv. and *dawco*, I subdue, Gr.) A stone, imagined by writers to be of impenetrable hardness; the diamond; used also for the loadstone.

You draw me, you hard-hearted adamant.—*Shaks.*

ADAMANTEAN, ad-a-man-te'an, *a.* (*adamanteus*, Lat.) Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, ad-a-man'tine, *a.* (*adamantinus*, Lat.) Of the nature of adamant; extremely hard. *Adamantine spar*, the crystals of the mineral Corundum are so named from their being of excessive hardness.

ADAMIA, a-da'me-a, *s.* (in honour of John Adam, some time governor of India, a promoter of Natural History.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepal: Order, Hydrangeaceae.

ADAMITES, ad'a-mit-se, *s. pl.* (from Adam.) An ancient sect of heretics, but renewed by the German anabaptists, who prayed naked.

I had rather be an adamite, and bring fig-tree leaves into fashion again.—*Beau. and Fletcher.*

ADAMITIC, ad-a-mit'ik, *a.* Like an adamite.

*Adamitic impudence.*—*Bishop Taylor.*

ADANSONIA, ad-an-so'ne-a, *s.* (after Michael Adanson.) European Sour-gourd, Monkey's-bread, or Baobab-tree. The *A. digitata*, or Baobab, forms a genus of the order Bombaceae. It is considered to be the largest or rather broadest tree in the world. Several trunks measured by M. Adanson were from 65 to 78 feet in circumference. Some specimens on the coast of Africa are said to indicate an antiquity of 5000 years.

ADAPIS, ad'a-pis, *s.* (the Hyrax of Gesner.) The name given by Cuvier to a genus of fossil Mammalia, found in the Eocene formation at Paris. It is considered to have been intermediate between the Pachyderms, or thick-skinned animals, and the Hedgehog.

ADAPT, a-dapt', *v. a.* (*ad*, and *opto*, to fit, Lat.) To fit one thing to another; to suit; to proportion.

ADAPTABLE, a-dapt'a-bl, *a.* That which may be adapted.

ADAPTABILITY, a-dap-ta-bil'e-te, } *s.* The capacity of adaptation.

ADAPTATION, a-dap-ta'shun, *s.* The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.

ADAPTEDNESS, a-dap'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being fitted; suitability.

ADAPTION, a-dap'shun, *s.* The act of fitting.

*Prudent adaptations.*—*Cheyne.*

ADAPTNESS, a-dapt'nes, *s.* The state of being fitted.

*Adaptness of the sound.*—*B. Newton.*

ADAR, a'dar, *s.* (from *adur*, to be glorious, Heb. from the exuberance of vegetation in Egypt and Syria in that month.) The twelfth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and sixth of the civil, year, including a part of February and of March.

ADARCE, a-dar'se, *s.* (*adarkes*, Gr.) A name given to a saltish concretion on reeds and grasses, in marshy grounds in Galatia. It is lax and porous, like bastard-sponge, and is used in leprosy, tetters, &c.

# ADARCON—ADDITION.

ADARCON, a-dar'kon, *s.* In Jewish Antiquity, a gold coin, value about 25s. sterling. The principal impression on it was a crowned archer.

ADARME, a-dar'me, *s.* A Spanish weight equal to the sixteenth of an ounce. The Spanish ounce is seven per cent. lighter than that of Paris.

ADATIS, ad'a-tis, *s.* A muslin, or species of cotton cloth from India. It is fine and clear: the piece is ten French ells long, and three quarters wide.

ADAUNT, a-dawnt', *v. a.* (*a* and *daunt*.) To subdue. —Obsolete.

He daunted the rage  
Of a lion savage.—*Shelton's Poems.*

ADAW, a-daw', *v. a.* (*ad*, to, and *awe*?) To daunt; to keep under; to subdue.—Obsolete.

The sight thereof did greatly him adaw.—*Spenser.*

ADAYS, a-daze', *ad.* In these times. This word is generally connected with now, forming *nowadays*, which Dr. Johnson pronounces barbarous; the words were written separately by our old authors.

That duly a days counts nine.—*Spenser.*

ADCORPORATE, ad-kaw'r-po-rate, *v. a.* (*ad*, and *corpus*, a body.) To unite one body to another; to accorporate.—Not used.

ADD, ad, *v. a.* (*addo*; *ad* and *do*, I give or put to, Lat.) To join or unite to; to join one sum to another; to increase the number; to increase the quantity; to augment; to subjoin.

ADDAX, ad'daks, *s.* A species of antelope.

ADDECIMATE, ad-des'e-mate, *v. a.* (*ad*, and *decimus*, ten, Lat.) To take, or to ascertain tithes.

ADDEEM, ad-deem', *v. a.* (from *deem*.) To esteem; to account; to award; to sentence.—Obsolete.

So unto him they did addeem the prize.—*Spenser.*

ADDENDUM, ad-den'dum, *s.* (Latin.) An addition or appendix to a book; any addition, generally speaking. In the plural, *addenda*.

ADDER, ad'dur, *s.* (*atter*, or *attor*, Sax.) A poisonous serpent of the Viper family. *Adder's-tongue*, a fern of the genus *Ophioglossum*. *Adder's-wort*, same as snakeweed. *Adder-fly*, a local name of the dragon-fly.

ADDIBILITY, ad-de-bil'e-te, *s.* The possibility of being added.

ADDIBLE, ad'de-bl, *a.* That may be added.

ADDICE.—See *Adze*.

ADDICT, ad-dikt', *v. a.* (*addico*, Lat.) To devote to; to accustom; to dedicate: taken commonly in a bad sense, as, *addicted* to vice.

ADDICTEDNESS, ad-dik'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being addicted.

ADDICTION, ad-dik'shun, *s.* (*addictio*, Lat.) The act of devoting or giving up; the state of being devoted. Among the Romans, *addiction* was a making over goods to another by sale or legal sentence; also, an assignment of debtors in service to their creditors.

ADDITAMENT, ad-dit'a-ment, *s.* (*additamentum*, Lat.) Addition; the thing added, as the furniture of a house; any material mixed with the principal ingredient in a compound.

ADDITION, ad-dish'shun, *s.* (*additio*, Lat.) The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added. In Arithmetic and Algebra, the summation of numbers or quantities; the uniting two or more numbers into one sum; the branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. *Simple addition* is the adding of numbers or quantities of the same denomination, as pounds to pounds, shil-



# ADDITIONAL—ADDULCE.

lings to shillings, or pence to pence. *Compound addition* is the adding of sums of different denominations, as pounds, shillings, and pence. In Law, a title annexed to a person's name to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence, as, William Smart, Esq., Thomas Gray, baker, Mr. Bolton of Leeds, &c. In Scottish Law, designation of the same meaning. In Music, a dot at the side of a note, to lengthen it one half. In Heraldry, something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honour. In popular language, an advantage, ornament, or improvement.

**ADDITIONAL**, ad-dish'un-al, *a.* That is added.

**ADDITIONALLY**, ad-dish'un-al-le, *ad.* In addition.

**ADDITIONARY**, ad-dish'un-a-re, *a.* That may be added.

**ADDITIONOUS**, ad-de-tish'us, *a.* Added by authority.

**ADDITORY**, ad'de-tur-e, *a.* Having the power or quality of adding.

**ADDLE**, ad'dl, *a.* (*hadyd*, corrupt, Welsh, *adlian*, to be empty, sick, or weak, Sax.) In a morbid state; putrid, as a rotten egg;

If you love an *addle* egg, as well as you love an idle head,

You would eat chicken if the shell.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to make corrupt or morbid. *Addle-headed*, or *addle-pated*, barren-brained; void of intellectual endowment.

**ADDOOM**, ad-doom', *v. a.* (from *ad* and *doom*.) To adjudge.—Obsolete.

**ADDORSED**, ad-dawrst', *a.* (*ad*, and *dorsum*, the back, Lat.) In Heraldry, back to back.

**ADDRESS**, ad-dres', *v. a.* (*addresser*, Fr.) To speak or write to a person or persons; to direct a letter, petition, &c.; to prepare one's self for entering upon any action or enterprise;

This ended parls, and both *address'd* for fight.—*Milton.*

So spake the enemy of mankind, enclosed  
In serpent, inmate bad! and toward Eve  
*Address'd* his way.—*Milton.*

to court. In Commerce, to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor;—*s.* a verbal application to a person, made by way of persuasion or petition; a speaking to; courtship, generally used in the plural, as, he paid his *addresses* to Miss —; manner of addressing people; manners; the name and place, or title, by which a person is distinguished, inscribed on a letter or other document.

**ADDRESSER**, ad-dres'sur, *s.* The person who addresses or petitions.

**ADDUCE**, ad-duse', *v. a.* (*adduco*; *ad*, and *duco*, I lead, Lat.) To bring forward; to urge; to allege.

**ADDUCENT**, ad-du'sent, *a.* (*adducens*, bringing forward, Lat.) A word applied to those muscles which bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are attached.

**ADDUCER**, ad-du'sur, *s.* One who adduces.

**ADDUCIBLE**, ad-du'se-bl, *a.* That may be brought forward.

**ADDUCTION**, ad-duk'shun, *s.* The act of adducing or bringing forward.

**ADDUCTIVE**, ad-duk'tiv, *a.* That brings forward.

**ADDUCTOR**, ad-duk'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A muscle whose office is to bring one part to another. Its antagonist is called an *abductor*,—which see.

**ADDULCE**, ad-duls', *v. a.* (*adoucir*, Fr. *ad*, and *dulcis*, sweet, Lat.) To sweeten.—Obsolete.

With many sugared words they seek to *addulce* all matters.—*Bacon.*

# ADEB—ADENILEMA.

**ADEB**, ad'eb, *s.* An Egyptian weight of 210 okes, each of three rotolos, equal to about two drams less than the English pound. At Rosetta, an *adeb* is only 150 okes.

**ADELANTADO**, ad-el-an-ta'do, *s.* The governor of a Spanish province; a lieutenant-governor.

**ADELING**, ad'e-ling, *s.* (*adel*, illustrious, and *ling*, representative, or progeny, Sax.) A title among the Anglo-Saxons, properly appertaining to the king's children.

**ADELITE**, ad'el-ite, *s.* A name formerly given in Spain to conjurers, who predicted the fortunes of persons by the flight and singing of birds, and other accidental circumstances. The Adelites were also called Almogarans.

**ADELOBOTRYS**, a-de-lo-bot-ris, *s.* (*adelos*, obscure, and *botrys*, a raceme, Gr. in reference to the flowers not being sufficiently known.) A genus of plants, natives of Guiana: Order, Melastomaceæ.

**ADELOBRANCHIATA**, a-de-lo-brang-ke-a'ta, *s.* (*adelos*, hidden or concealed; *a*, priv. and *delos*, apparent, and *branchia*, Gr.) A name given by Dumeril to a family of the Gasteropods; by G. Ficher, to a section of the same order; and by G. Hartman, to a section, comprehending all those molluscs which have their respiratory organs exteriorly invisible.

**ADELODERMA**, a-de-lo-der'ma, *s.* (*adelos*, and *derma*, skin, Gr.) A name given by Ferrussac and Menke to a suborder of the Gasteropods, which have their respiratory organs concealed by the skin.

**ADELOGENOUS**, a-de-loj'e-nus, *a.* (*adelos*, and *genuo*, I produce, Gr.) A term proposed by Brongniart and C. Prevost, for rocks which appear to be composed of only one substance, resulting from a mixture of extremely minute parts, and offering none of the positive characters of any known mineral.

**ADELOPNEUMONA**, a-de-lo-nu'mo-na, *s.* (*adelos*, and *pneumon*, a lung, Gr.) A name given by Gray to an order of Gasteropods, the respiratory organs of which are concealed in the interior of the body.

**ADELOPODE**, a-del'o-pode, *s.* (*adelos*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) An animal whose feet are not apparent.

**ADELPHIA**, a-del'fe-a, *s.* (*adelphos*, a brother, Gr.) A name given in the Linnæan system of botany to plants, the stamens of whose flowers are aggregated into a bundle.

**ADELPHIC**, a-del'fik, *a.* In Botany, having the stamens into a parcel or parcels.

**ADEMPTION**, a-dem'shun, *s.* (*ademo*; *ad*, and *emo*, I take, Gr.) Taking away; privation. In Law, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like.

**ADENALGIA**, a-de-nal'je-a, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain seated in a gland; a painful swelling in a gland.

**ADENANDRIA**, a-de-nan'dre-a, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of evergreen herbs: Order, Rutaceæ.

**ADENARIE**, a-de-na're-a, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, Gr. in reference to the petals, calyxes, and ovarium being beset with glandular dots.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of South America: Order, Lythraceæ.

**ADENILEMA**, a-de-ne-le'ma, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, and *leme*, gum, Gr. from glands being on the calyx.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Spiræaceæ.



# ADENANTHERA—ADEQUATE.

ADENANTHERA, a-den-an-the'ra, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ADEOCARPUS, a-de-no-kâr'pus, *s.* A genus of plants, consisting of ornamental Leguminous shrubs: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ADENOGRAPHY, a-de-nog'gra-fe, *s.* (*aden*, and *graphein*, I write, Gr.) A description of, or treatise upon, the glands.

ADENOID, a-de-noyd, } *a* In the form of a gland; glandiform: applied to the prostate glands.

ADENOLOGICAL, a-de-no-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to, or descriptive of, the glands.—See Adenology.

ADENOLOGY, a-de-nol-o-je, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

ADESOMENTERITES, a-de-no-mis-en-ter-i'tes, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, and *mesenterion*, mesentery, Gr.) Inflammation of the mesenteric glands.

ADENOPHORA, a-de-nof'o-ra, *s.* (*aden*, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of perennial herbs, natives of Siberia: Order, Campanulaceæ.

ADENOPHRAGITES, a-de-no-fran-j'i'tes, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, and *pharynx*, Gr.) Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

ADENOPHYLLÆ, a-de-no-fil'e-e, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) The name given by De Candoile to a group of plants of the order Oxalidaceæ, which have small glandulous tubercles on the summit of the leaves.

ADENOS, a-de'nus, *s.* A species of cotton from Aleppo, called also marine cotton.

ADENOSIS, a-de-no'sis, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, Gr.) A family of diseases, containing all the chronic complaints of which the glandular system is the seat.

ADENOTHALMIA, a-de-no-thal'me-a, *s.* Inflammation of Meibomian glands.

ADENOTOMY, a-de-not'o-me, *s.* (*aden*, and *tome*, a cutting, Gr.) In Anatomy and Surgery, a cutting or incision of a gland.

ADENUM, a-de-num, *s.* (*aden*, the Arabic name.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tree, a native of Arabia Felix.

ADRONA, a-de-o'na, *s.* In Roman Mythology, a goddess, to whom persons addressed supplications when setting out on a journey. In Zoology, a genus of corals.

ADEPHAGIA, a-de-fa'je-a, *s.* In Mythology, the goddess of gluttony, who had an altar and a statue in the temple of Ceres in Sicily.

ADEPHAGA, a-def'e-ga, } *s.* (*adephago*, voracious; *aden*, much, and *adephagi*, a-def'e-ji, } *phago*, I devour, Gr.) A family of carnivorous and extremely voracious Coleopterous insects.

ADEPS, ad'eps, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, the fat of the abdomen.

ADEPT, a-dept', *s.* (*adepus*, obtained, from *adipiscor*, Lat.) One fully skilled or well versed in any art: a term applied originally to those alchemists who were supposed to have discovered the philosopher's stone;—*a.* skillful; thoroughly versed.

ADEPTION, a-dep'shun, *s.* (*adepio*, Lat.) An obtaining: an acquirement.—Not in use.

ADEPTIST, a-dep'tist, *s.* An adept.—Not used.

ADEQUACY, ad'e-kwa-se, *s.* Adequateness.

ADEQUATE, ad'e-kwa-te, *a.* (*adequo*, Lat.) To resemble exactly.

*Adequatus* and proportioned.—Fotherby.

# ADEQUATELY—ADHERENT.

—*a.* (*adequatus*, Lat.) Equal to; correspondent to, so as to bear an exact resemblance or proportion: generally used in a figurative sense.

ADEQUATELY, ad'e-kwa-te-le, *ad.* In an adequate manner; with justness of representation; with exactness of proportion.

ADEQUATENESS, ad'e-kwa-te-nes, *s.* The state of being adequate; justness of representation; exactness of proportion; in a degree equal to the object.

ADEQUATION, ad-e-kwa'shun, *s.* Adequateness.

ADERAIMIN, a-der'ay-min, } *s.* A star of the third magnitude, in the left shoulder of the constellation Cepheus.

ADERNO-TREE, a-der'no-tre, *s.* The tree *Ardisia*, a native of Madeira: the *Hiberdencia excelsa* of Bank.

ADESMACEÆ, ad-es-ma'se-e, *s.* (*ades*, foot, and *makos*, long, Gr.) A family of boring Mollusca, including the Pholidae, Teredineæ, &c.

ADESMIA, a-des-me-a, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *desmos*, a bond, Gr. in reference to the stamens being free.) A genus of South American herbaceous Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ADESPOTIC, a-des-pot'ik, *a.* (*a*, priv. and *despotikos*, despotic, Gr.) Not absolute; not despotic.

ADESSENIARIANS, ad-es-se-na're-ans, *s.* (*adesse*, to be present, Lat.) In Ecclesiastical History, a sect who hold the doctrine of the body of Christ in the Eucharist, but not in transubstantiation. Some of them hold that the body of Christ is in the bread, and others that it is about the bread.

AFFECTED, ad-fek'ted, *a.* In Algebra, compounded; consisting of the different powers of unknown quantity. An *affected* or *affected* equation is one in which the unknown quantity is found in two or more different degrees or powers: thus,  $ax^2 - px^2 + qx = a$  is an *affected* equation, because it contains three different powers of the unknown quantity  $x$ .

AFFILIATED, ad-fil'e-ate-ed, *a.* Adopted for a son.—See Affiliated.

AFFILIATION, ad-fil-e-a'shun, *s.* (*ad*, and *filius*, a son, Lat.) An old Gothic custom, by which the children of a former marriage are put on the same footing with those of a succeeding one; still retained in some parts of Germany.

ADHA, ad'ha, *s.* A festival observed by Mohammedans on the 12th day of the month, which is the 12th and last of their year.

ADHERE, ad-her'e, *v. n.* (*adhereo*, Lat.) To stick to; to be consistent; to hold together; to remain firmly attached to a party, person, or opinion.

ADHERENCE, ad-he'rens, *s.* The quality of adhering or sticking together; tenacity; fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity. In Scottish Law, an *action of adherence* is an action in which it is competent either for a wife or husband to compel the other party to *adhere*, in case of desertion without sufficient cause, and who remains in his or her 'malicious obstinacy' for four years. In Pathology, the union of parts naturally separate, whether congenital or accidental. In the latter case, it is the result of an organic process called adhesive inflammation.

ADHERENCY, ad-he'ren-se, *s.* Same as adherence.

ADHERENT, ad-he'rent, *a.* Sticking to; united with;—*s.* a person who adheres; one who supports a cause; a believer in a particular creed or



## ADHERENTLY—ADINOLE.

church; one who follows the fortunes of another; anything outwardly belonging to a person. In Zoology and Botany, a part of any animal or plant united more or less intimately with the surrounding parts.

**ADHERENTLY**, ad-he'rent-le, *ad.* In an adherent manner.

**ADHERER**, ad-he'rur, *s.* One who adheres.

**ADHE-ION**, ad-he'shun, *s.* (*adhasio*, Lat.) The act of sticking to. *Adhesion* is generally used in a moral sense, as, the *adhesion* of iron to the magnet, the *adherence* of a partizan. In Physics, that tendency by which two bodies are attached to one another, in virtue of the power of attraction, when they are placed in contact. In Pathology, the word is used in the same sense as Adherence.

**ADHESIVE**, ad-he'siv, *a.* Sticking; tenacious.

**ADHESIVELY**, ad-he'siv-le, *ad.* In an adhesive manner.

**ADHESIVENESS**, ad-he'siv-nes, *s.* Tenacity; viscosity.

**ADHIB**, ad'hīb, *s.* A star of the sixth magnitude, upon the garment of the constellation Andromeda, under the last star in her foot.

**ADHIBIT**, ad-hib'it, *v. a.* (*adhibeo*, Lat.) To apply; to make use of; to put to.

**ADHIBITION**, ad-he-hish'un, *s.* Application; use.

**ADHORTATION**, ad-hawr-ta'shun, *s.* (*adhortatio*, Lat.) Advice earnestly given.—Obsolete.

**ADHORTATORY**, ad-hawrt'a-tor-e, *a.* Advisory.—Obsolete.

**ADIANTUM**, a-de-an'tum, *s.* (*adiantos*, dry, Gr.) Maiden's-hair; a genus of Ferns. The name *adiantum* is given on account of the leaves being usually free of moisture, while others are wet.

**ADIAPHORACY**, a-de-af'o-ra-se, } *s.* (*adiaphoria*,

**ADIAPHORY**, a-de-af'o-re, } Gr.) Indifference; neutrality; a matter of indifference.—Not used.

**ADIAPHORESIS**, a-de-a-fo-re'sis, *s.* (*adiaphoros*, indifferent, Gr.) Suppressed cutaneous perspiration; nearly synonymous with Adiapneustia.

**ADIAPHORISTS**, a-de-af'o-rists, } *s. plu.* (*adiapho-*

**ADIAPHORITES**, a-de-af'o-ritse, } *ros*, indifferent, Gr.) In Ecclesiastical History, moderate Lutherans, a name given in the sixteenth century to certain persons who followed Melancthon, who was more pacific than Luther. They regarded some opinions and ceremonies as *indifferent*, which Luther condemned as sinful and heretical.

**ADIAPHOROUS**, a-de-af'o-rus, *a.* Indifferent; neutral; applied by Boyle to a spirit distilled from tartar, and some other vegetable substances, which, being neither acid nor alkaline, does not possess the distinct character of any chemical compound body.

**ADIAPNEUSTIA**, a-de-ap-nu'ste-a, *s.* (*a*, priv. *diu*, through, and *pneo*, I perspire, Gr.) Defective or impeded perspiration.

**ADIEU**, a-du', *ad.* (from *a Dieu*, to God, used elliptically for *a Dieu je vous commende*, I commend you to God.) Farewell;—*s.* a parting compliment; Now while I take my last *adieu*.—Prior.

a farewell, implying commendation to the care of God.

**ADINA**, a-di'na, *s.* (*adinos*, crowded, Gr. the flowers being disposed in heads.) A genus of plants, consisting of glabrous shrubs, natives of China: Order, Cinchonaceae.

**ADINOLE**.—See *Petrosilex*.

## ADIPOCERATE—ADJOURN.

**ADIPOCERATE**, ad-e-pos'e-rate, *v. a.* To into adipocere.

**ADIPOCERATION**, ad-e-po-se-ra'shun, *s.* The process of changing into adipocere.

**ADIPOCERE**, ad'e-po-sere, *s.* (*adeps*, fat, and wax, Lat.) A fatty spermaceti-like substance into which muscle is converted by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist places.

**ADIPOSE**, ad'e-pose, } *a.* (*adipeux*, Fr. *ad-*

**ADIPOUS**, ad'e-pus, } Lat.) Fatty. *Adip-*

are those vesicles which contain the fat. *membrane*, the tissue which encloses the animal bodies. *Adipose tumour*, a large swelling. *Adipose vein*, a vein arising from the descending trunk of the cava, which spreads on the coat and fat that covers the kidney.

**ADIPSIA**, a-dip'se-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *dipsa*, Gr.) The total absence of thirst.

**ADIT**, ad'it, *s.* (*aditus*, an entrance, Lat.) Trench or inclined entrance to a mine.

**ADDITION**, a-dish'un, *s.* (*adeo*, Lat.) The act of adding to another.—Not used.

**ADJACENCE**, ad-ja'sens, } *s.* (*adjacens*, La

**ADJACENCY**, ad-ja'sen-se, } state of lying

another thing; that which is adjacent.—In this sense.

**ADJACENT**, ad-ja'sent, *a.* Lying near, close, contiguous to; bordering upon. In Geometry, *contiguous angle*, is an angle immediately contiguous to another, so that one side is common to both angles;—*s.* that which lies next or contiguous to anything.

That which hath no bounds nor borders must be infinite; but Almighty God hath no bounds, because he bordereth upon him, and there is nothing above him to confine him: he hath no *adjacent*, no equal, no co-equal. —Shelford.

**ADJACENTLY**, ad-ja'sent-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to be next or heir to; contiguously.

**ADJECT**, ad-jekt', *v. a.* (*adjicio*; *ad* and *jecto*, Lat.) To add to; to put to another.

**ADJECTION**, ad-jek'shun, *s.* The act of adding; the thing added.

**ADJECTITIOUS**, ad-jek-tish'us, *a.* Added; in upon the rest.

**ADJECTIVE**, ad-jek-tiv, *s.* (*adjectivum*, Lat.) A word put before a noun or verb to express some quality, manner, or circumstance respecting it, as, a *sober* man, a *delightful* scene, a *soul serene*;—*a.* colours are said *adjective* which require to be fixed by some object or mordant in order to render them permanent.

**ADJECTIVELY**, ad-jek-tiv-le, *ad.* In the manner of an adjective.

**ADJOIN**, ad-join', *v. a.* (*adjoindre*, Fr. from *joindre*, Lat.) To join; to unite; to put to; to be contiguous to; to lie next to.

**ADJOINANT**, ad-join'ant, *a.* Contiguous to a person who lives contiguous to; a neighbour.

By new alliance, he (James K. of Scotland) soon practised wales and means how to join hymns to foreign princes, to grave and hurt his neighbors and aunts of the realm of England.—Hall.

**ADJOURN**, ad-jurn', *v. a.* (*adjourner*, Fr.) To defer off to another time, naming the day; to postpone; to defer till another time. V. quotes the following passage as an intrinsic meaning of the verb.—This is an error.

It was moved that the parliament should adjourn for six weeks: its sittings is understood.



# ADJOURNED—ADJUNCT.

**ADJOURNED**, ad-journ', *a.* Existing or held by adjournment, as, the *adjourned* meeting was held yesterday.

**ADJOURNMENT**, ad-jurn'ment, *s.* (*adjournement*, an assignment of a day, from *journée*, a day, or day's work, or journey, Fr.) Putting off till another time; the time or interval during which a public body defers business, as, during an *adjournment*; delay; procrastination; *adjournment* during holidays is termed a recess.

**ADJUDGE**, ad-judj', *v. a.* (*adjudge*, Fr. from *adjudico*, Lat.) To give the thing controverted to one of the parties; to decree judicially; simply to judge; to decree; to determine; to sentence to a punishment; to condemn.

But though thou art *adjudged* to the death,  
Yet I will favour thee in what I can.—*Shaks.*

**ADJUDGMENT**, ad-judj'ment, *s.* The act of judging; sentence.—Not used.

The right of presentation was *adjudged* for the "jure perpetuo sacre regis," and such *adjudgment* was afterwards confirmed by the lords.—*Le Neve's Lives of Archbishops.*

**ADJUDICATE**, ad-ju'de-kate, *v. a.* (*adjudico*, Lat.) To *adjudge*.

**ADJUDICATION**, ad-ju-de-ka'shun, *s.* (*adjudicatio*, Lat.) The act of *adjudging* or passing sentence. In Scottish Law, a process by which land or other heritable estate is attached in satisfaction of debt. *Adjudicatum contra hereditum jacentem*, is when the debtor's apparent heir, who has been charged to enter, renounces the succession, and the creditors obtain a decree, *cognitionis causa*. *Adjudication on debitum fundi*, is where there it a real burden, but no personal obligation; or where the personal obligation is ineffectual, as in the case of an heritable bond by a married woman, or where the object is to make the interest equally preferable with the principal sum, and the decree, in the first place, is in a process of poiding the ground. *Adjudication on security*, is the form to be followed where the claim of debt is contingent, future, or uncertain in amount. *Adjudication in implement*, where a party has granted a conveyance to heritable property without a procuratory of resignation, or precept of sasine, for enabling the grantee to complete his feudal title; or where the grantee's right stands on a missive of sale, or other obligation, to convey without procuratory or precept; or where the granter, or his heirs, refuses, or is unable voluntarily to supply the defects, an action of *adjudication in implement* is competent. A decree in this action is a warrant to the superior to grant a charter of *adjudication in implement*, an infestment on which completes the feudal right of the pursuer. *Declaratory adjudication*, a decree declaring a trust to be at an end, and ordaining the superior to grant charters with precepts, for infesting the party to whom the property in trust has been *adjudged*.

**ADJUGATE**, ad-ju-gate, *v. a.* (*adjuugo*, Lat.) To yoke to or couple to.

**ADJUMENT**, ad-ju'ment, *s.* (*adjumentum*, Lat.) Help; support.

**ADJUNCT**, adjungkt, *s.* (*adjunctus*, joined, Lat.) Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially a part of it;—*a.* united with; joined to. In Metaphysics, a quality of a body, or of the mind, whether natural or acquired, as, *colour* in the body, and *perception* in the mind. In Gram-

# ADJUNCTION—ADJUTANT.

mar, words added to illustrate or amplify, as, the *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*, the adjuncts of *Life* are the words *Napoleon Bonaparte*. In Music, a word employed to denominate the relation between the principal mode, and the modes of its two fifths. In Mythology, an *adjunct deity* is one of an inferior rank, who acts as an assistant to a superior, as Bellona to Mars, the Cabiri to Vulcan, &c.

**ADJUNCTION**, ad-jungkt'shun, *s.* The act of joining or adding to. In Scottish Law, a mode of industrial accession, where the property of one man is added to that of another, as when a man builds a house on the property of another, believing it to be his own, in which case the house becomes the property of the real owner of the ground, until the builder is entitled in equity to be indemnified to the extent of the benefit he has conferred.

**ADJUNCTIVE**, ad-jungkt'iv, *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining;—*s.* the thing joined.

**ADJUNCTIVELY**, ad-jungkt'iv-le, *ad.* In an adjunctive manner.

**ADJUNCTLY**, ad-jungkt'le, *ad.* In connection with; consequently.

**ADJURATION**, ad-ju-ra'tion, *s.* (*adjuratio*, Lat.) The act of proposing an oath to another; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse; the form of the oath proposed.

**ADJURE**, ad-jure', *v. a.* (*adjuro*, Lat.) To impose an oath upon another; prescribing the form of an oath; to charge earnestly or solemnly by word or oath; to conjure; to charge or summon with solemnity.

**ADJURER**, ad-ju-rur, *s.* (French.) One who exacts an oath.

**ADJUST**, ad-just', *v. a.* (*adjustar*, Span. *adjuter*, to fit, Fr.; *ad*, and *justus*, just, Lat.) To make exact; to fit; to regulate; to put in order; to regulate or reduce to system; to bring to a satisfactory state, as, to *adjust* accounts, to *adjust* differences.

**ADJUSTABLE**, ad-just'a-bl, *a.* That may or can be adjusted.

**ADJUSTAGE**.—See *Ajutage*.

**ADJUSTER**, ad-justur, *s.* One who adjusts or places in proper order.

**ADJUSTING**, ad-just'ing, *a.* A setting in proper order, as, the *adjusting* of accounts.

**ADJUSTMENT**, ad-just'ment, *s.* (*ajustement*, Fr.) The act of regulating; the state of being regulated; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; a settlement, as, an *adjustment* of accounts. In Marine Insurance, the settlement of a loss sustained by the party insured.

**ADJUTANCY**, ad-ju-tan-se, *s.* (*adjutans*, helping, Lat.) The office of adjutant; skilful arrangement.

**ADJUTANT**, ad-ju-tant, *s.* (*adjutant*, Fr. from *adjutans*, aiding; *ad*, and *juvo*, *jutum*, I help, Lat.) A military officer, whose duty is to assist the major: an *adjutant-general* is one who assists the general of an army. Each battalion of foot, and each regiment of horse, has an adjutant, who receives orders from the brigade-major to communicate to the colonel and to subalterns. *Adjutant-generals*, among the Jesuits, were a select number of the fathers who resided with the general of the order, each of whom had a province or country committed to his care. Their business was to correspond with that province by their delegates,



# ADJUTE—ADMINICULAR.

emissaries, or visitors, and give information of occurrences therein to the father-general. In Natural History, the *Ardea gigantea*, or gigantic crane, one of the most voracious carnivorous birds known. It is so fond of swallowing bones, that it has been called the Bone-eater, or Bone-taker.

**ADJUTE**, ad-jute', *v. a.* (*adjuto*, Lat.) To help;—*v. n.* to concur.—Obsolete.

For there be  
Six bachelors, as bold as he,  
Adjuting to his company,  
And each one hath his livery.—*Ben Jonson.*

**ADJUTOR**, ad-ju'tur, *s.* (*adjutor*, Lat.) A helper; an assistant.

**ADJUTORIUM**, ad-ju-to're-um, *s.* (Latin; help, succour.) In Anatomy, a name given to the humerus from its usefulness in lifting up the arm.

**ADJUTORY**, ad-ju-tur-e, *a.* (*adjutorius*, Lat.) Helping; assisting.

**ADJUTRIX**, ad-ju'trix, *s.* A female assistant.

**ADJUVANT**, ad-ju'vant, *s.* (*adjuvans*, Lat.) An assistant;—*a.* helpful; useful.

I have been only a careful *adjuvant*, and was sorry I could not be the efficient.—*Sir H. Yelverton*, (1698).

**ADJUVATE**, ad-ju-vate, *v. a.* (*adjuvo*, Lat.) To help; to further; to put forward.—Not used.

**ADLEGATION**, ad-le-ga'shun, *s.* (*ad* and *legatio*, an ambassador, Lat.) A joint embassy. A right which the states of the German empire formerly claimed to adjoin plenipotentiaries to those of the Emperor, in all the public treaties or negotiations of the empire at large.

**ADLOCATION**, ad-lo-ka'shun, *s.* (*adlocutio*, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, the name given to the speeches addressed by generals to their armies.

**ADMEASURE**, ad-mezh'ur, *v. a.* (*ad* and *measure*.) To measure or ascertain dimensions, size, or capacity; to apportion; to assign to each claimant his right. The ancient and most effectual method is by writ of *admeasurement* of pasture. This lies either where a common appurtenment or in gross, is certain as to number, or where a man has common appendant or appurtenant to his land; the quantity of which common has never yet been ascertained \* \* \* and upon this suit all the commoners shall be *admeasured*.—*Blackstone.*

**ADMEASURER**, ad-mezh'ur-ur, *s.* One who admeasures.

**ADMEASUREMENT**, ad-mezh'ur-ment, *s.* The act of measuring; the adjustment of proportions. In Law, an ascertainment of shares, as of dower, as, where a widow holds more land from the heir than she is entitled to (*admensuratio datis*); or of pasture held in common, *admensuratio pasturarum*.—See under *Admeasure*.

**ADMENSURATION**, ad-men-shu-ra'shun, *s.* (*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.) The act of measuring out to each his part.

**ADMETIATE**, ad-me'shate, *v. a.* (*admetior*, I measure, Lat.) To measure.

**ADMINICLE**, ad-min'e-kl, *s.* (*adminiculum*, Lat.) Help; support. In Scottish Law, a term used in the action of proving the tenor of a lost deed, and signifies any writing, draft, or scroll, tending to establish the existence of the terms in question.

**ADMINICULAR**, ad-me-nik'u-lar, *a.* Slightly assisting; helping.

He should never help, aid, supply, succour, or grant them any subventitious furtherance, auxiliary suffrage, or *adminicular* assistance.—*Trans. of Rabelais.*

# ADMINICULATOR—ADMIRAL.

**ADMINICULATOR**, ad-me-nik-u-la'tur, *s.* One who helps or assists the weak; an advocate in the defence of the needy.

**ADMINICULUM**, ad-me-nik-u-lum, *s.* A name given by Kirby to the abdominal semicircular row of small teeth, which, in certain subterranean insects, enables them to make their way to the surface. Scopuli gives this name to all those vegetable organs to which Linnaeus applied that of *crum*.

**ADMINISTER**, ad-min'is-tur, *v. a.* (*administro*, Lat.) To give; to afford; to supply; to act as an agent in any employment or office; to dispense justice; to dispense, as, to *administer* the sacraments; to propose or require an oath authoritatively; to prescribe. In Law, to act as administrator.

**ADMINISTERIAL**, ad-min-is-t're-al, *a.* Pertaining to the administration or government.

**ADMINISTRABLE**, ad-min'is-tra-bl, *a.* That which may be administered.

**ADMINISTRATE**, ad-min'is-trate, *v. a.* To administer.—Obsolete.

**ADMINISTRATION**, ad-min-is-tra'shun, *s.* (*administratio*, Lat.) The act of administering or conducting any employment, as the conducting of public affairs, or dispensing the laws; the legislative or executive part of government; collectively, the persons to whom the care of public affairs is committed; the government; distribution; exhibition; dispensation; the rights and duties of an administrator to a person deceased. In Law, *letters of administration* are granted, by the ordinary, to the executor or heirs of a person dying intestate, to divide the property according to the statute of distribution: viz.: one-third to the wife, and the remainder in equal proportion to the other members of the family, subject to his debts. If he dies without children, the wife gets one-half, and the nearest kindred in equal degrees.

**ADMINISTRATIVE**, ad-min'is-tra-tiv, *a.* That which relates to the ministers, or by which one administers.

**ADMINISTRATOR**, ad-min-is-tra'tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who has the goods of a man dying without will committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same; one who officiates in divine rites as a member of the government; the minister or agent in any employment. In Scotch Law, a *curator*, or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father, who has the care over his children and their estate during minority.

**ADMINISTRATORSHIP**, ad-min-is-tra'tur-ship, *s.* The office of an administrator.

**ADMINISTRATRIX**, ad-min-is-tra'triks, *s.* A female administrator, one who has the goods of a person dying intestate committed to her charge; also, a female who has the supreme direction of the affairs of a state.

**ADMIRABILITY**, ad-me-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* (*admirabilitas*, Lat.) The state or quality of being admirable.

**ADMIRABLE**, ad-me-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of admiration; having the power to excite admiration.

**ADMIRABLENESS**, ad-me-ra-bl-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being admirable.

**ADMIRABLY**, ad-me-ra-ble, *ad.* In an admirable manner.

**ADMIRAL**, ad-me-ral, *s.* (*amir*, or *emir*, lord or commander, Arabic, and *alios*, belonging to the same, Gr. *amiral*, Fr.) The chief commander of a fleet.



## ADMIRALSHIP—ADMITTANCE.

equivalent to a general in the army; also, any great or capital ship.

The mast of some great *admiral*.—*Milton*.

The *admiral* in which I came.—*Sir R. Hawker's Voyage*.

ADMIRALSHIP, ad'me-ral-ship, *s.* The office or power of an *admiral*.—Little used.

ADMIRALTY, ad'me-ral-te, *s.* (*amirauté*, Fr.) The power, or officers, appointed for the management of naval affairs. *Court of Admiralty*, the supreme court for the trial of maritime affairs, held before the lord high *admiral*, or lord of the *admiralty*.

ADMIRANCE, ad-mi'rans, *s.* *Admiration*.—Obsolete.

For so great prowess, as he there had proved,  
Much greater than was ever in her weeting,  
With great *admiration* inwardly were moved,  
And honour'd him with all that her behoved.—  
*Spenser*.

ADMIRATION, ad-me-ra'shun, *s.* (*admiratio*, Lat.) Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, veneration, love, &c.; a compound emotion excited by something new, rare, great, or excellent; the act of wondering at what is great or beautiful.

ADMIRATIVE, ad'me-ra-tiv, *a.* The point expressive of admiration, surprise, astonishment, or indignation, marked thus (!), is sometimes termed the *admirative* point.

ADMIRE, ad-mire', *v. a.* (*admiror*, Lat. *ad*, and *miror*, I wonder; *admirer*, Fr.) To regard with high estimation; to regard with love or wondering veneration;—*v. n.* to wonder; to be affected with slight surprise, sometimes followed by *at*.

The eye is already so perfect, that I believe the reason of men would have rested here, and *admired* at his own greatness.—*Bacon*.

ADMIRER, ad-mi'rd, *part. a.* Regarded with wonder; mingled with pleasures or emotions: sometimes used in a bad sense.

You have displaced the mirth, broke the good meeting  
With most *admir'd* disorder.—*Shaks*.

ADMIRER, ad-mi'rur, *s.* One who regards with admiration; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, ad-mi'ring-le, *ad.* With admiration.

ADMISSIBILITY, ad-mis-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being admissible.

ADMISSIBLE, ad-mis'se-bl, *a.* (*admitto*, *admissum*, Lat.) That may be admitted.

ADMISSIBLY, ad-mis'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner that may be admitted.

ADMISSION, ad-mish'shun, *s.* (*admissio*, Lat.) The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted; admittance; the power of entering or being admitted; assent to an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved. In the Church of England, the act of a bishop admitting or allowing a clerk to be able or qualified for a cure. *Admission*, in the Kirk of Scotland, is an act of the presbytery of the bounds, admitting a minister to his church, or, as the law expresses it, collating him to his benefice. *Admission-money*, the price of admission to any place or society.

ADMIT, ad-mit', *v. a.* (*admitto*, Lat.) To suffer to enter into a place, office, or into the mind; to allow or grant the truth of.

ADMITTABLE, ad-mit'ta-bl, *a.* That may be admitted.

ADMITTANCE, ad-mit'tans, *s.* The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter; the power or right of entering; concession of an opinion; cus-

## ADMITTER—ADNOUN.

tom or prerogative of being admitted.—Not in use.

Now (Sir John), here is the heart of my purpose. You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse, of great *admittance*.—*Shaks*.

ADMITTER, ad-mit'tur, *s.* The person who admits. ADMIX, ad-miks', *v. a.* (*admisceo*, Lat.) To mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION, ad-miks'tshun, *s.* The union of one body with another, without undergoing any chemical change.

ADMIXTURE, ad-miks'ture, *s.* Different substances mechanically, not chemically, mixed; a mixture.

ADMONISH, ad-mon'ish, *v. a.* (*admoneo*, *ad*, and *monéo*, to teach, Lat.) To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to warn gently.

Me fruitful scenes and prospects waste,  
Alike *admonish* not to roam;  
These tell me of enjoyment past,  
And those of sorrows yet to come.—*Cowper*.

to counsel against evil practices; to put in mind of a fault or duty. In its Latin signification, to inform; to acquaint with; to give notice, as—

Till by the heel and hand *admonished*.—*Burns*.

ADMONISHER, ad-mon'ish-ur, *s.* The person who admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

ADMONISHMENT, ad-mon'ish-ment, *s.* Admonition counsel; gentle reproof.

ADMONITION, ad-mo-nish'un, *s.* (*admonitio*, Lat.) The hint of a fault or duty; gentle reproof; friendly counsel.

ADMONITIONER, ad-mo-nish'un-ur, *s.* A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

ADMONITIVE, ad-mon'ne-tiv, *a.* Of the nature of an admonition.

ADMONITORY, ad-mon'ne-tur-e, *a.* That admonishes; containing admonition.

ADMORTIZATION, ad-mawr-te-za'shun, *s.* (*ad*, and *mors*, *mortis*, death, Lat.) The act of alienating lands or tenements by permission of the sovereign, or of the lord of the manor, by any guild, corporation, or fraternity.

ADMOVE, ad-moov', *v. a.* To bring one thing to another.—Obsolete.

ADMURMURATION, ad-mur-mur-a'shun, *s.* (*admurmuro*, Lat.) The act of murmuring or whispering to one another.—Obsolete.

ADNA, ad'na, *s.* (*adnatus*, growing or sticking to, Lat.) A genus of the Balani or Barnacles; cup or lozenge-shaped multivalve shells found attached to stones on the sea-coast.

ADNASCENT, ad-na'sent, *a.* (*adnascens*, Lat.) Growing to or upon something else.

ADNATA TUNICA, ad-na'ta tu'ne-ka, *s.* (*adnatus*, growing to, and *tunica*, a tunic, Lat.) In Anatomy, one of the coats of the eye, called also *albuginea*, situated between the sclerotica and conjunctiva: it is sometimes confounded with the latter.

ADNATE, ad'nate, *a.* (*adnatus*, Lat.) Growing to; adherent. In Botany, a leaf is said to be *adnate* when it adheres to the stems by its surface; likewise stipules when they are attached to the petioles or flower-stalks; also, an anther when adherent to the filament in its whole length. *Stereodon adnatus* is so called on account of its adhering firmly to the bark of the tree upon which it grows.

ADNOUN, ad'noun, *s.* An adjective.—Which see.



## ADNUBILATED—ADOPTION.

ADNUBILATED, ad-nu-be-la'ted, *a.* (*ad* and *nubila*, a cloud, Lat.) Clouded; darkened.

ADO, a-doo', *s.* (*adoa*, to do, Sax.) Trouble; difficulty; bustle; tumult; business; more show than the affair is worth.

We'll keep no great *ado*!—*Shaks.*

ADOLESCENCE, ad-o-les'ens, } *s.* (*adolescens*,  
ADOLESCENCY, ad-o-les'sen-se, } Lat.) The age  
succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty;  
the prime and flower of youth.

ADOLESCENT, ad-o-les'sent, *a.* Advancing into manhood.

ADONIA, a-do'ne-a, } *s.* A verse consisting of a  
ADONIC, a-don'ik, } dactyle and a spondee, so  
named from the poem which bewailed the death  
of Adonis being written in that measure.

ADONIAN, a-do'ne-an, *a.* Pertaining to Adonis.

ADONIS, a-do'nis, *s.* In Mythology, the favourite  
of Venus, who is said to have been changed by  
her into an anemone after his death, which was  
occasioned from a mortal wound from the tusk of a  
wild boar while hunting. In Botany, the Pheasant's  
eye. A genus of plants: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

ADONISTS, a-do'nists, *s.* (*Adon*, Lord, Heb. and  
Chal.) A sect or party who maintain that the  
Hebrew points ordinarily annexed to the word Je-  
hovah are not the natural points belonging to that  
word, and that they do not express the true pro-  
nunciation of it, but that they are vowel points  
belonging to the words *Adonai* and *Elohim*, which  
the Jews were forbid to utter, and the true pro-  
nunciation of which was lost; they were therefore  
taught always to pronounce the word *Adonai*, in-  
stead of *Jehovah*.

ADDOORS, a-do'rz, *ad.* At the door.—Obsolete.

If I get *addoors*, not the power o' the country,  
Nor all my aunt's curses, shall disembody me.—  
*Beau. and Fletcher.*

ADOPT, a-dopt', *v. a.* (*adopto*, *ad* and *opto*, I desire  
or choose, Lat.) To take a son or daughter of  
other parents as one's own; to place any person  
or thing in a nearer relation to something else than  
they have by nature; to embrace any particular  
method or manner of opinion, conduct, habit, or  
dress; to select and take, as, which mode will you  
*adopt*?

ADOPTEDLY, a-dop'ted-le, *ad.* In the manner of  
adoption.

ADOPTER, a-dop'tur, *s.* He who gives one by choice  
the rights of a son. *Adopter* or *adapter*, is a large  
globular vessel, placed, in chemical manipulation,  
between the retort and the receiver.

ADOPTION, a-dop'shun, *s.* (*adoptio*, Lat.) The act  
of adopting or taking to one's self what is not na-  
tive; the taking the child of another as one's own.  
In Theology, God's taking sinners into his favour and  
protection; the state of being adopted. *Adoption*  
*by arms*, an ancient ceremony of presenting arms  
to one for his merit or valour, which laid the per-  
son under an obligation to defend the giver.  
*Adoption by baptism*, is the spiritual affinity which  
is contracted by godfathers and godchildren in the  
ceremonies. It was introduced into the Greek  
Church, and afterwards among the ancient Franks.  
This affinity was supposed to entitle the godchild  
to a share of the godfather's estate. *Adoption by*  
*hair*, was performed by cutting off the hair of a  
person and giving it to the adoptive father, as in  
the case of Pope John VIII., who in this manner  
adopted Boson king of Arles. *Adoption by matri-*

## ADOPTIONIST—ADOXA.

*mony*, is the taking the children of a wife  
band by a former marriage into the condi-  
natural children. This is a practice peculiar  
Germans, but it is not so properly called *ad-*  
as *affiliation*. *Adoption by testament*, is  
pointing of a person to be heir by will, on co-  
of his taking the name, arms, &c., of the a-  
ADOPTIONIST, a-dop'shun-ist, *s.* One who  
tains that Christ was the son of God by ad-  
only.

ADOPTIVE, a-dop'tiv, *a.* (*adoptivus*, Lat.) A-  
by another; adopting another;—*s.* one  
not a native, but adopted.

ADOR, a'dor, *s.* (Latin.) The wheat used  
ancients in sacrifice.

ADORABLE, a-do'ra-bl, *a.* (French.) That  
ought to be adored, or is worthy of adoration

ADORANT, a-do'rant, *a.* Adorable.—Obsolete  
He adored and worshipped God, beseeching  
celse, high, and *adorant* majestic, that he would vo-  
to grant him this or that.—*Grafton.*

ADORABLENESS, a-do'ra-bl-nes, *s.* The qua-  
being adorable; worthiness of divine honour

ADORABLY, a-do'ra-ble, *ad.* In a manner  
of adoration.

ADORATION, a-do-ra'shun, *s.* (*adoratio*, Lat.)  
external homage paid to the Divinity, d-  
from mental reverence; homage paid to pers-  
high station or esteem.

O ceremony, show me but thy worth.

What is thy soul, O *adoration*?

Art thou nought else but place, degree, and fo-  
Creating awe and fear in other men?—*Shaks.*

ADORE, a-dore', *v. a.* To worship with ex-  
homage; to pay divine honours; to reveren-  
honour very highly; to love.

ADOREMENT, a-dore'ment, *s.* Adoration.—Ob-  
The literal and downright *adorement* of cats, l-  
and beetles.—*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADOREE, a-do'rur, *s.* A worshipper; a love  
admirer.

ADORN, a-dawn', *v. a.* (*adoro*, Lat.) To dre-  
deck the person with ornaments; to decora-  
embellish;—*s.* ornament;

Her breast all naked as nett ivory,  
Without *adornes* of gold or silver bright.—*Spen-*  
—*a.* adorned.—Obsolete as a noun and adjective

Made to *adorn* for thy delight the morn,  
So awful that with honour thou mayst love  
Thy mate.—*Milton.*

ADORNING, a-dawn'ing, *s.* Ornament.

ADORNMENT, a-dawn'ment, *s.* Ornament;  
bellishment; elegance.

ADOSCULATION, a-dos-ku-la'shun, *s.* (*ad-*  
*osculatio*, a kissing, Lat.) The impregnati-  
plants by means of the pollen falling o-  
stigma.

ADOWN, a-down', *ad.* (*adune*, Sax.) Down-  
the ground; from a higher to a lower poi-  
*prep.* down, towards the ground; from a high-  
a lower situation; throughout.

Her hair

Unty'd, and ignorant of artful aid,

*Adown* her shoulders loosely lay display'd,

And in the jetty curls ten thousand Cupids pla-

*Prior's Sc*

Full well 'tis known *adown* the dale,

Though passing strange indeed the tale.—

*Percy's Bal*

ADOXA, a-doks'a, *s.* (*adoxos*, inglorious, Gr.)



# ADRESSED—ADULTERINE.

**Moschatel**, a genus of plants: Order, Saxi-  
fragaceæ.

**ADRESSED**, ad-pres't', *a.* In Botany, applied to  
leaves when they rise in a direction nearly parallel  
to the stem, and are close to it.

**ADREAD**, a-dred', *ad. (adread, Sax.)* In a state of  
fear; frightened; terrified.—Obsolete.

**ADRIATIC**, ad-re-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the gulf  
of Venice;—*s.* the gulf of Venice.

**ADRIFT**, a-dri'ft', *ad. (adrifan, to drive, Sax.)*  
Floating at random; impelled or moving without  
direction.

**ADROIT**, a-droyt', *a.* (French, from *droit*, light,  
straight.) Dexterous; active; skilful; ingenious.

**ADROITLY**, a-droyt'le, *ad.* Dexterously.

**ADROITNESS**, a-droyt'nes, *s.* Dexterity; readiness  
in the use of the limbs or mental powers; ac-  
tivity.

**ADRY**, a-dri', *ad. (adrigan, Sax.)* Athirst; thirsty.  
—Obsolete.

Doth a man that is *adry* desire to drink in gold?—  
*Barton's Anat. Melon.*

**ADSCITIOUS**, ad-se-tish'us, *a.* (*adscitius*, Lat.)  
Added; taken to complete something else, though  
originally extrinsic; supplemental; additional.

**ADSTRICTION**, ad-strik'shun, *s.* (*adstrictio*, Lat.)  
The act of binding together; costiveness; used  
generally in a medical sense.

**ADULAHIA**, a-du-la're-n, *s.* (Mount Adula in Switzer-  
land, where it is supposed to have been first found.)  
Moonstone, a semi-transparent or translucent var-  
iety of felspar; milk-white, greenish-white, or  
greyish-white; silvery; opalescent. It consists of  
silica, 64; alumina, 20; lime, 2; potash, 14: sp.  
gr. 2.54.

**ADULATION**, ad-u-la'shun, *s.* (*adulatio*, Lat.) Flat-  
tery; high compliment.

**ADULATOR**, ad'u-lay-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A flatterer.

**ADULATORY**, ad'u-lay-tur-e, *a.* Flattering.

**ADULATRESS**, ad'u-lay-tres, *s.* A female flatterer.

**ADULT**, a-dult', *a.* (*adultus*, Lat.) Grown up; past  
the age of infancy and weakness;—*s.* a full-grown  
person; one arrived at the age of puberty.

**ADULTED**, a-dult'ed, *part. a.* Completely grown.—  
Not in use.

We are not *adulted*, but ancient creatures.—  
*Howell's Letters.*

**ADULTER**, a-dul'tur, *v. n.* (*adultero*, Lat.) To com-  
mit adultery; to pollute; to stain.—Not used.

**ADULTERANT**, a-dul'ter-ant, *s.* (*adulterans*, Lat.)  
The person or thing that adulterates.

**ADULTERATE**, a-dul'ter-ate, *v. n.* (*adultero*, Lat.)  
To commit adultery;—*v. a.* to corrupt by some  
foreign admixture; to contaminate; to change the  
quality of a thing by admixture;—*a.* tainted with  
the crime of adultery; corrupted by foreign ad-  
mixture.

**ADULTERATELY**, a-dul'ter-ate-le, *ad.* In an adul-  
terate manner.

**ADULTERATENESS**, a-dul'ter-ate-nes, *s.* The state  
of being adulterate or counterfeit.

**ADULTERATION**, a-dul'ter-a'shun, *s.* The act of  
adulterating or corrupting by foreign admixture;  
contamination.

**ADULTERER**, a-dul'ter-ur, *s.* (*adulter*, Lat.) A man  
who commits adultery. In Scripture, an idolater.

**ADULTERESS**, a-dul'ter-es, *s.* A woman guilty of  
adultery.

**ADULTERINE**, a-dul'ter-ine, *s.* (*adulterinus*, Lat.)  
The child of an adulteress; a term of canon law;

# ADULTEROUS—ADVANCE.

—*a.* proceeding from adulterous intercourse; spu-  
rious.

**ADULTEROUS**, a-dul'ter-us, *a.* Guilty of adultery;  
spurious; corrupt. In Scripture, idolatrous; very  
wicked.

**ADULTEROUSLY**, a-dul'ter-us-le, *ad.* In an adul-  
terous manner.

**ADULTERY**, a-dul'ter-e, *s.* (*adulterium*, Lat.) The  
sin of incontinency in a married person; criminal  
sexual connection with a married person; adul-  
teration; corruption. In Scripture, apostasy from  
the true God; idolatry. In Church affairs, the  
intrusion of a person into a bishopric during the  
life of the bishop.

**ADULTNESS**, a-dult'nes, *s.* The state of being an  
adult.

**ADUMBRANT**, ad-um'brant, *a.* Having a shadowy  
or faint resemblance.

**ADUMBRATE**, ad-um'brate, *v. a.* (*adumbro*; *ad*, and  
*umbra*, a shade, Lat.) To shadow out; to give  
a faint likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance,  
like that which shadows afford to the bodies which  
they represent.

**ADUMBRATION**, ad-um-bra'shun, *s.* The act of  
adumbrating, or giving a faint and shadowy repre-  
sentation. In Heraldry, the shadow only of any  
figure outlined, and painted of a darker colour than  
the field.

**ADUNATION**, ad-u-na'shun, *s.* (*ad*, and *unus*, one,  
Lat.) Union.—Obsolete.

**ADUNCITY**, a-dun'se-te, *s.* (*aduncitas*, Lat.) Crook-  
edness; flexure inwards; hookedness.

**ADUNCOUS**, a-dungk'us, *a.* (*aduncus*, Lat.) Crooked;  
hooked; bent inwards.

**ADUNQUE**, a-dunk', *a.* Crooked; hooked.

**ADURE**, a-dure', *v. a.* (Latin.) To burn up; to  
scorch.—Obso'ete.

Doth mellow and not *adure*.—*Bacon.*

**ADUST**, a-dust', *a.* (*adustus*, Lat.) Burned up;  
scorched.

*Adust* complexion.—*Pope.*

**ADUSTED**, a-dus'ted, *a.* Burnt; scorched; dried  
by fire.

**ADUSTIBLE**, a-dus'te-bl, *a.* That may be scorched  
or burned up.

**ADUSTION**, a-dus'tashun, *s.* The act of burning up,  
or drying, as by fire.

**AD UTERUM**, ad u'ter-um, *s.* The analogue of the  
Fallopian tubes in birds, or of the Cornua Uteri in  
the Mammalia.

**ADVANCE**, ad-vans', *v. a.* (*avancer*, Fr. *avans*, Arm.)  
To bring forward; to raise to preferment; to im-  
prove; to heighten; to enhance; to raise in price;  
to grace; to give lustre to; to forward; to accel-  
erate; to offer to the public; to bring into view  
or notice; to pay beforehand; to supply before-  
hand; to supply or pay for others in expectation  
of reimbursement;—*v. n.* to come forward; to make  
improvement, as, to *advance* in knowledge and  
virtue;—*s.* the act of coming forward; advance-  
ment; promotion; preferment, as, an *advance* in  
rank; first time, by way of invitation; first step  
towards an agreement; the act of coming forward  
as a lover;

Who, though he cannot spell it, *wise*  
Enough to read a lady's eyes,  
And well each accidental glance  
Interpret for a kind *advance*.—*Swift.*

addition in price, as, an *advance* on the cost of goods;  
an act of invitation; gradual progression; progress



# ADVANCED—ADVENTITIOUS.

towards perfection; money given beforehand. *Advance ditch*, or *fosse*, in Fortification, a ditch made along the glacis beyond the counterscarp. *Advance guard*, the first division or line of an army. *Advance money*, money paid in advance, in part or in whole. *In advance*, in part; before; also, beforehand; before an equivalent is received, or when one partner has furnished more than his proportion.

**ADVANCED**, ad-vanst', *a.* Having reached the decline of life, as, an *advanced* age.

**ADVANCEMENT**, ad-vans'ment, *s.* The act of moving forward; the act of advancing another; improvement; promotion in rank or excellence; settlement on a wife or jointure; provision made by a parent for a child by a gift of property, during the parent's life, to which the child would be entitled after the parent's death.

**ADVANCER**, ad-van'sur, *s.* One who advances or comes forward; a promotion of anything; a forwarder. Among Sportsmen, a start or branch of a buck's attire, between the back antler and the palm.

**ADVANCIVE**, ad-vau'siv, *a.* Having a tendency to advance or promote.

**ADVANTAGE**, ad-van'taje, *s.* (*avantage*, Fr.) Favourable circumstances; superiority gained by stratagem or unlawful means; opportunity; convenience; superior excellence; gain; profit; overplus; preponderance on the side of the comparison. *Advantage-ground*, ground or position that affords superiority of annoyance or resistance;—*v. a.* to benefit; to promote; to bring forward; to advance the interests of.

**ADVANTAGEABLE**, ad-van'taje-a-bl, *a.* Profitable; convenient; gainful.

**ADVANTAGED**, ad-van'tayjd, *a.* Possessed of advantages; commodiously situated or disposed.

**ADVANTAGEOUS**, ad-van-ta'jus, *a.* Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; convenient.

**ADVANTAGEOUSLY**, ad-van-ta'jus-le, *ad.* Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

**ADVANTAGEOUSNESS**, ad-van-ta'jus-nes, *s.* The quality of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

**ADVENTITIOUS**, ad-vek-tish'us, *a.* (*adcectitius*, Lat.) Brought from another place. In Botany, applied to anything not in the ordinary course of nature, as when leaves appear where they are not wont to grow, or, as in the roots of the Banana-tree, which are sent down from the branches.

**ADVENE**, ad-vene', *v. n.* (*advenio*; *ad*, and *venio*, I come, Lat.) To accede to something; to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever *advenes* to act itself.—*Ayliffe*.

**ADVENIENT**, ad-vene'yent, *a.* (*adveniens*, Lat.) Advening; coming from outward causes; super-added.

**ADVENT**, ad'vent, *s.* (*adventus*; *ad*, and *venio*, I come, Lat.) The time appointed by the church as a preparation for the celebration of the advent of the Saviour, commencing four weeks previous to, and lasting till, Christmas.

**ADVENTIVE**, ad-ven'tiv, *s.* Adventitious; the person or thing that comes from without.—Not used.

**ADVENTITIOUS**, ad-ven-tish'us, *a.* (*adventitius*, Lat.) That which advenes, is intrinsically added, and not essentially inherent. Applied, in Anatomy, to false membranes.

# ADVENTITIOUSLY—ADVERSE.

**ADVENTITIOUSLY**, ad-ven-tish'us-le, *ad.* Accidentally.

**ADVENTRY**, ad'ven-tre, *s.* An enterprise; an undertaking.—Old word.

Act a brave work, call it thy last *adventry*.—*Den Jonson*.

**ADVENTUAL**, ad-ven'tu-al, *a.* Relating to the advent.

**ADVENTURE**, ad-ven'ture, *s.* (French.) An enterprise; an accident; a hazard; a chance; an event of which we have no direction. A *bill of adventure*, a writing signed by a person who takes goods on board his ship wholly at the risk of the owner;—*v. n.* to try the chance; to dare;—*v. a.* to put into the power of chance; to risk; to hazard.

**ADVENTURER**, ad-ven'tu-rur, *s.* (*adventurier*, Fr.) One who seeks occasions of hazard, or puts himself at the mercy of chance.

**ADVENTUREFUL**, ad-ven'ture-fül, *a.* Given to adventures; full of enterprise.

**ADVENTURESOME**, ad-ven'ture-sum, *a.* Adventurous.—A vulgar word.

**ADVENTURESOMENESS**, ad-ven'ture-sum-nes, *s.* The quality of being enterprising.

**ADVENTUROUS**, ad-ven'tu-rus, *a.* Disposed for adventures; bold; daring; courageous; dangerous.

**ADVENTUROUSLY**, ad-ven'tu-rus-le, *ad.* Hazardously; courageously; daringly.

**ADVENTUROUSNESS**, ad-ven'tu-rus-nes, *s.* The act or quality of being adventurous.

**ADVERB**, ad'verb, *s.* (*adverbium*, Lat.) In Grammar, a word joined to a verb, an adjective, or other adverb, to express some quality, manner, or circumstance connected with it, as, he runs *swiftly*, he is *seriously* ill, he lives *honestly*.

**ADVERBIAL**, ad-ver-be-al, *a.* Having the nature of an adverb.

**ADVERBIALLY**, ad-ver-be-al-le, *ad.* In the manner of an adverb.

**ADVERSABLE**, ad-ver'sa-bl, *a.* (from *adverse*.) Contrary to; opposite to.

**ADVERSARIA**, ad-ver-sa're-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a commonplace-book; a note-book.

**ADVERSARIOUS**, ad-ver-sa're-us, *a.* Adverse; opposed; opposite to.—*Webster*.

**ADVERSARY**, ad-ver-sa-re, *s.* (*adversarius*, Lat.) An opponent; an antagonist; an enemy;—*a.* opposed; opposite to; adverse, as an *adversary* suit, that is, one in which there is an opposing party, in distinction from an application in law or equity, to which no opposition is made.

**ADVERSATIVE**, ad-ver'sa-tiv, *a.* (*adversativus*, Lat. *adversatif*, Fr.) In Grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety. The drug is bitter *but* useful. *But* is an adversative conjunction, when denoting opposition.

**ADVERSE**, ad'vers, *a.* (*adversus*, from *adverto*, to turn to or from, Lat.) Calamitous; afflictive; pernicious; counteracting; opposite; opposing; The king's name is a tower of strength, Which they upon the *adverse* party want.—*Shaks*.

acting contrary to, or in another direction, as *adverse* winds. In Botany, placed in opposition to; turned from, as an *adverse* leaf, which has its margin turned towards the stem;—*v. a.* to thwart; to affect.—Obsolete as a verb.

With that he pulleth up his head,  
And made right a glad visage,  
And said how that was a presage,  
Touchee to that other Perse,  
Of that fortune him shulde *adverse*.—*Gower*.



# ADVERSELY—ADVISEMENT.

**ADVERSELY**, ad-vers'le, *ad.* In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately; in a manner contrary to wish.

**ADVERSENESS**, ad-vers'nes, *s.* Opposition.

**ADVERSITY**, ad-ver'se-to, *s.* (*adversité*, Fr.) Affliction; calamity; misfortune; misery.

**ADVERT**, ad-vert', *v. n.* (*adverto*, from *ad*, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) To attend to; to regard; to observe;—*v. a.* to regard; to advise; to consider attentively.

So though the soul, the time she advert  
The body's passions, takes herself to die.—  
*More's Song of the Soul.*

I can no more; but in my name advert,  
All earthly power beware the tyrant's heart.—  
*Mir. for Mag.*

**ADVERTENCE**, ad-ver'tens, } *s.* (*advertance*, Fr.)  
**ADVERTENCY**, ad-ver'ten-se, } Attention; regard;  
heedfulness; consideration.

**ADVERTENT**, ad-ver'tent, *a.* Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

**ADVERTISE**, ad-ver-tize', *v. a.* (*avertir*, Fr. *avertiza*, Arm. *ad*, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) To inform another; to give intelligence of; to give public intimation of, by advertisement in the public prints or otherwise.

**ADVERTISEMENT**, ad-ver'tiz-ment, *s.* (*advertissement*, Fr.) Especial notice given in a newspaper or public print; legal notification; intelligence; information; admonition.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience  
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;  
But no man's virtue or sufficiency  
To be so moral, when he shall endure  
The like himself. Therefore, give me no counsel,  
My griefs are louder than advertisement.—*Shaks.*

**ADVERTISER**, ad-ver-ti'zur, *s.* (*advertiseur*, Fr.) One who advertises a matter; a paper in which advertisements appear.

**ADVERTISING**, ad-ver-ti'zing, *part. a.* Giving intelligence; containing advertisements.

**ADVERSELY**, ad-ves'pe-rate, *v. n.* (*ad*, and *vespe*, Lat.) To draw towards the evening.—Not used.

**ADVICE**, ad-vise', *s.* (*avis*, Fr.) Counsel, or opinion recommended as worthy of being followed; friendly instruction; reflection; prudent consideration; consultation; deliberation. In Commerce, information given by one merchant or banker to another, by letter, as to bills or drafts made upon him, with particulars as to date or sight, the sum to whom payable, &c. *Advice-boat*, a vessel employed to bring intelligence.

**ADVIGILATE**, ad-vij'e-late, *v. n.* (*advigilo*, Lat.) To watch diligently.—Not used.

**ADVISEABLE**, ad-vi'za-bl, *a.* Prudent; fit to be advised; expedient; open to advice.

**ADVISEABLENESS**, ad-vi'za-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being adviseable; fitness; propriety.

**ADVISE**, ad-vize', *v. a.* (*aviser*, Fr.) To counsel; to inform; to make acquainted with anything;—*v. n.* to consult; to consider; to deliberate.

**ADVISED**, ad-vi'zed, *part. a.* Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise; performed with deliberation; done on purpose; acted with design.

**ADVISEDLY**, ad-vi'zed-le, *ad.* Prudently; deliberately.

**ADVISEDNESS**, ad-vi'zed-nes, *s.* Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure.

**ADVISEMENT**, ad-vize'ment, *s.* (French.) Counsel; information.—Obsolete.

# ADVISER—ADYSETON.

**ADVISER**, ad-vi'zur, *s.* One who advises or gives counsel; a counsellor.

**ADVISING**, ad-vi'zing, *s.* Counsel; advice.

Fasten your ear on my advisings.—*Shaks.*

**ADVISORY**, ad-vi'zur-e, *a.* Having the power or tendency to advise.

**ADVOCACY**, ad'vo-ka-se, *s.* The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology; judicial pleading.

**ADVOCATE**, ad'vo-kate, *v. a.* (*advoco*, Lat. *avoca*, Fr.) To plead for; to support; to vindicate; to defend;—*s.* (*advocatus*, Lat.) a lawyer who pleads at the bar of a court of judicature; he who pleads any cause in whatever manner, as a controversialist or vindicator. *Faculty of advocates*, in Scotland, a society of eminent lawyers who practise in the supreme courts. The *lord advocate*, in Scotland, the principal crown lawyer or prosecutor in criminal cases. *Judge advocate*, in courts martial, the person who manages the prosecution.

**ADVOCATESHIP**, ad'vo-kate-ship, *s.* The office of an advocate.

Leave your advocateship,  
Except that we shall call you Orator Fly.—*Ben Jonson.*

**ADVOCATESS**, ad'vo-kay-tes, *s.* A female advocate.

God hath provided us with an *advocate*, who is gentle and sweet, &c., and many such other dogmas, propositions.—*Ep. Taylor.*

The older synonym, *advocatrice*, is used by Sir Thomas Elyot.

**ADVOCATION**, ad-vo-ka'shun, *s.* The office or act of pleading; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune.—*Shaks.*

*Bill of advocation*, in Scottish Law, a written application to a superior court, to call an action before them from an inferior court. The order from the superior court is called a *letter of advocation*.

**ADVOLATION**, ad-vo-la'shun, *s.* (*advolve*, Lat.) The act of flying to something.

**ADVOLUTION**, ad-vo-lu'shun, *s.* (French; *advolutio*, Lat.) A rolling towards something.

**ADVOUTRER**, ad-vow'trur, *s.* An adulterer.—Obsolete.

**ADVOUTRESS**, ad-vow'tres, *s.* An adulteress.—Obsolete.

**ADVOUTROUS**, ad-vow'trus, *a.* Adulterous.—Obsolete.

**ADVOUTRY**, ad-vow'tre, *s.* Adultery.—Obsolete.

**ADVOW**, ad-vow', *v. a.* To affirm; to vow to.—Obsolete.

**ADVOWEE**, ad-vow-e', *s.* One who has the right of advowson; the advocate of a church or religious house.

**ADVOWSON**, ad-vow'sun, *s.* In Common Law, the right to present to a benefice, termed, in Canon Law, *Jus Patronatus*, the right of patron. *Advowsons* are of three kinds—*presentative*, when the patron presents his clerk to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted; *collative*, when the bishop is the patron, and institutes or collates his clerk by a single act.

**ADYNAMIA**, a-de-na'me-a, } *s.* (*a. priv.* and *dynamis*,  
**ADYNAMY**, a-din'a-me, } power, Gr.) Diminution of the vital powers; debility; impotence; prostration of the action of the senses, and of the muscular system.

**ADYNAMIC**, a-de-nam'ik, *a.* Weak; destitute of strength.

**ADYSETON**, ad-e-se'ton, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A



# ADYTUM—ÆGOCHLOA.

genus of plants, consisting of small evergreen herbs or subshrubs, with yellow flowers: Order, Cruciferae.

**ADYTUM**, ad'e-tum, *s.* (*adytos*, Gr.) The inner or sacred place of a heathen temple, into which none but the initiated durst enter the place of the oracle; a vestry.

**ADZE**, adz, *s.* (*adese*, Sax. formerly written *addice* in English.) A cutting instrument, used for chopping a horizontal surface of timber.

**Æ**, a diphthong used in words derived from the Latin and Greek. It has the sound of *e*, with which it is often replaced in the commencement of words. It answers to the Greek *ai*.

**ÆCIDIUM**, e-sid'e-um, *s.* (*aikion*, a wheel, and *eidōs*, like, Gr. from the form of the pustules.) A genus of Fungi, found as small membranous bags on the bark and leaves of trees.

**ÆDELE**, e'de-le, *s.* (Latin.) A Roman civic magistrate, whose office was to see that the houses, streets, and temples were kept in proper repair.

**ÆDES**, e'des, *s.* (Latin.) An inferior kind of ancient temple, consecrated to some deity.

**ÆDLITE**, e'de-lite, *s.* (*aidōios*, modesty, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral of a light-grey striated appearance; a silicate of alumina: found in Sweden.

**ÆDOIOGRAPHY**, e-do-e-og'graf e, *s.* (*aidōia*, organs of generation, and *graphō*, I write, Gr.) A description of the organs of generation.

**ÆDOIOTOMY**, e-do-e-ot'o-me, *s.* (*aidōia*, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) Dissection of the organs of generation.

**ÆDOITES**, e-do-i'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the organs of generation.

**ÆGAGRAPHILUS**, e-ga-grap'e-lus, *s.* (*air*, a goat, *pilos*, a ball of hair, Gr.) A concretionary hairy ball, found occasionally in the stomachs of ruminating animals.

**ÆGERIDÆ**, e-ger-id'e-e, *s.* (*air*, a goat, and *eidōs*, resemblance, Gr.) The Hornets, a family of Lepidopterous insects, the grubs of which feed on the currant and other berry-bearing bushes.

**ÆGIALITES**, e-je-a-li'tes, *s.* (*aigialos*, a beach, Gr.) A name given by Vieillot to a family of wading-birds, comprehending those which live on the banks of streams.

**ÆGICERAS**, e-jis'er-as, *s.* (*air*, a goat, and *keras*, a horn, Gr. from the form of the fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Myrsineaceæ.

**ÆGILOPS**, e'je-lops, *s.* (*aigilops*, goat-eyed, Gr.) A sore immediately under the inner angle of the eye, so named from goats being supposed subject to the disease; a genus of the Graminaceæ, called Hardgrass.

**ÆGINETIA**, e-je-ne'she-a, *s.* (named in memory of Paul Æginette, a physician who flourished in the 7th century.) A genus of plants, natives of India: Order, Orobanchaceæ.

**ÆGIPHILA**, e-gif'e-la, *s.* (*air*, a goat, and *philos*, dear, Gr.) Goat's Friend, a genus of West Indian plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

**ÆGIS**, e'jis, *s.* (Latin.) A shield; properly the shield of Jupiter, so named from its having been covered with the skin of the goat Amalthea.

**ÆGITHALIS**, e-jith'a-les, *s.* A name given by C. Bonaparte to a family of Passarine birds which feed on bees.

**ÆGLE**, e'gle, *s.* (Ægle, one of the Hesperides.) The Bengal Quince: Order, Aurantiaceæ.

**ÆGOCHLOA**, e-gok'lo-a, *s.* (*air*, a goat, and *chloa*,

# ÆGOPODIUM—AERODYNAMICS.

grass, Gr. from some of the species being fetid.) A genus of plants: Order, Polemoniaceæ.

**ÆGOPODIUM**, e-go-po'de-um, *s.* (*air*, a goat, and *podion*, a little foot, Gr.) Goat-weed, a genus of plants: Order, Umbellaceæ.

**ÆGOPOGON**, e-go-po'gon, *s.* (*air*, a goat, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

**ÆGYPTIACUM**, e-jip-ti'a-kum, *s.* An ointment, consisting of verdigris, powdered alum, vinegar, treacle, and sulphuric acid.

**ÆIPATHY**, e-ip'a-the, *s.* (*aci*, always, and *pathos*, a passion, Gr.) Continued passion.

**ÆL**, **EAL**, or **AL**, in compound names, signify all or altogether, as in *Ælwin*, a complete conqueror; *Albert*, all-illustrious; *Elf*, implies assistance; *Ælwin*, is victorious; and *Ælfwold*, an auxiliary governor.

**ÆOLIAN**, e-o'le-an, *a.* (*Æolus*, the god of the winds, Lat.) Pertaining to the winds. *Æolian harp*, a stringed instrument, which yields agreeable sounds when acted on by a current of air. In Prosody, *Æolian verse*, a kind of verse consisting of an iambus or spondee; then of two anapests separated by a long syllable.

**ÆOLIPILE**, e-o'le-pile, *s.* (*Æolus*, and *pila*, a ball, Gr.) An instrument used in showing how water may be converted into steam, consisting of a hollow ball and a slender tube.

**ÆOLIST**, e'o-list, *s.* (*Æolus*.) A pretender to inspiration.

**ÆOLLANTHUS**, e-ol-lan'thus, *s.* (*aiollo*, I vary, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Verbenaceæ.

**ÆERANTHIS**, ay-er-an'this, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Rubiaceæ.

**ÆERATE**, a'er-ate, *v. a.* (*aer*, air, Gr.) To impregnate a liquid with carbonic acid.

**ÆERIAL**, ay-e're-al, *a.* (*aerius*, Lat.) Pertaining to the air; consisting of air; living in the air; high, elevated. In Painting, the secondary objects, as seen through the medium of the atmosphere, are so termed. *Aerial perspective*, that branch of perspective which treats of the relative diminution of the colours of bodies, in proportion to their distance from the eye.

**ÆERIAN**, ay-e're-ans, *s.* In Church History, a branch of Arians, named from Aerius, who maintained that there is no difference between bishops and priests.

**ÆERIDES**, a'er-e-dis, *s.* (*aer*, air, Gr.) Air-plant. A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**ÆERIV**, e're, *s.* (*airic*, Gr.) A nest of eagles, hawks, or other birds of prey.

**ÆERIFEROUS**, ay-r'if'er-us, *a.* (*aer*, air, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Containing air, applied to those vesicles which characterize certain Fuci, and enable them to swim on the surface of the water. Applied in Zoology to the bronchial vessels.

**ÆERIFICATION**, ay-r'e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of becoming air; the state of being filled with air; the act of becoming air, or changing from a liquid or solid into an aeriform state.

**ÆERIFORM**, ay-r'e-fawrm, *a.* Resembling or partaking of the nature of air.

**ÆERIFY**, ay-r'e-fi, *v. a.* To combine with air; to infuse air into; to fill with air.

**ÆERODYNAMICS**, ay-r-o-di-nam'iks, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *dynamis*, power, Gr.) The science which treats of the properties of air in motion.



## AEROGNOSY—ÆSCHYNANTHUS.

**AEROGNOSY**, ayr-og'no-se, *s.* (*aerognosie*, Fr. from *aer*, and *gnosis*, knowledge, Gr.) That part of natural history which treats of the properties of air, and of the part it performs in the operations of nature.

**AEROGRAPHY**, ayr-og'gra-fe, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A description of the air or atmosphere.

**AEROHYDROUS**, ayr'o-hi-drus, *a.* (*aerohyde*, Fr. from *aer*, air, and *hydor*, water, Gr.) Applied to minerals which contain water in their cavities.

**AEROLITE**, ayr'o-lite, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A meteoric stone; a stone which falls from the atmosphere under certain circumstances, which has given origin to a number of unsatisfactory conjectures as to their cause or origin.

**AEROLOGICAL**, ayr-o-loj'e-knl, *a.* Pertaining to aerology.

**AEROLOGIST**, ayr-o-lo-jist, *s.* One who is versed in aerology.

**AEROLOGY**, ayr-o-lo-je, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise upon the air in general, and its properties.

**AEROMANCY**, ayr'o-man-se, *s.* (*aeromancie*, Fr. from *aer*, air, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) The art of divining by the state of the atmosphere.

**AEROMETER**, ayr-on'e-tur, *s.* (*aerometre*, Fr. from *aer*, air, and *metron*, Gr.) An instrument for ascertaining the density of the air.

**AEROMETRY**, ayr-on'e-tre, *s.* (*aerometrie*, Fr.) That part of physics which treats of the density and expansion of the air, and the means of measuring it.

**AERONAUT**, ayr'o-nawt, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *nautes*, a sailor, Gr.) One who sails through the air in a balloon.

**AERONAUTICS**, ayr-o-naw'tiks, *s.* The art of aerial suspension, or of making and guiding balloons.

**AERONAUTISM**, ayr'o-nawt-izm, *s.* The practice of ascending and floating in the air in balloons.

**AEROPHOBIA**, ayr-o-fo'be-a, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *phobos*, I fear, Gr.) The dread of air; a symptom of hydrophobia.

**AEROPHYTE**, ayr'o-fite, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) An air-plant; a plant which draws its nourishment exclusively from the atmosphere.

**AEROSCOPY**, ayr-os'ko-pe, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *skopos*, an inspector, Gr.) The observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere.

**AEROSTAT**, ayr'o-stat, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *statikos*, causing to stand, Gr.) A machine or vessel for sustaining weights in air.

**AEROSTATIC**, ayr-o-stat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to aerostation.

**AEROSTATICS**, ayr-o-stat'iks, *s.* That part of physics which examines the laws of the equilibrium of the air and other gaseous bodies.

**AEROSTATION**, ayr-os-ta'shun, *s.* Aerial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, or guiding balloons in the atmosphere.

**ÆRUA**, e'ru-a, *s.* (from *eroud*, its Arabic name.) A genus of plants: Order, Amarantaceæ.

**ÆRUGINOUS**, e-ru'je-nus, *a.* Of the nature or colour of verdigris.

**ÆRUGO**, e-ru'go, *s.* (Latin.) Verdigris, sub-acetate of copper. English verdigris is a spurious kind, in which the sulphate of copper and the acetate of lead are substituted.

**ÆSCHYNANTHUS**, es-ke-nan'thus, *s.* (*aischynomai*, I am modest, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of twining parasitic plants: Order, Gesneraceæ.

## ÆSCHYNOMENE—AFER.

**ÆSCHYNOMENE**, es-ke-no'me-ne, *s.* (*aischynomai*, I am modest, Gr. from one of the species being sensitive.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**ÆSCULUS**, es'ku-lus, *s.* (a name given by Pliny to a kind of oak which had an eatable nut, derived from *esca*, nourishment, Gr.) Horse-chestnut. A genus of plants, consisting of trees: Order, Sapindaceæ.

**ÆSTHETICS**, es-thet'iks, *s.* (*aesthetikos*, perceptible, Gr.) The faculty of perceiving by means of the sense; the faculty of judging and reasoning exclusively from ascertained phenomena. The term has been applied by certain German writers to a branch of philosophy, the object of which is a philosophical theory of the beautiful, as applied to poetry and the fine arts.

**ÆSTHNA**, esth'na, *s.* A genus of Dragon-flies, remarkable for their wings continuing outspread while in a state of rest.

**ÆSTIVAL**.—See Estival.

**ÆSTIVE**, es'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to the summer.

I must also show how they are likewise engendered out of the dust of the earth by warme, æstive, and summer showers, whose life is short, and there is no use for them. —*Foppe's History of Serpents.*

**ÆSTUS VOLATICUS**, e'stus vol-at'e-kus, *s.* (*æstus*, heat, and *volo*, I fly, Lat.) A term applied to transient heats or erythema of the face.

**ÆTHER**.—See Ether.

**ÆTHIONEMA**, e-the-o-ne'-ma, *s.* (*aitho*, I scorch, and *nema*, a filament, Gr. in allusion to the tawney or sunburnt tinge of the stamens.) A genus of plants: Order, Cruciferae.

**ÆTHONIA**, e-tho'ne-a, *s.* (*athon*, one of Phœbus's horses.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**ÆTHOPS**.—See Ethiops.

**ÆTHRIOSCOPE**, eth're-o-sko-pe, *s.* (*aithrios*, clear, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the relative degrees of cold, produced by the pulsations from a clear sky.

**ÆTHUSA**, e-thu'za, *s.* (*aithusso*, I warm or kindle, Gr.) A genus of umbelliferous plants, one of which, *E. cynapium* or *Fool's-parsley*, is highly poisonous.

**ÆTIOLOGY**, et-e-lo'o-je, *s.* (*aition*, a cause, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of Pathology which has for its object the doctrine or knowledge of the causes of diseases.

**ÆTITES**, e-ti'tis, *s.* (*aetos*, an eagle, Gr.) Eaglestone, a variety of ironstone, formed of concentric or sub-concentric layers, round a nucleus, which is often loose, and makes a noise when shaken.

**ÆTOBATIS**, e-to-ba'tis, *s.* (*aetos*, an eagle, and *batis*, the bramble, Gr.) The Eagle Rays, a genus of skate fishes with long thorny tails.

**ÆFFA**, æ'fa, *s.* A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to an ounce.

**ÆFAR**, æ-fâr, *ad.* (*a* and *far*, Sax.) At a great distance; to or from a great distance; *æfar off*, remotely distant. In Scripture, figuratively, estranged in affection; alienated;

My kinsmen stand æfar off.—*Ps.* xxxviii.

not belonging to the visible church.  
Ye who sometimes were æfar off, are made nigh by the blood of Christ.—*Eph.* ii.

**ÆFEARD**, æ-feerd', *part. a.* (*afærde*, Sax.) Frighted, terrified, afraid.—Obsolete.

But tell me, Hall, art thou not horribly æfeard?—*Shaks.*

**ÆFER**, æ'fer, *s.* (Latin.) The south-west wind.

Notus and Æfer bleak with thunderous clouds.—*Milton.*



# AFFABILITY—AFFECTIONATE.

# AFFECTIONATELY—AFFILIATE

**AFFABILITY**, af-fa-bil'e-te, *s.* (*affabilité*, Fr.) Easiness of manners; civility; condescension. Used commonly with respect to superiors.

**AFFABLE**, af-fa-bl, *a.* (French, from *affabilis*, Lat.) Easy of manners; accostable; courteous; complaisant; benign; mild; favourable.

**AFFABLENESS**, af-fa-bl-nes, *s.* Courtesy; affability.

**AFFABLY**, af-fa-ble, *ad.* In an affable manner; courteously; civilly.

**AFFABROUS**, af-fa-brus, *a.* (*affabre*, Fr.) Skillfully made; complete; finished in a workman-like manner.

**AFFABULATION**, af-fab-u-la'shun, *s.* (*affabulatio*, Lat.) The moral of a fable.

**AFFAIR**, af-fare', *s.* (*affaire*, Fr.) Business; something to be managed or transacted. In Military language, a partial engagement; a rencontre; also a duel; an *affair* of honour, absurdly so called. In the plural, it denotes transactions in general, as human affairs; church affairs; the affairs of the state.

**AFFAMISH**, af-fam-ish, *v. a.* (*affamer*, Fr.) To starve.

My love-affamished heart.—*Spenser*.

The affamishing of others.—*Bp. Hall*.

**AFFAMISHMENT**, af-fam-ish-ment, *s.* Starvation.

**AFFEAR**, af-feer' *v. a.* (*afteran*, Sax.) To frighten.

—Obsolete.

Each trembling leaf, and whistling wind they heare,  
As ghastly bug does greatly them *affear*.—*Spenser*.

**AFFECT**, af-fekt', *v. a.* (*affecter*, Fr. from *afficio*, *affectum*, Lat.) To act upon; to produce effects in the same thing; to move the passions; to aim at; to endeavour; to lend to; to endeavour after; to be fond of; to be pleased with; to love; to make a show of something; to study the appearance of anything with some degree of hypocrisy; to imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner; to tend to, by natural affinity or disposition, as the drops of a fluid *affect* a spherical form; judicially, to convict of some crime.

**AFFECTION**, af-fek-ta'shun, *s.* (*affectatio*, Lat.) An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; an artificial show; an elaborate appearance; a false pretence; affection; fondness.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**AFFECTED**, af-fek'ted, *part. a.* Moved; touched in the feelings; excited; internally disposed or inclined; studied with overmuch care, or with hypocritical appearance; full of affection; given to false show.

**AFFECTEDLY**, af-fek'ted-le, *ad.* In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality; studiously; with laboured intention.

**AFFECTEDNESS**, af-fek'ted-nes, *s.* The quality of being affected, or of making false appearances.

**AFFECTIBILITY**, af-fek-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The state of being affectible.

**AFFECTIBLE**, af-fek'te-bl, *a.* That may be affected.

**AFFECTION**, af-fek'shun, *s.* (French.) The state of being affected—(not used in this sense); passion of any kind; a bent of mind toward a particular object; goodwill; love; zealous attachment; desire; inclination; state of the mind in general.

There grows  
In my most ill-composed *affection*, such  
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,  
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.—*Shaks*.

attribute. In Pathology, a disease, or any morbid state of the body, as a hysteric *affection*.

**AFFECTIONATE**, af-fek'shun-ate, *a.* Full of affection;

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fond; warm-hearted; zealous, proceeding affection, indicating love; benevolent; inclined to; warmly attached.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire affectionate of old to the war of France.—*Bacon*.

**AFFECTIONATELY**, af-fek'shun-ate-le, *ad.* affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly.

**AFFECTIONATENESS**, af-fek'shun-ate-nes, *s.* ness; goodwill; affection.

**AFFECTIONED**, af-fek'shund, *a.* Disposed; an affection of heart.

Be ye kindly *affectioned* one to another.—*Rom* affected; conceited.—Obsolete in these senses.

An *affectioned* ass, that cons stole without buttens it by great swaths.—*Shaks*.

**AFFECTIVE**, af-fek'tiv, *a.* That affects or emotion; suited to affect.

**AFFECTIVELY**, af-fek'tiv-le, *ad.* In an impressive manner.

**AFFECTOR**, } af-fek'tur, *s.* One who imi  
**AFFECTER**, } fashion; one who assumes.

The Jesuits, *affectors* of superiority.—*Sir E. S*  
A just *affecter* of thy faith.—*Beau. & Fle*

**AFFECTUOSITY**, af-fek-tu-os'e-te, *s.* (*affect* Lat.) Passionateness.

**AFFECTUOUS**, af-fek'tu-us, *a.* (*affectueux*, Full of passion.—A word seldom used.

**AFFEER**, af-feer', *v. a.* (*affier*, to set, confirm; (*afferer*, to assist, Fr.) in Law, to or reduce an arbitrary penalty or amercement precise sum, or to reduce a general amercement a sum certain, according to the circumstances of the case.

**AFFEERER**, } af-fe'rur, *s.* A person appointed  
**AFFEEROR**, } court leets, &c., upon oath, to such as have committed faults, arbitrarily able, and having no express penalty set d statute.—*Cowel*.

**AFFEERMENT**, af-feer'ment, *s.* The act of or assessing an amercement, according to circumstances of the case.

**AFFETTO**, af-fet'to, } *a.* (Italian.)  
**AFFETTUOSO**, af-fet-tu-o'so, } in Music, that the strain to be sung or played is to be a slow, tender manner.

**AFFIANCE**, af-fi'ans, *s.* (French.) A contract; trust; confidence; sincere reliance in the Divine promises and protection;—betroth or bind any one by promise to make to give confidence.

*Affianced* in my faith.—*Pope*.

**AFFIANCER**, af-fi'an-sur, *s.* He who makes tract of marriage between two parties.

**AFFICHE**, af-feesh', *s.* (French.) A placar

**AFFIDATION**, af-fe-da'shun, } *s.* (*affido*, Lat.

**AFFIDATURE**, af-fe-da'ture, } tual contract; oath of fidelity.

**AFFIDAVIT**, af-fe-da'vit, *s.* (*pret. of affi* Lat.) A declaration on oath; an oath in or a declaration to the truth; an oath before a person legally qualified to administer oath.

**AFFIED**, af-fide', *part. a.* Joined by co affianced.

**AFFILE**, af-file', *v. a.* (*affiler*, Fr. and Da polish.—Obsolete.

He must preche and well *affile* his tongue.—*C*

**AFFILIATE**, af-fil'e-ate, *v. a.* (*affilier*, Fr. f and *filius*, a son, Lat.) To adopt: to rec



# AFFILIATION—AFFLICTEDNESS.

family a son; to receive in a society a member, and initiate him into its mysteries, plans, or intrigues.

**AFFILIATION**, af-fil-e-a'shun, *s.* Adoption; association in the same family or society.

**AFFINAGE**, af-fin-aje, *s.* (French.) The act of refining metals; the process by which metals are obtained in a state of purity.

**AFFIXED**, a-fi'nd, *a.* (*affinis*, Lat.) Joined in affinity; related to another.

If partially affix'd or leagu'd in office.—*Shaks*

**AFFINITY**, af-fin'e-te, *s.* (*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.) Relationship by marriage; opposed to consanguinity or relation by birth; relation to; connection with; resemblance to. In Zoology and Botany, the relation of one animal to another. In Chemistry, the power by which the atoms of different substances are attracted to each other in the production of chemical compounds; electric attraction. In Botany, the relation which natural orders bear to each other, as regards structure, external or internal, of the plants they embrace.

**AFFIRM**, af-ferm', *v. n.* (*affirmo*, Lat.) To declare solemnly; to aver; to maintain as true; to tell confidently;—*v. a.* to declare positively; to ratify or establish.

**AFFIRMABLE**, af-ferm'a-bl, *a.* That may be affirmed.

**AFFIRMABLY**, af-ferm'a-ble, *ad.* In a way capable of affirmation.

**AFFIRMANCE**, af-ferm'mans, *s.* Confirmation; declaration; opposed to repeal.

**AFFIRMANT**, af-ferm'mant, *s.* The person who affirms; a declarer.

**AFFIRMATION**, af-fer-ma'shun, *s.* (*affirmatio*, Lat.) The act of affirming or declaring; confirmation; ratification; the position affirmed. In Law, the solemn declaration made by Quakers and Moravians in cases where an oath is required from others; false affirmations made by such persons are punishable in the same way as perjury.

**AFFIRMATIVE**, af-ferm'a-tiv, *a.* That affirms; declaratory of what exists; that can or may be affirmed; confirmation; ratifying; positive; dogmatical;—*s.* that which contains an affirmation.

**AFFIRMATIVELY**, af-ferm'a-tiv-le, *ad.* In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

**AFFIRMER**, af-fer'mur, *s.* The person who affirms or declares anything positively.

**AFFIX**, af-fiks', *v. a.* (*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.) To unite to the end; to subjoin; to annex; to attach, unite, or connect with;—*s.* a syllable or letter added to the end of a word.

**AFFIXION**, af-fik'shun, *s.* The act of affixing; the state of being affixed.—Seldom used.

**AFFLATION**, af-fla'shun, *s.* (*afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.) The act of breathing upon anything.

**AFFLATUS**, af-fla'tus, *s.* (Latin.) A blast or breath of wind; communication of the power of prophecy; inspiration.

**AFFLICT**, af-flikt', *v. a.* (*affligo*, *afflictum*, Lat.) To put to pain; to grieve; to torment; to harass; to overthrow.

**AFFLICTED**, af-flikt'ed, *a.* Suffering grief or pain; tormented; overthrown.

There rest, if any rest can harbour there;  
And reassembling our afflicted Powers,  
Consult how we may henceforth most offend  
Our enemy.—*Milton*.

**AFFLICTEDNESS**, af-flikt'ed-nes, *s.* The state of

# AFFLICTER—AFFREIGHTMENT.

affliction, or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness grief.

**AFFLICTER**, af-flik'tur, *s.* One who afflicts; a tormentor.

**AFFLICTING**, af-flik'ting, *a.* Grievous; distressing, as an afflicting dispensation.

**AFFLICTINGLY**, af-flik'ting-le, *ad.* In an afflicting or oppressive manner.

**AFFLICTION**, af-flik'shun, *s.* The state of pain or sorrow; calamity; the state of being sorrowful; misery; distress; torment.

**AFFLICTIVE**, af-flik'tiv, *a.* Causing affliction; painful; tormenting.

**AFFLICTIVELY**, af-flik'tiv-le, *ad.* Painfully; in a state of torment.

**AFFLUENCE**, af'flu-ens, } *s.* (*affluens*, Lat.) The  
**AFFLUENCY**, af'flu-en-se, } act of flowing to any place; concurrence;

I shall not relate the affluence of young nobles into Spain, after the voice of the prince being there had been noised.—*Wotton*.

exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

**AFFLUENT**, af'flu-ent, *a.* (French, from *affluens*, Lat.) Flowing to any part, as, the affluent blood; abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

**AFFLUENTLY**, af'flu-ent-le, *ad.* In an affluent manner; in abundance.

**AFFLUENTNESS**, af'flu-ent-nes, *s.* The quality of being affluent.

**AFFLUX**, af'fluks, *s.* (*affluxus*, Lat.) The act of flowing to, or that which flows to, as an afflux of blood to the head; affluence; that which flows to another place.

**AFFLUXION**, af-fluk'shun, *s.* (*affluxio*, Lat.) The act of flowing to; that which flows to.

**AFFORAGE**, af'fo-raje, *s.* (French, from *afforer*, to value.) A duty paid in France to the proprietor of a district, for permission to sell wine, &c., within his superiority.

**AFFORCEMENT**, a-forse'ment, *s.* (*ad* and *force*.) In old charters, a fortress; a fortification.

**AFFORD**, af-forde', *v. a.* To yield; to produce; to be able to sell at a certain price; to be able to bear expenses.

**AFFOREST**, af-for'est, *v. a.* (*afforestare*, Lat.) To turn ground into a forest.

**AFFORESTATION**, af-for-res-ta'shun, *s.* The act of converting ground into a forest.

**AFFRANCHISE**, af-fran'shiz, *v. a.* (*affranchir*, Fr.) To make free.

**AFFRANCHISEMENT**, af-fran'shiz-ment, *s.* (*affranchissement*, Fr.) The act of making free.

**AFFRAP**, af-frap', *v. n.* (*affrappare*, Ital.) To strike; to make a blow.

I have been trained up in warlike stowre,  
To loosen spear and shield, and to affrap  
The warlike rider.—*Spenser*.

**AFFRAY**, af-fra', *v. a.* (*affrayer*, Fr.) To fright; to terrify—(obsolete);

Or when the flying heavens he would affray.—*Spenser*.

—*s.* a tumultuous assault; a battle; tumult; confusion.

The general affrays and bloodsheds of the world.—*Ep. Hall*.

**AFFREIGHT**, af-frate', *v. a.* To hire a ship for the transportation of goods.

**AFFREIGHTER**, af-fra'tur, *s.* The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods.

**AFFREIGHTMENT**, af-frate'ment, *s.* The act of having a ship for the transportation of goods.



AFFRET—AFIELD.

**AFFRET**, af-fret', *s.* (*affretture*, Ital.) Furious onset; immediate attack.—Obsolete.

Careless of peril in their fierce *affret*.—*Spenser*.

**AFFRICTION**, af-frik'shun, *s.* (*affriccio*, Lat.) The act of rubbing one thing on another.—Obsolete.

Every pitiful vice seeks the enlargement of itself by a contagious *affriccion* of all culpable subjects.—*Hallywell*.

**AFFRIENDED**, af-frend'ed, *a.* Reconciled; made friends.—Obsolete.

When she saw that cruell war so ended,  
And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*,  
In lonely wise she gan the lady greet.—*Spenser*.

**AFFRIGHT**, af-frite', *v. a.* To affect with fear; to terrify suddenly; to frighten;

Thou shalt not be *affrighted* at them.—*Deut.* vii. 21.

As one *affright* with hellish sounds.—*Spenser*.

—*s.* fear; terror; the cause of fear; a terrible object; dreaded appearance.

I see the gods  
Upbraid our sufferings, and would humble them,  
By sending these *affrights* while we are here,  
That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear.—  
*Ben Jonson*.

**AFFRIGHTEDLY**, af-fri'ted-le, *ad.* Under the impression of fear.

**AFFRIGHTER**, af-fri'tur, *s.* He who frightens.—Obsolete.

The famous Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries, the protector of damsels, the *affrighter* of giants.—*Shelton*, *Trans. of Don Quixote*.

**AFFRIGHTFUL**, af-frite'fúl, *a.* Full of affright; terrible; dreadful.

**AFFRIGHTMENT**, af-frite'ment, *s.* Affright; terror; the state of being frightened.—Obsolete.

She waked with the *affrightment* of a dream.—*Wotton*.

**AFFRONT**, af-frunt', *v. a.* (*affronter*, Fr.) To meet face to face; to encounter; to meet in a hostile manner, front to front; to offer an open insult; to offend avowedly;—*s.* insult offered to a person's face; contemptuous or rude treatment; contumely; outrage; act of contempt; open opposition; disgrace; shame.

**AFFRONTÉE**, af-frun'te', *s.* Applied in Heraldry, when two animals are placed face to face on an escutcheon.

**AFFRONTER**, af-frun'tur, *s.* One who affronts.

**AFFRONTING**, af-frunt'ing, *part. a.* Contumelious; abusive.

**AFFRONTINGLY**, af-frunt'ing-le, *ad.* In an affronting manner.

**AFFRONTIVE**, af-frun'tiv, *a.* Causing affront; abusive.

**AFFRONTIVENESS**, af-frun'tiv-nes, *s.* The quality that gives affront.

**AFFUAGE**, af-fu-aje, *s.* (French.) The right of cutting wood for fuel.

**AFFUSE**, af-fuze', *v. a.* (*affundo*, *affusum*, *ad* and *fundo*, I pour out, Lat.) To sprinkle; to pour upon.

**AFFUSION**, af-fu'zhun, *s.* The act of pouring or sprinkling with a liquid.

**AFFY**, af-fi', *v. a.* (*affier*, Fr.) To betroth in order to marriage;—*v. n.* to put confidence in.—Obsolete in the latter sense.

We *affie* in your loves and undertakings.—  
*Ben Jonson*.

**AFIELD**, a-feeld', *ad.* To the field; in the field.

How jocund did they drive their teams *afield*!—*Gray*.

AFIRE—AFRICAN.

**AFIRE**, a-fire', *ad.* On fire; in a state of inflammation or passionate desire.

So was he set *afire* with her beauty.—*Lydgate*.

**AFLAT**, a-flat', *ad.* Level with the ground.

**AFLIGHT**, a-flite', *a.* Having fortitude; possessing presence of mind upon the appearance of danger.—Obsolete.

Upon this worde hir herte *aflight*,  
Thynkende what was best to doone.—*Gower*.

**AFLOAT**, a-flote', *ad.* and *prep.* Borne on the water;

On such a full sea are we now *afloat*,  
That we must take the current when it serves,  
Or lose our ventures.—*Shaks*.

figuratively, moving or going from place to place;

Others you'll see, when all the town's *afloat*,  
Wrapt in the embraces of a kersey coat.—*Gay*.

unfixed, as, our affairs are all *afloat*. As an adjective, *afloat* follows the noun.

**AFOOT**, a-foot', *ad.* On foot; in action;

I pry'thee, when thou seest that act *afoot*,  
Even with the very comment of thy soul,  
Observe mine uncle.—*Shaks*.

In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's powers you heard not;  
'Tis said they are *afoot*.—*Shaks*.

**AFORE**, a-fore', *prep.* In front of; before, as, he stood *afore* him; sooner in time, as, I shall be there *afore* you; prior, or superior to;

In this Trinity, there is none *afore* or after the other.—  
*Athanasian Creed*.

under the notice of;

*Afore* God I speak simply.—*Ben Jonson*.

—*ad.* in time past;

He never drunk wine *afore*.—*Shaks*.

first in the way;

Will you go on *afore*?—*Shaks*.

in the forepart;

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*—  
His body monstrous, horrible, and vast.—*Spenser*.  
rather than.

*Keep.* *Afore* I'll  
Endure the tyranny of such a tongue,  
And such a pride—

*Poll.* What will you do?

*Keep.* Tell truth.—*Ben Jonson*.

In Nautical language, towards the head of the ship; further forward, or nearer the stem, as, *afore* the windlass. *Afore the mast* is a phrase which is applied to a common sailor, as one who does his duty on the main deck, or has no office on board the ship. *Afore-going*, going before. *Afore-hand*, by a previous provision; provided; prepared; previously fitted. *Afore-mentioned*, mentioned before. *Afore-named*, named before. *Afore-thought*, premeditated; prepense. *Afore-time*, in time past.

**AFOUL**, a-fowl', *a.* Entangled; not free.

**AFRAID**, a-frayd', *a.* Past part. of the obsolete verb *affray*; struck with fear or apprehension; fearful. It expresses a less degree of fear than terror or fright.

**AFRESH**, a-fresh', *ad.* Anew; again; recently; after intermission.

**AFRIC**, af'rik, *a.* Belonging to Africa.

Or when Biserta sent from *Africk* shore.—*Milton*.

**AFRICAN**, af're-kan, *s.* A native of Africa;—*a.* pertaining to Africa. *African almond*, the tree *Brabejum stellatum*, a native of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Proteaceæ. *African fleabane*, the shrub *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*, a native of



the Cape of Good Hope. *African marigold*, the annual Composite plant *Tagetes erecta*. *African lily*, the English name of plants of the genus *Agapanthus*, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

**AFRONT**, a-frunt', *ad.* In front; in an opposite direction.

**Aft**, aft, *prep.* (*after*, Sax.) A sea term; abaft; astern; fore and aft.

**AFTER**, after, *prep.* (*after*, Sax.) Following in place; in pursuit of; behind; posterior in time; according to; in imitation of;—*ad.* in succeeding time; following another. *After* is used by Young as a noun in the following line:—

Religion, Providence! an *after's* tale.

**AFTERAGES**, after-a-jez, *s.* Succeeding time; posterity.

**AFTERALL**, after-awl, *ad.* At last; in fine; in conclusion; when all has been taken into view.

**AFTERBAND**, after-band, *s.* A future link or connection.

**AFTERBIRTH**, after-berth, *s.* The placenta or secundine, in which the foetus is involved, and which is brought away after delivery.

**AFTERCLAP**, after-klap, *s.* An unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

**AFTERCOST**, after-kost, *s.* The expense incurred after the original plan has been executed.

**AFTERCROP**, after-krop, *s.* Second harvest.

**AFTERYE**, after-i, *v. a.* To follow in view.—*Obsolete*.

Ere left to *afterye* him.—*Shaks.*

**AFTERGAME**, after-game, *s.* Methods taken after the first turn of affairs.

**AFTERGUARD**, after-gyrd, *s.* In the Navy, the women who are stationed on the poop and quarter-deck of vessels to attend and work the after-sails.

**AFTERLIFE**, after-life, *s.* The remainder of life.

**AFTERMATH**, after-math, *s.* The second crop of grain.

**AFTERSOON**, after-noon, *s.* The time from noon till evening.

**AFTERPAINS**, after-paynz, *s.* Pains after childbirth.

**AFTERPIECE**, after-pees, *s.* A farce or other performance after the play.

**AFTERSAILS**, after-sayls, *s.* The sails on the after-mast and stays, between the main and mizen-masts.

**AFTERTHOUGHT**, after-thawt, *s.* Reflections formed after the act; expedients formed when too late. It is not to be confounded with *second thought*, which does not imply that the action has been performed which is the subject of reflection.

**AFTERTIME**, after-time, *s.* Succeeding time.

**AFTERWARD**, after-wawrd, *ad.* In succeeding time.

**AFTERWIT**, after-wit, *s.* Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past.

**NOTE**.—I have not thought it necessary to give the definitions of the following words, as the words themselves, in their proper places, with the primitive meaning of *after*, sufficiently do:—Afteracceptation, afteraccount, afteract, afterapplication, afterattack, afterbearing, aftercomer, aftercomfort, afterconduct, aftercourse, afterconviction, afterdays, afterdinner, afterinquiry, aftergathering, afterhelp, afterhours, afterignorance, aftertakings, afterliver, afterliving, afterlove, aftermalice, aftermeeting, aftermourishment, afterproof, afterreckoning, afterrepentance, afterreport, afterrotteness, afterstate, aftersting, afterstern, afterupper, aftertaste, aftertossing, afterundertaking, afterwise, afterwitness, afterwrath, afterwriters.

**AFZELIA**, af-ze'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Adam Afzelius, a Swedish botanist.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**AGA**, a'ga, *s.* A Turkish military officer in chief.

**AGAIN**, a-gen', *ad.* (*agen*, Sax.) A second time; once more; back, in restitution;

When your head did but ache,  
I knit my handkerchief about your brows,  
The best I had—a princess brought it me—  
And I did never ask it you *again*.—*Shaks.*

on the other hand; on another part; in return; noting reaction; besides, in any other place or time;

But, on the other side, there is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people as in England, Scotland, and Ireland.—*Bacon*.

twice as much, marking the same quantity repeated.

There are whom heaven has blest with store of wit,  
Yet want as much *again* to manage it.—*Pope*.

*Again and again*, with frequent repetition. The leading idea conveyed in all the uses of *again* is that of return or repetition.

**AGAINST**, a-genst', *ad.* (*loganes*, Sax.) In opposition, noting enmity;

His hand shall be *against* every man.—*Gen. xvi.*

in opposition, noting contrariety, contradiction, or repugnance; in opposition, noting competition; in an opposite direction, as, to ride *against* the wind; opposite in place; abreast;

Aaron lighted the lamp over *against* the candlestick.—*Num. vii.*

in opposition, noting adversity, injury, or injustice.

And when thou think'st of her eternity,  
Think not that death *against* her nature is;  
Think it a birth; and when thou go'st to die,  
Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss.—  
*Sir J. Davies.*

**AGALACTOES**, a-gal-ak'tus, *a.* Destitute of milk.

**AGALAXY**, ag'a-lak-se, *s.* (*a*, without, and *gala*, milk, Gr.) Want of milk in the mother after childbirth.

**AGALLOCH**, ag'al-lok, } *s.* Aloes-wood, of  
**AGALLOCHUM**, a-gal'lo-kum, } which there are three varieties—the Calamba, the common Lignum aloes, and the Calambaz. The first is light and porous, and so filled with a fragrant resin, that it may be moulded with the fingers; the second is denser and less resinous; the third is the aloes-wood, used by cabinet-makers and inlayers.

**AGALMATOLITE**, a-gal-mat'o-lite, *s.* (*agalma*, an image, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A variety of soapstone, the talc graphique of Haüy, a mineral of a greenish or greenish-yellow colour, used by the Chinese in the manufacture of their images. It consists, according to Vauquelin, of silica, 56; alumina, 29; lime, 2; potash, 7; oxide of iron, 1; water, 5. A specimen analysed by Klaproth contained no potash.

**AGAMA**, ag'a-ma, *s.* (*agamai*, I wonder at, Gr.) A genus of reptiles belonging to the Iguana family, resembling the common lizards, but allied to the Saurians on account of their tails being covered with imbricated scales, and the body covered with small rhomboidal or hexagonal plates.

**AGAME**, a-ga'me, *s.* (*a*, without, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) One of the names applied to the cellular, cryptogamous, or acotyledonous division of the vegetable kingdom.

**AGAMI**, ag'a-mi, *s.* The Egretta or Trumpeter



Aluminium in a state of purity resembles platina in appearance, when burnished it has the lustre of tin, and is a non-conductor of electricity.

**ALUM-SLATE** or **SCHIST**, al'lum-slate, *s.* A variety of shale or slate clay, of a blueish-grey colour, which, when exposed to the action of the atmosphere, effloresces into soft delicate fibres of the ferro-sulphate of iron, containing, according to Phillips, sulphuric acid, 30.9; protoxide of iron, 20.7; alumina, 5.2; water, 43.2. It is soluble in water, and then yields crystals of sulphate of iron (copperas), and when an addition of salts of potash is made to the remaining sulphate of alumina, crystals of alum are formed. The liquid is collected into large barrels, which, in a short time, presents masses of beautifully crystallized alum. Alum-slate occurs near Whitby in England, and at Hurlet and Campsie, near Glasgow, at which large manufactories have been long in existence. At the latter places, it occurs with iron pyrites between the lowest coal of the coal formation and a bed of limestone.

**ALUM-STONE**, al'lum-stone, *s.* A mineral which occurs at La Tolfa, in Italy; massive or crystallized; greyish-white or red; crystal, an obtuse rhomboid, variously modified. It consists of sulphuric acid, 39.495; alumina, 39.654; potash, 10.021; water, a trace of iron and loss, 14.830.

**ALUM-WATER**, al'lum-waw-tur, *s.* Water impregnated with alum.

**ALUM-WORKS**, al'lum-wurks, *s.* A manufactory at which alum is made.

**ALUR**, al'lur, } *s.* (*aller*, to go, Fr.) In Archi-  
**ALURE**, al'lure, } tecture, an alley; a balcony.

**ALUTACEOUS**, al-u-ta'shus, *a.* (*alutace*, Fr. from *aluta*, leather, Lat.) Having a soft leathery-like appearance, as in the *Agaricus longicaudus*.

**ALUTATION**, al-u-ta'shun, *s.* (*aluta*, leather, Lat.) The dressing or tanning of leather.

**ALVEARY**, al've-a-re, *s.* (*alvearium*, a bee-hive.) The hollow of the ear; a bee-hive.

**ALVEOLAR**, al-ve'o-lar, } *a.* (*alveoli*, the sockets  
**ALVEOLARY**, al-ve'o-la-re, } of the teeth, Lat.)  
Containing sockets or cells.

**ALVEOLATE**, al-ve'o-late, *s.* Pitted in the manner of a honeycomb.

**ALVEOLI**, al-ve'o-li, *s.* In Botany, the small cells or honeycomb-like cavities arranged symmetrically on certain plants and corals. In Anatomy, the sockets of the teeth, termed the alveolar processes.

**ALVEOLIFORM**, al-ve-o-le-fawrm, *s.* (*alveolus*, a socket, and *forma*, shape.) Celled like a honeycomb, as in the case of certain corals.—Ex. *Vaginipora fragilis*.

**ALVEOLINA**, al-ve-o-li'na, *s.* A genus of minute foraminiferous shells.

**ALVEOLITES**, al-ve-o-li'tes, *s.* (*alveolatus*, honey-combed, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of fossil zoophytes, large at the one end, and tapering at the other, and composed throughout of small hemispherical cells.

**ALVIFLUXUS**, al-ve-fluk'sus, *s.* (*alvus*, the intestines, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) Diarrhoea.

**ALVINE CONCRETIONS**, al'vine kon-kre'shuns, *s.* Concretions formed in the large intestines, and particularly in the rectum, by accumulation and protracted lodgment of fecal matter.

**ALVUS**, al'vus, *s.* (Latin.) The intestines; the intestinal excavation.

**ALWAY**, awl'way, } *s.* (*all* and *way*, *colleweg*,  
**ALWAYS**, awl'wayz, } Sax.) Perpetually; through  
all time; constantly; without variation.

**A.M.** See abbreviations in appendix.

**AM**, am, *a.* (*sum*, Lat. *am* or *im*, Goth. *eam* or *am*, Sax.) The first person of the verb 'to be';—*I am*, the self-existent eternal Jehovah.

Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, **I AM** hath sent me unto you.—*Eccol.* iii. 14.

**AMABILITY**, am'a-bil-e-te, *s.* (*amabilité*, Fr. *amabilitas*, Lat.) Loveliness; the power of pleasing; amiability.

No rules can make *amability*.—*Bp. Taylor*.

**AMADYR** or **AMRAVIR**, am'a-bir, *s.* An ancient custom of paying money to the lord of the manor, on the marriage of a maid. This custom is said to have originated in Wales.

**AMADINA**, am-a-di'na, *s.* A name given by Swainson to a genus of finches, belonging to the sub-family Coccothraustinae.

**AMADOU**, am-a-dū, *s.* (Fr.) German tinder, an inflammable substance, used sometimes as tinder. It is prepared from the dried fungus, *Boletus ignarius*, steeped in a strong solution of saltpetre.

**AMAIN**, a-mane', *ad.* (*maine* or *moigne*, old Fr. from *magnus*, Lat. or from the Sax. *mayn*.) With vehemence, with vigour; fiercely, violently; a sea term used when a ship-of-war commands another to yield. 'Strike amain,' lower your topsails.

**AMALEKITE**, a-mal'e-kite, *s.* A descendant of Amalek. The Amalekites inhabited a part of Idumea, situated between Egypt and the Red Sea, and also parts of Palestine, among the Canaanites.

*Amalek* was the first of the nations.—*Numb.* xlii. 20.

**AMALGAM**, a-mal'gam, } *s.* (*ama*, together, and  
**AMALGAMA**, a-mal'ga-ma, } *gamio*, I wed, Gr.) The  
mixture of metals by amalgamation.—Which see.  
Native amalgam occurs in Hungary, Sweden, &c., semi-fluid, massive, or crystallized, in rhombic dodecahedrons, composed of mercury, 64; silver, 36.

**AMALGAMATE**, a-mal'ga-mate, *v. a.* To unite metals with quicksilver or mercury, which may be done with all metals, except iron and copper. Applied, by medalists, to soft alloys in general. Used figuratively also,—

Ingratitude is, indeed, their four cardinal virtues, compacted and amalgamated into one.—*Burke*.

**AMALGAMATION**, a-mal-ga-ma'shun, *s.* The act of mixing mercury with another metal.

**AMALTHÆA**, a-mal'the-a, *s.* The name of one of the nymphs who attended Jupiter, and nursed him on goats' milk and honey. To reward her kindness, Jupiter placed the goat in heaven as a constellation, and gave one of her horns to the nymphs who nursed him; hence the cornu amalthæa—the magic cornucopia, or horn of plenty.

**AMALTHUS**, a-mal'thus, *s.* A genus of the Ammonite family, a fossil Cephalopod.

**AMAND**, a-mand', *v. a.* (*amando*, Lat.) To send one away;—*s.* in Scottish Law, a fine imposed on one party in favour of his opponent, in order to obtain delay.

**AMANDATION**, a-man-da'shun, *s.* The act of sending on a message or employment.

**AMANITA**, a-ma-ni'to, *s.* (*amanite*, a fungus, Gr.) A genus of Mushrooms, with orange, red, or brown pileus; said to be poisonous.

**AMANITINE**, a-man'e-tine, *s.* A name given by



AMUENSIS—AMATIVENESS.

to the venomous principle contained in  
bits and other fungi.

AM, a-man-u-en-sis, *s.* (Latin.) A per-  
writes what another dictates, or copies  
been written by another.

AM, a-ran-th, *s.* (*a.* priv. and *marino*, *I*  
*r.*) The name of a plant, type of the  
amaranthaceæ. In Poetry, it sometimes  
an imaginary unfading flower—

tal *amaranth*! a flower which once  
dies, fast by the Tree of Life,  
to bloom.—*Milton*.

ACEÆ, am-mar-an-tha'se-e, *s.* A natural  
etulous dicotyledonous plants: calyx dry,  
persistent; without petals; stamens, five  
ovarium, simple, superior; fruit, a single  
an embryo curved round a central cari-  
bamen; leaves without stipulæ; chiefly  
The principal species cultivated in this  
is the cock's-comb, the globe amaranth,  
ather, and love-lies-bleeding.

INE, am-ma-ran'thin, *a.* (*amaranthinus*,  
ating to amarantus; consisting of ama-  
nfading.

AM, a-mar-re-tude, } *s.* (*amaritudo*, Lat.)  
CE, a-mar'n-lens, } Bitterness.

TE, a-mar'u-lent, *a.* (*amarulentis*, Lat.)

ACEÆ, a-ma-ril-le-da'se-e, } *s.* (*ama-*  
REÆ, a-ma-ril-li'd'e-e, } *ryllis*, one

sera.) A natural order of endogenous  
tyledonous plants, containing the daffo-  
dus, the belladonna, the blood-flowers,  
lorianthus, &c. The plants of the order  
a-rooted; flowers highly coloured; sta-  
ovarium inferior. Many of the roots  
ous poisons.

AM, a-mil's, *s.* The name of a nymph  
by Virgil. The narcissus, a genus of  
pe of the order Amaryllidæ.

AM, *v.* *a.* (*amasser*, Fr.) To collect  
into one heap or mass. In a figurative  
did one thing to another;—*s.* an assem-  
accumulation.

AM, a-mas'ser, *s.* (*amasseur*, Fr.) A heaper;  
a miser.

AM, a-mas'ment, *s.* (*amassement*, Fr.)  
accumulation; treasure; horde.

AMIA, a-mas-to-zo-a're-a, *s.* (*amastozo-*  
from *a.* priv. *mastos*, a pap, and *zoon*,  
Gr.) A name given in the zoological  
on of Blainville to a sub-type of the  
ingdom, comprising those vertebrate  
hich have no mammae.

AM, *v.* *a.* (from *a.* and *mate*.) To accom-  
entertain as a companion.—Obsolete.

AM, *v.* *a.* (from *amatir*, to fatigue, Fr.)  
to discourage; to puzzle; to terrify;  
with horror.—Obsolete.

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to discourage; to puzzle; to terrify;  
with horror.—Obsolete.

AMATORCULIST—AMBAGEOUS.

In Phrenology, the name of the organ situated  
in the occiput, which is supposed to influence  
sexual desire.

AMATORCULIST, a-ma-tor'ku-list, *s.* (*amatorculus*,  
Lat.) A little pitiful insignificant lover; a pre-  
tender to affection.

AMATORIAL, a-ma-to're-al, } *a.* (*amatorius*, Lat.)  
AMATORIOUS, a-ma-to're-us, } Relating to love.

This is no mere *amatorious* novel.—  
*Milton's Doc. and Dis. of Div.*

AMATORII, am-a-to're-i, *s.* (*amo*, I love, Lat.) Pa-  
thetici, or the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

AMATORY, am-a-to-re, *a.* Relating to love; caus-  
ing love.

AMAUROSIS, a-maw-ro'sis, *s.* (*amaroo*, I obscure,  
Gr.) A disease of the eye, attended with a dimi-  
nution or total loss of sight, arising from a para-  
lytic affection of the retina and optic nerve;  
frequently called Gutta Serena.

AMAZE, a-maze', *v.* *a.* (according to Baillie, from *a.*  
and *mase*, a gulf, Sax.) To confuse with terror;  
to put into confusion with wonder; to put into  
perplexity;—*s.* astonishment; confusion, either  
from fear or wonder.

And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,  
And all her jealous monarchs with *amaze*.—*Milton*.

AMAZEDLY, a-ma'zed-le, *ad.* With confusion;  
with amazement.

Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly*!  
Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprites.—*Shaks.*

AMAZEDNESS, a-ma'zed-nes, *s.* Confused appre-  
hension; extreme fear; horror or dejection; height  
of admiration; astonishment; wonder at an unex-  
pected event.

AMAZING, a-ma'zing, *part. a.* Wonderful; aston-  
ishing.

AMAZINGLY, a-ma'zing-le, *ad.* To a degree that  
may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

AMAZONIAN, am-a-zo'ne-an, *a.* Warlike; usually  
applied to a virago; relating to the Amazons. In  
Geography, pertaining to the river Amazon, in  
Central America.

AMAZONS, am'a-zunz, *s.* (*a.* priv. and *mastos*, a  
mammary or pap, Gr.) A fabulous nation of female  
warriors, represented by ancient historians as of  
Scythian origin, and settling near the river Ther-  
modon, in Cappadocia. In a war which ensued,  
the males became almost exterminated; the  
women then took up arms, and resolving to live  
in future without men, put the remaining males  
to death. The name is given from their having  
been said to cut off or sear the right breast, that it  
might not interfere with the free use of the arm:  
or, according to others, from *amazosas*, 'females  
living together.' Alvarez, who visited Abyssinia  
in 1520, mentions a race of Amazons who were  
warlike, had their left breast destroyed when  
young, were governed by a queen, and fought  
with bows and arrows, mounted on bullocks.

AMAZON-STONE, am'a-zun-stone, *s.* The axe-stone  
of Jamieson, or beilstein of Werner; a variety of  
jade, found on the banks of the river Amazon.  
It is also found in Corsica, Switzerland, and  
Saxony, in New Zealand and other South Sea  
Islands. It is manufactured into hatchets and  
other instruments. Also, a beautiful apple-green  
variety of common felspar, from the Uralian  
mountains.

AMBAGEOUS, am-ba'jus, *a.* (*ambagieux*, Fr.) Cir-  
cumlocutory; perplexed; tedious.



AMBUSTION—AMENITY.

AMBUSTION, am-bus'tshun, *s.* (*ambustio*, Lat.) A burn, a scald.

AMEL, am'mel, *s.* (*email*, Fr.) The matter used in the process of enamelling.

AMELANCHIER, a-me-lan'sheer, *s.* (Savoy name for Medlar.) A genus of shrubs allied to the pear: Order, Rosaceæ.

AMELCORN, am'mel-kawrn, *s.* (French, *amylum*, starch, Lat.) An old name for a kind of grain of which starch was made.

AMELET. See Omelet.

AMELIORATE, a-me'le-o-rate, *v. a.* (*ameliorer*, Fr. from *a*, and *melior*, better, Lat.) To improve.

AMELIORATION, a-me-le-o-ra'shun, *s.* (French.) Improvement.

AMELLUS, a-mel'lus, *s.* (after the name of a plant mentioned by Virgil.) The Aster, a genus of plants: Order, Compositæ: Suborder or tribe, Carduaceæ.

AMEN, a'men, *ad.* (*amn*, so let it be, Heb.) A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, be it so, and, at the end of a creed, so it is.

AMENABLE, a-me'na-bl, *a.* (*ameenable*, Fr.) Responsible; subject, so as to be liable to account.

AMENANCE, a-me'nans, *v. a.* (*ameneir*, old Fr.) To direct or manage by force.

AMENANCE, a-me'nans, *s.* (*amenus*, Lat.) Conduct; behaviour; mein.—Obsolete.

For he is fit to use in all assays,  
Whether for arms and warlike amenance,  
Or also for wise and civil governance.—*Spenser*.

AMEND, a-mend', *v. a.* (*amender*, Fr. *amendo*, Lat.) To correct; to change anything that is wrong to something better; to chastise; to reform the life; to leave off wickedness. In this sense we use *mend*. To restore passages which the copiers are supposed to have omitted.

AMENDABLE, a-men'da-bl, *a.* (*amenable*, Fr.) Responsible; that which may be mended.

AMENDE, a-mend', *s.* (Fr.) Fine; penalty; mulct; forfeit. The *amende honorable*, a public acknowledgment of injury done to another: reparation of honour. In French Law, the *amende honorable* was formerly a species of infamous punishment inflicted upon traitors, parricides, or sacrilegious persons, either by the acknowledgment of his criminal offences in open court, on his knees, and uncovered; or by being made to kneel, in his shirt, with a torch in his hand, and a rope round his neck, held by the public executioner. This degradation was usually conjoined with some other punishment.

AMENDER, a-men'dur, *s.* The person who corrects or amends anything.

AMENDFUL, a-mend'ful, *a.* Full of improvement.

AMENDING, a-mend'ing, *s.* The act of amending, or of correction of error or conduct.

AMENDMENT, a-mend'ment, *s.* A change from the worse to the better; reformation of life; recovery of health. In Law, the correction of an error committed in a process, and espied before or after judgment; and sometimes after the party's seeking advantage by the error.

AMENDS, a-mends', *s.* (corrupted from *amende*, Fr.) Recompense; compensation; atonement.

If our souls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* for the frailties of life, and the sufferings of this state.—*Tillotson*.

AMENITY, a-men'e-te, *s.* (*amenité*, Fr. *aménitas*,

AMENORRHŒA—AMETHYST.

Lat.) Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation or behaviour.

AMENORRHŒA, a-me-naw'r'e-a, *s.* (*a*, without, *men*, a month, Gr.) An irregular or defective morbid menstrual discharge.

AMENTACEÆ, a-men-ta'se-e, *s.* (*amentum*, a catkin, Lat.) A name sometimes applied to a number of trees, the flowers of which are arranged in dense cylindrical deciduous spikes or catkins, as in the willow, birch, hazel, oak, &c. The term is abolished, the different plants being now arranged under their respective orders, Cupuliferæ, Salicinæ, Betulinæ, and Plantacæ.

AMENTACEOUS, a-men-ta'shus, *a.* Belonging to the Amentacæ; having an amentum or catkin for its inflorescence.

AMENTHES, a-men'thes, *s.* (Greek.) The kingdom of the dead; the Tartarus of the ancient Egyptians.

AMENTIA or AMENTY, a-men'she-a, a-men'te, *s.* (*a*, without, *mens*, mind, Lat.) Idiocy.

AMENTUM, a-men'tum, *s.* (Latin word for a thong or loop.) A catkin, the male inflorescence of the hazel, birch, willow, &c. When the bractæ on the principal stalk are close and overlap one another, or are imbricated with the flowers, and sessile in their axillæ, the spike is termed an amentum or catkin; the spikes are generally erect catkins, or aments are pendant.

AMERCE, a-mers', *v. a.* (*amerceir*, Fr.) To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture.

Millions of spirits for his faults *amerced*  
Of heaven, and from eternal splendours flung  
For his revolt.—*Milton*.

AMERCEABLE, a-mers'a-bl, *a.* Liable to be amerced.

AMERCEMENT, a-mers'ment, *s.* The pecuniary punishment of an offender; punishment or loss in general.

AMERCER, a-mer'sur, *s.* One who amercies or fines for any misdemeanour, or inflicts a forfeiture.

AMERCIAMENT, a-mer'se-a-ment, *s.* A form of the word amercement used in old law books.

AMERICAN, a-mer'e-kan, *s.* An aboriginal native of America; an inhabitant of America;—*a* relating to America.

AMERICAN ALOE, *s.* The *Agave americanus*.—See *Agave*.

AMERICAN COWSLIP, *s.*—See *Dodecatheon*.

AMERICAN GAMBOGE, *s.* The juice of the *Hypericum baecatum*.

AMERICANISM, a-mer'e-kan-izm, *s.* An idiom peculiar to America.

AMERICANIZE, a-mer'e-kan-ize, *v. a.* To render American.

AMERICAN NUTMEG. The *Monodora* or *Anona Myristica*: Order, Anonacæ.—See *Monodora*.

AMERIMNUM, am-e-rim'num, *s.* (*a*, priv. *mirimmo*, care, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionacæ.

AMES-ACE.—See *Ambs-ace*.

AMESS, am'es, *s.* (corrupted from *amice*.) A priest's vestment.

AMETABOLIA, a-met-a-bo'le-a, *s.* (without, and *metabole*, change, Gr.) A subclass of insects, which do not undergo the metamorphosis common to the other insects.

AMETHODICAL, a-me-thod'e-kal, *a.* With order or method; regular.

AMETHYST, am'e-thist, *s.* (*amethystos*, contrary to



# AMETHYSTINE—AMIDST.

Amethystine, Gr.) A beautiful violet-coloured variety of transparent quartz. It was fashioned by the ancients into drinking vessels, and highly prized on account of its supposed virtue of preventing intoxication; hence the name. It consists, according to Rose, of silica, 97.50; alumina, 25; oxide of iron and manganese, 50.

Amethystine, am-e-this'tine, *a*. Possessing the colour of an amethyst; formed of amethysts.

Amharic, am-ha're-an, *a*. Pertaining to Amharic, one of the great divisions of the Abyssinian empire. Am-fish, *s*. (Greek name of a fish.) A fresh-water fish, found in the streams and rivers of Asia, in North America.

Amiable, ay-me-a-bil'e-te, *s*. Same as amiable.

Amiable, a'me-a-bl, *a*. Lovely; pleasing; eligible to the eye; friendly; showing love.

Amiable, a'me-a-bl, *a*. Pertaining to Amharic, one of the great divisions of the Abyssinian empire.

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# AMIDE—AMMONIA.

Amide, am'ide, *s*. A compound substance, consisting of one atom of nitrogen, and two of hydrogen.

Amidine, am'e-dine, *a*. (*amylos*, starch, Gr.) Substance obtained from wheat or potato starch; it is opaque or semi-transparent, white or yellowish-white, inodorous, insipid, friable; soluble in water but not in alcohol; differs from starch in gelatinizing with boiling water, but, like it, yields a blue colour with iodine. One part of starch boiled in twelve hundred parts of water, after forty-two days' exposure to the atmosphere, yielded 17 of amidine, 30.4 of sugar, and 17.2 of gum, and some unaltered starch.—See *P. Cyc*.

Amilicti, am-e-lik'ti, *s*. The name of the three intellectual powers among the Chaldeans, or persons in the divine hierarchy.

Amis, a-mis', *ad*. Faulty; criminal; faultily; criminally; wrong, improper, unfit; reproachful, irreverent; impaired in health;—*s*. culpability; fault.

Amisio, a-mish'un, *s*. (*amissio*, Lat.) Loss.—Seldom used.

Amit, a-mit', *v. a*. (*amitto*, Lat.) To lose; to drop; to dismiss.—Seldom used.

Amity, am'me-te, *s*. (*amitie*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.) Love; friendship; harmony.

Amma, am'ina, *s*. A name given to an abbess; a truss.

Ammi, am'mi, *s*. (*ammos*, sand, Gr.) A genus of plants, so named from their growing in sandy places: Order, Umbellifera.

Ammite, am'mite, *s*. (*ammos*, sand, Gr.) A variety of sandstone; oolite.

Ammocetes, am-mo-se'tis, *s*. (*ammos*, sand, *koite*, a bed, Gr.) A genus of cyclostomous or circular-mouthed fishes; A. branchiales, or Stone-grig, buries itself in sand, and has the habits of a worm. Its membranous skeleton presents the lowest grade of vertebral structure.

Ammodramus, am-mo-dra'mus, *s*. (*ammos*, sand, and *dramein*, to run, Gr.) A genus of the ground finches: Subfamily, Fringillina.

Ammodytes, am-mo-di'tis, (*ammos*, sand, and *dytes*, a ducker, Gr.) The sand and lance eels, a genus of apodal fishes.

Ammon, Amun, or Amn Ra, *s*. The name of an Egyptian god, worshipped under the figure of a man with the ram's head, and adopted by the Greeks under the title of Jupiter Ammon. His worship is considered of Ethiopian origin. Various conjectures have been formed respecting the origin and meaning of the name. Some attribute it to *ammos*, sand, from the sandy desert in which his principal temple stood; others, with more probability, from *amun*, Coptic, a word that signifies to feed sheep, which would represent Ammon as the god of a nomadic tribe of shepherds.

Ammoniacal, am-mo-ni'a-kal, *a*. Pertaining to or having the properties of ammonia.

Ammonia, am-mo-ne-a, *s*. A volatile alkali, obtained from the decomposition of animal matter, or artificially, by subjecting bones, horns, hoofs, &c., to heat, in iron cylinders. It can also be obtained from the gluten of wheat, or other portions of vegetable matter which contain nitrogen. The name Ammonia is derived from *sal-ammoniac*, the muriate of ammonia, a substance originally obtained in Lybia, by burning the dung of the camels, which, with their masters, visited the tem-



# AHOY—AIKRAW.

**AHOY**, a-hoy', *interj.* A sea term used to hail or call to persons at a distance.

**AIRIMANES**, ā-re-ma'nīs, *s.* The devil of the Persian mythology; the personation of the evil principle.

**AHULL**, a-hul', *ad.* The situation of a ship when all her sails are furled on account of the violence of the storm, and she lies nearly with her side to wind and sea, her head being somewhat inclined in the direction of the wind.

**AHUNGRY**, a-hung'gre, *a.* Hungry.—Obsolete.  
I am not more *ahungry* than you.—*Shaks.*

**AI**, a'i, *s.* The sloth.—See *Bradyus*.

**AIA**, a'ya, *s.* A Brazilian bird of the Spoon-bill kind.

**AID**, ade, *v. a.* (Armoric; *aider*, Fr.) To help; to support; to succour;—*s.* (*aide*, Sax.) help; support; one who gives help or support; an assistant; an auxiliary. In Law, a kind of tribute or subsidy formerly granted to the king; also a relief due from the tenants to their lords, of which there were three kinds—1st. To ransom their lord's person when taken prisoner. 2d. To give a portion to his eldest daughter. 3d. To make his eldest son a knight. *Aid prayer*, a petition in court to call in the aid of another person who has an interest in the thing contested, as, where the inheritance is in question.—*Cowel, Blount*, 300.

**AIDANCE**, a'dans, *s.* (French.) Help; support.—Seldom used.

**AIDANT**, a'dant, *a.* Helping; assisting; aiding.

**AID-DE-CAMP**, ay-day-kang, *s.* (French.) A military officer attending a general to convey orders, &c.

**AIDER**, a'dur, *s.* (*aideur*, old Fr.) He who brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

**AIDLESS**, ade'les, *a.* Friendless; helpless; unsupported.

**AIDS**, aydz, *s.* In Horsemanship, cherishings to avoid unnecessary correction; the inner aids are inner heel, leg, and rein, and the outer aids the outer heel, leg, and rein, &c.

**AIEL**, a'yel, *s.* In Law, a writ which lies where a person's grandfather or great-grandfather was seized of lands, &c., in fee-simple, the day that he died, and a stranger abates and enters the same day and dispossesses the heir of his inheritance.

**AIGRE**, a'ger, *s.* The impetuous flowing of the sea.

**AIGREMORE**, a'gre-more, *s.* A name given to charcoal when in a state fit to be mixed with the other materials in the making of gunpowder.

**AIGRET**, a'gret, *s.* (*aigrette*, Fr.) The Egret or Heron.

**AIGUISCE**, a'gwis, *s.* In Heraldry, a cross with four ends sharpened into obtuse angles.

**AIGULET**, a'gu-let, *s.* (*aiguillete*.) A point or tag at the end of a fringe.

**AIKENLE**, ay-ken'e-e, *s.* (in honour of Arthur Aiken, F.L.S.) A genus of Asiatic plants, with small blue flowers: Order, Gesneriaceae.

**AIKRAW**, ake'raw, *s.* A popular name of a species of moss or lichen.

**AII**, ale, *v. a.* (*elan*, *eglan*, Sax.) To pain; to trouble; to give pain; to affect in any manner;—*v. n.* to feel pain; to be incommoded;—*s.* a disease.

**AILANTUS**, ay-lan'tus, *s.* (*ailanto*, tree of heaven, Sansc.) A genus of trees, of lofty growth, from China and the East Indies: Order, Terebinthaceae.

# AILING—AIR.

**AILING**, aile'ing, *part. a.* Sickly; full of complaints.

**AILEMENT**, aile'ment, *s.* Pain; disease.

**AILURUS**, ay-lu'rus, *s.* (*ailouros*, a cat, Gr.) The Panda, a carnivorous animal, allied to the racoon, about the size of a large cat, with a soft and thickly-set brilliant red fur.

**AIM**, ame, *v. n.* (*esmer*, to point at, old Fr.) To endeavour to strike with a missive weapon; to point the view, or direct the steps towards anything; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain;—*v. n.* to direct the missive weapon;—*s.* the direction of a missile weapon; the point to which anything thrown is directed; figuratively, a purpose; a scheme; a direction; a design; the object of a design; the point intended; a guess; a conjecture.

**AIMER**, a'mur, *s.* One who aims at anything.

**AIMLESS**, ame'les, *a.* Without aim.

**AIMLESSLY**, ame'les-le, *ad.* Without aim.

**AIMOPHILA**, ay-mof'e-la, *s.* (*aimos*, a thicket, and *philos*, a lover, Gr.) A genus of American ground-finches allied to the sparrow: Family, Fringillidæ.

**AIR**, ayr, *s.* (*aer*, Gr.) An invisible, transparent, colourless, inodorous, and tasteless fluid, surrounding the earth, and essential to the support of animal and vegetable life. It is 816 times lighter than its bulk of water; 1000 cubic inches at the ordinary temperature and pressure weighing 305 grains. It consists of about 80 parts, in bulk, of nitrogen, and 20 parts of oxygen, and about one-thousandth part of carbonic acid. Air, when inhaled into the lungs, unites with the carbon of the blood, and forms carbonic acid, a process which produces the heat necessary to sustain the proper temperature of the animal system;—a gentle wind; scent; vapour; anything light and uncertain; the open, unconfined atmosphere; vent; utterance; emission into the air; publication; intelligence; information; music, whether light or serious; sound; poetry; a song; an affected or laboured manner of gesture; appearance; mein: look. In Horsemanship, *airs* denote the artifices or practised motion of a trained horse. In Music, the treble part of a composition, which in vocal music consists of the treble, counter, tenor, and bass. In Painting, the medium in nature through which every object is viewed, and hence to be transferred to the picture or canvas. *Air-balloon*, a balloon inflated with gas, in distinction from a fire-balloon, which ascends through the rarefaction of the air contained in it by the application of heat. *Air-bed*, a bag of the size of a bed, divided into several compartments, and rendered air-tight: *air-cushion* and *air-pillow* is used in the same sense. *Air-bladder*, the air-bag, sound, or swim, in fishes, which they have the power of compressing and dilating at pleasure, as they require to sink or ascend; any cuticle or vesicle filled with air in plants—more properly termed *air-cells*. *Air-born*, born of the air.

See the *air-born* racers start,  
Impatient of the rein.—*Congreve*.

*Air-borne*, borne by the air. *Air-braving*, braving the winds. *Air-built*, built in air; without any solid foundation. *Air-cells*, in Botany, cavities in the stems and leaves of certain algae, &c., which render them buoyant in water. In Zoology, membranous receptacles in birds, communicating with the lungs, and reaching through the various parts of the body, by which their specific gravity



is diminished, and they are rendered fitter for flight; air-cells answering the same purpose occur in flying insects. *Air-condenser*, an apparatus for condensing air. It consists of a close vessel with a syringe attached to it. By means of the syringe, air is injected into the vessel till the requisite degree of condensation is attained. *Air-drain*, a cavity formed round the external walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them, and causing dampness. Drawn or painted in the air.

This is the *air-drawn dagger*, which, you said,  
Led you to Duncan.—*Shaks.*

*Air-embroidered*, enveloped in air. *Air-escape*, a contrivance for letting off the air from water-pipes. When these are laid upon rising ground, the air often collects in the higher part, and obstructs the progress of the water. To remedy this, a hollow ball is attached to the upper part of the pipe, in which a ball-cock is placed, and adjusted in such a way, that when air collects in the pipes, it ascends in the vessel, opens the cock, and allows the air to escape. *Air-flue*, a tube in which heated air is made to pass rapidly from a stove to heat apartments. *Air-fountain*, a contrivance for producing a jet of water by the elastic force of air compressed in a close vessel, and made to act on the surface of the water to be raised. *Air-gun*, a pneumatic instrument, so constructed as to propel bullets with immense force by means of condensed air. *Air-hole*, a hole to admit air. *Air-holder*, an instrument for holding air for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury. *Air-jacket*, a leather jacket to which are fastened bags or bladders filled with air, to render the body buoyant in water. *Air-lamp*, a pneumatic machine, formed by the combination of inflammable air and electricity, which, by turning a stopcock, produces a flame that may be restrained or continued at pleasure. *Air-motive engine*, a locomotive-engine propelled by air, rendered expansive by the force of heat. *Air-pipe*, a pipe used in extracting or communicating air. *Air-piston*, or *electric cannon*, an instrument consisting of a brass tube, in the end or side of which a glass or ivory tube is inserted, with a bent wire passing through the tube, so that when a spark is taken on the wire from an electric machine, the fluid may pass in a spark from the point of the wire which is within the tube; if, therefore, it be filled with hydrogen and corked up, a spark will inflame the hydrogen and explosion ensue. *Air-plants*, orchideous plants which live for many months suspended in the air. *Air-pressure engine*, an engine on which the pressure of air of different densities is employed as a moving force. *Air-pump*, a machine for extracting the air and producing a vacuum. *Air-sacs*, in Zoology, same as *air-cells*—(see above.) *Air-stove*, a stove which is employed to heat a current of air directed against its surface by means of pipes in which heated air is introduced. *Air-shaft*, a passage for admitting the air into mines and subterranean places. *Air-stirring*, putting the air in motion. *Air-thermometer*, one which indicates changes of temperature by air contained in a bulb and tube. *Air-threatening*, threatening the air.

As from *air-threatening tops* of cedars tall.—

*Air. for Mag.*

*Air-tight*, impervious to the air. *Air-trap*, an

opening for the escape of air from drains, sewers, or pipes. *Air-trunk*, a contrivance to prevent the stagnation of putrid effluvia in jails or apartments where many people are collected. It is an open tube passing from the ceiling to the open air, above the roof, by which the heated or foul air escapes. *Air-valve*, a valve belonging to a steam-boiler, the intention of which is to supply air to the boiler, if, by a sudden cooling of the water, letting off the steam, or other cause, the boiler should have a vacuum formed within it, in which case the atmospheric pressure from without, might, and occasionally does, press together both sides of the boiler. *Air-vessel*, in Botany, a spiral vessel or duct in plants, containing air, and supposed to answer the same purpose in vegetable, as lungs do in the animal system. In Hydraulics, a vessel forming part of a forcing pump, or other similar hydraulic machine, intended, by the elasticity of the compressed air within, to keep up the stream of water, while the action of the pump is making the return service;—*v. a.* to expose to the air; to give access to the open air; to show in an open manner;

You do us, Prince, he said,  
*Airing* a snowy hand and signet gem,  
All honour.—*Alfred Tennyson.*

to ventilate, as, to *air* a room; to expose to heat. *AIRA*, *a'ra*, *s.* (the Greek name of the plant *Lolium temulentum*, or Bearded Darnel, supposed to be from *aíreo*, I destroy, Gr.) Hair-grass, a genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

*AIRER*, *ay'rur*, *s.* One who exposes to the air.

*AIRINESS*, *ayr'e-nes*, *s.* Openness; exposure to the air; lightness; gaiety; levity.

*AIRING*, *ayr'ing*, *s.* A short excursion to enjoy the air; exposure to the air.

*AIRLESS*, *ayr'les*, *a.* Destitute of fresh air, or communication with the air.

*AIRLING*, *ayr'ling*, *s.* A young, thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won with dogs and horses.—*Ben Jonson.*

*AIROPSIS*, *ayr-op'sis*, *s.* (*aira*, hair, and *opsis*, like, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

*AIRPOISE*, *ayr'poys*, *s.* Any instrument used in weighing the air.

*AIRS*, *ayrz*, *s.* In Horsemanship, the artificial motions of taught horses, as the demivolt, curvet, &c.

*AIRY*, *ayr'e*, *a.* Composed of air; relating to the air; belonging to the air; high in air; open to the free air; light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity; wanting reality; vain; trifling; fluttering; loose; full of levity; gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spirited; light of heart. *Airy-flying*, flying like air.

From which with *airy-flying* fingers light.—*Thomson.*

*Airy-light*, light as air. Milton writes it *aery-light*.

His sleep was *aery-light* from pure dejection bred.

*AISLE*, *ile*, *s.* (*ala*, wings, Lat.) The wings, inward side, or portico of a church; the inward lateral corridors which enclose the choir, the presbytery, and the body of the church along its sides.

*AISLED*, *ilde*, *a.* Furnished with aisles, as a three or five-aisled church.

*AIT* or *EYGH*, *ate*, *s.* (supposed to be a corruption of islet.) A small island in a river.

*AITONIA*, *ay-to-ne-a*, *s.* (after W. Ayton.) An ever-



AMPHICARPA—AMPHISCENA.

- and *kanthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of spiny-finned fishes of the family Centronotinae, or spine-backs.—See *Siganus*.
- AMPHICARPA**, am-fe-kár'pa, *s.* (*amphi*, and *karpós*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of North American climbing papilionaceous plants: Order, Leguminosæ.
- AMPHICHTHYS**, am-fík'this, *s.* (*amphi*, doubtful, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of the Blenny-bull-head fishes (*Batrachideæ*), having no visible scales.
- AMPHICTYON**, Council of, am-fík'tyon, *s.* A celebrated council, consisting of a general assembly of the deputies of the Grecian States, which met twice a year at Athens, established by Amphictyon, third king of Athens, A.M. 2448.
- AMPHIDESMA**, am-fe-des'ma, *s.* (*amphi*, and *desmos*, a ligament, Gr.) A genus of marine bivalve shells belonging to the Tellina family, resembling Lucina in shape, having a cartilage between the cardinal teeth, with an external ligament.
- AMPHIDROMIA**, am-fe-dró'me-a, *s.* (*amphi*, round, and *dromas*, running, Gr.) Festivals kept by the Athenians on the fifth day after the birth of a child. One of the ceremonies consisted of running round the fire with the child, and presenting it to their household gods—hence the name.
- AMPHIGAMOUS**, am-fe-gá'mus, *a.* (*amphi*, doubtful, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) Applied to the Agamæ, or such plants as have no visible organs of fructification.
- AMPHIGENE**, am'fe-jene, *s.* (*amphi*, and *genos*, genus, Gr.) Vesuvian, idiocrose, or pyramidal garnet, a mineral found in the lavas of Vesuvius and other volcanic rocks, composed of silica, 35.5; lime, 33; alumina, 22.2; oxide of iron, 7.50; oxide of manganese, 0.20. The primitive form of the crystal is nearly that of a cube, rather harder than quartz, and of different shades of green, brown, and red.
- AMPHIOLOGY**, am-fí'o-je, *s.* (*amphi*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Doubtful expression.
- AMPHIMERINA**, am-fe-mer'e-na, *s.* (*amphi*, and *emera*, a day, Gr.) A quotidian or daily ague.
- AMPHINEUSTS**, am'fe-newsts, *s.* (*amphi*, and *pneo*, I breathe, Gr.) A name given by Merrem to a tribe of reptiles which are furnished with both lungs and gills.—See Amphibia.
- AMPHIOXUS**, am'fe-oks-us, *s.* (*amphi*, and *oxus*, acute or swift, Gr.) A genus of lamprey eels, having neither pectoral, dorsal, nor ventral fins.
- AMPHIPODS**, am'fe-pods, *s.* (*amphi*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) Fin-footed animals; an order of Crustaceæ, with the feet situated under the tail, and having sessile eyes.
- AMPHIPOGON**, am-fe-po'gon, *s.* (*amphi*, about, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of Australian grasses.
- AMPHIPRION**, am-fe-prí'on, *s.* (*amphi*, double, and *príon*, a saw, Gr.) A genus of spiny-finned fishes, belonging to the Chaetodon family, having both the operculum and preoperculum (cheek plates) very strongly and remarkably serrated at their edges.
- AMPHIPROSTYLE**, am-fe-pros'tile, *s.* (*amphi*, double, *pro*, before, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) Applied to a temple which has a portico both in the front and behind, but is without columns at the sides.
- AMPHISCENA**, am-fis-be'na, *s.* (*amphis*, on both sides, and *bainein*, to walk, Gr.) A genus of insectivorous, oviparous, innoxious serpents, in which the body is nearly of the same thickness through-

AMPHISCIANS—AMPLEXICAUL.

- out, and furnished with numerous rings of small square scales; supposed to have the power of walking either backwards or forwards, and, by the ancients, to have two heads.
- AMPHISCIANS**, am-fish'ans, *s.* (*amphi*, both, and *skia*, shadow, Gr.) A term applied formerly to those inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows fall in opposite directions at the opposite seasons of the year.
- AMPHISPORIUM**, am-fe-spo're-um, *s.* (*amphi*, double, and *spora*, a seed.) A genus of fungi, with naked sporules of two kinds.
- AMPHITHEATRAL**, am-fe-the'a-tral, *a.* Like an amphitheatre.
- AMPHITHEATRE**, am-fe-the'a-tur, *s.* (*amphitheatron*, Gr.) A building of a circular or oval form, having its arena encompassed with rows of seats, rising gradually one above the other, and porticoes. The exhibitions generally consisted of combats of gladiators, wild beasts, mock sea-fights, &c. The colosseum of Vespasian and Titus was seated to contain 85,000 spectators. The name is sometimes given to a circus in modern times, and, in gardening, to an elevated terrace, having steps descending to a series of terraces, formed on the side of a rising ground.
- AMPHITHEATRICAL**, am-fe-the-at're-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an amphitheatre.
- AMPHITHEURIUM**, am-fe-the're-um, *s.* (*amphi*, doubtful, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to the fossil mammal of the Stone-field slate, formerly named the didelphys, now the thylacotherium, by Owen.—Which see.
- AMPHITRITE**, am'fe-trite, *s.* In Mythology, the wife of Neptune; a personification of the sea; also, a genus of tubicular annelides (worms inhabiting tube shells), of great beauty, furnished with a crown of short golden-coloured bristles; the shell is formed of sand, agglutinated together by the mucus exuded from the skin.
- AMPHITROPAL**, am'fe-tro-pal, *a.* (*amphi*, about, and *tropo*, I turn, Gr.) Applied, in Botany, to an embryo, when it is curved round the body of the seed or albumen.
- AMPHIUMA**, am-fe-u'ma, *s.* (*amphi*, and *umen*, a membrane, Gr.) A genus of eel-shaped animals, belonging to the Batrachia, or frog family, furnished with four short legs. In their infant state they have gills, which, in maturer life, are supplied by lungs.
- AMPHORA**, am'fo-ra, *s.* (Latin.) A two-handled measure used by the Romans for holding wine, oil, dried grapes, or olives. It continued forty-eight sextaries, or seven gallons one pint of English measure. In Sculpture and Ornamental Architecture, a two-hand vase, placed on sarcophagi, &c.
- AMPHORAL**, am'fo-ral, *s.* A name given, in decoration, to a vase shaped like an amphora.
- AMPHORIC RESONANCE**, am-for'ik res'o-nans, *s.* A sound of the chest like that which is produced by blowing into a decanter.
- AMPHOTIDES**, am-fo-tí-des, *s.* A kind of armour worn to defend the ears by the Roman athletes.
- AMPLE**, am'pl, *a.* (*amplus*, Lat.) Large; wide; extended; unlimited; without restriction; liberal; magnificent; splendid; diffusive.
- AMPLENESS**, am-pl'-nes, *s.* The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.
- AMPLEXICAUL**, am-pleks'e-kawl, *a.* (*amplecto*, I embrace, and *caulis*, a stem, Lat.) Applied, in



# ALDERMAN—ALE.

**ALDERMAN**, awl'dur-man, *s.* (Sax.) An incorporated civil magistrate, equivalent to bailie in Scotland. *Alderman*, or *Ealdorman*, appears to have been a title of various offices of Saxon and British polity. It formed the second of rank of Saxon nobility, (*athling* being the first, and *thane* the lowest,) and was synonymous with our earl or count, though not always hereditary.

The *alderman* of the county, whom confusedly they call an earl, was in parallel equal with the bishop, and therefore both their estimations valued alike in the laws of Ethelstane, at eight hundred thymases.—*Spelman*.

The coin here alluded to was, according to the same authority, in value about 3s. sterling.

**ALDERMANITY**, awl'dur-man'e-te, *s.* The behaviour of an alderman.

Thou (London) canst draw forth thy forces, and fight dry  
The battles of thy *aldermanity*,  
Without the hazard of a drop of blood,  
More than the surfeits in thee that day stood.—  
*Underwood*.

**ALDERMANLIKE**, awl'dur-man-like, *a.* In the manner of an alderman.

**ALDERMANLY**, awl'dur-man-le, *ad.* Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

**ALDERMANSHIP**, awl'dur-man-ship, *s.* The office and dignity of an alderman.

He was dysecharged of his aldermanship, and dyscharged from all rule and counceyll of the cite.—*Fabian*.

**ALDERN**, awl'durn, *a.* Made of alder.

The *aldern* boats first plowed the ocean.—*May's Virgil*.

**ALDINE**, al'dine, *s.* An epithet applied to editions of the classics from the family of Aldus Mountius, the first of whom established his press at Venice about 1500.

**ALE**, ale, *s.* (*cale*, Sax. from *alod*, third person singular indicative of *alewe*, to kindle, to inflame; applied to strong beer from its heating quality.) A fermented liquor, made by infusing malt and hops in water. The name *ales* was given formerly to certain festivals; as bridal-ales, Whitsun-ales, lamb-ales, &c.; but the church-ales and clerk-ales, sometimes called the lesser church-ales, were among those authorized sports which, at the period of the Reformation, produced great contention between Archbishop Laud and the puritans.

From old records

Of antique proverbs, drawn from Whitson lords,  
And their authorities, at wakes and *ales*,  
With country precedents, and old wives' tales,  
We bring you now, to show what different things  
The cotes of clowns are from the courts of kings.—  
*Ben Jonson*.

*Ale-bench*, a bench in or before an ale-house.

The vulgar sort

Sit upon their *ale-bench* with their cups and cans.—  
*Sir J. Oldcastle*.

*Ale-berry*, a beverage made by boiling ale with sugar and sops of bread.

Their *ale-berries*, candles, possits.—*Beaumont*.

*Ale-brewer*, one whose profession is to brew ale  
*Ale-fed*, fed with ale. *Ale-hoof*, the Glechoma or ground ivy, a plant sometimes used in making beer. *Ale-house*, a public-house in which ale is sold. *Ale-knight*, a pot companion.—Obsolete. *Ale-gill*, a kind of medical liquor prepared from an infusion of ground ivy. *Ale-pole*, same as *Ale-stake*.

For the *ale-pole* doth but signifie that there is good ale in the house where the *ale-pole* standeth, and wyll tell him that he muste go near the house, and there he shall find the drink, and not stand sucking the *ale-pole* in vain.—*A Boke made by John Eryth*.

# ALEA—ALEMBROTH.

*Ale-shot*, a reckoning to be paid for ale. *Ale-silver*, a duty paid to the Lord Mayor of London by the sellers of ale within the city. *Ale-stake*, a stake set upon, or before, an ale-house by way of sign.—Old word.

Like a true *ale-stake*, he tells you where the best ale is.—*Comment on Chaucer's Miller's Tale*.

*Ale-taster*, an officer who in former times was appointed in every court-leet, and sworn to look to the assize and the goodness of the bread and ale or beer, within the precincts of the lordship.—*Cowel*. *Ale-vat*, the vat in which ale is fermented. *Ale-washed*, steeped or soaked in ale.—Obsolete.

Among foaming bottles and *ale-washed* wits.—*Shaks*.

*Ale-wife*, a woman who keeps an ale-house. In Ichthyology, a fish of the herring kind, a native of America—the *Clupea Serrata* of zoologists.

**ALEA**, a'le-a, *s.* (Latin.) A game of chance among the Romans; particularly, a game played like backgammon with dice.

**ALE-CONNER**, ale'kon-nur, *s.* An officer in former times whose duty it was to inspect the measures of public-houses in the city of London.

Head-borongs, tithing-men, and *ale-conners*, and sidesmen, are appointed, in the oaths incident to their offices, to be likewise charged to present the offences of drunkenness.—*Act of Pari.* 21 Jac. 1. chap. 7.

**ALECTO**, a-lek'to, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *lego*, I rest, Gr.)

In Mythology, one of the furies, described by Virgil as having her hair and her dark wings covered with wreathing snakes, whose poison she infuses into her victims, till she infests them with ungovernable rage. From Coeytus, a river of hell, she is called Coeytia Virgo.

**ALECTORIA**, a-lek-to're-a, *s.* (*alektor*, a cock, Gr.)

Cockstone, a stone to which great virtues were ascribed by the ancients, said to be found in the gall-bladder of the cock. In Botany, a genus of Lichens, occurring in long tufts.

**ALECTORIDÆ**, a-lek'to-re-de, *s.* (*alektor*, a cock, and *eidōs*, like, Gr.)

The Alectors, a family of large American gallinaceous birds, without spurs, and destitute of the rich colouring of the Asiatic and European races: Order, Cracidæ.

**ALECTOROMACHY**, a-lek-to-rom'a-ke, *s.* (*alektor*, a cock, and *mache*, a fight, Gr.) Cockfighting.

**ALECTOROLOPHUS**, al-lek-to-ro'lo-fus, *s.* (*alektor*, a cock, and *lophos*, a crest or cockscomb, Gr.)

The plant Cockscomb, or Yellow-rattle, a species of the Linnæan genus *Rhinanthus*: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

**ALECTOROMANCY**, a-lek-to-rom'an-se, *s.* (*alektor*, a cock, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.)

An ancient mode of divination by means of a cock.

**ALEE**, a-lee', *ad.* (*at* and *lee*—see *Lee*.)

In Nautical language, opposite to the wind, that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes. The helm of a ship is said to be *alee* when pressed close to the lee side. *Helm alee*, or *luff alee*, an order to put the helm to the lee side. *Helm's alee*, that is, the helm is *alee*; a notice given as an order to cause the head sails to shake in the wind, with a view to bring the ship about.

**ALEGAR**, ale'gär, *s.* (*ale*, and *aigre*, sour, Fr.)

Vinegar made from sour ale.

**ALEGGE**, a-ledj', *v. n.* To allay; to lessen; to assuage.—Obsolete.

**ALEMBIC**, a-lem'bik, *s.* (*al*, and *ambixen*, a chemical vessel, Gr.)

A still used in chemical operations.

**ALEMBROTH**, a-lem'broth, *s.* The philosopher's



salt, or salt of wisdom of the old alchemists; a compound of the bichloride of mercury and sal ammoniac, from which the white precipitate of mercury is made.

**ALENGTH**, a-length', *ad.* At full length along; stretched along the ground.

**ALEPH**, al'ef, *s.* The name of the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding with Alpha of the Greek.

**ALEPIDIA**, al-e-pid'e-a, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Umbellaceæ.

**ALEPIDOTE**, a-lep'e-dote, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

**ALEPIS**, al'e-pis, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.)

A genus of fishes, with broad bodies and small heads; scaleless, except on the hinder part of the lateral line adjoining the caudal fin.

**ALEPISATRUS**, a-lep-e-saw'rus, *s.* (*a*, priv. *lepis*, a scale, and *saurus*, a saurian, Gr.) A genus of long, thin-bodied, abdominal Malacopterygious fishes: Family, Scomberidæ.

**ALEPOCEPHALUS**, a-lep-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*a*, priv. *lepis*, a scale, and *cephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of abdominal Malacopterygious fishes, having the body covered with large scales, but having none on the head: Family, Esocæ or Flying-fish.

**ALEPITRUM**, al-e-pi'rum, *s.* (*aleios*, poor, and *pyros*, grain, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of the South Sea Islands and New Holland; they are of no known use: Order, Desvauliaceæ.

**ALERT**, a-let', *a.* (*alerte*, Fr.) In a Military sense, as guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.

In the common sense, brisk, pert, petulant, smart.

**ALETHOPTERIS**, a-le-thop'ter-is, *s.* A genus of fossil plants, of which there have been found 13 species—11 from the Palæozoic, and 2 from the Mesozoic strata of Britain.

**ALETHIS**, a-le'tris, *s.* (Greek, a miller's wife, in allusion to the powdery dust with which the whole plant appears to be covered.) A genus of North American plants: Order, Hemerocallidaceæ.

**ALEURISMA**, a-lu-ris'ma, *s.* (*aleuron*, flour, Gr.)

A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Ascomycetes.

**ALEURITIS**, al-u-ri'tes, *s.* (*aleuron*, flour, Gr.) A genus of plants, which have the appearance of being covered over with flour. A triloba furnishes the candle nuts of the South Sea Islanders, which yield them food, and, when strung together, a kind of torch: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

**ALEURODENDRON**, al-u-ro-den'dron, *s.* (*aleuron*, flour, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

**ALEUTIAN**, a-lu'shan, *a.* (*aleut*, a bold projecting rock.) An epithet applied to a chain of islands, extending from the promontory of Alaschka in North America, to Kamtschatka in Asiatic Russia.

**ALEXANDRA**, al-legz-an'dra, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

**ALEXANDERS**, al-legz-an'durz, *s.* (supposed to be a corruption of *olusatrum*, a black pot-herb.) Smyrnum, a genus of umbelliferous plants, two species of which, *S. olusatrum* and *perfolium*, are or may be cultivated as asparagus and salad plants.—See *Smyrnum*.

**ALEXANDRIAN**, al-legz-an'dre-an, *a.* Pertaining to the city of Alexandria in Egypt, as, the *Alexandrian* School, an academy instituted by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, and supported by his successors; as also the famous *Alexandrian* Library, destroyed

by the Ottomans. It is said to have contained 700,000 volumes. *Alexandrian manuscript*, a very ancient Greek copy of the Old and New Testaments, with the Apocrypha, in 4 vols. 4to, preserved in the British Museum.

**ALEXANDRINA**, al-egz-an-dri'na, *s.* A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**ALEXANDRINE**, al-legz-an'drin, *s.* A species of poetical measure, composed of twelve syllables; so named, from its having been first used in a French poem, called the *Alexandriad*;—*a.* relating to the verse so called.

A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,  
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.

*Pope.*

**ALEXEPHARMIC**, a-lek-se-far'mik, } *a.* (*alezo*,

**ALEXEPHARMICAL**, a-lek-se-far'me-kal, } *I* repel, and *pharmakon*, poison, Gr.) That which possesses an antidote, or has the quality of expelling poison.

**ALEXEPHARMICS**, a-lek-se-far'miks, *s.* Antidotes to poisons.

**ALEXETERIC**, a-lek-se-ter'ik, } *a.* (*alezo*, Gr.)

**ALEXETERICAL**, a-lek-se-ter'e-kal, } Having a tendency to drive away poison or fever. *Alexeterics*, are medicines which tend to resist the effects of poison, or the bite of venomous animals.

**ALEXIPYRETIC**, a-lek-se-pi-ret'ik, *s.* (*alezo*, *I* repel, *pyr*, a fever, Gr.) A fever medicine;—*a* operating as a remedy against fever.

**ALEYRODES**, a-la-ro-des, *s.* (*aleuron*, flour, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Aphidæ.

**ALFET**, al-fet', *s.* The Saxon name for a cauldron full of boiling water, wherein an accused person plunged his arm up to the elbow, by way of trial or purgation. This custom was a species of ordeal to show his guilt or innocence.—*Ducange*.

**ALGA**, al'ga, *s.* (Latin.) A sea-weed.

Oceanus was garlanded with sea *alga* or sea grass, and in his hand a trident.—*Ben Jonson*.

With *alga* who the sacred altar strews.—*Dryden*.

**ALGÆ**, al'je, *s.* (*alga*, a sea-weed, from *algor*, cold, or more probably from *alligo*, *I* bind, Lat.) An order of plants belonging to the second class Aphylem, of the second grand division of the vegetable kingdom, the Cellulææ. The plants are wholly composed of cellular tissue, ascending from the simplest form known in vegetation to a very compound state. The lowest are filiform and leafless, with their fructification immersed; the highest are leafy, with a fructification included in an indehiscent, wart-like pericarpium. Some copulate like animals; others have a spontaneous emotion, like worms. Their colour is lively; in the lowest grades, green; in the highest, red or purple. They grow at the bottom of the sea, or in fresh water; some are articulated, and others are fibrous. In the arrangement of Lindley, in his *Vegetable Kingdom*, the Algæ are thus classed by their orders:—1. Diatomaceæ, which are crystalline fragmentary bodies, brittle, and multiplied by spontaneous separation. 2. Confervaceæ, filamentary, or membranous bodies, multiplied by zoopores, generated in the interior at the expense of their green matter. 3. Fucaceæ, cellular or tubular unsymmetrical plants, multiplied by simple spores formed externally. 4. Ceraminæ, cellular or tubular unsymmetrical plants, multiplied by tetraspores. 5. Characeæ, symmetrically branched plants, multiplied by spiral nucleoli filled with starch.



## AMMONIA—AMMONITES.

ple of Ammon. Ammonia consists of 3 atoms of hydrogen, and 1 atom of nitrogen; or hydrogen, 17.64; nitrogen, 82.36. The following are some of its compounds:—

AMMONIA, *Acetate of*:—1 atom of acetic acid = 51; 1 atom of ammonia = 17; 7 atoms of water = 63; atomic weight, 131.

AMMONIA, *Bicarbonate of*:—2 atoms of carbonic acid = 54; 1 atom of ammonia = 17; 2 atoms of water = 18; atomic weight, 89.

AMMONIA, *Carbonate of*:—1 atom of carbonic acid = 22; 1 atom of ammonia = 17; atomic weight, 39.

AMMONIA, *Muriate of*:—1 atom of muriatic acid = 37; 1 atom of ammonia = 17; atomic weight, 54.

AMMONIA, *Nitrate of*:—1 atom of nitric acid = 54; 1 atom of ammonia = 17; 1 atom of water = 9; atomic weight, 80.

AMMONIA, *Oxalic of*:—1 atom of oxalic acid = 36; 1 atom of ammonia = 17; 2 atoms of water = 18; atomic weight, 71.

AMMONIA, *Sesquicarbonate of*:—3 atoms of carbonic acid = 66; 2 atoms of ammonia = 34; 2 atoms of water = 18; atomic weight, 118.

AMMONIA, *Sulphate of*:—1 atom of sulphuric acid = 40; 1 atom of ammonia = 17; 2 atoms of water = 18; atomic weight, 75.

The salts of ammonia are generally soluble in water. They are decomposed by the fixed alkalies and alkaline earths, with the evolution of ammonia. When a salt of magnesia, and a soluble phosphate, are added to them, precipitation takes place, and crystals are the result, which are compounds of the phosphate of ammonia and the phosphate of magnesia.

AMMONIACUM, am-mo-ni'a-kum, *s.* A gum resin obtained as a natural exudation from the oospak plant (*Dorema ammoniacum*). It has externally a yellow colour, and is obtained in drops and cakes from the East Indies and Africa; as a medicine, it is used as an expectorant, and sometimes is applied as a plaster. Its varieties are *gutta ammoniaci*, in tears, and *lapis ammoniaci*, in lumps.

AMMONITA, am-mo-ni'ta, or cornu ammonis, *s.* The *pes hyppocampi* of the brain.

AMMONITE, am-mo-nite, *s.* (so named on account of their resemblance to the ram's horn on the head of the Libyan deity Ammon, hence likewise called cornu ammonis.) A genus of extinct cephalopods, the float-shells of which occur in great variety and abundance in secondary strata. The shells are chambered and discoidal; the chambers divided by thin septa, perforated by a syphonule or pipe, forming a hydraulic instrument, by which the animal could rise or sink at pleasure, as is effected by the similar apparatus of the shell of the existing nautilus and spirula ammonites. Ammonites have latterly been divided into many genera, according to the form of the shell, the situation of the syphon, and undulations of the septa, viz., *arietes*, *falciferi*, *amalthæi*, *capricorni*, *planulati*, *dorsati*, *coronarii*, *macrocephali*, *armati*, *ornati*, *dentati*, *flexuosi*.—Which see.

AMMONITES, am'mo-nites, *s.* (*ben yammon*, the son of my kindred, Heb.) In Biblical History, the name of a nation, descended from the incestuous connection of Lot with his youngest daughter. The Ammonites or Ammonitæ inhabited the country situated between the rivers Arnon and Jabbok, N.E. of the Moabites.

## AMMONIUM—AMORITES.

AMMONIUM, am-mo'ne-um, *s.* A name proposed by Sir H. Davy, for a supposed metal which amalgamates with mercury when electrified in contact with ammonia.

AMMOPHTILA, am-mop'til-a, *s.* (*ammós*, sand, and *ptilon*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the plover family, Charadriadæ.

AMMUNITION, am-mu-nish'un, *s.* (*munition*, fortification, Lat.) Powder and shot; military stores in general.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, am-mu-nish'un-bred, *s.* Bread provided for and distributed to soldiers.

AMNESTIA, am-nes'te-a, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *mnēsis*, the memory, Gr.) Forgetfulness; loss of memory.

AMNESTY, am-nes'te, *s.* (*amnesia*, oblivion, Gr.) An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are so obliterated, that they cannot be brought into a charge against those who had offended by their treasons or other misdemeanours.

AMNICOLIST, am-nik'o-list, *s.* (*amnicolo*, from *amnis*, a river, and *colo*, I inhabit, Lat.) One who lives on the banks of a river.—Not used.

AMNIGENOUS, am-nij'e-nus, *a.* (*amnigenus*, from *amnis*, a river, Lat. and *gennao*, I generate, Gr.) Born of a river.—Not used.

AMNION, am'ne-on, *s.* (*amnion*, from *amnos*, a lamb, Gr.) In Anatomy, the internal membrane which envelopes the fœtus in the womb. In Botany, the thin semitransparent membrane in which the embryo of a plant is enveloped in the first stage of germination. *Amni liquor*, the fluid contained in the amnion; *amniotic acid*, an acid obtained from the liquor amnii of the cow.—See ALLANTOIC ACID.

AMOEBAE, a-me'be-a, *s.* (*amoebos*, changing, Gr.) A name given by Ehrenberg to a tribe of the polygastric infusoria.

AMOMUM, a-mo'mum, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *momos*, impurity, Gr. from its being a counter-poison.) An aromatic herb, formerly used in the preservation of dead bodies. A genus of plants, several of the species of which produce cardamoms or grains of paradise, and *A. zinziber*, the melleagetta pepper of commerce: Order, Scitamineæ.

AMONG, AMONGST, a-mung', a-nungst', *prep.* (*among*, Sax.) Mingled with; placed with persons or things on every side; conjoined with others so as to make part of the number.

AMOREANS, am-o're-ans, *s.* The name of an order of Jewish doctors, who were preceded by the Mishnic doctors, and succeeded by the Seburians.

AMOREST, am'o-ris't, *s.* An innamorata; a gallant; a man professing love.

The pen of some vulgar amoret.—Milton.

AMORET, am-o-ret, *s.* (*amoretta*, Ital.) A lover; a person enamoured.

AMORETTE, } am-o-ret', *s.* (*amourette*, Fr.) An AMOURETTE, } amorous woman; love-knots; petty amours; love-tricks; dalliances. Chaucer uses the second sense in these lines:—

For not iclad in silk was he,  
But all in flourish and flourettes,  
I painted all with amorettes.

AMORITES, am'o-rites, *s.* An ancient and powerful tribe of the Canaanitish nation, descended from Seth, the son of Ham. The name is supposed to be derived from a Hebrew word, signifying mountaineer; by others, from *amir*, and signifying the Emir, chieftain, or head, of a tribe.



# AMPLEXUS—AMULA.

botany, to a bract or leaf, the base of which clasps the stem with its lobes.

**AMPLEXUS**, am-plek's-us, *s.* (Latin, embracing.) A genus of the madrepophyllia; corals of a cylindrical shape, and divided into chambers by numerous transverse septa, which embrace each other with reflected margins.

**AMPLIATE**, am'ple-ate, *v. a.* (*amplio*, Lat.) To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

**AMPLIATION**, am-ple-a'shun, *s.* Enlargement; exaggeration; extension; diffuseness.

**AMPLIFICATE**, am-plif'e-kate, *v. a.* (*amplifico*, Lat.) To enlarge; to spread out.

**AMPLIFICATION**, am-ple-fe-ka'shun, *s.* Enlargement; extension; exaggerated description, or diffused narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

**AMPLIFIER**, am'ple-fi-ur, *s.* One that enlarges, exaggerates, or represents anything with a large display of the best circumstances; an enlarger in point of magnitude or grandeur.

**AMPLIFY**, am'ple-fi, *v. a.* (*amplifier*, Fr.) To enlarge; to increase any material substance or object of sense; to enlarge or extend anything incorporeal; to exaggerate anything, or enlarge it by manner of representation; to improve by new additions;—*v. n.* to speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion; to form large and pompous representations.

**AMPLITUDE**, am'ple-tude, *s.* (*amplitudo*, Lat.) Extent; largeness; greatness; capacity; extent of intellectual faculties; splendour; grandeur; dignity; copiousness; abundance. In Astronomy, the angular distance of a star, or other celestial body, at the time it rises or sets, from the east or west points of the horizon. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, is the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved; it is usually termed the *range of the gun*. *Magnetical amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon, contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west point of the compass; or it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun from the east or west points of the compass.

**AMPLEY**, am'ple, *ad.* (*ample*, Lat.) Largely; liberally; at large without reserve; copiously; with a diffusive detail.

**AMPULLA**, am-pul'la, *s.* (Latin.) A globular-shaped bottle with a narrow neck, used by the Romans at baths, sacrifices, &c. for carrying wine, perfumes, or vinegar: ampullas were used as ornaments of buffets and tables.

**AMPULLARIA**, am-pul-la're-a, *s.* (*ampulla*, Lat.) A genus of fresh-water spiral univalve molluscs, which inhabit the rivers and ponds of India, Africa, and South America; the shell globose, turbinate; spire very short; aperture oblong; lip complete all round, and often slightly thickened or reflected.

**AMPUTATE**, am'pu-tate, *v. a.* (*amputo*, Fr. *amputo*, Lat.) To cut off a limb or other part of the body.

**AMPUTATION**, am-pu-ta'shun, *s.* (*amputatio*, Lat.) The operation of cutting off a limb or other part of the body.

**AMULA**, am'u-la, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient architectural decoration, a vase of common occurrence in the sculptures on altars and temples, made of bronze or marble; the former were round or ornamented with laurel leaves, the latter were frequently channelled.

# AMULET—AMYGDALOIDAL.

**AMULET**, am'u-let, *s.* (*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, Lat.) An appended imaginary remedy or preservative of disease, hung round the neck, or attached to any other part of the body. The form of amulets were used in the decoration of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman buildings.

**AMULETIC**, am-u-let'ik, *a.* Of the nature of an amulet; pertaining to an amulet.

**AMURCOSTY**, am-ur-kos'e-te, *s.* (*amurca*, lees, Lat.) The nature or quality of lees or scum.

**AMURCOUS**, am-ur'kus, *a.* Full of dregs.

**AMUSE**, a'muze, *v. a.* (*amuser*, Fr.) To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind without distracting it. To *divert*, implies something more lively, and to *please*, something more important. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation, as 'he amused his followers with idle promises';—*v. n.* to muse: to meditate.—Obsolete in this sense.

Or in some pathless wilderness amusing,  
Plucking the mossy bark off some old tree.—  
*Lord Janus Brutus.*

**AMUSEMENT**, a'muze-ment, *s.* (French.) That which amuses; entertainment; profound meditation.—Seldom used in this last sense.

**AMUSER**, a-mu'zur, *s.* One who entertains or amuses.

**AMUSING**, a-mu'zing, *a.* Entertaining; pleasing

**AMUSINGLY**, a-mu'zing-le, *ad.* In an amusing manner.

**AMUSIVE**, a-mu'ziv, *a.* That which has the power of amusing.

**AMUSIVELY**, a-mu'ziv-le, *ad.* In an amusing manner.

**AMYGDALA AMARA**, a-mig'da-la a-ma'ra, *s.* Bitter almonds. The kernels of a variety of amygdalus communis, used in inflammatory complaints, in pulmonic and dyspeptic affections, hooping-cough, asthma, &c.; vehicle for more energetic medicines.

**AMYGDALA DULCIS**, a-mig'da-la dul'sis, *s.* Sweet almonds; kernels of a variety of the amygdalus communis, composed of fixed oil, 54; mucus, 3; saccharine matter, 6; albumen, 24.

**AMYGDALÆ OLEUM**, a-mig'da-le o'le-um, *s.* Almond oil; the oil extracted from the kernels of both varieties of almonds; used in catarrh, united with water, by means of sugar and mucilage, or a few drops of liquor potasse or ammoniac.

**AMYGDALATE**, a-mig'da-late, *a.* Made of almonds.

**AMYGDALÆE**, a-mig'da-le-e, *s.* A natural order of polypetalous exogens, distinguished by its producing the kind of fruit called a drupe, as in the peach, nectarine, plum, cherry, almond, apricot, prune, damson, all of which belong to this order. Another of its characteristics is, that the leaves of the species yield prussic acid, the stamens are numerous, and rise from the orifice of a tubular calyx.

**AMYGDALINE**, a-mig'da-line, *a.* Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.

**AMYGDALOID**, a-mig'da-loyd, *s.* (*amygdala*, an almond, and *eidos*, like, Gr.) A variety of trap rock, generally vesicular, with embedded, round, or almond-shaped minerals, such as agate, calcareous spar, calcined, jasper or zeolites, resembling almonds in a cake—hence the name.

**AMYGDALOIDAL**, a-mig'da-loy-dal, *a.* Containing rounded or kernel-shaped cavities, filled with mineral matter of a different kind from the substance generally.



# AMYGDALUS—ANABAS.

AMYGDALUS, a-mig'da-lus, *s.* A genus of plants, type of the natural order or tribe Amygdaleæ.

AMYGDALITE, a-mig'da-lite, *s.* Almond-stone.

AMYLACEOUS, a-me-la'shus, *a.* Partaking of the nature of starch.

AMYLUM, a-mi'lum, *s.* (Latin.) Starch: starch is obtained by diffusing flour through a large quantity of water, by which the saccharine and mucilaginous matters are dissolved—the fibrous parts floating on the surface, while the fecula is allowed to subside. It consists of oxygen, 49.68; hydrogen, 6.77; carbon, 43.55.—*Compend. Pharm.*

AMYRIDEÆ, am-e-rid'e-e, *s.* (*amyrus*, one of the genera.) A natural order or tribe of polypetalous exogens, consisting chiefly of tropical trees, the leaves, bark, and fruit of which, abound in odoriferous resins, among which are gum elemi, bdellium, and the resin of Coumia: stamens hypogynous, and twice as numerous as the petals; ovary inserted in a large disk; fruit fleshy, one-seeded, and covered with resinous glands.

AMYRIS, a-mi'ris, *s.* (*a.* and *myrrha*, myrrh, Lat.) A genus of plants, type of the natural order Amyrideæ.

AN, an, (*an*, Goth. *ane*, Sax.) The form of the indefinite article when used before a word commencing with a vowel or *h* mute. It signifies *one*, but with less emphasis, as any or some—as 'there stands an ass'; 'an elephant might swim in this water.' In old authors, it is sometimes used for *if*, as, 'an thou wert my father.' Sometimes it is redundant, as—

He will, *an* if he live to be a man.—*Shaks.*

Sometimes as a contraction of *as if*, as—

I will roar you *an* 't were any nightingale.—*Shaks.*

ANA, an'a, *ad.* (Greek.) A word used in the prescriptions of physicians, importing the like quantity, as wine and honey, *ā* or *āna*, § ii; that is, wine and honey, each two ounces. *Ana* is occasionally used as a termination, to denote collections either of remarks made by celebrated individuals, of extracts made from their notebooks, letters, or from newly-published works.

ANABAPTISE, an-a-bap'tize, *v. a.* To rebaptise.

ANABAPTISM, an-a-bap'tizm, *s.* (*ana*, again, and *baptizo*, I dip or baptise, Gr.) The word is applied to a person who has been rebaptised; but such name is rejected by Antipædo-baptists, or as they are more generally called, Baptists, who hold that none should be baptised till they are capable of understanding and professing the Christian faith, and that the ceremony should be performed by immersion or dipping of the whole body in water.

ANABAPTIST, an-a-bap'tist, *s.* One who holds the doctrine of Anabaptism; the term is more particularly applied to a sect of German fanatics, who committed great excesses in the year 1525, and for ten years afterwards. In addition to their notions of the unlawfulness of infant baptism, they are said to have held the unlawfulness of all civil authority, and maintained that, among the saints, all things should be held in common.

ANABAPTISTIC, an-a-bap-tis'tik, } *a.* Relating  
ANABAPTISTICAL an-a-bap-tis'te-kal, } to the notions of Anabaptists.

ANABAPTISTRY, an-a-bap'tis-tre, *s.* The sect or doctrine held by Anabaptists.

ANABAS, an'a-bas, *s.* (*anabaino*, I ascend, Gr.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to the perch family; remarkable for the power they

# ANABASIS—ANACHORITE.

possess of quitting the water for some time, and making their way on land—a power arising from the complicated laminae of their gills retaining the water after they have got on land. The snout of this species is short and obtuse, and both jaws provided with rasp-like teeth, but which are strong and acute on the pharynx.

ANABASIS, an-a-ba'sis, *s.* (*anabasis*, an equisetum, Gr.) A genus of small evergreen exotic shrubs; Order, Chenopodeæ.

ANABENÆ, an-a-be'ue, *s.* (*anabaino*, I ascend, Gr.) A name given by J. A. Ritgen to a family of Saurians, which, like the chameleon, are in the habit of ascending trees. To the same family, the same author applies the terms *anabenoctacties* and *anabenosaurians*.

ANABOTHERA, an-a-both'e-ra, *s.* (*anabothron*, a ladder, Gr.) The name given by Witham to a fossil plant from Allanbank, Berwickshire.

ANABLEPS, an'a-bleps, *s.* (*anablepto*, I look up, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the tribe Cyprinidæ, remarkable for a curious structure of the eye, which protrudes, and has the iris divided into two portions by a transverse band; the snout is truncated; body of a cylindrical shape, and covered with strong scales. Inhabits the rivers of Guiana.

ANABROSIS, an-a-bro'sis, *s.* (Greek.) An erosion or corroding; a consuming or wasting away of any part of the body.

ANACA, a-na'ka, *s.* A small kind of paroquet.

ANACAMPSEROUS, an-a-kamp'se-rus, *s.* (*anakampto*, and *eros*, love, Gr.) A genus of plants, supposed by the ancients to have the power of restoring the passion of love: Order, Partulaceæ.

ANACAMPTIC, an-a-kamp'tik, *a.* (*anakampto*, I reflect or bend back, Gr.) Reflecting or reflected; *an anacamptic sound*, an echo; *an anacamptic hill*, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACAMPTICS, an-a-kamp'tiks, *s.* Cateptics, the doctrine of reflected light.

ANACAMPTIS, an-a-kamp'tis, *s.* (*anakampto*, Gr.) The orchis pyramidalis of Linnaeus: Order, Orchideæ.

ANACANTHUS, an-a-kan'thus, *s.* (*ana*, and *kanthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of skate fishes which have neither spine nor fin upon the tail.

ANACARDIACEÆ, an-a-kâr-de-n'se-a, *s.* (*ana*, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) A natural order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of woody plants abounding in an acrid resin; flowers with perigynous stamens; fruit, superior, simple, one-seeded; leaves alternate, without stipule. It contains among its genera the sumach, the pistacias, the mango, and the cashew, the nuts of the latter are well known as yielding a black caustic oil, and a wholesome kernel, used in making puddings, or eaten raw, in the West Indies.

ANACARTHETICS, an-a-kâr-thet'iks, *s.* (*ana*, and *katharos*, pure, Gr.) A name given by the Greeks to cough, attended with expectoration; any medicine that operates upwards.—*Quincy.*

ANACEPHALOSIS, an-a-sef'a-le-o'sis, *s.* (*anakephalaosis*, Gr.) Recapitulation or summary of the principal heads.

ANACEPHALIZE, an-a-sef'a-lize, *v. a.* (*ana*, again, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) To recapitulate; to go over the heads of a discourse again.

ANACHORET, an-ak'o-ret, } *s.* A hermit; a monk  
ANACHORITE, an-ak'o-rite, } who leaves the convent to lead a more secluded life.



## ANACHORETICAL—ANAGOGICAL.

**ANACHORETICAL**, an-a-ko-ret'e-kal, *a.* Relating to a hermit or anachoret.

**ANACHRONISM**, an-ak'kro-nizm, *s.* (*ana* and *chronos*, time, Gr.) An error in computing time, by which events are misplaced in regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an error by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any error in chronology.

**ANACHRONISTIC**, an-a-kro-nis'tik, *a.* Containing an anachronism.

**ANACLASTICS**, an-a-klas'tiks, *s.* (*ana* and *klao*, I break, Gr.) Dioptrics, or that branch of optics which treats of the refraction of light.

**ANACROINOSIS**, an-ak-o-e-no'sis, *s.* (*anakroinos*, Gr.) A figure in Rhetoric, by which the speaker applies to his hearers or opponents for their opinion upon the points in dispute.

**ANACONDA**, an-a-kon'da, *s.* The great serpent of the island of Ceylon, a species of boa.

**ANACREONTIC**, an-ak-re-on'tik, *s.* A little poem written in the style of Anacreon, devoted to love and wine;—*a.* relating to, or in the manner of Anacreon.

**ANACTYLUS**, an-a-si'klus, *s.* (abridged from *anactylus*, a word composed of *a*, without, *anthos*, a flower, and *kyklos*, a circle, Gr.) The Ring-flower, a genus of composite plants, which have rows of ovaries, without flowers, placed in a circle round the disk.

**ANADEMUS**, an-a-de'mus, *s.* A name given by Swinson to a genus of birds belonging to the *Leptostominae* or long-billed cuckoos—India.

**ANADEME**, an'a-deme, *s.* (*anadema*, Gr. *anademe*, Fr.) A garland of flowers worn round the head.

In *anademes* for whom the curious dispose  
The red, the dainty white, the goodly damask rose.

Ben Jonson.

**ANADENTIA**, an-a-de'ne-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *aden*, a gland, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, *Proteaceae*.

**ANADIPLOSIS**, an-a-de-plo'sis, *s.* (Greek.) Reduplication; a figure in rhetoric, in which the last word of the foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following, as—'he retained his virtue amidst all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtue brought upon him.'

**ANÆSTHESIA**, a-nēs-the'a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *æsthesia*, feeling, Gr.) Deprivation of the sense of touch.

**ANAGALLIS**, an-a-gal'lis, *s.* (Greek name.) Pimpernel, or the poor man's weather-glass, a genus of plants with wheel-shaped corollas and a capsule opening into two halves, the upper of which fits into the other. The pimpernel opens in the morning and closes in the afternoon; its petals remain shut in wet weather.

**ANAGLYPH**, an'a-glif, *s.* (*anaglyphe*, Fr. from *ana* and *glypho*, I engrave, Gr.) An ornamental engraving on plate; anything in relief in sculpture.

**ANAGLYPTIC**, an-a-glip'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the art of engraving, chasing, or embossing on plate.

**ANAGORISTA**, an-ag-nos'ta, *s.* A literary servant, whose duty it was to read, during meals, in great Roman families, or to his master in private.

**ANAGOGETICAL**, an-a-go-jet'e-kal, *a.* (*anagogos*, Gr.) That which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation or religious raptures; mysterious; elevated above humanity.

**ANAGOGICAL**, an-a-goj'e-kal, *a.* (*anagogique*, Fr.) Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted.

## ANAGOGICALLY—ANALEPSIS.

**ANAGOGICALLY**, an-a-goj'e-kal-le, *ad.* Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

**ANAGOGICS**, an-a-goj'iks, *s.* 'Mysterious considerations.'

**ANAGOGY**, an-a-go-je, *s.* A mystical meaning applied to the language of Scripture.

**ANAGRAM**, an'a-gram, *s.* (*ana*, back, and *gramma*, a letter, Gr.) A transposition of letters so as to form other words.

Live, vile, and evil, have the self-same letters.  
He lives but vile whom evil holds in fetters.

**ANAGRAMMATICAL**, an-a-gram-mat'e-kal, *a.* Forming an anagram.

**ANAGRAMMATICALLY**, an-a-gram-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of an anagram.

**ANAGRAMMATISM**, an-a-gram-mat-izm, *s.* The art or practice of making anagrams.

**ANAGRAMMATIST**, an-a-gram'ma-tist, *s.* A maker of anagrams.

**ANAGRAMMATIZE**, an-a-gram'ma-tize, *v. n.* To make anagrams.

**ANAL**, an'al, *a.* Pertaining to the anus; placed below the tail. *Anal-angle*, in Entomology, the internal angle at the base of an insect's wing; *anal-area*, that part of the wing of a dipterous insect which is situated within the middle nervure, or in orthopterous insects, that part which is situated between the anal and the posterior margin; *anal-nervure*, the principal nerve in the wing of an insect adjoining the internal or posterior margin; *anal-segment*, the hinder segment of an annelide; *anal-glands*, glands situated near the anus of certain animals by which secretions are formed, sometimes attractive, but usually repulsive in their properties; *anal-valves*, certain valves situated at the terminal orifice of the intestines of some of the cephalopods, for the purpose of preserving it from the entrance of foreign substances.

**ANALCIME**, an-al'sim, *s.* (*analkis*, weak, Gr.) Cubicite, a mineral, a variety of zeolite, occurring usually in trap rocks, in cubic crystals, either perfect or having each of the solid angles replaced by three planes. It also occurs in diverging fibres, forming aggregated crystals; fracture, flat, conchoidal; colour, white, grey, yellowish, reddish, or deep red; scratches glass; translucent or transparent; occasionally opaque; it becomes weakly electric when rubbed—hence the name analcime. Sp. gr. 3, nearly. It consists of silica, 57.07; alumina, 20.22; soda, 14.71; water, 8.28.

**ANALCIPUS**, an-al'se-pus, *s.* (*analkis*, weak, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of birds. A. *hirundinaceus*, an Indian species, is about six inches in length, black above, glossed with blueish green, with a band on the rump, and all the under plumage white; feet weak and short—hence the name: Family, *Dicrurinae* or Drongo Shrikes.

**ANALECTA**, an-a-lek'ta, *s.* A collection of extracts from different works; a servant employed in the houses of the wealthy Romans to collect the scraps after meals.

**ANALECTS**, an'a-lekts, *s.* (*analektes*, Fr. from *analego*, I pick up, Gr.) Fragments selected from authors; select pieces; in our old dictionaries, crumbs which fall from the table.

**ANALEMMA**, an-al-em'ma, *s.* (Greek.) A projection of the sphere, used by the old astronomers previous to the invention of astronomy.

**ANALEPSIS**, an-a-lep'sis, *s.* (*ana*, again, and *lambano*, I take, Gr.) Recovery of health after sickness.



Crown. This mode of taxing the clergy, however, is evaded by means of a valuation made in 1535, and contained in what is denominated 'Liber Regis'; 'masses said in the Romish Church for the space of a year, or for any other time, either for the soul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living.'—*Ayliffe, Parergon.*

ANNEAL, an-neel', *v. a.* (*anclan*, to heat, to inflame, Sax.) To subject glass or metal, after being highly heated, to a process of cooling slowly, in order to render it less brittle.

Which her own inward symmetry revealed,  
And, like a picture, shone in glass annealed.

ANNEALING, an-neel'ing, *s.* The art of tempering glass or metals.

ANNEX, an-neks', *v. a.* (*annecto, annexum*, Lat.) To unite to the end; to unite a smaller thing to a greater, as a province to a kingdom; to unite *à posteriori*. Annexing always presupposes something; thus we say, 'punishment is annexed to guilt,' and not 'guilt to punishment';—*s.* the thing annexed; additament.

ANNEXARY, an-neks'-a-re, *s.* Addition.

ANNEXATION, an-nek-sa'shun, *s.* Conjunction; addition; union; act of annexing.

ANNEXMENT, an-neks'ment, *s.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, an-ni'he-la-bl, *a.* (*ad*, and *nilum*, nothing, Lat.) That which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of existence.

ANNIHILATE, an-ni'he-late, *v. a.* To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence; to destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was; to annul; to destroy the agency of anything;—*a.* annihilated.

Any of which, by the smallest transposal or misapplication, is utterly annihilate.—*Swift.*

ANNIHILATION, an-ni-he-la'shun, *s.* The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVERSALLY, an-ne-ver'sa-le, *ad.* Annually.

ANNIVERSARY, an-ne-ver'sa-re, *s.* (*anniversarius*, Lat.) A day, as it returns, in the course of a year; the act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day. 'Anniversary is an office in the Romish Church, celebrated not only once a-year, but which ought to be said daily, throughout the year, for the soul of the deceased.'—*Ayliffe*;—*a.* returning with the revolution of the year; annual, yearly.

ANNIVERSE, an-ne-vers, *s.* Anniversary.

And on their sacred anniversary decreed  
To stamp their image on the promised seed.—  
*Dryden's Brit. Red.*

ANNO DOMINI, an'no dom'e-ne, *s.* (Latin.) In the year of our Lord, i.e., since the birth of Christ, as, Anno Domini or A.D. 1846.

ANNOYANCE, an-noy'ans, *s.* (from *annoy*.) Public or private nuisance.—Obsolete.

ANNOMINATION, an-nom-e-na'shun, *s.* (*annominatio*, Lat.) Allusion to anything by playing upon the word.

ANNOTATE, an'no-tate, *v. n.* (*annoto*, Lat. *annoter*, Fr.) To make annotations.

ANNOTATION, an-no-ta'shun, *s.* (*annotatio*, Lat.) Explications on books; notes.

ANNOTATIONIST, an-no-ta'shun-ist, *s.* A writer of notes; a commentator.

ANNOTATOR, an'no-ta-tur, *s.* A writer of notes or annotations; a scholiast; a commentator.

ANNOTTO, an-not'ta, *s.* A red colouring matter, obtained from the seeds of the Bixa. It is used in colouring rectified spirits, and in tinting cheese, butter, &c.—See Bixa.

ANNOUNCE, an-nouns', *v. a.* (*amuncio*, Lat.) To publish; to proclaim; to pronounce; to declare by a judicial sentence.

ANNOUNCEMENT, an-nowns'ment, *s.* (*announcement*, Fr.) A declaration; an advertisement; a notification.

ANNOUNCER, an-nown'sur, *s.* A declarer; a claimer; an advertiser; a bringer of news; a carrier of tidings.

ANNOY, an-noy', *v. a.* (*annoyer*, old Fr.) To incommode; to vex; to tease; to perplex;—*s.* injury; molestation; trouble.

ANNOYANCE, an-noy'ans, *s.* That which annoys or hurts; the state of being annoyed; the act of annoying.

ANNOYER, an-noy'ur, *s.* The person who annoys.

ANNOYFUL, an-noy'ful, *a.* Full of annoyance.—Obsolete.

For al be it so, that al taryng be *anoyful*, algates it is not repreve in yeving of judgement.—*Chaucer.*

ANNOYOUS, an-noy'us, *a.* Troublesome.—Obsolete.

Ye han cleped to your conseil a gret multitude of people, full chargeant and full *anoyous* for to here.—*Chaucer.*

ANNUAL, an'u-al, *a.* (*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, a year, Lat.) That which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which lasts only one year;—*s.* a plant which lives only one year; plants whose stems wither away yearly, but whose roots survive, are termed herbaceous plants; plants which last two years only, are termed biennial; a publication designed for the year.

ANNUALLY, an'nu-al-le, *ad.* Yearly; every year.

ANNUARY, an'nu-a-re, *a.* (*annuus*, Lat.) Annual.

ANNUITANT, an-nu'e-tant, *s.* He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, an-nu'e-te, *s.* (*annuité*, Fr.) A rent or sum of money received yearly for life, or any given number of years; in Law, a sum of money paid yearly, and charged on the personal estate, or on the person of the individual from whom it is due.

ANNUL, an-nul', *v. a.* (*adnuller*, *adnuller*, old Fr.) To make void; to nullify; to abolish; to reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

ANNULAR, an'nu-lar, *a.* (*annulaire*, Fr. from *annulus*, a ring, Lat.) In the form of a ring.

ANNULAR CARTILAGE, *s.* The cricoid cartilage.—See Larynx.

ANNULAR CRYSTAL, an'nu-lar krist'tal, *s.* A hexagonal prism with six, or an octohedral prism with eight marginal faces, disposed in a ring about each base, or, when these prisms are truncated, on their terminal edges.

ANNULAR ECLIPSE, an'nu-lar e-klips', *s.* An eclipse of the sun, during which the moon obscures from the inhabitants of this planet the whole of the sun's surface, except a luminous ring round its border.

ANNULARIA, an-nu-la're-a, *s.* A genus of fossil plants, with leaves arranged in ring-like whorls round the stem.

ANNULAR LIGAMENT, an'nu-lar lig'a-ment, *s.* (*ligamentum ciliare*, Lat.) The circular band that unites the iris and the sclerotic membrane to the choroid coat of the eye; also, a strong ligament encompassing the wrist.

ANNULAR MOULDING, an'nu-lar mole'ding, *s.* A



# ANNULAR PROCESS—ANNUNCIATION.

**annular** having, generally, a circular horizontal section.

**ANNULAR PROCESS.**—See Pons Varioli.

**ANNULAR VAULT,** an'-nu-lar vawlt, *s.* In Architecture, a vault rising from two circular walls; the roof of a circular corridor.

**ANNULATA,** an-nu-la'ta, *s.* Cuvier's first class of his third grand division of the animal kingdom, the Articulata. The Annulata are the only invertebrated animals which have red blood. It circulates in a system of complicated vessels. Their nervous system consists of a double-knotted cord, like that of insects. The body is soft, more or less elongated, and divided into a considerable number of segments, or at least, of transverse folds or plaits. With the exception of the Lumbrici, or earth worms, they are nearly all aquatic. Some construct tubes, with the cone or other matters, into which they burrow, or exude calcareous tubular shells, in which they live.

**ANNULATE,** an-nu-late, *a.* Formed into, or consisting of, rings or annular segments. In Botany, applied to the capsule, stem, or root of a plant, if surrounded with apparent rings.

**ANNULET,** an-nu-let, *s.* (*annulus*, Lat.) In Heraldry, a difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms. *Annulets* are also a part of the coat-armour of several families, and were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurisprudence. In Architecture, a small square moulding, crowning or accompanying another; applied, also, to the fillet which separates the flutings of a column, termed likewise, a *list*, *listel*, or *listella*.

**ANNULMENT,** an-nul'ment, *s.* (*annullement*, Fr.) The act of annulling.

**ANNULUS,** an-nu-lus, *s.* (*annulus*, a ring, Lat.) In Botany, the membrane which encircles the stem of a fungus. In Anatomy, a ring-like part or opening, as, *annulus osseus*, the temporal bone in the fetus; and *annulus abdominalis*, or the abdominal ring, the opening through which the spermatic cord in man, and the circular ligament of the uterus in woman, passes, formed by the separation of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen. It is through this opening that the intestines protrude in inguinal rupture.

**Annulus**, a ring, has the following combinations in Natural History:—*Annulicaudus*, ring-tailed; *annulicornis*, having ringed-horns or antennae; *annuliferus*, bearing rings; *annulipes*, ring-footed. In Anatomy, *annulus foraminis*, the muscular margin of the foramen ovale, or opening situated in the partition separating the right and left auricles in the fetus. *Annulus ovalis*, the ring that surrounds the *fossa ovalis* or oval depression, presented by the septum of the right auricle.

**ANNUMERATE,** an-nu-me-rate, *v. a.* (*annuero*, Lat.) To add to a former number; to unite to something before-mentioned.

**ANNUMERATION,** an-nu-me-ra'shun, *s.* (*annumeratio*, Lat.) Addition to a former thing.

**ANNUNCIATE,** an-nun'she-ate, *v. a.* (*annuncio*, Lat.) To bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out; a word not in common use.

Lo, Sampson, which that was *annunciat*  
By the angel, long or his nativitee.—Chaucer.

**ANNUNCIATION,** an-nun'she-a-shun, *s.* (*annonciatio*, Fr.) The name given to the day celebrated by certain Churches, in memory of the angel's visitation of the Virgin Mary—solemnized on the twenty-fifth of March; proclamation; promulgation.

# ANOA—ANOMOPTERIS.

**ANOA,** an'o-a, *s.* An animal, belonging to the island of Cœlebes, considered to be intermediate in structure between the buffalo and the antelope.

**ANODYNE,** an'o-dine, *a.* (*a*, without, *odyne*, pain, Gr. *anodin*, Fr.) That which has the power of mitigating pain;—*s.* a medicine which assuages pain, either by direct application, as paregorics, or by producing sleep, as soporifics; or by stupefying, as narcotics.

**ANOINT,** an-noynt', *v. a.* (*oindre*, *enoint*, Fr.) To rub with oil or ointment; to consecrate by pouring oil on the head; 2 Kings ix. 3.

**ANOINTED,** a-noyn'ted, *a. part.* Rubbed with oil or other unctuous matter; consecrated by an ointment; applied, as a noun, to kings and the Messiah. 'The Lord's anointed.'

**ANOINTER,** a-noyn'tur, *s.* One who anoints.

**ANOINTING,** a-noyn'ting, *s.* Anointment; the act of anointing.

**ANOINTMENT,** a-noynt'ment, *s.* The state of being anointed; the act of anointing.

**ANOLIS,** an'o-lis, *s.* The vernacular name in the West Indies of a genus of lizards, belonging to the *Iguana* family, remarkable for having the power of inflating the skin of the throat.

**ANOMALIA,** an-o-ma'le-a, *s.* (Greek.) Irregularity of the pulse.

**ANOMALINA,** a-nom-a-li'na, *s.* (*anomolos*, irregular, Gr.) A genus of foraminiferous shells, found in the fossil state in tertiary strata.

**ANOMALIPED,** a-no-ma'le-ped, *s.* (*anomalia*, anomaly, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A term applied to a bird, the middle toe of which is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and, to the interior, by one only;—*a.* anomalously footed.

**ANOMALISM,** a-nom'a-lizm, *s.* Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

**ANOMALISTIC,** a-nom'a-lis-tik, } *a.* Irregular.  
**ANOMALISTICAL,** a-nom-a-lis'te-kal, } lar; an anomalous year, in Astronomy, is the interval in time in which the earth completes a revolution in its orbit. The length of the tropical year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45 seconds; that of the anomalous year, 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, 45 seconds.

**ANOMALOUS,** a-nom'a-lus, *a.* (*anomolos*, irregular, Gr.) Irregular; out of the common rule; deviating from the ordinary method or analogy of things.

**ANOMALOUSLY,** a-nom'a-lus-le, *ad.* Irregularly.

**ANOMALOUSNESS,** a-nom'a-lus-nes, *s.* Irregularity.

**ANOMALY,** a-nom'a-le, *s.* (*anomalia*, Gr.) Irregularity; contrary to common rule; used, in Astronomy, to denote the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. In Grammar, denotes an irregularity in the accents of a word, in which it deviates from the common rules, whereby words of a like kind are governed.

**ANOMIA,** a-no'me-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *nomos*, a law, Gr.) A genus of acéphalous testacea, belonging to the *Ostracea* or oyster family. The shell consists of two thin valves, the under one of which is flattened, and has a deep marginal notch or hole near the umbo; the greater portion of the central muscle passes through this opening, and is inserted into a third piece, of a horny or calcareous nature, by which the shell adheres to extraneous bodies; the upper valve is long, concave, and entire—found in every sea.

**ANOMITE,** an'o-mite, *s.* A fossil species of *anomia*.

**ANOMOPTERIS,** a-no-mop'ter-is, *s.* (*anomos*, irregu-



lar, and *pterys*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of fossil ferns, found in the new red sandstone formation.

**ANOMORHOMBOID**, a-nom-o-rom'boyd, *s.* (*anomoios*, irregular, and *rombooides*, of a rhomboidal figure, Gr.) A name given to certain varieties of crystalline spars, of no determinate regular external form, but always fracturing into irregular rhomboids.

**ANOMORHOMBOIDAL**, a-nom-o-rom'boyd-al, *a.* Consisting of irregularly formed rhomboids.

**ANOMY**, an'o-me, *s.* (*a*, without, and *nomos*, law, Gr.) Breach of law.

**ANON**, a-non', *ad.* (derivation uncertain, supposed to be from, *at one*.) Quickly, soon; in a short time; a contraction for anonymous.

**ANONA**, a-no'na, *s.* (*menona*, the Malayan name of the Custard apple.) A genus of trees with large roundish pulpy fruit, one species of which, *A. squamosa*, yields the Custard apple.

**ANONACEÆ**, a-non-a'se-e, *s.* (*anona*, one of the genera.) A natural order of exogenous plants, belonging to the sub-class, Thalamifloræ: sub-division, Dichlamydeæ. The plants of this order consist chiefly of evergreen tropical trees or shrubs, allied to the Magnolias, from which they are principally distinguished by the absence of stipule, and by the structure of the anthers and seeds: the flowers are ternary, with a ruminated albumen.

**ANONYMOUS**, a-non'e-mus, *a.* (*a*, without, and *onoma*, a name, Gr.) Wanting a name.

**ANONYMOUSLY**, a-non'e-mus-le, *ad.* Without a name.

**ANOPLOTHERIUM**, an-o-plo-the're-um, *s.* (*anoplos*, unarmed, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) A genus of pachydermatous, or thick-skinned, animals, the remains of which, found in tertiary strata near Paris, indicate several extinct species of animals intermediate in structure between the rhinoceros and the horse, in one respect, and the hippopotamus, the hog, and camel, in another.

**ANOREXY**, an'no-reks-e, *s.* (*a*, without, and *orexis*, longing, appetite, Gr.) Want of appetite.

**ANORMAL**, a-naw'r-mal, *a.* (*anormis*, Lat.) Irregular; deformed.

**ANORTHRITE**, a-naw'rth'rite, *s.* (*a*, without, and *orthos*, right, Gr.) A variety of felspar, distinguished by the absence of right angles in its crystals. It is composed of silica, 44.49; alumina, 34.40; lime, 15.68; magnesia, 5.30; oxide of iron, 1.

**ANOSMIA**, a-nos'me-a, *s.* (*a*, without, *osme*, smell, Gr.) Want of the sense of smelling.

**ANOSTOMA**, a-nos'to-ma, *s.* (*ano*, upward, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of univalve terrestrial Testacea, allied to the Helix, or shell-snail; distinguished by the shell having the mouth turned upwards towards the spire.

**ANOTHER**, an-uth'ur, *a.* (*anther*, Goth.) Not the same; any other; any one else; widely different; much altered.

**ANOTHERGAINES**, an-uth'ur-gaynz, *a.* Of another kind.—Obsolete.

**ANOTHERGATES**, an-uth'ur-gaytz, *a.* (*gaet*, a road, or way, Sax.) Of another sort or turn.—Obsolete.

Hudibras about to enter  
Upon *anothergates* adventure.—Butler.

**ANOTHERGUESS**, an-uth'ur-ges, *a.* Of a different kind.—Obsolete.

**ANOUGH**, ANOW.—See Enough, ENOW.

**ANOURA**, a-noo'ra, *s.* A name given by Duméril and Latreille to a family of reptiles, which lose

the tail when they arrive at the age of maturity, as the frogs and toads do.

**ANSÆ**, an'se, *s. pl.* (*ansa*, a handle, Lat.) Those parts of Saturn's ring which project beyond the disk.

**ANSATED**, an'sa-ted, *a.* (*ansatus*, Lat.) Having handles, or something in the form of handles.

**ANSER**, an'ser, *s.* (*anser*, a goose, Lat.) The Goose, a genus of web-footed, flat-billed, aquatic fowls, belonging to the Anatidæ or duck family; a star of the fifth magnitude, situated in the Milky Way, between Lyra and Aquila.

**ANSERINA**, an-se-ci'na, *s.* (*anser*, a goose, Lat.) The Goose Tansy, *Potentilla anserina*.

**ANSLAUGHT**, an'slate, *s.* (*slagan*, on-slagen, to kill, Sax.) An affray; an attack.

I do remember that *anslaught*; thou wast beaten,  
And fled'st before the butler.—Ben Jonson.

**ANSWER**, an'sur, *v. a.* (*andswara*, Goth. *answacer*, Dan. to answer.) To speak in opposition; to be accountable for; to vindicate; to give a justificatory account of; to give an account; to correspond to; to suit with; to act reciprocally; to stand opposite or correlative to something else; to succeed;—*v. n.* to speak in return to a question; to be equivalent to; to satisfy any claim or petition of right or of justice; to bear proportion to; to perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent; to comply with; to appear when called on or summoned authoritatively.

**ANSWER**, an'sur, *s.* (*andswor*, Goth. *andsware*, Sax.) That which is said, whether in speech or in writing, in return to a question or position; an account to be given to the demand of justice. In Law, a confutation of a charge exhibited against a person; retaliation; corresponding practice.

Great the slaughter is  
Here made by the Roman; great the answer be,  
Britons must take.—Shaks.

**ANSWERABLE**, an'sur-a-bl, *a.* That to which a reply may be made; that which may be answered; obliged to give an account; obliged to answer any demand of justice, or stand the trial of an accusation; correspondent; proportionate; suitable; equal; equivalent; relative; correlative.

**ANSWERABLENESS**, an'sur-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being answerable.

**ANSWERABLY**, an'sur-a-ble, *ad.* In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

**ANSWERER**, an'sur-ur, *s.* He who answers, speaks, or writes, in return to what another has said or written; he that manages the controversy against one who has written first.

**ANSWER-JOBBER**, an'sur-job'ber, *s.* One who makes a trade in writing answers.

**ANT**, ant, *s.* (*amitt*, Sax. supposed to be contracted to *ant*, and afterward softened into *ant*.—Todd.) The English name of the genus Formica. The ants are small hymenopterous insects, remarkable for their devoted attention to the pupa or chrysalis, which is the third transformation; these, resembling grains of rice, are heaped up in their spacious apartments, and borne out occasionally to enjoy the sun. This circumstance has given rise to the popular, but erroneous notion, that these insects store up grain as a provision for winter. Ants are not granivorous, but carnivorous animals, preying on the soft parts of other insects, especially the viscera, or upon worms, small birds, and other animals.

**ANT-BEAR**, ant'bare, *s.* The common name of



# ANT-CATCHERS.—ANTARCTIC.

*Myiophaga jubato*, a large South American  
of Ant-eater.

**MYIOPHAGERS**, ant'kash-urz, *s.* The *Myiophaga*  
er, a genus of birds, allied to the thrushes,  
live chiefly on ants.

**MYIOPHAGUS**, ant'e-tur, *s.* An animal which lives  
—See *Myrmecophaga*.

**ANT-HILL**, *s.* The small protuberances of  
which ants make their nests.

**MYIOPHAGUS**.—See *Myiophagina*.

**ANT**. A contraction for *and it*, or rather for  
*it*, as, 'an't please you,' that is, 'and if it  
you.'

**ANT**, *s. pl. antæ*. In Architecture, jambs  
or square posts, supporting the lintels,  
or pilasters, attached to a wall, and form-  
ing entrances of edifices in general. The  
called the first row of vines, bordering a  
st, *antæ*, and it is probable the word passed  
is use into architecture.

**ANTACID**, ant'-as-sidz, *s. pl. (anti, against, Gr. anta.)* Carbonic or alkaline substances, used  
teracting acidity of the stomach. The sub-  
usually taken, are carbonate of soda, or  
of magnesium, dissolved in water.

**ANTACID**, ant-al'ka-lis, *s. pl.* Medicines used  
teract the presence of alkalies.

**ANTAGONIST**, an-tag'o-nist, *s. (antagonises, Gr. anti, Fr.)* One who contends with another;  
ement, implying generally a personal and  
ar opposition. In Anatomy, the *antago-*  
nists are those which counteract others; as  
and extensors, abductors and adductors,

**ANTAGONIST**, an-tag-o-nis'tik, *a.* Contending as  
opponent.

Antagonists are not yet so combatant,  
ruly antagonistic, as to fight.—*Ben Jonson*.

**ANTAGONIZE**, an-tag'o-nize, *v. n. (anti, against, and*  
*I contend, Gr.)* To contend against.

**ANTAGONY**, an-tag'o-ne, *s. (anti, and agonía, Gr.)*  
t; opposition.

**ANTALGIC**, ant-al'jik, *a. (anti, against, and algos,*  
*Gr.)* That which relieves pain; anodyne.

**ANTAGONISM**, ant-a-na-kla'sis, *s. (antagoniasis, Lat.)*  
A figure in Rhetoric, when the same word  
used in a different, if not in a contrary  
ation; as, 'In thy youth, learn some craft,  
thy old age, thou may'st get thy living  
craft.' Craft, in the first, signifying science  
gation—in the second, deceit or subtility.  
*Antagonism*, signifies, also, a returning to the  
at the end of a long parenthesis.

**ANTAGONIST**, an-tan'a-gog, *a. (anti, against, and*  
*os, contumacious, Gr.)* A figure in Rhe-  
when not being able to answer the accusa-  
the adversary, we return the charge, by  
him with the same or other crimes; which  
ly called recrimination.

**ANTIDOTES**, ant-a-fro-diz'e-aks, *s. pl.* Anti-  
d medicines.—Not used.

**ANTIDOTE**, ant-a-fro-dit'ik, *a. (antaphrodis-*  
*ia, from anti, against and Aphrodite, Venus,*  
Antivenereal.

**ANTIEPILEPTIC**, ant-ap-po-plek'tik, *a. (anti, and*  
*epilepsia, an apoplexy, Gr.)* Useful in curing or  
ing apoplexy.

**ANTARCTIC**, an-tark'tik, *a. (anti, opposite, and ark-*  
*tos, Bear, Gr.)* Relating to the region within  
arctic circle.

# ANTARCTIC CIRCLE—ANTELOPE.

**ANTARCTIC CIRCLE**, an-tark'tik ser'kl, *s.* In Geo-  
graphy, a circle drawn on the terrestrial globe,  
at a distance of 23½ degrees from the south  
pole.

**ANTARCTIC POLE**, an-tark'tik pole, *s.* The south  
pole.

**ANTARES**, an'ta-res, *s.* *Cor Scorpii*; a star of  
the first magnitude, marked *a*, in the Constella-  
tion Scorpio.

**ANTARTRITIC**, an-tar-thret'ik, *a. (anti and arth-*  
*ritis, the gout, Gr.)* Good in curing or preventing  
the gout.

**ANTASTHMATIC**, an-tas-mat'ik, *a. (anti and asth-*  
*ma, Gr.)* Applied to any medicine which has the  
effect of curing or preventing asthma.

**ANTE**, an'te. A Latin particle, signifying *before*,  
which is frequently used in composition, as in the  
following terms:—

**ANTEACT**, an'te-akt, *s.* A former act.

**ANTECEDANEOUS**, an-te-se-da'ne-us, *a. (ante and*  
*cedo, I go, Lat.)* Going before; preceding.

**ANTECEDENCE**, an-te-se'dens, } *s.* The act of  
**ANTECEDENCY**, an-te-se'den-se, } state of going  
before; precedence. In Astronomy, an apparent  
motion of a planet towards the west.

**ANTECEDENT**, an-te-se'dent, *a. (antecedens, Lat.)*  
Going before; preceding, used with regard to  
time;—*s.* that which goes before. In Grammar,  
the noun to which a relative pronoun is subjoined,  
as, 'the man who'—*man* is the antecedent. In  
Logic, the first proposition of an argument, which  
consists of only two propositions. In Mathematics,  
the first two terms of a ratio. In Medicine, ap-  
plied to signs of disease, before the distemper is so  
formed as to be properly classified.

**ANTECEDENTIA**, an-te-se-den'she-a, *s. (Latin.)* A  
celestial body is said to be in *antecedentia* when it  
moves contrary to the signs of the zodiac.

**ANTECEDENTLY**, an-te-se'dent-le, *ad.* In the state  
of antecedence, or going before; previously.

**ANTECESSOR**, an-te-ses'sur, *s. (Latin.)* One who  
goes before or leads another; the principal.

**ANTE-CHAMBER**, an'te-tshame-bur, *s.* The cham-  
ber that leads to the chief apartment.

**ANTECHAPEL**, an'te-tshap-el, *s.* The part of a  
chapel through which the passage is to the body  
or choir of it.

**ANTECURSOR**, an-te-kur'sur, *s. (Latin.)* One who  
runs before.

**ANTEDATE**, an'te-date, *v. a.* To date earlier than  
the real time, so as to confer a fictitious antiquity;  
to do something before the proper time; anticipation.

Our joys below it can improve,  
And antedate the bliss above.—*Pope*.

In Law, a spurious or false date, prior to the true  
date of a bond, bill, or the like.

**ANTEDILUVIAN**, an-te-de-lu've-an, *a. (ante, and*  
*diluvium, a deluge, Lat.)* Existing before the  
deluge; relating to things existing before the  
flood;—*s.* one who lived before the flood.

**ANTEFURCA**, an-te-fur'ka, *s. (ante, and furcu, a*  
*fork, Lat.)* The last division of the mesthorax  
of insects.

**ANTELOPE**, an'te-lope, *s. (etymology uncertain.)*  
A genus of Ruminants, resembling the stags in  
the lightness of their figure and swiftness. The  
horns of the antelopes are round and solid, with  
annulations, and sometimes compressed; the eyes  
are large and bright; the ears generally tinged  
and pointed; the legs long and slender.



ANTELUCAN--ANTEPENDIUM.

ANTEPENULT--ANTHEMIS.

ANTELUCAN, an-te-lu-'kan, *a.* (*antelucanus*, Lat.) Early; before daylight.—Not in use.

All manner of *antelucan* labourers.—*Guyton's Notes on Don Quixote*.

ANTE-MERIDIAN, an'te-me-rid'ye-an, *a.* (*ante*, and *meridian*.) Before noon; abbreviated A.M.

ANTEMETIC, ant-e-met'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *emeo*, I vomit, Gr.) That which has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE, an-te-mun'dane, *a.* (*ante*, and *mundus*, the world, Lat.) Before the creation of the world.

ANTE-MURAL, an'te-mu'ral, *s.* (*ante*, and *murus*, a wall, Lat.) In Architecture, an outer wall; a boundary wall; a pallisade.

ANTENNÆ, an'ten-ne, *s. pl.* (*antenna*, Lat. *antennæ*, Fr.) Feelers; those delicate articulated filaments or horns, which occur on the heads of insects and crustaceans. *Antennæ* are exceedingly varied in their structure and form. Those which consist of one joint only, are termed *exarticulate*; of two, *biarticulate*; of three, *trarticulate*; and, when the joints are numerous, they are termed *multiarticulate*. They are generally naked, but some are covered with longer or shorter hairs. The following Latinized combinations of this word occur in Natural History:—

NOTE.—*Antennatus*, having antennæ, or, in Ichthyology, appendages like antennæ, as in *Diodon antennatus*. In Insects which have the antennæ remarkably developed, as *Eucera antennata*; and in Crustacea which have the exterior antennæ very large. *Antenniferus*, as in the plant *Echium antenniferus*, which has two fillets between the petals and nectary, which have the appearance of the antennæ of a beetle; or in *Restrepia antennifera*, because two or three of the divisions of its calyx are linear, and very straight to the apex and antenniform; or in *Trichocereus antennifer*, because the columns of the sexual organs are prolonged on each side into two antenniform fillets.

ANTENNARIA, an-ten-na're-a, *s.* (*antenna*, Lat. from the antenniform shape of the awns of the puppus.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ: Sub-order, Carduaceæ, Vernoneæ.

ANTENNIFORM, an'ten-ne-fawm, *a.* (*antenna*, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Shaped in the manner of antennæ.

ANTENNULARIA, an-ten-nu-la're-a, *s.* A genus of tubular corals, in which the cells form horizontal rings round the stem: Family, Tubularii.

ANTENUMBER, an-te-num'bur, *s.* The number which goes before.

ANTENUPTIAL, an'te-nup'shal, *a.* (*ante*, and *nuptia*, marriage, Lat.) Before marriage.

ANTEPAGMENTA, an'te-pag-men'ta, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Architecture, the jambs or moulded architraves round a door.

ANTEPASCHAL, an'te-pas'kal, *a.* (*ante*, and *pascha*, the passover, Lat.) Relating to the time before Easter.

ANTEPAST, an'te-past, *s.* (*ante*, and *pastum*, to feed, Lat.) A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

ANTEPECTORAL, an-te-pek'to-ral, *a.* (*ante*, before, and *pectus*, the breast, Lat.) A term applied by Kirby to the feet of insects fixed in the forepart of the prosternum, or prothorax of insects.

ANTEPECTUS, an-te-pek'tus, *s.* In Entomology, the under-side of the main trunk of insects.

ANTEPENDIUM, an-te-pen'de-um, *s.* (*ante*, and *pendeo*, I hang up, Lat.) An awning or veil, which, in the middle ages, was hung up before the altar in churches.

ANTEPENULT, an-te-pe-nult', *s.* (*ante*, and *penultimus*, the last but one, Lat.) The last syllable but two of a word.

ANTEPENULTIMATE, an-te-pe-nult'e-mate, *a.* relating to the last syllable but two.

ANTEPILEPTIC, ant-ep-e-lep'tik, *a.* (*ante*, and *lepsia*, Gr.) Applied to a medicine used in ring, or preventing epilepsy, or convulsions.

ANTEPONE, an'te-pone, *v. a.* (*ante*, and *pono*, Lat.) To prefer one thing to another.

ANTEPOSITION, an-te-po-zish'un, *s.* (*ante*, and *pono*, Lat.) An inversion; a transposition.

ANTEPREDICAMENT, an-te-pre-dik'a-ment, *s.* (*predicamentum*, Lat.) In Logic, something known previous to the doctrine of the predication or arrangement of beings, or substances, according to their natures.

ANTERIDES, an-ter'e-des, *s.* In ancient Architecture, buttresses or counterforts supporting a wall, termed *speroni* (spurs) by the Italians.

ANTERIOR, an-te-re-ur, *a.* (Latin.) Going before, either in regard to place or time; prior, previous. In Conchology, the side opposite to the hinge of bivalve shells. In a spiral univalve, the anterior part of the aperture, or opening, most distant from the apex; of a symmetrical conical univalve shell, it is that part where the head of the animal is situated. In Botany, growing in front of others.

ANTERIORITY, an-te-re-or'e-te, *s.* Priority, the state of being before, either in regard to time or situation.

ANTE-ROOM, an'te-room, *s.* The room through which is the passage to the principal apartment.

ANTES, an'tes, *s.* (Latin.) Large pillars supporting the front of a building.

ANTESIGMA, an-te-sig'ma, *s.* (Latin.) In Furniture, a semicircular table-bed, which, joined to another, constituted a round table.

ANTESIGNANI, an-te-seg-na'ni, *s.* (Latin.) A given to the band of soldiers who were selected to defend the Roman standards.

ANTESTATURE, an'te-stay-ture, *s.* (*ante*, before, and *statu*, I stand, Lat.) In Fortification, a small trenchment, consisting of palisadoes or sap earth thrown up hastily as a defence, and for the purpose of disputing the rest of the ground until the enemy has gained possession of part of it.

ANTE-TEMPLE, an'te-tem'pl, *s.* A name given to ancient churches to what is now termed the porch.

ANTEVERSIO UTERI, an-te-ver'se-o u'te-ri, *s.* before, and *verso*, I turn, Lat.) A morbid flexion or inclination of the fundus uteri.

ANTEVERT, an'te-vert, *v. a.* (*anteverto*, Lat.) To prevent.

ANTHELA, an-thel'a, *s.* (*antheo*, I flourish) The inflorescence on rushes.

ANTHELEX, an-thel'iks, *s.* (*anti*, against, and *thel*, the external envelope of the auricle or outer ear, Lat.) The protuberance or inward brink of the outer ear.

ANTHELMINIA, an-thel-min'e-a, *s.* (*anti*, against, and *elminthos*, a worm, Gr.) A species of worm: *S. anthelminia*, or worm-grass, so named for its supposed virtues in destroying intestinal worms.

ANTHELMINTHIC, an-thel-min'thik, *a.* Destroying to worms.

ANTHELMINTICS, an-thel-min'tiks, *s.* Medicines useful in destroying worms.

ANTHEMIS, an'the-mis, *s.* (*anthemon*, a flower,



**ANTHEM**, a genus of composite herbs, so named for the vast abundance of flowers which the flowers bear. The flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*, or camomile, are well known, and obtain a name in our pharmacopœias, from their use in treating fevers, dyspepsia, hysteria, flatulent colic, &c.; they are tonic and carminative; an infusion emetic; externally emollient, &c.; odour strong and fragrant. Besides the principle for which camomile is so distinguished, it contains camphor and tannin, and a volatile oil of a rich blue colour. *Anthemis* produces a brilliant yellow. In Botany, the type of the sub-order, *Anthemideæ*. *an'them*, *s.* A divine song, performed as religious worship.

**ANTHEMIS**, gives *anthemnos*, Greek, a hymn, or a song; *antem*, as the derivation of this word; gives *antem*, Saxon, written by Chaucer *antem*, as corresponding with *antiphonia*, *antiphona*, French.

**ANTHEMIS**, *an'them-wize*, *ad.* According to the manner of performing or singing anthems, name-alternate manner.

**ANTHEMIS**, a voice by catches *anthem-isce* gives great pleasure.

**ANTHEMIS**, *an'them-mid'e-e*, *s.* (*anthesis*, one era.) A sub-order of composite plants, the scales surrounding its flower-heads are at the border, like those of the *Chrysanthemum*, one of the genera.

**ANTHEMIS**, *an'the'o-ra*, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *rhiza*, Gr.) A genus of West Indian plants, Order, Gramineæ.

**ANTHERA**, *an'ther*, *s.* (*anthera*, Lat. from *antheros*, to a flower, Gr.) A small membranous covering the top part of the stamen of a flower, which contains and discharges the pollen dust by which the ovule or seed is impregnated.

**ANTHERA**, *an'the-ral*, *a.* Belonging to an anther; of the nature of an anther.

**ANTHERA**, *an'ther'e-kum*, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *rhiza*, Gr.) A genus of plants with leaves, and spikes of bright yellow flowers, Order, Asphodelæ.

**ANTHERA**, *an'the-rif'er-us*, *a.* (*anthera*, and *rhiza*, Lat.) Carrying or bearing anthers.

**ANTHERA**, *an'the'r'e-fawm*, *a.* (*anthera*, and *rhiza*, Lat.) Having the form of an anther.

**ANTHERA**, *an'the-roj'o-nus*, *a.* (*antheros*, to a flower, and *rhiza*, I produce, Gr.) by Candolle to double-flowers, the anthers become converted into horn-like petals.

**ANTHERA**, *an'the'sis*, *s.* (*anthesis*, the generation of seeds.) A term applied to express the condition of a flower when all its organs are in full maturity.

**ANTHERA**, *an'the-sis*, *s.* See *Upas*.

**ANTHERA**, *an'the-a-ri'na*, *s.* A peculiar substance which is considered as constituting the principle of the poison of the upas-tree, (toxicaria,) thought by Pelletier and Caventou to be a vegetable alkali.

**ANTHERA**, *an'the-as*, *s.* A genus of fishes, with large eyes, and wide mouth: Family, *Antheræ*.

**ANTHERA**, *an'the'e-dis*, *s.* A name given by Linnaeus to a family of coleopterous insects, having the type the genus *Anthicus*.

**ANTHINA**, *an-thi'na*, *s.* (*anthinus*, florid, Lat.) A gregarious genus of scarlet-coloured fungi, which grow on dead leaves.

**ANTHOBRANCHIA**, *an-tho-brank'e-a*, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A name given by Goldfuss to a family of Mollusca, which have their branchiæ disposed in the form of panicles.

**ANTHOCEPHALOUS**, *an-tho-sef'a-lus*, *a.* (*anthos*, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) Having a head in the form of a flower. Ex. *Fania anthocephala*, which has a very large head, with four obtuse lobes, that are longer than itself.

**ANTHOCERCIS**, *an-tho-ser'sis*, *s.* (*anthos*, and *kerkis*, a radiated texture, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants, with radiated flowers: Family, Solanæ.

**ANTHOCEROS**, *an-tho'e-ros*, *s.* (*anthos*, and *keroeis*, horned, Gr. from the form of the *theca*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cryptogamizæ Hepaticæ.

**ANTHOCERA**, *an-thok'ke-ra*, *s.* A genus of large sized tenuirostral birds: Family, Meliphagidæ, or Honey Suckers.

**ANTHOCLEISTA**, *an-tho-kle-i'sta*, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *kleista*, I shut up, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynæ.

**ANTHODIUM**, *an-tho'de-um*, *s.* (*anthos*, or *anthodes*, full of flowers, Gr.) A term, at first applied to a composite flower by Ehrhart, but afterwards restrained in its signification by Willdenow, to a synonyme of a common calyx. It is now used to denote a capitulum or flower-head, which, like the daisy or the thistle, consists of an aggregation of florets, surrounded by a common involucre.

**ANTHODON**, *an'tho-don*, *s.* (*anthos*, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of South American shrubs: Order, Hyppocrataceæ.

**ANTHOLITE**, *an'tho-lite*, *s.* (*anthos*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A name given by Brongniart to certain fossil plants, found in the coal formation, which have the appearance of inflorescences.

**ANTHOLOGICAL**, *an-tho-loj'e-kal*, *a.* (*anthos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Relating to anthology.

**ANTHOLOGY**, *an-thol'o-je*, *s.* (*anthologie*, Fr. from *anthos*, and *logos*, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on flowers; a work which treats upon choice flowers. The Greek word *anthologia*, from *anthos*, a flower, and *logo*, I collect, signifies a garland of flowers; and, in English, is used metaphorically for a collection of choice poetical or other pieces, connected with polite literature. A collection of devotional pieces used in the Greek church were also so named.

**ANTHOLOMA**, *an-tho-lo'ma*, *s.* (*anthos*, and *loma*, a fringe, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Mægraviaceæ.

**ANTHOLYSIS**, *an-thol'e-sis*, *s.* (*anthos*, and *lysis*, a breaking up, Gr.) The conversion of a flower from the state of its natural development to that of leaves, branches, &c.

**ANTHOLYZA**, *an-tho-li'za*, *s.* (*anthos*, and *lyssa*, rage, Gr.) The mad-flower; a genus of plants, so named from the flower having something like the resemblance of an animal about to bite.

**ANTHOMANIA**, *an-tho-ma'ne-a*, *s.* (*anthos*, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) An extravagant fondness for curious flowers.

**ANTHOMIZA**, *an-tho-mi'za*, *s.* (*anthos*, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of birds: Tribe, Tenuirostres: Family, Meliphagidæ, or Honey Suckers.

**ANTHONY'S FIRE**, *an'to-niz fire*, *s.* A species of *Erysipelas*. *Erysipelas* got this appellation, as



ANTHROPHILA—ANTHRACOMETER.

- those formerly afflicted with it made application to St. Anthony, of Padua, in particular, for a cure.
- ANTHOPHILA**, an-thof'e-la, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *philo*, I love, Gr.) The Bee family; a name given by Lamarek, Latreille, and others, to those insects which live by extracting honey from flowers. The Anthophila form Cuvier's fourth family of the Hymenoptera.
- ANTHOPHORUM**, an-thof'o-rum, *s.* (*anthos*, and *phero*, I bear, Gr.) A name given by Candolle to a prolongation of the receptacle of a flower, in the form of a columnar expansion, bearing at its apex the petals, pistils, and stamens.
- ANTHOPHYLLITE**, an-tho-fil'ite, *s.* (*anthos*, *phylon*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) The prismatic schiller-spar of Mohs; a massive mineral of a brownish or yellowish-grey colour, sometimes crystalized in thin six-sided prisms; lustre glistening and pearly; does not scratch glass; melts before the blow-pipe with borax, into green transparent glass; sp. gr. 3.0 to 3.3; consists of silica, 62.66; alumina, 13.33; magnesia, 4.00; lime, 3.33; oxide of iron, 12.00; oxide of manganese, 3.25; water, 1.43.
- ANTHOPHYLLUM**, an-tho-fil'ium, *s.* (*anthos*, and *phylon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of lamelliferous corals, of a pyriform or conical shape, imperfectly distinguished from the Turbinolia, found in palaeozoic strata. Recent and fossil.
- ANTHOSASIA**, an-tho-sa'zhe-a, *s.* (*anthos*, and *zao*, I live or flourish, Gr.) A name given to a very rare metamorphosis in plants, in which the leaves assume the character of petals.
- ANTHOSPERMÆ**, an-tho-sper'ma-e, *s.* The name given by Candolle to a tribe of plants, of which the Anthospermum or amber-tree is the type: Order, Rubineæ.
- ANTHOSPERMUM**, an-tho-sper'mum, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) The Amber-tree, a heath-looking shrub from the Cape of Good Hope. The female flower is entirely naked, and consists of a single ovary—hence the name.
- ANTHOSTOMA**, an-thos'to-ma, *s.* (*anthos*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to a family of the Entozozaria, which have four suckers of an auriculiform or petaloid form, so as to give the head of the animal the appearance of a flower.
- ANTHOXANTHUM**, an-thoks-an'thum, *s.* (*anthos*, and *xanthos*, yellow, Gr.) Spring Grass, a genus of plants; a common grass with sweetly scented leaves, and oval, dull, yellow flowers: Order, Gramineæ.
- ANTHRACIDÆÆ**, an-thra-sid'e-e, *s.* (*anthrax*, one of the genera.) A tribe of dipterous insects, with short bodies; wings widely spread out.
- ANTHRACITE**, an'thra-site, *s.* (*anthrax*, charcoal, Gr.) Mineral charcoal; a variety of coal, consisting chiefly of carbon. It has the shining appearance of black-lead. There are several varieties of coal which emit little or no flame or smoke, and which go by this name, particularly in Ireland, Wales, and North America.
- ANTHRACITIC**, an'thra-sit-ik, *a.* Partaking of the nature of coal.
- ANTHRACOLITE**, an'thak'o-lite, *s.* Same as Anthracite.—Which see.
- ANTHRACOMETER**, an-thra-kom'e-tur, *s.* (*anthrax*, and *metro*, I measure, Gr.) An instrument for determining the quantity of carbonic acid which exists in any gaseous admixture.

ANTHRACONITE—ANTHROPOMORPHOUS.

- ANTHRACONITE**, an-thrak'o-nite, *s.* A dark-coloured variety of calcareous spar, with a compact fracture and glimmering lustre; when rubbed, it emits a disagreeable sulphureous smell.
- ANTHRACOTHERIUM**, an-thra-ko-the'ro-um, *s.* (*anthrax*, *anthrakos*, charcoal, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) The name of an extinct genus of mammiferous animals, supposed to have belonged to the pachydermata, or thick skins. The bones, when first discovered, were found in lignite or wood-coal of the tertiary strata, at Cadibona, in Liguria. Many species have since been discovered in the lignite of the gypseous strata of Paris and Tuscany; some of the size and appearance of the hog, and others approaching to the size of the hippopotamus.
- ANTHRAX**, an'thraks, *s.* (*anthrax*, Gr.) A carbuncle; a hard inflammatory tumour, occurring most frequently on the neck, back, or loins. In Zoology, a genus of dipterous insects, type of the tribe Anthracidææ. The Anthracæ are generally hairy; they fly with great velocity, and frequently light on walls exposed to the heat of the sun. The mouth is provided with long straight setaceous suckers; antennæ setaceous and distant.
- ANTHREPTIS**, anth-rep'tis, *s.* A name given by Swainson to a genus of birds: Family, Cinyridæ, or Sun-birds.
- ANTHRISCUS**, an-thris'kus, *s.* (*anthriscos*, Gr. the name of a plant described by Pliny.) Rough Cheveril; a genus of umbelliferous plants: Tribe, Scandiceneæ. The following are British:—*A. vulgaris*, *cerefolium*, and *silvestris*.
- ANTHROPOGENY**, an-thro-poj'e-ne, *s.* (*anthropos*, a man, and *genesis*, generation, Gr.) The study of human generation.
- ANTHROPOGLOTTIS**, an-thro-pog'lot-tis, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *glotta*, a tongue, Gr.) In Zoology, an appellation given to animals which, as in the parrots, have tongues resembling that of man.
- ANTHROPOGRAPHY**, an-thro-pog'ra-fe, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A description of the varieties of the human race.
- ANTHROPOLATRIA**, an-thro-po-la'tre-a, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *latria*, worship, Gr.) The paying of divine honours to a man, supposed to be the most ancient kind of idolatry.
- ANTHROPOLITE**, an-throp'o-lite, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Any stone which contains the remains of man, like those found in the island of Guadaloupe.
- ANTHROPOLOGY**, an-thro-pol'o-je, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science which treats of the physical and intellectual properties of man.
- ANTHROPOMANCY**, an-thro-pom'an-se, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *mantia*, divination, Gr.) A species of divination which used to be performed by examining the entrails of a human being.
- ANTHROPOMETRY**, an-thro-pom'e-tre, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The measurement of the dimensions of human beings.
- ANTHROPOMORPHITE**, an'thro-po-mawr'fite, *s.* (*anthropo*, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) One who believes that the Deity has a human form; one of a sect, so called, who attributed a human shape to the Deity.
- ANTHROPOMORPHITISM**, an-thro-po-mawr'fit-izm, *s.* The belief that God has a form like man.
- ANTHROPOMORPHOUS**, an-thro-po-mawr'fus, *a.*



*morphos*, Gr.) Having a form resembling of man.

**PHAGI**, an-thro-pof'a-ji, *s. pl.* (*anthrophago*, I eat, Gr.) Man-eaters; cannibals who live upon human flesh.

The cannibals that each other eat, *thryagagat*, and men whose heads were beneath their shoulders.—*Shaks.*

**PHAGIA**, an-thro-po-fu'je-a, *s.* The act of eating human flesh.

**PHAGY**, an-thro-pof'a-je, *s.* Cannibal-practice of eating human flesh.

**SCOPEY**, an-thro-pos'ko-pe, *s.* (*anthropos*, so, I inspect, or view, Gr.) The art of g or judging of a man's character and a from the lineaments of his body.

**SOMATOLOGY**, an-thro-pos-o-ma-to'l'o-je, *s.* *soma*, a body, and *logos*, a discourse, the study of the structure of the human

**SOPHIA**, an-thro-po-sof'e-a, *s.* (*anthrosophy*, an-thro-pos'o-fe, *s.* *pos*, and *so*, wisdom, Gr.) The knowledge nature.

**ANTHURUS**, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *ail*, Gr.) In Botany, a spike of small loosely arranged on a long stalk, as on the ant.

**ANTHUS**, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of insectivores, allied to the Wagtails, in the movement of the tail and in the mode of life, but coloured like the larks: Sub-family, *ant.*

**ANTHILLIS**, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *hill*, Gr.) In Botany, a spike of small loosely arranged on a long stalk, as on the ant. **ANTHUS**, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of insectivores, allied to the Wagtails, in the movement of the tail and in the mode of life, but coloured like the larks: Sub-family, *ant.*

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**ANTIBASILICAN**, an-te-ba-sil'e-kan, *a.* (*anti*, and *basilikon*, royal, Gr.) Hostile to royal authority or the kingly state.

**ANTIBILIOUS**, an-te-bil'e-us, *a.* (*anti*, and *bilis*, bile, Gr.) Applied to medicines used in bilious complaints.

**ANTIBRACHIAL**, an-te-brak'e-al, *a.* Pertaining to the fore-arm.

**ANTIBRACHIUM**, an-te-brak'e-um, *s.* (*anti*, and *brachion*, the upper part of the arm, Gr.) The fore-arm, articulating with the upper-arm and the hand at the elbow and the wrist.

**ANTIBURGHIER**, an'te-burg-ar, *s.* A sect of Scottish Presbyterian dissenters, who differ from the Burghers with whom they were formerly united, respecting the lawfulness of the burgess oath. The greater part of this body is now united with the Burghers, and both form what is denominated the United Secession Church.

**ANTIC**, an'tik, *a.* (*antiquus*, ancient, Lat.) Odd; ridiculously wild; whimsical;—*s.* a buffoon; one who plays antics, or uses odd gesticulations;—*v. a.* to make antics.

**ANTICACHECTIC**, an-te-ka-kek'tik, *a.* Applied to a medicinal remedy for cachexy or a bad state of the body.—See Cachexy.

**ANTICALVINIST**, an-te-kal'vin-ist, *s.* One who is opposed to Calvinism.

**ANTICALVINISTIC**, an-te-kal-vin-is'tik, *a.* Opposed to the tenets held by Calvinists respecting the doctrines of predestination, reprobation, final perseverance of saints, &c.

**ANTICARDIUM**, an-te-kar'de-um, *s.* (*anti*, and *cardia*, the heart, Gr.) The hollow part below the breast, commonly called the pit of the stomach.

**ANTICATARRHAL**, an-te-ka-tar'ral, *a.* (*anti*, and *katarrhos*, a catarrh, Gr.) Applied to a medicine used as a remedy for catarrh.

**ANTICAUSOTIC**, an-te-kaw-sof'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *kau-sos*, a burning fever, Gr.) Applied to a medicine used as a remedy in an inflammatory fever.

**ANTI-CHAMBER**, an'te-tshame-bur, *s.* Improperly spelt ante-chamber. A room adjoining a bed-room, lobby, or principal room.

**ANTICHRIST**, an'te-kriste, *s.* (*anti*, and *Christos*, Christ, Gr.) An adversary to christianity.

**ANTICHRISTIAN**, an-te-kris'tyan, *a.* (*anti*, and *christianos*, christian, Gr.) That which is opposed in its profession, nature, or tendency to the christian religion, as taught in the New Testament;—*s.* an enemy of the christian faith; an infidel.

**ANTICHRISTIANISM**, an-te-kris'tyan-izm, *s.* Opposition or contrariety to the doctrines and statements of Christ and his apostles.

**ANTICHRISTIANITY**, an-te-kris-te-an'e-te, *s.* Contrariety to christianity as taught in the Scriptures.

**ANTICHRISTIANIZE**, an-te-kris'tyan-ize, *v. a.* To turn others from the faith of Christ.

**ANTICHRONICAL**, an-te-kron'e-kal, *a.* (*anti*, and *chronos*, time, Gr.) Deviating from the proper order of time; erroneously dated.

**ANTICHRONICALLY**, an-te-kron'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an antichronical manner.

**ANTICHRONISM**, an-tik'ro-nizm, *s.* A deviation from the right order or account of time.

**ANTICIPANS**, an-tis'e-pans, *s.* (Latin.) Anticipating; a term which has been sometimes applied to certain phenomena connected with the human system, occurring before the usual periods, as in the too early occurrence of the menstrual discharge,



# ANTICIPATE—ANTIDICOMARIANITES.

or paroxysm of an ague occurring before its wonted periodical return.

**ANTICIPATE**, an-tis'e-pate, *v. a.* (*anticipo*, Lat.)

To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after; to take the first possession of; to be beforehand; to take up before the time at which anything might be regularly had; to foretaste; to take an impression of something which is not yet, as if it really was; to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits.  
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook  
Unless the deed go with it.—*Shaks.*

**ANTICIPATION**, an-tis'e-pa'shun, *s.* The act of taking up something before its time; foretaste; opinion implanted, before the reasons of that opinion can be known.

**ANTICIPATOR**, an-tis'e-pa-tur, *s.* A preventer; a forestaller.

**ANTICIPATORY**, an-tis'e-pa-tur-re, *a.* That which takes up something before the time.

**ANTICK**.—See **ANTI**.

**ANTICLIMAX**, an-te-kli'maks, *s.* (*anti*, and *klimax*, gradation, Gr.) A sentence, in which the last part expresses something lower than the first.

**ANTICLINAL LINE**, an-te-kli'nal line, *s.* (*anti*, and *inclino*, I incline, Lat.) In Geology, the line of a ridge or bend in strata, from which the layers or beds dip in opposite directions, like the slates or tiles on the roof of a house. The summit of such a ridge is denominated the anticlinal axis.

**ANTICLY**, an-tik-le, *ad.* Drolly; with odd gestures.

**ANTICNEMION**, an-te-ne'me-on, *s.* (*anti* and *kneme*, the calf of the leg, Gr.) The shin-bone, as opposite the calf.

**ANTICON**, an-te-kon, *s.* A term, applied in Botany, to an anther, the lobes of which face the style.

**ANTICONSTITUTIONAL**, an-te-kon-ste-tu'shun-al, *a.* That which is contrary to the constitutional or fundamental laws upon which the government of a country is conducted.

**ANTICONSTITUTIONALIST**, an-te-kon-ste-tu'shun-al-ist, *s.* One who is opposed to the established order of government.

**ANTICONTAGIOUS**, an-te-kon-ta'jus, *a.* Destroying or preventing contagion.

**ANTICONVULSIVE**, an-te-kon-vul'siv, *a.* Applied to a medicine which prevents convulsive attacks; antepileptic.

**ANTICOR**, an-te-kawr, *s.* (*anti*, Gr. and *cor*, the heart, Lat.) An unnatural swelling in a horse's chest, opposite the heart, occasioned by a sanguineous and bilious humour.

**ANTICOSMETIC**, an-te-kos-met'ik, } *a.* (*anti*,  
**ANTICOSMETICAL**, an-te-kos-met'e-kal, } and *kos-*  
*metikos*, ornamental, Gr.) Destructive to beauty.

**ANTICOURT**, an'to-korte, *s.* (French.) The approach to the principal court of the house: a French term, sometimes used in England.

**ANTICOURTIER**, an-te-korte'yur, *s.* One who opposes the administration or court.

**ANTICUM**, an'te-kum, *s.* (Latin.) The porch to a front door, situated on the south side of a house; used in opposition to posticum, that of a back door, on the north.

**ANTIDACTYL**, an-te-dak'il, *s.* (*anti*, and *daktylos*, a digit, Gr.) A metrical verse, consisting of three syllables, two short, and one long.

**ANTIDICOMARIANITES**, an-te-de-ca-ma're-a-nites, *s.* (*antidikos*, adversary, Gr. and *Maria*, Lat.) An ancient sect, esteemed heretics, who said that the

# ANTIDOTAL—ANTILEGOMENA

Virgin Mary did not preserve a perpetual but that she had several children by Joseph our Saviour's birth.

**ANTIDOTAL**, an'te-do-tal, *a.* (*antidotos*, Gr.) ing the quality of an antidote; possessing the power of counteracting the effects of poison.

**ANTIDOTARY**, an-te-dot'a-re, *a.* Serving as counterpoison.

**ANTIDOTE**, an'te-dote, *s.* (*anti*, and *didon*, Gr.) A medicine which prevents or removes the effects of poison;—*v. a.* (*antidoter*, Fr.) To furnish with preservatives; to preserve by.

**ANTIDYSENTERIC**, an-te-dis-en-ter'ik, *a.* (*dysenteria*, a flux, Gr.) Applied to medicine in curing dysentery.

**ANTIEMETIC**.—See **Antemetie**.

**ANTIENTHUSIASTIC**, an-te-en-thu-zhe-ist, *a.* Opposed to enthusiasm.

**ANTIEPISCOPAL**, an-te-e-pis'ko-pal, *a.* Opposed to Episcopacy, or government of the clergy by bishops.

**ANTIEVANGELICAL**, an-te-ev-an-jel'e-kal, *a.* (*evangelion*, the Gospel, Gr.) Contrary to the Gospel, or the generally accredited interpretation thereof.

**ANTIFACE**, an'te-fase, *s.* The opposite face. The *antiface* of this is your lawyer's face, a countenance so subtle, and intricate face.—*Ben Jonson.*

**ANTIFANATIC**, an-te-fa-nat'ik, *a.* Opposite to fanaticism; moderate in opinion on religious matters;—*s.* an enemy of fanatics and fanaticism.

**ANTIFEBRILE**, an-te-fe'brile, *a.* (*antifebris*, from *anti*, Gr. and *febris*, a fever, Lat.) Applied to a febrifuge or medicine useful in cases of fever.

**ANTIFLATTERING**, an-te-flat'tur-ing, *a.* Opposed to flattering.

Satire is a kind of *antiflattering* glass, which shows nothing but deformities in the objects we look at in it.—*Delany.*

**ANTIGALACTIC**, an-te-gal-ak'tik, *a.* Applied to a medicine or application which has a tendency to diminish the secretion of milk.

**ANTIGUGGLER**, an'te-gug-glur, *s.* A small syphon placed sometimes in the mouth of a patient, &c. for the purpose of admitting the air, to prevent the guggling noise that occurs when the time of the cask being emptied.

**ANTIHECTIC**, an-te-hek'tik, *a.* Applied to a medicine which has a tendency to remove hectic.

**ANTIHYPNOTIC**.—See **Antihypnotic**.

**ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC**.—See **Anthypochondriac**.

**ANTIICTERIC**, an-te-ik'ter-ik, *s.* (*anti*, and *ictus*, Gr.) Applied to any medicine used in curing jaundice.

**ANTILEGOMENA**, an-te-le-gom'e-na, *s.* (*antilegomena*, word, signifying contradicted or disputed terms, Gr.) A term applied by the early fathers of the Church to certain books which, though read in the churches, were not generally admitted as genuine. These were the second Epistle of St. Peter—the second and third Epistles of St. Jude—the second and third Epistles of John—the Epistle to the Hebrews, and the Epistle of Revelation. These books, however, were contained in the Alexandrian MS. written at the end of the fourth, or the beginning of the fifth century, but do not occur in the Vatican or other ancient copies, written in the year 586, nor in the manuscript of the Pechito, preserved in the Vatican Museum, the writing of which was finished at the Monastery of Bethkoki in A.D. 768.



## LITHIC—ANTIMONIOUS.

an-te-lith'ik, *s.* (*anti*, and *lithos*, a  
A remedy used in cases of gravel or  
ryme of Lithontriptic.

an-te-lob'e-un, *s.* (*anti*, and *lobos*,  
the ear, Gr.) The tragus or the part  
posite the lobe.

an-te-log'a-rithm, *s.* (*anti*, Gr.  
lith.) The complement of any sine,  
secant, or the difference of that log-  
a ninety degrees.

an-ti'l'o-je, *s.* (*anti*, and *logos*, a discourse,  
antradiction between words or passages  
r speech.

an-te-lo-im'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *loimos*,  
Gr.) Antipestilential, useful as a  
against the plague.

See Antelope.

an-ti'l'o-kwist, *s.* (*anti*, Gr. and *lo-*  
ak, Lat.) A contradictor.

an-te-lu'ther-uns, *s.* A sect  
ancient Reformers of the Church, who  
opinions, chiefly in relation to the eu-  
ferent from those of Luther.

an-te-lis'sus, *a.* (*anti*, and *lyssa*, ca-  
ss, Gr.) Applied to medicines given  
obia, none of which have been hitherto

an-te-ma-jis-ste're-al, *a.* Con-  
RICAL, an-te-ma-jis'tre-kal, } trary to  
f a magistrate.

an-te-ma-ni'a-kal, *a.* (*anti*, and  
iness, Gr.) Applied to that which is  
reverting or curing madness.

an-te-mask, *s.* (*anti*, Gr. and *masque*,  
masque used in contradistinction to the  
ne.

an-te-me're-a, *s.* (*anti*, and *meros*, a  
A figure in Rhetoric, in which one  
ech is put for another.

an-te-mo-tab'bo-le, *s.* (*anti*, and  
changeable, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a sen-  
y inverted.

an-te-met-a-lle'ses, *s.* (*anti*, and  
transposition, Gr.) In Rhetoric, an  
of the parts or members of an anti-

an-tim'et-ur, *s.* (*anti*, and *metron*, a  
hr.) An optical instrument for mea-  
les with precision.

an-te-met'tre-kal, *a.* (*anti*, and  
me, or measure, Gr.) Contrary to the  
nification.

an-te-min-nis-te're-al, *a.* Op-  
ministry or administration of a country.

an-te-min-nis-te're-a-list, *s.*  
opposed to the ministry of a country.

an-te-mon-nar'ke-kal, *a.* Op-  
vernment by a king, or to the sovereign  
g vested in an individual.

an-te-mon-nar-kist, *s.* One  
monarchy; a democrat.

an-te-mo'ne-al, *a.* Made of anti-  
ing the qualities of antimony; relating  
y.

an-te-mo'ne-ate, *s.* A salt formed  
position of antimoniac acid with a base.

an-te-mo'ne-ate-ed, *a.* Prepared  
ony.

an-te-mon'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to  
ts, an-te-mo'ne-us, } antimony.

## ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY, an'te-mo-ne, *s.* (The ancient name of this  
metal was stibium, and it is said to have acquired  
its modern appellation from one Basil Valentine,  
a German monk, who, observing that the pigs of  
his convent fattened well after being purged with  
a dose of the metal, deemed that what fattened  
pigs might do for monks; he tried the experiment,  
and they all died—hence the name *antimoine*, *anti-*  
*monk*. Todd treats this story, given by Dr.  
Johnson, as more romantic than true, and refers  
the name to *anti*, and *monos*, one, Gr., in allu-  
sion to its occurring not in one, but in many  
mines. One of the old Dictionaries gives the  
Arabian word *antimad*, as the etymology.) Anti-  
mony is a metal of a silvery white colour, with a  
considerable lustre; finely laminated when pure.  
In the act of slowly cooling, after being fused, it  
crystalizes into an octahedron, or its varieties; sp.  
gr. according to Dr. Thomson, 6.436. When  
heated in the air, it unites with oxygen in different  
proportions. It occurs in the mineral state as a  
sulphuret, associated with quartz, sulphate of  
barytes, carbonate of lime, &c. It is generally  
met with in masses formed of closely aggregated  
acicular crystals, which are extremely brittle, and  
melt when exposed to the flame of a candle, yield-  
ing a sulphureous smell; colour lead-grey, inclin-  
ing to steel-grey. The ore consists, according to  
Dr. Ure, of 72.86 parts of the metal, and 27.14  
of sulphur; specific gravity, 4.13 to 4.6. The  
following are the principal of its chemical com-  
binations:—

ANTIMONY, *Bromide of*:—Consists of bromine, 64.3;  
antimony, 35.7.

ANTIMONY, *Crude, or Sesquisulphuret of*:—2 atoms  
of sulphur = 16; 2 atoms of antimony = 128;  
atomic weight, 64.

ANTIMONY, *Deutoxide of*:—2 atoms of oxygen =  
16; 1 atom of antimony = 64; atomic weight, 80.

ANTIMONY, *Iodide of*:—Consists of iodine, 74.7;  
antimony, 25.3.

ANTIMONY, *Perchloride of*:—5 atoms of chlorine  
= 180; 2 atoms of antimony = 128; atomic  
weight, 308.

ANTIMONY, *Peroxide, or Glass of*:—5 atoms of  
oxygen = 40; 2 atoms of antimony = 64;  
atomic weight, 168.

ANTIMONY, *Sesquichloride, or Butter of*:—3 atoms  
of chlorine = 108; 2 atoms of antimony = 128;  
atomic weight, 236.

ANTIMONY, *Sesquioxide of*:—Consisting of 3 atoms  
of oxygen = 24; 2 atoms of antimony = 128;  
atomic weight, 152.

The only salt of antimony which has been found of  
much importance, is the double tartarate of potash  
and antimony, known generally by the name of  
tartar emetic or tartarized antimony. Antimony  
combines with all metals, even gold, which, when  
combined with it to the extent of only one thou-  
sandth part, is rendered unfit for the purposes to  
which it is usually applied. It is one of the in-  
gredients in type metal, stereotype metal, music  
plates, and Britannia metal. The preparations of  
antimony used in medicine were very numerous.  
Those retained in our Pharmacopœias, are *Sulphur-*  
*etum antimonii*, the sulphuret of antimony. *Sul-*  
*phuretum antimonii præcipitatum*, the precipitate  
of antimony. *Antimonium tartarizatum*, tartar-  
ized antimony. *Antimonii tartarizatum vinum*,  
wine of tartarized antimony. *Pulvis antimonialis*,



ANTIMORALIST—ANTIPERISTALTIC.

powder of antimony. *Antimonii citrium*, glass of antimony.

**ANTIMORALIST**, an-te-mor'al-ist, *s.* An enemy of morality.

**ANTIMUSICAL**, an-te-mu'ze-kal, *a.* Not having a taste for music.

**ANTINEPHRITIC**, an-te-nef-rit'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *nephritis*, a disease of the kidneys, Gr.) Applied to a medicine used for curing diseases of the kidneys.

**ANTINOMIAN**, an-te-no'me-an, *a.* (*anti*, and *nomos*, law, Gr.) Pertaining to antinomianism;—*s.* one of the sect so called.

**ANTINOMIANISM**, an-te-no'me-an-izm, *s.* The belief that faith alone is necessary to insure salvation; justification through the atonement of Christ, reaching to all offences of the believer before and after repentance unto life.

**ANTINOMIST**, an-te-no-mist, *s.* One who pays no regard to law.

**ANTINOMY**, an-te-no-me, *s.* A contradiction between two laws, or between two clauses of the same law.

**ANTIPEDOBAPTIST**, an-te-pe-do-bap'tist, *s.* (*anti*, *paidon*, an infant, and *bapto*, I baptize, Gr.) One who denies that infants ought to be baptized. The name generally given to a person of this persuasion, is Baptist. They constitute a very numerous and respectable body of dissenters in England and America.

**ANTIPOPAL**, an-te-pa'pal, *a.* (*anti*, Gr. and *papa*, Ital.) Opposite or hostile to the doctrines and practices of the Romish Church; opposed to popery.

**ANTIPOPICAL**, an-te-pa-pis'te-kal, *a.* (*anti*, and *papa*, the pope, Ital.) Hostile to popery.

**ANTIPARALLEL**, an-te-par'al-lel, *a.* (*anti*, and *parallel*.) Running in a contrary direction.

**ANTIPARALYTIC**, an-te-pdr-a-lit'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *paralysis*, Gr.) Efficacious against palsy.

**ANTIPATHES**, an-tip'a-this, *s.* A genus of corticeous corals, allied to the Gorgonia, having a central axis and bark-like crust, which becomes destroyed after death, when the coral has the appearance of dried wood, commonly called black coral.

**ANTIPATHETIC**, an-te-pa-thet'ik, } *a.* (from

**ANTIPATHETICAL**, an-te-pa-thet'e-kal, } *antipathy*.) Having a natural contrariety to anything.

**ANTIPATHETICALLY**, an-te-pa-thet'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an antipathetical or adverse manner.

**ANTIPATHETICALNESS**, an-te-pa-thet'e-kal-nes, *s.* The quality or state of having a natural contrariety to anything.

**ANTIPATHOUS**, an-tip'a-thus, *a.* Adverse; having a natural contrariety.

Her lamps are out, still she extends her hand,  
As if she saw something *antipathous*  
Unto her virtuous life.—*Beau. and Flet.*

**ANTIPATHY**, an-tip'a-the, *s.* (*anti*, and *pathos*, feeling, Gr. *antipathie*, Fr.) A natural contrariety to a thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion; dislike. It is opposed to sympathy.

No contrarieties hold more *antipathy*  
Than such a knave and I.—*Shaks.*

**ANTIPATRIOTIC**, an-te-pat-re-ot'ik, *a.* Opposed or indifferent to the welfare of one's country.

**ANTIPERISTALTIC**, an-te-pe-ris-tal'tik, *a.* (*anti*, and *peristello*, I contract around, Gr.) A term applied to an inverted state of the bowels, by which their

ANTIPERISTASIS—ANTIPSORIC.

contents are urged upwards, and vomiting is occasioned.

**ANTIPERISTASIS**, an-te-pe-ris'ta-sis, *s.* (Greek word from *anti*, and *perissamai*, I stand round.) The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or extended, or the action by which a body attacked by another collects itself and becomes stronger by such opposition; or an intention of the activity of one quality caused by the opposition of another.

**ANTIPERISTATIC**, an-te-pe-ris-tat'ik, *a.* Belonging to antiperistasis.

**ANTIPESTILENTIAL**, an-te-pes-te-len'shal, *a.* (*anti*, and *pestilential*.) Efficacious against infection of the plague.

**ANTIPHLOGISTIC**, an-te-flo-jis'tik, *a.* (*antiphlogistique*, Fr. from *anti*, and *phlego*, I burn, Gr.) A term applied to any means or medicine by which inflammation is reduced, such as bleeding, purging, and low diet.

**ANTIPHON**, an-te-fon, } *s.* *anti*, and *phone*, a

**ANTIPHONY**, an-tif'o-ne, } sound, Gr.) The chant, or alternate singing in the choir of cathedrals; distinguished in the Roman Catholic worship from the *versicle* and the *response*; an echo or response.

**ANTIPHONAL**, an-tif'o-nal, *a.* Relating to the antiphon;—*s.* a book of anthems.

**ANTIPHONARY**, an-tif'o-na-re, *s.* A book used in Catholic churches, containing the responses, &c.

**ANTIPHONER**, an-tif'o-nur, *s.* (*antiphonnier*, *antiphonaire*, Fr. *antiphonarum*, Lat.) A book of anthems or antiphons.

He, Alma Redemptoris, herde sing,  
As children lered their *antiphonere*.—*Chaucer.*

**ANTIPHRAISIS**, an-tif'fra-sis, *s.* (*anti*, and *phrasis*, a form of speech, Gr.) The use of words, in a sense, opposite to their true meaning.

**ANTIPHRASTICALLY**, an-te-fras'te-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of an antiphrasis.

**ANTIPODAL**, an-tip'o-dal, *a.* Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

**ANTIPODES**, an-tip'o-deze, *s. pl.* (*anti*, and *podes*, feet, Gr.) Those people who live on opposite sides of the globe, so that their feet are on the same straight lines passing through the centre of the earth. New Zealand is the nearest antipodal country to Great Britain; the word is used by way of opposition.

My soul is an *antipode*, and treads opposite to the present world.—*Stafford's Niobe.*

**ANTIPOISON**, an-te-poy'zn, *s.* An antidote; a cure in case of poison.

**ANTIPOPE**, an-te-pope, *s.* (*antipape*, Fr.) One who usurps the popedom, in opposition to the right pope.

**ANTIPORE**, an'te-por-te, *s.* An outward gate or door.

**ANTIPELATIC**, an-te-pre-lat'ik, } *a.* Adverse

**ANTIPELITICAL**, an-te-pre-lat'e-kal, } to prelacy.

**ANTIPIEST**, an-te-preest, *s.* An enemy of priests.—Not used.

While they are afraid of being guided by priests, they are governed by *antipriests*.—*Waterland.*

**ANTIPIESTCRAFT**, an-te-preest'kraft, *s.* Opposition to priestcraft.

**ANTIPIPHET**, an-te-prof'et, *s.* An opposite or an enemy to prophets.

**ANTIPSORIC**, an-tip-sor'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *psora*, the itch, Gr.) Efficacious in curing itch.



OSIS—ANTISABBATARIAN.\*

an-tip-to'sis, *s.* (Greek.) A figure, in which one case is put for another.

an-te-pu're-tan, *s.* An opposer of

-tip'e-ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *pyon*, pus, Gr.) of suppuration.

an-te-pe-rot'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *pyr*, Good for curing burns.

an-te-kwa're-an, *a.* (*antiquarius*, tending to antiquity; partial to antiquarian antiquary.—Seldom used in this

ISM, an-te-kwa're-an-izm, *s.* The pities.

an-te-kwa-re, *s.* One who devotes his study of antiquities;—*a.* old.—Obso-

Here's Nestor,  
in the antiquary times,  
—he is—he cannot but be wise.—*Shaks.*

an-te-kwa-te, *c. a.* (*antiquo*, Lat.) To se; to make obsolete.

an-te-kway-ted, *a. part.* Old; obso-  
lone. In Conchology, longitudi-  
tudinal, but intercepted by transverse fur-  
rows the shell had acquired new growth at

NESS, an-te-kway-ted-nes, *s.* The  
obsolete, old-fashioned, or worn out.

ESS, an-te-kwa-te-nes, *s.* The state of  
the.

an-te-kwa'shun, *s.* The state of  
anted.

Reason is a law,  
divine, engrav'd in every breast,  
nor antiquation know,—  
*Beaumont's Psyche.*

-teek', *a.* (*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.)  
old; not modern; of genuine antiquity;  
odd; wild; antic.

tear'd hats or ruffs, next year,  
headed antique youth will wear.—*Donne.*

iquity; a remain of ancient times; an  
ty.

s, an-teek'nes, *s.* The quality of being  
an appearance of antiquity.

an-tik'kwe-te, *s.* (*antiquitas*, Lat.)  
time past long ago; the people of old

ancients; the remains of old times;  
old age, in a ludicrous sense, as—

voice broken? your wind short? your  
wit single? and every part of you  
antiquity? and will you yet call yourself

TIONARY, an-te-rev-o-lu'shun-a-re, *a.*  
revolutions in governments; loyal.

TIONIST, an-te-rev-o-lu'shun-ist, *s.*  
pposes change or revolution in govern-  
ment.

ATIC, an-te-ru-mat'ik, *a.* Efficacious  
rheumatism.

an-ter-rin'am, *s.* (*anti*, and *rhin*,  
from its snout-like flowers, Gr.) Snap-  
genus of plants: Order, Scrophular-  
majus, and *H. orontium*, are British

*s.* In Architecture, a portico is said  
to be ante, when pillars are placed in a line in  
the ante or projecting ends of the side  
of a building.

ARIAN, an-te-sab-ba-ta're-an, *s.* One

ANTISACERDOTAL—ANTISTOICHON.

who holds that every day, as far as piety is con-  
cerned, should be alike; and that, with the aboli-  
tion of the Jewish Sabbath, the observance of days  
as devoted entirely to the purposes of religion was  
at an end. They found their argument on Paul's  
warning the Galatians against the observance of  
*Sabbath-days*, and there being no especial injunc-  
tion in the New Testament for the religious obser-  
vance of the first day of the week, beyond the  
example of the disciples meeting on that day to  
observe the Eucharist or Lord's Supper, in com-  
memoration of the death and resurrection of Christ,  
a ceremony which the early christians are said, by  
Pliny, to have observed before *daybreak*.

ANTISACERDOTAL, an-te-sas-er-do'tal, *s.* (*anti*,  
against, Gr. and *sacerdos*, a priest, Lat.) Hostile  
to priests.

ANTISCII, an-tiz'se-i, *s.* (*anti*, and *skia*, a shadow,  
Gr.) The people who live on different sides of the  
equator, and whose shadows at noon project dif-  
ferent ways.

ANTISCORBUTIC, an-te-skawr-bu'tik, } *a.* (*anti*,  
ANTISCORBUTICAL, an-te-skawr-bu'te-kal } Gr. and  
*scorbutus*, the scurvy, Lat.) Efficacious in curing  
the scurvy;—*s.* a medicine which is good against  
scurbutic diseases.

ANTISCORBUTICS, an-te-skawr-bu'tiks, *s.* Remedies  
for the scurvy.

ANTISCRIPURAL, an-te-skip'ru-ral, *a.* Not in  
accordance with the Scriptures of the Old and  
New Testaments.

ANTISCRIPURISM, an-te-skip'ru-rizm, *s.* (*anti*,  
and *skripto*, I write, Gr.) Opposition to the Holy  
Scriptures.

ANTISCRIPURIST, an-te-skip'ru-rist, *s.* One who  
denies the divine origin of the Old and New Tes-  
taments; one who opposes the doctrine of divine  
revelation.

ANTISEPTIC, an-te-sep'tik, *a.* (*anti*, and *sepo*, I  
putrify, Gr.) Counteracting putrefaction;—*s.* a  
remedy against putrefaction; an antiseptic medi-  
cine. Antiseptic medicines—cinchona, casparia,  
anthesis, wine, alcohol, camphor, and asafetida.

ANTISOCIAL, an-te-so'shal, *s.* Misanthropic; averse  
to society; not social.

ANTISPASIS, an-tis'pa-sis, *s.* (*anti*, and *spao*, I  
draw, Gr.) A revulsion of the humours into  
other parts.

ANTISPASMODIC, an-te-spas-mod'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and  
*spasmos*, a spasm, Gr.) Having the power of  
relieving cramp or spasm of the muscles;—*s.* a  
medicine that has the quality of relieving spas-  
modic pains.

ANTISPASMODICS, an-te-spas-mod'iks, *s.* Medicines  
to relieve spasms.

ANTISPASTICS, an-tis-pas'tiks, *s.* (*anti*, and *spasikos*,  
spasmodic, Gr.) Medicines which cause a revul-  
sion of the humours.

ANTISPASTUS, an-tis-pas'tus, (*antispastos*, Gr.) A  
metrical foot, consisting of four syllables, the first  
and last, short; and the second and third, long.

ANTISPLENETIC, an-te-sple-net'ik, *a.* Efficacious  
in diseases of the spleen.

ANTISTES, an-tis'tes, *a.* (Latin.) The chief priest  
or prelate.

Unless they had as many antistes as elders.—*Milton.*

ANTISTOICHON, an-te-sto'e-kon, *s.* (*anti*, and *sto-  
ichion*, a radiment, Gr.) A figure in Grammar  
when one letter is put for another, as, *promusci*  
for *probosis*.



**ANTISTROPHE**, an-tis'tro-fe, (*antistrophe* from *anti*, and *strophe*, turning, Gr.) In an ode supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza; so termed because the dance turns about.

**ANTISTROPHON**, an-tis'tro-phon, *s.* (*antistrophe*, Lat.) A figure which repeats a word frequently.

**ANTISTRUMATIC**, an-te-stru-mat'ik, *s.* (*anti*, and *struma*, a scrofulous swelling.) Applied to a medicine used in scrofula.—Not used.

I prescribed him a distilled milk with *antistrumatics*, and purged him.—*Wise man*.

**ANTISUPERNATURALISTS**, an-te-su-per-nat'u-rul-ists, *s.* (*anti*, opposite, Gr. *super*, beyond, and *natura*, nature, Lat.) A term lately applied to those who, while they admit the authority of revelation, deny that there is anything supernatural in the character or works of Christ.

**ANTISYPHILITIC**, an-te-sif-e-lit'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *syphilis*, the venereal disease, a word of uncertain origin. It is said to be from one Syphilis, a shepherd of king Alcithous, who was so proud of the beauty and number of his flocks, as to insult the sun, for which impiety the disease was sent to afflict himself and mankind thereafter. Dr. Mason Good attributes its invention to Fracastorio, from the Greek, *sym*, and *phileo*, implying mutual love, the title under which he designated his celebrated and elegant poem, on this most inelegant of all subjects: others say, from *syphlos*, filthy.) Antivenereal; applied to medicines used in the cure of syphilis.

**ANTITASIS**, an-tit'a-sis, *s.* (*anti*, and *tasis*, extension, Gr.) In Anatomy, a term used to express the position of one organ opposite to another, or to the reduction of dislocations and fractures.

**ANTITHENAR**, an-tith'e-nar, *s.* (*anti*, and *thenar*, the palm of the hand, or sole of the foot, Gr.) The name of two muscles, that of the thumb, named likewise *abductor ad indicem*, and that of the abductor of the great toe.

**ANTITHESIS**, an-tith'e-sis, (*s.* *antithesis*, placing in opposition, Gr.) Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast, as in these lines:—

Though gentle, yet not dull,  
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.—  
*Denham*.

**ANTITHETICAL**, an-te-thet'e-kal, *a.* Placed in contrast.

**ANTITRAGICUS**, an-te-traj'e-kus, *s.* A muscle of the external ear.

**ANTITRAGUS**, an-tit'ra-gus, *s.* (*anti*, and *tragos*, the tragus, Gr.) The eminence of the outer ear, opposite the tragus.

**ANTITRINITARIAN**, an-te-trin-e-ta're-an, *s.* One who does not believe that the Godhead is composed of three persons, equal in power and glory. An opposer of the doctrine of the Trinity; a Unitarian.

**ANTITRINITARIANISM**, an-te-trin-e-ta're-an-izm, *s.* The denial of the doctrine of the Trinity; Unitarianism.

**ANTITROPOUS**, an-tit'ro-pus, *s.* (*anti*, and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) Applied by Richard to an embryo which lies in a direction contrary to that of the seed—i. e., having the cotyledonous extremity corresponding with the hilum.

**ANTITYPE**, an'te-tipe, *s.* (*antitypos*, Gr.) That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that which is the type of the representation. The

term is a theological one. Melchisedec is said to have been a type or representation of Christ. Christ himself is the thing represented, or the antitype.

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself.—*Taylor*.

**ANTITYPICAL**, an-te-tip'e-kal, *a.* That which relates to the antitype; that which explains the type.

**ANTIVENEREAL**, an-te-ve-ne-re-al, *a.* Applied to medicines used in the curing of the venereal disease.

**ANTIZYMIC**, an-te-zim'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *zymoo*, I ferment, Gr.) That which has a tendency to prevent fermentation.

**ANTLER**, ant'lur, *s.* (*andouiller*, Fr.) Properly, the first branches of a stag's horns, but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

**ANTLERED**, ant'lurd, *a.* Furnished with antlers.

A fowl with spangled plumes, a brindled steer,  
Sometimes a crested mare or antler'd deer.—  
*Vernon's Ovid's Met.*

**ANTLIA**, ant'le-a, *s.* (*antlion*, a sucker or pump, Gr.) A name applied by Kirby to the sucker or trunk of a lepidopterous insect.

**ANTLIOBRACHIOPHORA**, ant'le-o-bra-ke-of-or-a, *s.* (*antlion*, a pump, *brachion*, an arm, and *phero*, I bear, Gr.) A name given by Gray to those cephalopods which, like the cuttle-fishes, have their arms furnished with suckers.

**ANTOECI**, an-to'e-si, or an-te'si, *s. pl.* (no singular *anti*, and *oikeo*, I inhabit, Gr.) In Geography, those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from, but on opposite sides of, the equator. Hence they have the same longitude and latitude, but dwell in different hemispheres.

**ANTONOMASIA**, an-to-no-ma'zhe-a, *s.* (*anti*, and *onoma*, a name, Gr.) A form of speech, in which the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade, is put for a proper name; or in which a proper name is put in place of an appellative. Thus, we say her Majesty, a nobleman, the Englishman, the grocer, a Cato, a Solomon.

**ANTONOMASTICALLY**, an-to-no-mas'te-kal-le, *ad.* By the figure antonomasia.

**ANTRE**, ant'ur, *s.* (*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.) A cavern, a cave, a den.—Obsolete.

My travels' history,  
Wherein of antres vast and deserts idle,—  
It was my hint to speak.

**ANTRITIS**, an-tri'tis, *s.* (*antrum*, a cave, Lat.) An inflammation in any cavity of the body.

**ANTRUM**, an'trum, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, the beginning of the pylorus, or lower mouth of the stomach; the maxillary sinus occurring above the molar teeth of the upper jaw.

**ANUBIS**, an-u'bis, *s.* An Egyptian Deity, represented by a human figure with the head of a dog or fox. He is considered as the conductor of departed spirits, and is represented in some of the Egyptian pictures as standing at the side of a bier, on which a mummy is lying. He was the son of Osiris and Nephthys, the wife of Typhon, and sister of Osiris.

**ANUS**, an'us, *s.* (Latin.) The lower orifice of the intestines; the fundament or termination of the rectus.

**ANVIL**, an'vil, *s.* (*anfile*, *anfil*, Sax.) The iron



## ANVILED—APAGOGICAL

on which the smith lays his metal to be  
ered; anything on which blows are laid.

Here I clip  
The steel of my sword, and do contest  
lody and nobly.—*Shaks.*

upon the anvil; to be in a state of prepar-

ed, an'viled, *part. a.* Fashioned on the

an'k-zé'e-to, *s.* (*anxietas*, Lat.) Trouble  
ed about some future event; suspense with  
ness; perplexity; solicitude. In Medical lan-  
painful restlessness and lowness of spirits,  
panied by a sense of weight in the precordial

an'k'shus, *a.* (*anxius*, Lat.) Disturbed  
some uncertain future event; solicitous;  
in painful suspense; painfully uncertain;  
full of inquietude; unquiet.

an'k'shus-le, *ad.* In an anxious man-  
ner; anxiously; carefully; with pain-  
certainty.

an'k'shus-nes, *s.* Anxiety; the  
of being anxious; susceptibility of anxiety.

an'k'shus, *a.* (*ains*, *ainohun*, Goth. *anig*, *enig*,  
Every; whoever he be; whatever it be.

an'ne-whith-ur, *ad.* Anywhere;  
ever.—Not used.

an'ne-wise, *ad.* In any manner.

an'o-ne-an, *s.* (*Aonia*, the ancient name of  
in Greece.) Pertaining to Aonia; applied,  
try, to Parnassus, the Aonian Mount, the  
the residence of the Muses, who were like-  
named Aonides.

an'o-ris-t, *a.* (*anoristia*, vagueness, Gr.) The  
ite; a term in Greek Grammar.

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ite; a term in Greek Grammar.

## APAGNOUS—APE.

APAGNOUS, a-pag'nus, *a.* (*apax*, once, and *gyné*,  
a female, Gr.) In Botany, applied to a plant  
which flowers only once, and dies immediately  
afterwards.

APAGOGY, ap-a-goj'e, *s.* (*apagoge* from *apo*, from,  
and *ago*, I bring or draw, Gr.) In Logic, a kind  
of argument wherein the greater extreme is evi-  
dently contained in the medium, but the medium  
not so evidently contained in the lesser extreme as  
not to require proof. In Mathematics, it signifies  
the progress from one proposition to another, when  
the first having been demonstrated is employed in  
proving others.

APALACHIAN, a-pa-la'ke-an, *a.* Pertaining to the  
Apalaches, a tribe of Indians, or to the mountains  
near their territory.

APALUS, a'pa-lus, *a.* (*apalas*, soft, Gr.) A genus  
of insects: Order, Coleoptera.

APANAGE or APPANAGE, ap'pan-age, *s.* (French.)  
The provision in lands or feudal superiorities, for-  
merly assigned by the kings of France for the  
maintenance of their younger sons.

APANTHROPY, a-pan'thro-pe, *s.* (*apo*, from, and  
*anthropos*, a man, Gr.) The love of solitude;  
aversion to society.

APARGIA, a-pár'jo-a, *s.* (Greek name of a plant now  
unknown.) A genus of composite plants allied  
to, and having the appearance of, Dandelion and  
Hawkweed: Sub-order, Cichoraceæ.

APARTHESIS, a-pár'ith-me'sis, *s.* (*aparithmesis*,  
a reckoning or summary, Gr.) In Rhetoric, the  
answer given to the proposition; enumeration.

APART, a-párt', *ad.* (French.) Separately from the  
rest in place; in a state of distinction; distinctly;  
at a distance retired from the other company.

APARTMENT, a-párt'ment, *s.* (*partimentum*, Lat.)  
A space enclosed by walls and a ceiling; a room.

APARTISMENUS, a-pár-tis-me'nus, *s.* (*apartismos*,  
perfect, Gr.) In ancient Poetry, a name given to  
a verse having an entire sense and sentence within  
itself.

APATELIA, a-pa-tel'e-a, *s.* (*apatelos*, false, Gr.) A  
genus of plants, differing from *Saurauja* only in  
the disposition of the stamens: Order, Ternstro-  
miaceæ.

APATHETIC, ap-a-thet'ik; *a.* (*a*, without, and *pathos*,  
feeling, Gr.) Without feeling.

APATHIST, ap'a-thist, *s.* A man without feeling.

APATHISTICAL, ap-a-this'te-ka, *a.* Indifferent;  
without feeling.

APATHY, ap'a-the, *s.* Want of feeling; exemption  
from passion. In Medical language, a morbid sus-  
pension of the natural passions and feelings.

APATITE, ap'a-tite, *s.* (*apatoo*, I deceive, Gr. in  
allusion to its being readily mistaken for other  
minerals.) A variety of the phosphate of lime,  
crystallized in six-sided prisms, terminated by one  
or more planes; sp. gr. 3.25 to 3.5. It consists,  
according to Rose, of phosphoric acid and fluoric acid,  
44.32; lime, 55.66; muriatic acid, 0.02.

APAUME, a-pome', *s.* (*a*, and *paume*, the palm of  
the hand, Fr.) In Heraldry, a hand, showing  
the palm, and having the thumb and fingers  
extended.

APE, ape, *s.* (*ape*, Iceland, *apa*, Sax. *eppa*, Welsh.)

In Zoology, *Pithecius*, a genus of quadrumanous  
Mammalia, the highest organized of the inferior  
animals, of which it forms the connecting link  
with man. It comprehends those monkeys which  
have no tails, viz.:—the gibbons, chimpanzees,



## APE-BEARER—APHÆRESIS.

and ourang-outangs. The word ape is used for an imitator generally in a bad sense; the word was also used formerly for a fool;—*v. a.* to imitate like an ape.

Curse on the stripling! how he *apes* his sire!  
Ambitiously sententious!—*Addison*.

**APE-BEARER**, ape'-bare'ur, *s.* One who carries an ape, as fools used to do.

I know this man well; he hath been since an *ape-bearer*; then a process-server, a bailiff, &c.—*Shaks.*

**APE-CARRIER**, ape'-kar're-ur, *s.* Same as ape-bearer.

Jugglers and gipsies, all the sorts of canters,  
And colonies of beggars, tumblers, *ape-carriers*.  
—*Ben Jonson.*

**APEAK**, a-peek', *ad.* (probably from *à pique*, Fr.) In a posture to pierce; formed with a point. *Anchor-a-peak*, a term used to express the situation of a ship when it is immediately over the anchor.

**APEIBA**, ap-e-i'ba, *s.* (a name given to *Apeiba tiboairbou* by the natives of Brazil.) A genus of exotic plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with large golden-yellow or greenish coloured flowers: Order, Tiliaceæ.

**APELLITES**, a-pel'li-tes, } *s.* (from their leader  
**APELLEANS**, a-pel'le-ans, } Apelles.) A sect which  
originated in the second century. They main-  
tained that the body of Christ was not real flesh  
and blood, but only apparent and shadowy, and  
was cast off and dissolved into air on his ascen-  
sion into heaven.

**APELLOUS**, a-pel'lus, *a.* (*a*, without, Gr. and *pellis*,  
skin, Lat.) Destitute of skin.

**APENNINE**, ap'en-nine, *a.* Pertaining to the Apen-  
nines, an extensive range of mountains in Italy.

**APEPSY**, ap'ep-se, *s.* (*apepsia*, from *a*, priv. and  
*pepto*, I digest, Gr.) Indigestion.—See Dys-  
pepsia.

**APER**, a'pur, *s.* (from *ape*.) One who apes or imi-  
tates in a ridiculous manner; a mimic; the Latin  
name for a wild boar.

**APERIENT**, a-pe're-ent, *a.* (*aperio*, I open, Lat.)  
Having the quality of opening; applied to a medi-  
cine which is gently purgative.

**APERITIVE**, a-per'e-tiv, *a.* Having a purgative or  
opening quality.

**APERT**, a-pert', *a.* (*apertus*, Lat.) Open; without  
disguise; evident.

**APERTION**, a-per'shun, *s.* An opening; a passage  
through anything; a gap.

**APERTLY**, a-pert'le, *ad.* Openly; without covert.

**APERTNESS**, a-pert'nes, *s.* Openness.

**APERTOR**, a-pert'ur, *s.* A muscle that raises the  
upper eyelid.

**APERTURE**, a-per'ture, *s.* An opening; a gap;  
the act of opening.

**APETALE**, a-pet'a-le, *s.* (*a*, without, and *petalon*, a  
flower-leaf, Gr.) A name given by Jussieu to his  
third grand division of the Dicotyledones, compre-  
hending those whose flowers are without petals or  
flower-leaves.

**APETALOUS**, a-pet'a-lus, *a.* Without petals or  
flower-leaves.

**APETALOUSNESS**, a-pet'a-lus-nes, *s.* The state of  
being without flower-leaves.

**APEX**, a'peks, *s.*, **APICIS**, pl. (Latin.) The tip or  
point of anything.

**APHÆRESIS**, a-fer'e-sis, *s.* (*aphairesis*, Gr.) A

## APHANAMIXIS—APHORISM.

figure, in Grammar, which takes away a letter or  
syllable from the beginning of a word.

**APHANAMIXIS**, a-fan-na-miks'sis, *s.* (*a*, without,  
*phanai*, I appear, and *mixis*, mixed, Gr.) A  
genus of plants, consisting of the Great-leaved  
Aphanamixis, a Javanese tree: Order, Meliaceæ.

**APHANANTHE**, a-fan-an'the, *s.* (*aphanes*, obscure,  
and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants:  
Order, Amaranthaceæ.

**APHANIPTERA**, a-fa-nip'ter-n, *s.* (*aphanes*, and  
*pteron*, a wing, Gr.) An order of insects,  
which have the elytra rudimental in the perfect  
state. The common house fly is the type of this  
order. The female deposits twelve eggs, from  
which small maggots are produced, that, after  
twelve days, spin themselves into small cocoons,  
from which the flies emerge in a full grown state.

**APHANITE**, af'a-nite, *s.* (*aphans*, Gr.) A com-  
pact variety of the mineral hornblende.

**APHASOCHILUS**, af-a-no-ki'lus, *s.* (*aphanes*, and  
*cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order,  
Labiatæ.

**APHASIA**, a-fa'zhe-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *phemi*, I  
say, Gr.) A term which was used by the sceptic  
philosophers of Greece, expressive of the propriety  
of silence being observed by a party engaged in  
reasoning, when doubt existed in his mind as to  
what he was called on to determine.

**APHELANDRIA**, a-fe-lan'dre-a, *s.* (*aphelles*, simple,  
and *aner*, a man or stamen.) A genus of plants:  
Order, Acanthaceæ.

**APHELION**, a-fe'le-un, *s.* **APHELIA**, pl. (*apo*, from  
and *helios*, the sun, Gr.) That point of the orbit  
of a planet or comet which is furthest from the sun.

**APHELLAN**, af-fel'lan, *s.* In Astronomy, the name  
given to a bright star in the constellation Gemini.

**APHELXIA**, a-felk'zhe-a, *s.* (*aphelxo*, I abstract,  
Gr.) Reverie; absence of mind.

**APHERESE**.—See Phosphate of copper.

**APHETA**, af'e-ta, *s.* Name of the planet which is  
the giver of life in a nativity.

**APHETICAL**, af-et'e-kal, *a.* Relating to the apheta.

**APHIDES**, af'e-dis, } *s.* (*aphis*, a puceron, or vine-  
**APHIDI**, af'id'de-i, } fretter, Gr.) A name given

by Cuvier to a family of hymenopterous insects,  
which are furnished with two elytra and two wings.  
They are small; the body soft; elytra and wings  
nearly similar, the former being rather larger and  
thicker; antennæ with ten or eleven joints, the  
last of which is terminated by two setæ. They  
are generally known by the name of wood-lice.

**APHIDIPHAGI**, af-e-dif'a-je, *s.* (*aphis*, and *phago*,  
I devour, Gr.) A family of coleopterous insects  
which live on the Aphides. This family consists  
chiefly of insects with hemispherical bodies, and  
antennæ terminating in a compressed sub-conical  
club.

**APHILANTHROPY**, a-fe-lan'thro-po, *s.* (*a*, without,  
and *philanthropia*, love of mankind, Gr.) Want  
of love to mankind.

**APHIS**, af'is, *s.* The wood-louse.—See Aphides.

**APHLOGISTIC**, a-flo-gis'tik, *a.* (*aphlogistos*, Gr.)  
Uninflammable; without fire or flame. Applied  
to a lamp, invented by Sir Humphry Davy, used  
in mines containing inflammable air.

**APHONY**, af'o-ne, *s.* (*a*, without, and *phone*, voice,  
Gr.) The loss of speech; dumbness.

**APHORISM**, af'o-riz-m, *s.* (*aphorismos*, Gr.) A  
maxim; a precept contracted into a short sen-  
tence; an unconnected position.



the application or latter part of a simili-

**PODYTERIUM**, a-pod-e-te're-um, *s.* (*apodyterion*, strip-room, Gr.) A stripping-room at the e of the ancient Roman baths; or in the a, in which people dressed and undressed. 'The room before the entrance into vocation House at Oxford, is so called to r. The chancellor, proctors, &c., robe and in it.'—*Todd*.

**ap'o-ge**, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *gon*, or *ge*, the Gr.) The point of the orbit of a planet s at the greatest distance from the earth. ges of the sun is that part of the earth's uch is at the greatest distance from the esequently, the sun's apogee and the earth's are the same.

**ap'o-gon**, *s.* (*a*, without, and *pogon*, a r.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes; small, and red coloured, with large eyes, at the cirri or beard of the true Mulletts the name: Family, Percida.

**ap'o-graf**, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *grapho*, I r.) A copy of any writing.

**ap'o-lectus**, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *lectos*, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with rhomboidal thick obtuse snouts, and large eyes, under be ventral fins are almost immediately

**ARIANS**, a-pol-le-na're-ans, *s.* A name ARTISTS, a-pol-lo-na'vists, } given to a sect the fourth century, adopted the opinions inarius the younger, bishop of Laodicea, a markable for piety and talent; but who that Christ had not a rational, but only a soul, the place of the former being sup- the Divine Nature.

**ap'ollo**, *s.* (*Apollo*, Gr.) A deity, wor- by the Greeks and Romans, under the names of Pean, Nomius, Delius, Pythius, Phoebus, &c. As Phoebus, the sun, he shipped as the fountain of light and heat. the presiding deity of archery, prophecy, sic, and president and protector of the He was figured in the prime of life and beauty, with long hair, his brows bound e sacred bay, and bearing either the lyre ow in his hand. There were four different

The Grecian deity was reputed as the Jupiter and Latona, and considered by as as the same with the Egyptian Horus. **BELVIDERE**, a-pol'lo bel've-deer, *s.* A ed marble statue of Apollo, in the Belvi- lery of the Vatican palace at Rome, found the ruins of Antium, esteemed as one of best delineations of the human figure.

**ICON**, a-pol-lon'e-kon, *s.* (*Apollo*, the god ic.) The name given to a stupendous invented by Meers. Flight & Robson,

**as**, a-pol'le-on, *s.* (*Apollyon*, from *apollyo*, destroy, Gr.) The Destroyer; the He- badden; Satan.

**tic**, a-pol-o-jet'ik, } *a.* (*apologetique* TICAL, a-pol-o-jet'e-kal, } Fr. from *apolo-* ) That which is urged in vindication, in or in excuse of any person or thing.

**TICALLY**, a-pol-o-jet'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the of an apology.

**TICS**, a-pol-o-jet'iks, *s.* A branch of

Divinity connected with logic, metaphysics, and general history, in which the external and internal evidences of the Christian faith are set forth.

**APOLOGIST**, a-pol'lo-jist, *s.* (*apologiste*, Fr.) One who makes an apology; one who pleads in favour of any person or thing.

**APOLOGIZE**, a-pol'lo-jize, *v. n.* (*apologia*, Gr.) To make an apology.

**APOLOGIZER**, a-pol'o-ji-zur, *s.* A defender; an apologist.

His apologisers labour to free him.—

*Hammer's View of Antiquity.*

**APOLOGUE**, ap'o-log, *s.* (*apologos*, Gr.) A fable; a story contrived so as to convey some moral lesson.

**APOLOGUER**, ap'o-log-ur, *s.* One who writes fables; a story-teller.—An uncommon word.

A mouse, said an *apologuer*, was brought up in a chest, and there fed with bread and cheese.—*Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.*

**APOLOGY**, a-pol'lo-je, *s.* (*apologia*, Gr. and Lat.) Defence; vindication; excuse.

**NOTE**.—*Apology* generally signifies excuse, not vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault alleged, than to prove that no fault has been committed. Bishop Watson, however, in his "*Apology for the Bible*," uses it in the sense of vindication, not of excuse.

**APOLYSIS**, a-pol'e-sis, *s.* (*apolyo*, I release, Gr.) Debility of the limbs or looseness of bandages.—*Erotian*. Expulsion of the foetus or secundines; resolution or termination of a disease.—*Hippocrates; Galen*.

**APOMEOMETRY**, a-po-me-kom'me-tre, *s.* (*apo*, from, *mekos*, distance, and *metreo*, I measure, Gr.) The art of measuring from a distance.

**APONEUROSIS**, a-pon-nu-ro'sis, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *neuron*, a nerve, Gr.) In Anatomy, a tendinous or fibrous expansion, erroneously supposed by the ancients to be that of a nerve. When it takes place in the thigh, it is termed the *Fascia lata*.

**APOPHASIS**, a-pol'a-sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, a figure by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate. Ex.—'Neither will I mention those things, which, if I would, you, notwithstanding, could neither confute nor speak against them.'

**APOPHLEGMATIC**, ap-o-fleg'ma-tik, *a.* (*apo*, and *phlegma*, phlegm, Gr.) Expectoant, applied by the ancients to medicines which have a tendency to cause expectoration or discharge of mucus.—*Obsolete*.

**APOPHLEGMATISANT**, a-po-fleg-mat'e-zant, *s.* Any medicine which produces a discharge of phlegm or mucus, as squills, &c.

**APOPHLEGMATISM**, a-po-fleg'ma-tizm, *s.* An apophlegmatic medicine.—*Obsolete*.

And so it is in *apophlegmatism* and gargarisms, that draw rheum down by the palate.—*Bacon*.

**APOPTHHEGM**, ap'o-them, *s.* A remarkable saying.—See *Apothegm*.

**APOPHYAS**, a-pol'e-as, *s.* (*apophyo*, I send forth, Gr.) An appendix or continuation of any part. The ramifications of the veins are termed *apophyades* by Hippocrates.

**APOPHYGE** or **APOPHYGY**, a-pol'e-je, *s.* (*apophege*, flight or escape, Gr.) In Architecture, that part of a column which is situated between the upper fillet, on the cylindrical part of a column, where it begins to rise out of the base. It is usually moulded into a hollow or curveto, out of which



APLUDO—APOCRYPHA.

and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Rutaceæ.

**APLUDO**, a-plu'do, *s.* (*apluda*, chaff, Gr.) A genus of plants, with chaff-like involucre: Order, Gramineæ.

**APLUSTRE**, } ap-lus'tur, *s.* (Latin.) The ensign  
**APLUSTER**, } or ornamental flag, carried by ancient ships.

**APLYSIA**, a-ple'she-a, *s.* (*aplysia*, from *a*, priv. *plyzo*, I wash, Gr.) A name given to the worst sort of Sponges, by the Romans; the Sea Hare, a genus of marine slugs, with short neck and four tentacula, the upper and larger pair are folded so as to resemble the ears of a hare. The name Aplysia is given to it on account of its exuding, when in danger from its enemies, a dark purple-coloured fluid, which tinges the water to a considerable extent.

**APLYSIANLE**, a-ple'she-a-ne-e, *s.* Sea Hares, a sub-family of the tribe Tectibranchia or sea slugs. The sea hares have the mouth dilated and undulated at its edges; the branchia, situated on the back, pectinated, and generally covered with an irregular convex horny, or calcareous plate; the tentacula are two or four in number, and are ear-shaped.

**APOCALYPSE**, a-pok'a-lips, *s.* (*apokalypso*, I reveal, Gr.) Revelation; the name of the last book of the New Testament, ascribed to St. John the Apostle; but much disputed as genuine in the early ages of the Church. It was finally confirmed to be so, with the other disputed books, called the *Antilegomena*, in the Roman Synod, presided over by Pope Gelasius, in the year 494.

**APOCALYPTIC**, a-pok-a-lip'tik, } *a.* Concern-  
**APOCALYPTICAL**, a-pok-a-lip'te-kal, } ing revela-  
tion, or the book particularly so called; contain-  
ing revelation.

**APOCALYPTICALLY**, a-pok-a-lip'te-kal-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to reveal something secret or hidden in mystery.

**APOCOPATE**, a-pok'o-pate, *v. a.* (*apo*, from, and *kopto*, I cut, Gr.) To cut off the last syllable or letter from a word.

**APOCOPE**, a-pok'o-pe, *s.* (*apokope*, Gr.) A figure in Grammar, when the last letter or syllable is taken away, as *ingeni* for *ingeniū*. In Anatomy, abscission, or the removal of a part by cutting it off.

**APOCRISIA**, a-po-kre'zie-a, } *s.* (*apokrisis*, separa-  
**APOCRISIS**, a-pok're-sis, } tion, Gr.) A discharge of superabundant humours from the body.

**APOCRUSTIC**, a-po-krus'tik, *a.* (*apokrouo*, I repel, Gr.) Repellant, applied to medicines which have an astringent power.

**APOCRYPHA**, a-pok're-fa, *s.* (*apokryphe*, from *apokrypto*, I conceal or hide, Gr.) Books not publicly communicated; books whose authors are unknown; the name is particularly given to certain books which were introduced into the Septuagint, and from thence transferred to the Vulgate, and many subsequent translations. When the Jews published their sacred books, they gave the appellations of canonical and divine only to such as they then made public; such as were still retained in their archives, were called *Apocryphal*, for no other reason, than they were unpublished, and concealed or hidden from all except the priesthood. Several of the books, termed Apocryphal, are considered as having been written by Chris-

APOCRYPHAL—APODOSIS.

tians of the second century—such as the third and fourth of Esdras—the book of Enoch—the book of Elias—the third, fourth, and fifth books of Maccabees, which have been received by the Greek Church—the Ascension of Isaiah—the Assumption of Moses, &c. Besides these books, a vast number of other Apocryphal writings were produced in the form of gospels, acts, epistles, and revelations, in the early ages of the Christian Church.

**APOCRYPHAL**, a-pok're-fal, *a.* Not canonical; of uncertain authority; contained in the Apocrypha.

**APOCRYPHALLY**, a-pok're-fal-le, *ad.* Uncertainly; not canonically.

**APOCRYPHALNESS**, a-pok're-fal-nes, *s.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness of credit.

**APOCRYPHICAL**, a-pok-ref'e-kal, *a.* Doubtful; not authentic.

**APOCYNÉE**, a-pok-sin'e-e, *s.* (*Apocynum*, one of the genera.) An extensive natural order of exogenous plants, consisting chiefly of tropical trees and shrubs, with highly powerful medicinal qualities. Its botanical characters are calyx; permanent and five-cleft; corolla, monopetalous, five lobed, imbricated in aestivation, and deciduous; stamens five, epipetalous; anthers, two-celled; ovary, solitary or twin; fruit, follicular, drupaceous, one or many seeded; seeds usually albuminous; embryo foliaceous, with an inconspicuous plumule; leaves opposite, sometimes verticillate, rarely scattered, quite entire; inflorescence sub-corymbose; juice of the trees or shrubs, milky and acrid, stimulant and astringent.

**APOCYNUM**, a-pok'se-num, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *kynē*, *kynon*, a dog, Gr. because it was supposed to kill dogs.) Dog's-bane; a genus of plants, type of the natural order Apocynæ. It consists of perennial erect herbs, with opposite membranous leaves, and campanulate flowers, chiefly natives of North America, and the south of Europe.

**APODAL**, ap'o-dal, *a.* (*a*, without, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot, Gr.) Without feet or ventral fins.

**APODA**, ap'o-da, *s.* In Zoology, 1st, an order of the class Echinodermata; 2d, a section of Lizards; 3d, a family of Serpents; 4th, a family of Batrachians; 5th, Linnaeus' first order of Fishes; 6th, a sub-order of the Malacopterygii, all of which are characterized by the want of feet or of ventral fins.

**APODE**, ap'o-de, *s.* An animal which wants feet or ventral fins.

**APODES**, ap'o-des, *s.* The name given by Swainson to his fifth order of fishes. It consists of those fishes which have anguilliform bodies, are without ventral fins, and have the branchial aperture spiracled.

**APODICTIC**, ap-o-dik'tik, } *a.* (*apodeixis*, evi-  
**APODICTICAL**, ap-o-dik'te-kal, } dent truth, demon-  
stration, Gr.) Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.

**APODICTICALLY**, ap-o-dik'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a self-evident demonstrative manner.

**APODIOXIS**, a-pod-e-ok'sis, *s.* (*apodioxis*, expulsion, Gr.) In Logic, the rejection of any thing not necessarily connected with the subject under consideration. In Rhetoric, the passing over a thing slightly, or rejecting it as absurd.

**APODIXIS**, ap-o-dik'sis, *s.* (*apodeixis*, Gr.) Demonstration.

**APODOSIS**, a-pod'o-sis, *s.* (Greek.) A figure in



# APOSTLESHIP—APOTHECIUM.

the persons whom Jesus Christ had selected to go abroad to preach the gospel and organize churches. The apostles are usually represented in paintings, with the following symbols (notes):—St. Peter, with the keys; St. Paul, sword; St. Andrew, with a cross or saltire; St. James, minor, with a fuller's pole; St. John, with a cup, and winged serpent flying from it; St. Thomas, with a lance; St. Matthew, with a hatchet; St. Matthias, with a battle-axe; St. James, major, with a pilgrim's staff.

**SHIP**, a-pos'sl-ship, *s.* The office of an apostle.

**ATE**, a-pos'to-late, *s.* (*apostolatus*, Lat.) ship; mission.

**IC**, a-pos-tol'ik, } *a.* Delivered or taught by the apostles.

**ICAL**, a-pos-tol'e-kal, } *a.* Delivered or taught by the apostles.

**ICALLY**, a-pos-tol'e-kal-le, *adv.* With the authority, or in the manner of an apostle.

**ICALNESS**, a-pos-tol'e-kal-nes, *s.* Apostolic authority or function.

**ICS**, a-pos-tol'iks, *s.* A name which has been given to different sects who have professed the simplicity and zeal of the Apostles.

These were in existence in the second century. They renounced all worldly professions, and all things in common.

Another sprung up towards the close of the twelfth century.

As to their profession of following the simple life of the apostles, they discountenanced every, but each was allowed 'a spiritual companion.

They wore white garb and long beards, objected to oaths, and the lawfulness of accumulating private property.

Their leader, Gerhard Sagarelli, was burned at the Holy Inquisition at Parma, in 1300; and his successor, Dulcinius, after holding out two years against the army of the church, was taken prisoner and died with his spiritual sister in prison.

**APH**, ap-pos'tro-fe, *s.* (*apostrophe*, from *apom*, and *stropho*, I turn, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure of speech by which the person or persons present to the eye are addressed as if absent or the dead.

In Grammar, a comma (') showing that a word is connected with the preceding or following word, as, *call'd for called, tho' for though.*

**APHIC**, ap-pos'tro-fik, *a.* Denoting an apostrophe; belonging to an apostrophe.

**APHIZE**, ap-pos'tro-fize, *v. a.* To address with an apostrophe; to make an apostrophe.

**APHY**.—See Aposteme.

**ISM**, a-pot'e-liz-an, *s.* (*apoteke*, I bring to an accomplishment, Gr.) In Astrology, the calculation of a nativity.

**CA**, a-po'the-ka, *s.* (*apotheka*, a repository, Gr.) In Grecian architecture, a storehouse in which oil, wine, &c. were deposited. A name given by some old English writers to an apothecary's shop.

It is ever now and then visit the *apotheca*, to cast of all decayed drugs and compositions.—*Sir Isaac Newton's Advance of Learning.*

**CARY**, a-pot'e-ka-ro, *s.* (*apotheka*, Gr.) A person whose business is to prepare medicines; one who keeps a shop for the sale of medicines.

**CIUM**, a-po'the-sie-um, *s.* (*apotheka*, Gr.)

# APOTHEGM—APPARATUS.

In Botany, the shield or flat dish, consisting of a nucleus surrounded by a border, in which the asci of lichens are inclosed.

**APOTHEGM**, } ap'o-them, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *phthema*, voice, Gr.) A remark.

**APOTHEGM**, } *able saying; a valuable maxim.*

**APOTHEGMATICAL**, a-po-theg-mat'e-kal, *a.* In the manner of an apothegm; containing apothegms.

**APOTHEGMATIST**, a-po-theg'ma-tist, *s.* A collector of apothegms.

**APOTHEGMATIZE**, a-po-theg'ma-tize, *v. n.* To utter apothegms or remarkable sayings.

**APOTHEOSIS**, a-poth'e-o-sis, *s.* (*apotheosis*, from *apo*, and *Theos*, God, Gr.) Deification; a ceremony by which the ancient Romans used to compliment their emperors and great men, after their death, with a place among the gods.

**APOTHEOSIS**, a-poth'e-sis, *s.* (*apo*, and *tithemi*, I put, Gr.) A place on the south side of the chancel, in the early churches, furnished with tiers of shelves, on which the books, sacred vessels, and vestments, were put.

In Surgery, the placing of a fractured limb in the position in which it ought to remain.

**APOTOME**, a-pot'o-me, } *s.* (*apo*, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) In Mathematics, the remainder or difference between two lines or quantities, commensurable only in power.

In Music, that portion of a whole tone which remains after deducting from it an interval, less by a limma, than a semitone major.

The Greeks divided the tone major into a lesser and greater, the greater they called the *apotome*, and the less, the *limma*.

The proportion of the former to the latter was 21:87 to 20:48.

**APOTROPHE**, a-pot'tro-fe, *s.* (*apo*, and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) A hymn sung to avert the anger of the gods.

**APOZEM**, ap'o-zem, *s.* (*apo*, and *zeo*, I boil, Gr.) A decoction.—Obsolete.

**APROZEMICAL**, a-po-zem'e-kal, *a.* Similar to a decoction.—Obsolete.

**APPAIR**, ap-pare', *v. a.* (*aparan*, or *for-paran*, to overthrow or spoil, Sax.) To impair; to bring into decay; to lessen; to make worse;—*v. n.* to degenerate; to become worse.—Obsolete.

Gentlewomen, which fear neither name, sunne, nor winde, for *appearing* their beauty.—*Sir T. Elton's Governour.*

All that liveth *appeareth* fast.—*Old Play.*

**APPAL**, ap-pawl', *v. a.* (*ad*, and *palleo*, I look pale with fear, Lat.) To fright; to strike with sudden fear; to depress; to discourage;—*v. n.* to grow faint; to be dismayed.

To make his power *appallen*, and to *sayle*. There, with her wrathfull courage, *gan appall*, And haughtie spirits meekly to *adaw*.—*Spenser.*

**APPALMENT**, ap-pawl'ment, *s.* Depression from fear; impression of fear.

**APPANAGE**.—See Apanage.

**APPARATUS**, ap-pa-ra'tus, *s.* (*apparatus*, from *aparo*, I prepare, Lat.) Things provided as a means to an end, as instruments necessary for any art or trade; the furniture of a house; ammunition for war; equipage; show.

In Surgery, the term is applied to certain methods of performing operations, as *apparatus major*, *apparatus minor*, particular methods of operating in Lithotomy.

*Pneumatic apparatus*, the name given to certain contrivances for collecting the gases from chemical processes and subjecting them to experiment.

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# APPAREL—APPARITION.

APPAREL, ap-par'el, *s.* (*appareil*, dressing apparatus, Fr. from *apparo*, I prepare, Lat.) Dress; clothing; vesture; external habiliments.

His resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity.—*Talfer*.

—*v. a.* to dress; to adorn with dress; to cover or deck as with dress.

APPARENCE, ap-pa'rens, } *s.* (French.) Appear-  
APPARENCY, ap-pa'ren-se, } anca.—Obsolete.

To make allusion  
By such *appareance* or *joglerie*.—*Chaucer*.

And thus this double hypocrisie,  
With his devout *apparencie*,  
A vyser set upon his face.—*Gower*.

APPARENT, ap-pa'rent, *a.* (*appareo*, I appear, Lat.) Plain; indubitable; not doubtful; seeming in appearance, not real; visible, in opposition to secret; open; evident; known; not merely suspected; certain, not presumptive. In Entomology, an *apparent alitrunk* of an insect, when that member is more developed than the prothorax, as in the Neuroptera. *Apparent phenomena* are those appearances which are not real, and require correction or reduction. In Astronomy, an *apparent conjunction* is that in which a straight line, crossing the centre of two stars, passes not to the centre of the earth, but through that of the eye of the spectator. *Apparent diameter* of a star, the number of degrees under which it is seen from the earth, or an angle made by two lines, drawn to the eye from the opposite points of its disk, the true diameter of which, is the line that joins the points. *Apparent eclipse*, an eclipse, in which a celestial body becomes invisible to us from the interposition of an opaque body, as in the eclipses of the sun, and those of the satellites of Jupiter by Jupiter itself; the occultations of stars by planets, or of a planet by a planet, or of a star or planet by the moon. *Apparent or sensible horizon* is the plane described by the circle actually bounding the view; the real or rational horizon is a plane parallel to the apparent horizon, drawn through the centre of the earth. *Apparent magnitude* is the angle under which any line appears at the eye, or the angle made by lines drawn from its extremities to the eye. *Apparent motion*, the velocity and direction in which a body appears to move, when the spectator is himself in motion without being conscious of it. *Apparent time*, time indicated by the sun's passage of a meridian, while, *mean time*, is that which would be indicated by the sun, if its angular velocity in its orbit were uniform.—*Apparent*, in Law, one whose right of inheritance is indubitable, as the heir *apparent* in distinction to the heir *presumptive*.

He is the next of blood,  
And heir *apparent* to the English crown.—*Shaks*.

APPARENTLY, ap-pa'rent-le, *ad.* Evidently; openly.

APPARENTNESS, ap-pa'rent-nes, *s.* The quality of being apparent.

APPARITION, ap-pa-rish'un, *s.* (*apparition*, from *appareo*, I appear, Lat.) A flashy vision; spectre; the thing appearing; a short visit or stay; something only apparent; not real; a form; a visible object.

I have marked  
A thousand blushing *apparitions*  
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames  
In angel whiteness bear away those blushes.—*Shaks*.

In Astronomy, the visibility of some luminary,

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# APPARITOR—APPEARANCE.

after being hid as in a transit, opposed to occultation.

APPARITOR, ap-par'e-tur, *s.* (*appariteur*, Fr. from *apparo*, I am ready, Lat.) One who is at hand to execute the orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature; a beadle; a summoner.

Was it to go about circled with a band of rooking officials, with cloak-bags full of citations, and processes to be served by a corporality of griffon-like apparitors.—*Milton*, of *Reform*, in *England*, Book I.

APPAY, ap-pay', *v. a.* (*appayer*, to satisfy, old Fr.) To content.—Obsolete.

So only can high justice rest *appaid*.—*Milton*.

Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill assayed,  
How can bagpipe or joints be well *appaid*?—*Spenser*.

APPEACH, ap-peetsh', *v. a.* (*empeché*, Fr. *epescher*, old Fr.) To impeach; to accuse; to inform against any person; to censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.—Obsolete.

Nor can'st, nor durst thou, traitor, on the pain,  
*Appeach* my honour, or thine own maintain.—*Dryden*.

APPEACHER, ap-peetsh'ur, *s.* An accuser.—Obsolete.

APPEACHMENT, ap-peetsh'ment, *s.* Accusation.—Obsolete.

APPEAL, ap-peel', *v. n.* (*appello*, I call, Lat.) To transfer to a higher tribunal; to transfer to another as judge or witness;—*v. a.* to charge with a crime; to accuse.

One but flatters us,  
As well appeareth by the cause you come,  
Namely, t' *appeal* each other of high treason.—*Shaks*.

—*s.* in Law, the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court; an accusation of a criminal offence by one subject against another.

The duke's unjust,  
Thus to retort your manifest *appeal*,  
And put your trial in the villain's mouth  
Which here you come t' accuse.—*Shaks*.

—*a.* a summons to answer a charge; a call upon any one as a witness.

APPEALABLE, ap-peel'a-bl, *a.* That which may be appealed.

APPEALANT, ap-peel'ant, *s.* An appellant; one who appeals.—Obsolete.

Lords, *appealants*,  
Your differences shall all rest under gage,  
Till we assign you to your days of trial.—*Shaks*.

APPEALER, ap-peel'ur, *s.* One who makes an appeal.

APPEAR, ap-peer', *v. n.* (*appareo*, I appear, Lat.) To be in sight; to be visible - to stand in the presence of another; generally used of standing before some superior; to offer one's self to the judgment of a tribunal; to exhibit one's self before a court of justice; to be made clear by evidence; to seem in opposition to reality; to be plain beyond dispute. The word is used as a noun, in the following passage, from Fletcher's *Faithful Shepherdess*.

Here will I wash it in this morning's dew,  
Which she on every little grass doth strew  
In silver drops, against the sun's *appear*.

APPEARANCE, ap-peer'ans, *s.* (*appearance*, Fr.) The act of coming into sight; phenomena; that quality of anything which is visible; semblance; not reality; external show; entry into a place or company; apparition; supernatural visibility; exhibition of the person in a court; open circumstance of a case; presence; mien; probability; seeming; likelihood.



# APPEARER—APPENDANCY.

enomy, a phenomenon or phasis. In Law, idant filing a common or special bail on ceas issued out of a court of judicature.

CH, ap-pe'er'ur, s. One who appears,

SG, ap-pe'er'ing, s. The act of appearing. ALL, ap-pe'za-bl, a. Capable of being le; reconcilable.

PLENESS, ap-pe'za-bl-nes, s. The quality g appeasable.

, ap-pe'er', v. a. (*appaier*, Fr.) To quiet; nto a state of peace; to pacify; to reconcile; wrath; to still.

I if my deep prayers cannot appease thee, ceute thy wrath on me alone.—*Shaks*.

MENT, ap-pe'er'ment, s. (*appaïsement*, Fr.) ef peace.

IL, ap-pe'er'ur, s. One who pacifies; one iets disturbances.

VE, ap-pe'er'iv, a. That which mitigates ces.

NCY, ap-pe'l'au-se, v. (*appello*, I call, Lat.) ; capability of appeal.

NT, ap-pe'l'ant, s. A challenger; one umons another to answer either in the lists court of justice; one who appeals from a e a higher court or judge;—a. appealing; g to an appeal, or to the applier.

TE, ap-pe'l'ate, a. (*appellatus*, Lat.) The appealed against; created on appeal.

g of France is not the fountain of justice; the ither the original nor the *appellate*, are of his a.—*Burke*.

ATION, ap-pe'l'a'shun, s. (*appellatio*, Lat.) ; word by which anything is called. Ap- en was anciently used for the law term ap-

speaking and counter-speaking, with their ces of citations, appellations, allegations, certi- te.—*Ben Jonson*.

side Dan Phœbus' scribe her *appellation* seal. —*Spenser*.

LATIVE, ap-pe'l'la-tiv, s. (*appellativum*, Lat.) le or distinction. In Grammar, a common posed to a proper name;—a. usual; common; sed to proper; peculiar.

LATIVELY, ap-pe'l'la-tiv-le, ad. As an ap- tive. Ex.—'This man is a *Hercules*.' *Her-* is here used, appellatively, to signify a strong a.

LATORY, ap-pe'l'la-to-re, ad. Containing an ad.

LLER, ap-pe'l-le', s. The person appealed and accused.

LLOR, ap-pe'l'ur, s. A prosecutor; an appel- le.

END, ap-pend', v. a. (*appendo*, Lat.) To hang thing upon another; to add something as an emery, not a principal, part; to attach to; to d as a supplement.

ENDAGE, ap-pen'daje, s. Something added to ether thing without being necessary to its essence, the *perice* of a house.

endy is the appendage of sobriety, and is to chastity, igrance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a nt.—*Taylor*.

ENDANCE, ap-pen'dans, s. (*appendencia*, Span.) uthing annexed to, or hanging upon, another.

\* Just monuments, signs, and appendances of civil nam.—*Bishop Hall*.

ENDANT, ap-pen'dan-se, s. That which is by pt annexed to another thing.

# APPENDANT—APPERTENANCE.

APPENDANT, ap-pen'dant, } a. Hanging to; be-  
APPENDENT, ap-pen'dent, } longing to; annexed;  
concomitant.

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our char- acter, and the wants *appendant* to it, naturally dispose men to forget God.—*Taylor*.

In Law, anything heritable belonging to a more important inheritance, as, an hospital may be *appendant* to a manor, or a common to a free- hold;—s. a part annexed; an accidental or ad- ventitious part.

A word, a look, a tread will strike, as they are the *appendants* to external symmetry, or indicators of the beauty of the mind.—*Gray*.

APPENDICATE, ap-pen'de-kate, v. a. To annex.

APPENDICATION, ap-pen-de-ka'shun, s. Appen- dage; annexion.—*Obsolete*.

There are considerable parts, integrals, and *appendi-* cations, into the *mundus aspectabilis*, impossible to be eter- nal.—*Hale*.

APPENDICULA, a-pen-dik'u-la, s. A small appen- dage.

APPENDICULATE, ap-pen-dik'u-late, a. (*appendicu-* latus, Lat.) Furnished with one or more appen- dages. Applied, in Botany, to leaves, stalks, &c., having one or more additional organs attached. In Anatomy, *Appendicula Epiploica*; numerous small appendages of the colon and rectum, filled with adipose matter, and produced by the peri- toneal tunic; supposed to have the same use as the omentum.

APPENDIX, ap-pen'diks, s., APPENDICES, ap-pen'- de-ses, pl. (Latin.) Something appended; some- thing added by way of supplement; an adjunct or concomitant; *Appendices cerebelli vermiformes*, the worm-like appendices of the cerebellum; two eminences on the cerebellum, one of which is situated on the anterior and superior part, and the other on the posterior and inferior.

APPENSUS, ap-pen'sus, a. (*appendo*, I hang up, Lat.) Applied, in Botany, when an ovule is not exactly pendulous, but is attached to the placenta by some point intermediate between the apex and the middle.

APPERCEIVE, ap-per-seev', v. n. (*appercevoir*, *apar-* cevoir, old Fr.) To comprehend; to understand. —*Obsolete*.

For now, goth he, ful fast imagining,  
If by his wives chere he mighte see,  
Or by her wordes *apperceiv*, that she  
Were changed.—*Chaucer*.

APPERCEIVING, ap-per-seev'ing, s. Perception; the act of perceiving.—*Obsolete*.

For dread of jealous mēnes *apperceivings*.—*Chaucer*.

APPERCEPTION, ap-per-sep'shun, s. In Moral Philosophy, the degree of perception, which re- flects, as it were, upon itself; by which we are conscious of our existence, and conscious of our own perceptions.

APPERIL, ap-per'ril, s. (from *peril*.) Dangor.—*Obsolete*.

Let me stay at thine *apperil*.—*Shaks*.

APPERTAIN, ap-per-tane', v. n. (*appartenir*, Fr. from *ad*, and *perteneo*, I pertain, Lat.) To belong to, as of right; to belong to, as by nature or ap- pointment.

APPERTAINMENT, ap-per-tane'ment, s. That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

APPERTENANCE, ap-per-te-nans, s. (*appartenance*, Fr.) An adjunct; that which belongs to another thing or person; dependency; appendage.



APPERTINENT—APPLE-SAUCE.

APPERTINENT, ap-per-te'nent, *s.* An adjunct; any thing pertaining to another.

You know how apt our love was to accord,  
To furnish him with all *appertinents*  
Belonging to his honour.—*Shaks.*

APPETENCE, ap-pet'tence, } *s.* (*appetentia*, Lat.)  
APPETENCY, ap-pet'ten-se, } Carnal desire; sensual desire; desire.

Bred only and completed to the taste of lustful *appetence*; to sing, to dance, to dress, to troul the tongue, and roll the eyes.—*Milton.*

APPETENT, ap'pe-tent, *a.* (*appetens*, Lat.) Very desirous.

APPETIBILITY, ap-pe-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being desirable.

APPETIBLE, ap'pe-te-bl, *a.* (*appetibilis*, Lat.) Desirable.

APPETITE, ap'pe-tite, *s.* (*appitus*, Lat.) The natural desire of good; the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing; eagerness after anything; the thing early desired; hunger;—*v. a.* to desire.—Obsolete.

A man in his natural perfection is fierce, hardie, strong in opinion, covetous of glory; desirous of knowledge, *appetiting* by generation to bring forth his semblance.—*Sir T. Elyot's Governour.*

APPETITION, ap-pe-te'shun, *s.* (*appetitio*, Lat.) Desire.—Obsolete.

APPETITIVE, ap'pe-te-tive, *a.* (*appetitif*, Fr.) Desirable; concupiscible; impressing desire.

APPLAUD, ap-plawd', *v. a.* (*applaudo*, Lat.) To praise, by clapping the hands; to commend highly.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo, that should applaud again.—*Shaks.*

APPLAUDEUR, ap-plawd'ur, *s.* One who applauds.

APPLAUSE, ap-plaws', *s.* (*applausus*, clapping of the hands, Lat.) Approbation loudly expressed, properly by clapping the hands.

APPLAUSIVE, ap-plaw'siv, *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

APPLE, ap'pl, *s.* (*ubhall*, Gael. *appel*, Sax. *apfel*, Ger. *aple*, Swed. *afal*, Welsh, *aeal*, Irish.) The cultivated fruit of *Pyrus Malus* or Apple-tree, the crab-apple of our hedges. Don, in his General System of Gardening and Botany, gives a catalogue of fourteen hundred varieties of this highly esteemed fruit; the pupil of the eye.

He instructed him; he kept him as the apple of his eye.—*Deut.* xxxii. 10.

APPLE-BERRY.—See Billiardiera.

APPLE-GRAFT, ap'pl-graft, *s.* A twig of an apple-tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.

APPLE-HARVEST, ap'pl-har-vest, *s.* The time of reaping the fruit of the apple-tree.

The *apple-harvest* doth no longer last.—*Ben Jonson.*

APPLE-JOHN, ap'pl-jon, *s.* John-apple, Northern Greening or Cowarn Queening; a variety of apple which keeps without shriveling.

What the devil hast thou brought there? Apple-johns! Thou know'st Sir John cannot endure an *apple-john*.—*Shaks.*

APPLE OF SODOM, ap'pl ov sod'om, *s.* *Solanum Sodomeum*; the Sodom egg-plant; the name of a plant mentioned in Scripture: Order, Solanaceæ.

APPLE-SAUCE, ap'pl-saws, *s.* A sauce made of stewed apples.

APPLE-TART, or APPLE-PIE, ap'pl-tart, ap'pl-pi, *s.* A tart made of apples, sugar, and crust.

What, up and down, carved like an *apple-tart*.—*Shaks.*

APPLE-TREE—APPOINTABLE.

APPLE-TREE.—See *Malus*.

APPLE-YARD, ap'pl-yârd, *s.* An enclosure in which apple-trees are grown; an orchard.

APPLIABLE, ap-pli'a-bl, *a.* (from *apply*.) Fit to be applied. Applicable is now used for this word.—Which see.

APPLIANCE, ap-pli'ans, *s.* The act of applying; the things applied.

Are you chaf'd?  
Ask God for temperance; 'tis the *appli*ance only  
Which your desire requires.—*Shaks.*

APPLICABILITY, ap-ple-ka-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied.

APPLICABLE, ap'ple-ka-bl, *a.* Fit to be applied, as properly related to something.

APPLICABLENESS, ap'ple-ka-bl-nes, *s.* Fitness to be applied.

APPLICABLY, ap'ple-ka-ble, *ad.* In a manner fit to be applied.

APPLICANT, ap'ple-kant, *s.* (*applico*, I apply, Lat.) One who applies for anything.

APPLICATE, ap'ple-kate, *s.* (*applico*, Lat.) A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof;—*v. a.* to apply.—Not used.

The act of faith is *applied* to the object, according to the nature of it.—*Pearson on the Creed.*

APPLICATION, ap-ple-ka'shun, *s.* (*applicatio*, Lat.)

The act of applying one thing to another; the thing applied; the act of applying to any person as a solicitor or petitioner; the employment of means for obtaining a certain end; intenseness of thought; close study; attention to some particular affair; reference to some case or position.

APPLICATIVE, ap'ple-ka-tiv, *a.* Fit to be applied.

APPLICATORILY, ap'ple-ka-to-re-ly, *ad.* Including the act of application;—*s.* that which applies.

APPLIEDLY, ap-pli'de-ly, *ad.* In a manner which may be applied.

APPLIER, ap-pli'ur, *s.* That which adapts or applies one thing to another; one who applies.

APPLIMENT, ap-pli'ment, *s.* Application.—Obsolete.

APPLY, ap-pli', *v. a.* (*applico*, Lat. *applier*, old Fr.)

To put one thing to another; to lay medicaments upon a wound; to make use of as relative or suitable; to put to a certain use; to use as means to an end; to fix the mind upon; to study; to have recourse to as a petitioner; to address to; to keep at work;—the last sense is antiquated, we now use *ply*;—to act upon; to ply;—*v. n.* to suit; to agree; to have resource to as a petitioner; to attach by way of influence.

APPOGGIATA, ap-podj-je-a'ta, *s.* (prop, a support, Ital.) In Music, a blended, and not abrupt utterance of the tones, so that they imperceptibly glide into each other.

APPOGGIATURA, ap-podj-je-a-tû-ra, *s.* (a prop or place to lean upon, Ital.) In Music, a small note used by way of embellishment before one of longer duration, from which it borrows half its value, or sometimes only one quarter.

APPOINT, ap-poynt', *v. a.* (*appointer*, Fr.) To fix anything; to settle the exact time of some transaction; to settle anything by compact; to establish anything by decree; to furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary;—*v. n.* to decree.

The Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel.—2 Sam. xvii. 14.

APPOINTABLE, ap-poynt'a-bl, *a.* Fit to be appointed.



# POINTED—APPREHENDER.

ED, ap-poynt'ed, *a. part.* Chosen; set-  
 greed.

EE, ap-poynt'ed, *s.* The person appointed.

ER, ap-poynt'ur, *s.* One who settles or  
 y thing or place.

MENT, ap-poynt'ment, *s.* (*appointment*, Fr.)  
 ion; the act of fixing something in which  
 are concerned; decree; establishment;  
 ; order; equipment; furniture; dress;  
 nance paid to any one, commonly used of  
 es to public officers. In Law, 'a devise  
 oration, for a charitable use, is valid, as  
 g in the nature of an *appointment*, rather  
 equest.'—*Blackstone*.

N, ap-pore'shun, *v. a.* (*ad.* and *partio*, a  
 Lat.) To assign and divide in just pro-

NATENESS, ap-pore'shun-ate-nes, *s.* Just  
 in.

NER, ap-pore'shun-ur, *s.* One who sets  
 one who sets bounds or apporitions.—Not

NMENT, ap-pore'shun-ment, *s.* In Law,  
 g of rent, &c. according to the number  
 portions of the persons to whom it is to  
 uted.

ap-pose', *v. a.* (*apposer*, Fr.) To put  
 ta.—Obsolete.

ap-po-zur, *s.* One who questions or ex-  
 mother. The office of 'Foreign Apposer'  
 ts in the Court of Exchequer.

ap-po-zit, *a.* (*appositus*, Lat.) Proper;  
 adapted to time, place, or circumstance.

LY, ap-po-zit-le, *ad.* Properly; fitly;

NESS, ap-po-zit-nes, *s.* Fitness; appro-  
 as; suitableness.

ON, ap-po-zish'an, *s.* (*appositio*, Lat.) The  
 of new matter. In Grammar, the putting  
 nouns in the same case, as William the  
 re.

VE, ap-poz'e-tiv, *a.* Applicable.

ap-praze', *v. a.* (*apprezare*, Ital. *ap-*  
 Fr.) To set a value or price upon anything.

MENT, ap-praze'ment, *s.* The act of valu-  
 ing.

ER, ap-pra'zur, *s.* A person appointed to  
 ine or price upon things.

TION, ap-pre-ka'shun, *s.* (*apprecatus*,  
 Lat.) Earnest prayer.

ORY, ap'pre-ka-to-re, *a.* Praying or  
 good.

ABLE, ap-preesh'e-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being  
 ed.

ATE, ap-preesh'e-ate, *v. a.* (*apprecier*, to  
 Fr. from *ad.* and *pretium*, a price, Lat.) To  
 to estimate.

ATION, ap-preesh'e-a-shun, *s.* (French.)  
 tion; estimation.

END, ap-pre-hend', *v. a.* (*apprehendo*, I  
 old of Lat.) To lay hold on; to seize, in  
 for trial or punishment; to conceive by the  
 to think on with terror; to fear; to notice.

ENDER, ap-pre-hend'ur, *s.* One who  
 apprehends another; he who apprehends  
 selves in thought.—Not often used in the  
 sense.

apprehenders may not think it more strange  
 a bullet should be moved by the rarified air.

# APPREHENSIBLE—APPROACHMENT.

APPREHENSIBLE, ap-pre-hen'se-bl, *a.* Fit to be  
 apprehended or conceived.

APPREHENSION, ap-pre-hen'shun, *s.* (*apprehensio*,  
 Lat.) The mere contemplation of things, without  
 affirming or denying anything concerning them;  
 opinion; sentiment; concession; the faculty by  
 which we conceive new ideas, or the power of con-  
 ceiving them; fear; suspicion of something to  
 happen or to be done; seizure; the power of seiz-  
 ing; seizing or holding.

APPREHENSIVE, ap-pre-hen'siv, *a.* (*apprehensiv*,  
 Fr.) Quick to understand; fearful; perceptive;  
 feeling.

APPREHENSIVELY, ap-pre-hen'siv-le, *ad.* In an  
 apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS, ap-pre-hen'siv-nes, *s.* The  
 quality of being apprehensive.

APPRENTICE, ap-pren'tis, *s.* (*aprenti*, Fr.) One  
 who is bound, by consent, to a master, to learn a  
 trade;—*v. a.* to bind over to a master to learn a  
 trade.

APPRENTICEHOOD, ap-pren'tis-hood, } *s.* The  
 APPRENTICESHIP, ap-pren'tis-ship, } term dur-  
 ing which an apprentice is bound to serve his mas-  
 ter. *Apprenticehood* is seldom used.

Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood*  
 To foreign passages, and in the end,  
 Having my freedom, boast of nothing else,  
 But that I was journeyman to grief.—*Shaks.*

APPRENTISAGE, ap-pren'te-sage, *s.* (French.) Ap-  
 prenticeship; figuratively, trial or experience.—  
 Obsolete.

It is a better condition of inward peace, to be accom-  
 panied with some exercise of no dangerous war, in fo-  
 reign parts, than to be utterly without *apprentisage* of war,  
 whereby people grow effeminate and unpractised, when  
 occasion shall be.—*Bacon*.

APPRESSED, ap-prest', } *s.* (*appressus*, Lat.) In  
 ADRESSED, ad-prest', } Botany, applied when  
 hairs lie flat upon the surface of a leaf or stem.

APPRIZE, ap-prize', *v. a.* (*appris*, *part.* of *aprendre*,  
 Fr.) To inform; to give the knowledge of any-  
 thing;—*s.* information.—Obsolete in this sense.

Then I prayed for *enle*  
 His will, and I wolde obeie,  
 After the form of an *apprize*.—*Gower*.

APPROACH, ap-protshe', *v. n.* (*approcher*, Fr.) To  
 draw near locally; to draw near as to time; to  
 make a progress towards, mentally; to come near  
 by natural affinity or resemblance; to draw near  
 personally, that is, figuratively, to contract mar-  
 riage with;—*v. a.* to come near to;—*s.* the act of  
 drawing near; access; means of advancing; hos-  
 tile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes us fierce,  
 As waters to the sucking of a gulph.—*Shaks.*

APPROACH, *Curve of.* A name proposed by Leib-  
 nitz for a curve, possessing this property, that a  
 heavy body descending along it by the force of  
 gravity, makes equal approaches to the horizon in  
 equal portions of time.

APPROACHABLE, ap-protshe'a-bl, *a.* Accessible;  
 capable of being approached.

APPROACHER, ap-protshe'ur, *s.* The person who  
 approaches or draws near.

APPROACHES, ap-protshe'es, *s.* In Fortification,  
 the trenches excavated during a siege, by which  
 the besiegers may advance, during the attack, to  
 the foot of the walls, without being exposed to the  
 fire of the besieged.

APPROACHMENT, ap-protshe'ment, *s.* (*approche-*  
 ment, old Fr.) The act of coming near.



# APPROBATE—APPROPRIATION.

APPROBATE, ap'pro-bate, *a. part.* (*approbo*, Lat.) Approved.—Obsolete.

All things contained in Scripture is *approve* by the consent of all the clergy of Christendom.—*Sir T. Egge's Governour*.

APPROBATION, ap-pro-ba'shun, *s.* (*approbatio*, Lat.) The act of approving or expressing that one is satisfied or pleased with anything; the liking of anything; attestation; support.

APPROBATIVE, ap'pro-ba-tiv, *a.* (*approbatif*, Fr.) Approving.

APPROBATORY, ap'pro-ba-to-re, *a.* Approving.

APPROMPT, ap-prompt', *v. a.* (*ad*, and *promptus*, ready, Lat.) To excite; to quicken.—Obsolete.

APPROOF, ap-proof', *s.* Approbation; commendation.—Obsolete.

O, most perilous mouths!

That bear in them one and the self-same tongue,  
Either of condemnation or *approof*.—*Shaks.*

APPROPRIATE, ap-prop'e-rate, *v. n.* (*appropriero*, Lat.) To hasten; to set forward.—Not used.

APPROPINQUATE, ap-pro-pin'kwate, *v. n.* (*appropinquo*, I come near, Lat.) To draw unto; to approach.

APPROPINQUATION, ap-pro-pin-kwa'shun, *s.* (*appropinquatio*, an approach, Lat.) The act or power of approaching.—Not used.

The third *appropinquation* to God is never other than cordial and beneficial.—*Bishop Hall*.

APPROPINQUE, ap-pro-pink', *v. n.* To approach; to draw near to.—A ludicrous word.

The clotted blood within my hose,  
That from my wounded body flows,  
With mortal crisis, doth portend,  
To *appropinque* an end.—*Hudibros*.

APPROPRIABLE, ap-pro'pre-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being appropriated.

APPROPRIATE, ap-pro'pre-ate, *a.* (*approprius*, Fr. from *ad*, and *proprius*, Lat.) To consign to some particular use or person; to claim or exercise; to take to one's self by an exclusive right; to make peculiar to something; to annex by combination. In Law, to alienate a benefice;—*a. peculiar*; consigned to some particular use or person; belonging particularly.

APPROPRIATELY, ap-pro'pre-ate-ly, *ad.* Distinguishingly; fitly; in an appropriate manner.

APPROPRIATENESS, ap-pro'pre-ate-nes, *s.* Justness or fitness of application.

APPROPRIATION, ap-pro-pre-a'shun, *s.* (French.) The application of anything to a purpose; the claim of anything as peculiar; the fixing of a particular signification to a word. In Law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishopric, or college; because, as persons originally have no right of fee simple, these, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple, and, therefore, are called proprietors. \*To an *appropriation* after the license, obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full; but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king's license, may conclude.—*Cowel*. In Landscape Gardening, *appropriation* is the art of blending the scenery of a particular estate with that of the others which surround it, so as to produce a harmonic effect and benefit the estate in question, as far as the landscape is concerned.

# APPROPRIATOR—APPUI.

APPROPRIATOR, ap-pro'pre-ay-tur, *s.* One who appropriates; one who is in possession of an appropriated benefice.

APPROPRIATORY, ap-pro-pri'e-to-re, *s.* A lay proprietor of the profits of a benefice.

APPROVABLE, ap-proo'va-bl, *a.* Meriting approbation.

APPROVAL, ap-proo'val, *s.* Approbation.

APPROVANCE, ap-proo'vans, *s.* Approbation.—Obsolete.

Should she seem  
Soft'ning, the least *approvance* to bestow,  
They brisk advance.—*Thomson*.

APPROVE, ap-proof', *v. a.* (*approver*, Fr. *approuver*, Lat.) To be pleased with; to express liking; to authorize; to confirm; to show; to justify.

In religion,  
What damned error, but some sober brow  
Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text.—*Shaks.*  
—*v. n.* to make or show worthy of approbation.

The first care and concern must be to *approve* himself to God, by righteousness, holiness, and purity.—*Rodgers*. In Law, to improve.

This enclosure, when justifiable, is called, in Law, *approving*, an ancient expression signifying the same as *improving*.—*Blackstone*.

APPROVED, ap-proovd', *a. part.* Liked; examined; tried.

My very noble and *approved* good masters.  
—*Shaks.*

APPROVEMENT, ap-proov'ment, *s.* Approbation; liking. In our ancient Law, *approvement* is, when a person indicted of treason or felony, and arraigned for the same, doth confess the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses others of his accomplices in order to obtain pardon; also, in Law, the lord may *approve*, that is, enclose and convert to the use of husbandry (which they call melioration or *approvement*) any waste grounds, woods, or pastures, in which the tenants have a common appendant to their estates, provided he leaves sufficient common to his tenants.—*Blackstone*.

APPROVER, ap-proo'vur, *s.* One who approves; one who makes trial. In our ancient common Law, 'one that confesses felony of himself, appeals, or accuses another one or more to be guilty of the same: and he is called so, because he must *prove* what he alleges in his appeal.'—*Cowel*. If the approver failed to make good his appeal, judgment of death was given against him; if he succeeded in convicting the appellee, he was afterwards admitted to a daily allowance, and a pardon from the king.

APPROXIMANT, ap-proks'e-mant, *a.* Approaching; coming near to.

APPROXIMATE, ap-proks'e-mate, *a.* (*ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.) Near to;—*v. a.* to bring or draw near to;—*v. n.* to come near. In Botany, a leaf is said to be approximate when it is close to the stem.

APPROXIMATION, ap-proks'e-ma'shun, *s.* An approach or drawing near to. In Mathematics, results are said to be found by approximation when they give nearly, but not exactly, the result required.

APPROXIMATIVE, ap-proks'e-ma-tiv, *a.* Coming near to.

APPUI, ap-poo-e', *s.* (French, support.) In Horsemanship, the sense of the action of the bridle in the hands of the rider. In Military Science, any



# APPULSE—APRON.

given point or body upon which troops or by which they are marched in line

-pulse', *s.* (*apulus*, Lat.) The act of assault. In Astronomy, an appulse is approach of two heavenly bodies, that seen through the same telescope, at the same time.

The term is applied to an eclipse, when the shadow of the earth merely falls to the moon; or to a solar eclipse, when the sun's disk is partially covered by the moon's disk.

ap-pul'shun, *s.* The act of striking

ap-pul'siv, *a.* Striking against.

ap-pur'te-nance, *s.* (French.) Dependancy; appendage.

ap-pur'te-nance, *s.* The ceremony of welcome is fashion and ceremony.

ap-pur'te-nant, *a.* In Law, of the appurtenance; relating or belonging to a thing as an adjunct.

ap-pre-kate, *v. n.* (*apricor*, I sit in the sun.) To bask in the sun.—Not used.

ap-pris'o-to, *s.* (*apricitus*, Lat.) Sun-warmth of the sun.

ap-ricot, *s.* (*abricot*, Fr. *Albicocco*, Ital.) A species of *Vulgaris* or *Prunus Arminiac* of the kind of wall-fruit, allied to the plum; called *apricot*.—See *Arminiac*.

Apri-cot seems to have been known in the name of *Prunus*, in the time of Dioscorides. It is said to have been brought originally to Italy by one Wolf, a French priest, gardener, &c.

ap-ri-lis, *s.* (*aprilis*, from *aperio*, I open, Lat.) The first month of the year. In Astronomy, it is represented by the sign, Taurus, (♉) in which the sun travels during this month.

ap-ri-lis-fool, *s.* One who is imposed upon or deceived by the object of ridicule by others, at the time of April, by being sent an absurd errand, such as called *April-fool*, in Sweden, and the person so sent, *April-fool*. In France, the *April-fool* is called *Poisson d'Avril*. In Scotland, the *Goose*, i.e., Hunt the Cuckoo.

ap-ri-o-re, (Latin.) A term used in Moral Philosophy, as applying to an argument in which a subsequent fact is drawn from a preceding fact. The argument *a priori*, a certain metaphysical axioms, has been used by Clarke and others, to prove the existence of God. The argument derived from the order of design in the works of nature, is called *a posteriori*.

ap-ron, *s.* (*aparan*, Gael.) A cloth hung over the knees to keep the other dress clean. In Carpentry, a piece of lead to cover the touch-hole of a gun. In Carpentry, *apron* or *apron*, a horizontal piece of timber, in wooden floors, used for the support of the carriage of a ship, and joistings in the landings; a platform or flooring of plank at the entrance of a dock, a little higher than the level of the water, against which the dock gates are closed. In Naval Architecture, a piece of curved board immediately above the foremost end of the hull, behind the lower part of the stern, which it conforms exactly in shape. In

# APRONED—APTERODICERA.

Coach Work, a piece of leather or other material used in a gig or other carriage to defend from rain or dirt. *Apron of a goose*, the fat skin which covers the belly.

APRONED, *a'purn'd*, *ad.* Wearing an apron.

The cobbler *apron'd*, and the parson gown'd.—*Pope*.

APRON-LINING, *a'purn-li-nin*, *s.* In Joinery, the facing of the apron-piece.

APRON-MAN, *a'purn-man*, *s.* A man who wears an apron; a workman; a manual artificer.

You have made good work, You and your *apron-men*, that stood so much Upon the voice of occupation, and The breath of garlic eaters.—*Shaks.*

APROPOS, *ap-ro-po'*, *ad.* (*à propos*, Fr.) Opportunely; to the purpose.

AP-SIS, *ap'sis*, *s.*, *APSIDES*, *ap'se-des*, *pl.* (*apsis*, arch., Gr.) In Astronomy, the two extreme and opposite points of the orbit of a planet. That nearest the sun, in reference to the orbit of the earth, is called the perihelion, and the farthest point, the aphelion. In the orbit of the moon, the nearest point, denominated the perigee, and the opposite point, the apogee. *Line of the Ap-sides*, is a line, passing from the points apogee or aphelion, through the centre of the sun, to the opposite points, the perigee or perihelion. In Architecture, the bowed or arched roof of a house, room, or oven; the canopy of a throne; the inner part of ancient churches, where the clergy were seated, and in which the altar was placed, opposite to the nave, where the congregation sat. It is synonymous with the terms *concha*, *camera*, *presbyterium*, or what is now called the choir or sanctuary. The throne of the bishop was anciently called *apsios*; and it is supposed, that it has given its name to that part of the church in which it was situated; a reliquary or case in which the relics of saints, real or pretended, were anciently kept.

APT, *apt'*, *a.* (*aptus*, Lat.) Fit; having a tendency to; inclined to; led to; disposed to; ready; quick; qualified for.

APT, *apt'*, *v. a.* (*apta*, Lat.) To suit; to adapt; to fit; to qualify; to dispose; to prepare.—*Obsolete*.

We need a man that knows the several graces Of history, and how to *apt* their places.—*Ben Jonson*.

They are things ignorant, and, therefore, *apted* to that superstition of doting fondness.—*Beaumont and Fletcher*.

APTABLE, *ap'ta-bl*, *a.* Accommodable; suitable.—*Obsolete*.

APTATE, *ap'tate*, *v. a.* (*aptatum*, Lat.) To make fit.

APTER, *ap'tur*, *s.* (*a*, without, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) An insect without wings.

APTERA, *ap'te-ra*, *s.* An order of insects, including all those which, like the bug, louse, and flea, are without wings, forming the twelfth in the arrangement of Kirby, and the seventh in that of Linnaeus, but acknowledged by the former not to be natural. The term is rejected in the last system published by Latreille.

APTERAL, *ap'ter-al*, *a.* In Architecture, applied to a temple which has prostyles or porticos of columns projecting from its points or ends, but without the columns running along the flanks from one end to the other.

APTERODICERA, *ap-ter-o-dis'e-ra*, *s.* (*apterodecra*, Fr. from *a*, without, *pteron*, a wing, *dis*, two, and



*keras*, a horn, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to apterous insects, with two antennæ.

**APTEROLOGY**, ap-ter-ol'o-je, *s.* (*a*, *pteron*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of Entomology which treats of the Aptera.

**APTEROUS**, ap'ter-us, *a.* Without wings; or, in Botany, without the appendages called wings. In Entomology pertaining to the class Aptera.

**APTERYGIAN**, ap-ter-ij'e-ans, *s.* (*a*, without, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to a section of Mollusca, comprehending those which are not adapted for swimming.

**APTERYX**, ap'ter-iks, *s.* A bird belonging to New Zealand, in which the wings are reduced to single defensive spurs.

**APTITUDE**, ap'te-tude, *s.* (French.) Fitness; tendency; disposition.

**APPLY**, apt'le, *ad.* Properly; with just connection or correspondence; fitly; justly; pertinently; readily; acutely, as, 'he learned his business very *aply*.'

**APTNESS**, apt'nes, *s.* Fitness; suitability; disposition to many things; quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn; tendency.

**APTOTE**, ap'tote, *s.* (*aptotos*, indeclinable, Gr.) A noun which is not declined by cases.

**APUS**, a'pus, *s.* (*apua*, a small fish, Lat.) A name given by Scopuli, and now generally applied to phyllopodous Entomostraca, inhabiting fresh water ditches, pools, and stagnant waters. Binoculus is the name given by Leach.

**APUS INDICA**, a'pus in'de-ka, *s.* The name of a constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated between Triangulum Australe and the Chamelion, and represented by the figure of a Bird of Paradise.

**APYREXIA**, ap-e-reks'e-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *pyretos*, fever, Gr.) The intermission of feverish disorders, or of an ague.

**APYROUS**, a-pi'rus, *a.* (*a*, without, and *pyr*, fire, Gr.) Capable of resisting the action of fire; applied formerly to asbestos, mica, and other minerals which endure a strong heat without change.

**AQUA**, ak'kwa, *s.* The Latin word for water; a term much used in medical prescriptions and preparations. The following are those which have been chiefly employed:—*Aqua aëris fixi*, water impregnated with fixed air—carbonic acid. *Aqua alkalina muriatica*, a bleaching liquid, prepared thus—muriate of soda, dried, lbij; powdered manganese, lbj; mix these together, put them into a matrass, and add water and sulphuric acid, gradually, and at intervals; transmit the disengaged gas through a solution, consisting of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of carbonate of kali, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  xx, by measure, of water. Towards the end of the operation, apply a moderate heat to the matrass. *Aqua Benedicti Rolandi*, a solution of crocus of antimony in wine, an active emetic. *Aqua fer-neli*, a mixture of corrosive sublimate and lime-water, with the addition of a little spirit of wine. *Aqua florum aurantium*, or *Aqua naphthæ*, orange-flower water, water distilled from orange-flowers, much esteemed on the Continent as an antispasmodic dose, from  $\frac{3}{4}$  j to  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv, or more. *Aqua fortis*, nitric acid—which see. *Aqua græca*, a weak solution of the nitrate of silver. *Aqua grysea*, an aqueous solution of nitrate of mercury, mixed with a decoction of various plants. *Aqua regia*, nitro-muriatic acid, so named from its power of dissolving gold; it also dissolves iron,

copper, tin, mercury, regulus of antimony, bismuth, and zinc. *Aqua roseæ*, rose-water. *Aqua sapphirina*, *aqua carula*, or *aqua cupri ammoniaci*, blue-eye-water, made by mixing  $\frac{3}{4}$  j of sal-ammoniac with lbj of lime-water, and putting a piece of clean copper into the mixture, where it should remain till the fluid acquires a fine blue colour. *Aqua vegeto-minerale*, Goulard water, made of vinegar and lead. The NATURAL WATERS are, *aqua fluvialis*, river-water; *aqua fontana*, spring-water; *aqua ex nive*, snow-water; *aqua ex puteo*, well-water; *aqua pluvialis*, rain-water; *aqua ex lacu*, lake-water; *aqua palude*, marsh-water; *aqua marina*, sea-water. The ARTIFICIAL WATERS are, *aqua distillata*, distilled-water; *aqua tostipanis*, toast-water; *aqua calcis*, lime-water; *aqua picis*, or *picis liquida*, tar-water; *aqua mentha piperita*, peppermint-water; *aqua mentha viridis*, spearmint-water; *aqua pimentæ*, allspice-water; *aqua pulegiæ*, pennyroyal-water.

**AQUÆDUCTUS**, ak-kway-duk'tus, *s.* (Latin.) An aqueduct, a name applied by anatomists to certain canals in the human body, viz.:—*Aquæductus cochleæ*, the aqueduct of the cochlea; a foramen of the temporal bone, for the entrance and exit of the blood-vessels connected with the ear. *Aquæductus Fallopii*, the aqueduct of Fallopius; the canal by which the portio dura windsthrrough the petrous part of the temporal bone. *Aquæductus Sylvii*, the aqueduct of Sylvius; the passage or canal which extends from the under and back parts of the brain, called the tubercula quadragemina into the fourth ventricle. *Aquæductus vestibuli*, aqueduct of the vestibulum; a canal which commences in the vestibule of the internal ear, near the opening of the semicircular canals, and terminates between the layers of the dura mater, on the posterior surface of the temporal bone.

**AQUA-MARINA**, ak-kwa-ma-ri'na, *s.* (*aqua*, and *marinus*, marine, Lat.) A name sometimes given to the beryl, from its being of a sea-green colour.

**AQUARIANS**, a-kwa're-ans, *s.* A sect of Christians which, in the third century, used water instead of wine, in their celebration of the Eucharist.

**AQUARIUS**, ak-kwa're-us, *s.* (Latin.) The Water-bearer. A constellation forming the eleventh sign of the Zodiac. It is supposed to have received its name from the circumstance of its bringing with it an abundance of rain. It rises in January, and sets in February. According to Flamstead, it contains one hundred and eight stars. Its sign is ♒.

**AQUATIC**, a-kwat'ik, } *a.* Inhabiting, or growing in the water.

**AQUATICAL**, a-kwat'e-kal, } *s.* An ancient sect, which maintained that water was eternal and uncreated; probably adopting the philosophical notion of Thales, that water was the first principle of all things.

**AQUATICS**, a-kwat'iks, } *s.* An ancient sect, which maintained that water was eternal and uncreated; probably adopting the philosophical notion of Thales, that water was the first principle of all things.

**AQUATILE**, ak'kwa-tile, *s.* Relating to, or inhabiting the water. In Natural History, applied to distinguish things which inhabit the waters, as, aquatic birds, reptiles, insects, plants, &c. The term aquatic is applied in Botany to such plants as grow at the bottom of lakes, seas, or rivers, and are entirely submerged like the Conferva, or which float on the surface like Lemna; or which have their roots fixed in the soil, while their leaves and stems float on the surface, as Nymphaea, Trapa; or which rise above it, as Alisma plantago;



to those which grow on the borders of lakes, or stagnant pools, as *Bignonia Nibora aquatica*, *Cerastium aquaticum*, ak-kwa-till'e-a, *s.* A name given by and others to a section of birds; by a family of Mollusca; by Latreille, to of Crustacea, and by Lamarek, to a semipterous insects, all of which live in, on its surface, or on its brink.

A, ak-kwa-tin'ta, *s.* (*aqua*, Lat. and *tinta*, ) A mode of etching in imitation of in Indian ink.

ANIA, ak-kwa tof-fa'ne-a, *s.* Termed ita, *Aqua della Toffana*, *Aquetta di Napoli*. A poison prepared by a woman of the Tophana, who resided first at Palermo, waris at Naples. She confessed, when rack before her execution, that she had upwards of six hundred persons with it. It chiefly to women who wished to get husbands. It is generally supposed to a preparation of arsenic; from four to proved fatal.

A, ak-kwa-vi'te, *s.* (*aqua*, and *vita*, *viter*, ) A name very absurdly given to brandy alcoholic intoxicating liquors. It lites the water of Life. It should have *aqua mortis*, the water of Death: as to myriads.

ak'kwe-dukt, *s.* (*aqua*, and *duco*, I ) A conductor or conduit of water, restricted in its application to construct the surface of the ground, for carrying a gentle current across valleys and over one place to another.

ak'kwe-us, *a.* (*aqueux*, Fr. from *aqua*, ) Watery.

ESS, ak'kwe-us-nes, *s.* Waterishness.

CEE, ak-kwe-fo-le-a-se-e, *s.* A natural plants, belonging to the polycarpous diplopetalous Exogens. In Lindley's nomenclature, he enumerates nine genera, as to it. Its only European one is the *Ilex* or common holly, which forms the type of the natural order Ilicineæ.

AK, ak-kwe-fo'le-um, *s.* (*acus*, a needle, *us*, a leaf, Lat.) The Latin name of the *Ilex aquifolium*, so called from the nature of its leaves: Order, Ilicineæ.—

-kwil'a, *s.* The Latin name of the constellation immediately above Capricorn: a genus of birds, including quills which have the wings lengthened; quill short, the fourth and fifth, the the head not crested, and the tarsus almost to the toes.

-kwil'e, *s.* In Anatomy, the name given to the sinews which pass through the temples into

A, a-quil-a-re-a, *s.* (*aquila*, an eagle, Lat., of A. Malaccensis, is called *Bois d'Aigle*, wood, in Malacca.) A genus of plants, the order Aquilarineæ; perigone, five-veined, ten-cleft; stamens, ten; anthers, style, none.

CEE, ak-kwe-la-ri-a-se-e, *s.* A natural order of Lindley's incomplete Exogens, consisting of trees, with smooth branches, and a tough

bark; leaves, alternate, entire, seated on short stalks, without sepals, with fine veins running into a marginal one, just within the margin; calyx, turbinate or tubular; limb, five-cleft; stamens, five or ten; the anthers, narrow, oblong, attached by their back, below the middle, two-celled; placenta, spuriously two-celled; ovules, two, one of which tapers downwards; style, absent, or when present, conical; fruit, pear-shaped; radicle, straight and superior; cotyledons, thick, fleshy, and hemispherical. It differs from *Samyda* in the seeds not being fixed to the parietes, and from *Chaillatiaceæ*, in their being erect, not inverted, and from *Thymeleæ*, in the fruit being two-valved, two-celled, and two-seeded.

AQUILEGIO, ak-kwe-le'je-a, *s.* (*aquila*, an eagle, from the inverted spurs of the flowers, resembling the talons of an eagle. Its English name, Columbine, from *Columbus*, a dove, Lat., is from the same cause.) Columbine, a genus of plants, consisting of perennial herbs, with fibrous roots; flowers, white, blue, rose, or purple; calyx, consisting of fine coloured petal-like deciduous sepals; petals, five each, drawn out into a hollow spur.

AQUILINEÆ, ak-kwe-lin'e, *s.* The name given by Swainson to a sub-family of the Falconideæ, including the Eagles, properly so called. It contains the genera *Pandion*, *Aquila*, *Harpyia*, *Gypogeryon*, and *Circetus*, all of which consist of large birds, with the bill rather straight at the base, but curved towards the end—feet strong and muscular, tarsus more or less feathered, and the claws large and much curved.

AQUILINE, ak'kwe-line, *a.* (*aquilinus*, Lat.) Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

Those ends were answered once, when mortals lived, Of stronger wing, of *aquiline* ascent, In theory sublime.—*Young*.

His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue.—*Dryden*.

AQUILON, ak'kwil-on, *s.* (French, from *aquilo* Lat.) The North wind.

Blow, villain, blow, till thy sphered bias check  
Out-swell the colick of puff'd *aquilon*.—*Shaks*.

AQUIPARIA, ak-kwe-pa're-a, *s.* (*aqua* and *paro*, I engender, Lat.) A name given by Blainville to a division of the *Batrachia*, which deposit their progeny in water.

AQUOSE, a-kwose', *a.* Watery.

AQUOSITY, a-kwo-se'te, *s.* Waterings.

ARA, a'ra, *s.* (Latin.) The Altar, a constellation situated near the Wolf and the Peacock, near the South Pole; also, the *Macrocercus*, a species of Macaw.

ARAB, ar'ab, *s.* A native of Arabia.

ARABESQUE, ar'a-besk, *a.* (French.) Relating to the architecture of the Arabians;—*s.* a building after the manner of the Arabians. The term is more commonly applied to the species of ornament used in adorning the walls, pavements, and roofs of Moorish and Arabian buildings, consisting of intricate and heterogeneous admixtures of fruits, flowers, scrolls, and other objects, to the exclusion of animals, the representation of which is forbidden by the Mahomedan religion. This kind of ornament is now frequently used in the adorning of books, plate, &c. Foliage very similar to that used by the Arabians, intermixed with griffins, &c. were frequently employed on the walls and friezes of temples, and on many of the ancient Greek vases; on the walls of the baths of Titus, at Pom-



## ARABIAN—ARACHNOIDITIS.

peii and many other places; the Arabian language is also sometimes called the *Arabesque*.

**ARABIAN**, a-ra'be-an, *s.* A native of Arabia; relating to Arabia.

**ARABIC**, ar'a-bik, *a.* Arabian;—*s.* the language of Arabia.

**ARABIC or GUM ARABIC**, *s.* A transparent gum obtained from the Egyptian *Acacia*.

**ARABICALLY**, ar-ab'be-kal-le, *ad.* In the Arabic manner, or interpretation.

**ARABICI**, a-rab'e-se, *s.* An Arabian sect which sprung up in the second century. Their chief heresy consisted in maintaining that the soul could not exist without the body, and that, consequently, it died with it, and would rise with it at the resurrection. Origen is said to have convinced them of their error.

**ARABIDEE**, a-ra-bid'e-e, *s.* (*Arabia*, and *idea*, conception of a thing.) Otherwise named *Pleurorhizem*, a tribe of the order *Crucifere*, consisting of many genera, all of which have the silique dehiscent, with a linear dissepiment, which has more or less breadth than the seeds; the seeds are oval, compressed, and usually margined; the cotyledons flat and parallel with the dissepiment: Sub-order, *Pleurorhizem*.

**ARABIS**, a-ra'bis, *s.* (*Arabia*.) The Wall-cress, a genus of plants, without compressed siliques, or flat valves: Order, *Crucifere*.

**ARABISM**, ar'ab-izm, *s.* An Arabian idiom or phrase.

**ARABIST**, ar'a-bist, *s.* One skilled in Arabian literature.

**ARABLE**, ar'a-bl, *s.* (*aro*, I plough, Lat.) Land fit for tillage.

**ARABO-TEDESCO**, a-ra'bo-ted-es'ko, *s.* (*Arabo*, and *Tedesco*, German, Ital.) A style of architecture, consisting of Moorish or Low Grecian, with German-Gothic.

**ARACK**, } ar'ak, *s.* (an Indian word.) A spirituous  
**ARAC**, } liquor procured by the distillation of juice  
extracted from the cocoa-nut tree.

**ARACHIS**, ar-a'kis, *s.* (*a*, without, and *rhakis*, a branch, Gr.) Earth-nut, a genus of papilionaceous plants, the pods of which, as they increase in size, force themselves into the earth, where the seeds become ripened; they are very much cultivated in America and other countries; the seeds abound in oil.—Order, *Leguminosae*.

**ARACHNIDA**, ar-ak'ne-da, } *s.* (*arachne*, a spider,  
**ARACHNIDES**, ar-ak'ne-des, } and *eidōs*, like, Gr.)

The name given by Cuvier to his second class of the *Articulata*, comprehending the spiders, mites, and scorpions.

**ARACHNODERMA**, ar-ak-no-der'ma, *s.* (*arachne*, and *derma*, skin, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to *Medusae*, which have the skin so extremely fine, as to resemble a spider's web.

**ARACHNOID**, ar-ak'noyd, *a.* (*arachne*, a spider, and *eidōs*, like, Gr.) Applied in natural history to things which are like a spider's web. It is used in both Botany and Zoology, as *Semper vivum Arachnoideum*; *Spondylii Arachnoidea*, *Astrea Arachnoidea*.

**ARACHNOID MEMBRANE**, ar-ak'noyd mem'brane, *s.* In Anatomy, a cobweb-like membrane, which forms one of the tunica or coats of the brain, situated between the dura and pia mater.

**ARACHNITIS**, ar-ak-ne'tis, } *s.* Inflamma-

**ARACHNOIDITIS**, ar-ak-noyd'e-tes, } tion of the  
arachnoid membrane.

## ARACHNOLOGY—ARANEIDANS.

**ARACHNOLOGY**, ar-ak-nol'o-je, *s.* (*arachne*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That part of natural history which treats of spiders.

**ARACHNOPHILUS**, ar-ak-nol'e-lus, *a.* (*arachne*, and *philo*, I love, Gr.) The fungus *Issaria Arachnophila*, is so called, because it grows on the bodies of dead spiders.

**AREOSTYLE**, a-re-os'tile, *s.* (*araios*, wide, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Architecture, one of the five proportions for regulating the intercolumniations or intervals, which ought to be observed between porticos and colonnades. The interval now used is equal to four diameters. It is, or rather ought to be, only used in the Tuscan order.

**AREOSYSTILE**, a-re-o-sis'tile, *s.* (*araios*, wide, *syn*, with, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Architecture, a term used by French architects to denote the proportioning of the spaces between columns when arranged in pairs. It is used in the west front of St. Paul's.

**ARAIGNEE**, a-ray-in-yay, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

**ARAISE**, a-raze', *v. a.* To raise.—Obsolete.

I have seen a medicine  
That's able to breath life into a stone,  
Quicken a rock, and make you dance canary  
With spritely fire and motion, whose simple touch  
Is powerful to raise King Pepin.—*Shaks.*

**ARALIA**, a-ra'le-a, *s.* (etymology unknown.) A genus of North American herbs and shrubs, with compound leaves and umbellate white flowers, usually disposed in panicles: Type of the order, *Araliaceae*.

**ARALIACEAE**, a-ra-le-a'se-e, *s.* A natural order of Exogens, class *Calyciflorae*. The *Araliaceae* approximates to the *Umbellifere*, but differs from it in the inflorescence being often imperfectly umbellate; in the styles being unusually numerous, the fruit being baccate; in the parts of the fruit not being separable; the albumen fleshy, and the embryo nearly the length of the albumen. The flowers are without beauty, but the foliage is extremely fine. The bark of some of the species exudes a gum resin; and the Ginseng, so famous as a drug, is the produce of *Panax*, one of the genera.

**ARAMÆAN**, ar-a-me'an, } *s.* (*aram*, highland, Heb.)

**ARAMAIC**, a-ra-ma'ik, } Applied to the language  
formerly spoken in the higher regions of Syria, a tract of country bounded by the mountain-range of Taurus on the north, Phœnicia on the west, Palestine on the east, and Arabia Deserta on the south. *Aramaic* now only survives as a living tongue among the Syrian Christians in the neighbourhood of Mosul.

**ARANEIDES**, ar-a-ne'e-des, } *s.* (*arenea*, a spider,

**ARANEIDÆ**, ar-a-ne'e-de, } Lat. and *eidōs*, like,

**ARANEIDANS**, ar-a-ne'e-danz, } Gr.) A family of

the class *Arachnides*, embracing the various genera of spiders. Spiders have the mouth furnished with short horny jaws; lip rounded at the apex; feelers two, incurved and jointed; eyes eight, or rarely six; feet eight; the abdomen pedicellate, and the arms furnished with four or six spinarets. They fix the ends of their threads by applying their spinning papillæ to any substance, and the thread lengthens as the animal recedes from it. They are enabled to stop the issue of the thread by contracting the papillæ, and can reascend it by means of their claws.



*a-ray-ne-e-fawm, a. (aranea, a spider, a shape, Lat.)* An epithet given by the hexapod carnivorous larvæ, which are long and fitted for suction, and to the motions; in which respects they resemble Arachnides.

*LA, a-ray-ne-e-fawr-me-a, s.* A name given to a family of the Heteropoda, which has a spider-like form of the animals of this tribe.

*AR-A-GO-A'SE-E, s.* (In honour of M. Arago, a celebrated French astronomer.) A class of exogenous plants, class Corollifloræ, of the single genus Arago; beautiful shrubs, natives of the Santa Fe de Bogota, in New Granada. The leaves are small, coriaceous, and imbricated; the flowers are small, tubular-shaped, axillary, solitary, nearly white.

*ARAYNE, a-ray-ne-o'sa-u're-na, s. (Latin.)* A web of a spider's web.

*ARAYNE-O-SUS, a.* Applied to a body of hairs, crossing each other like the web.

*ARAYNE-OS, a. (aranea, a spider, Lat.)* A cobweb.

*ARAYNE, s.* Large beads formed from iron, formerly much used in the African trade.

*ARAYNE, s. (aratio, Lat.)* The act or process of tilling. Lands are said to be under tillage.

*ARAYNE, s. (Latin.)* A ploughman; an arator.

*ARAYNE, a.* Contributing to tillage.

*ARAYNE-KA-RE-A, s. (Araucarias, a tribe of the southern parts of Chili.)* A genus of trees, with very rigid branches, and pointed, or stiff, spreading or lanceolate cones contain large seeds. *Araucarias* are found in the coal formation. At present confined to a few species, inhabiting the mountains of Chili.

*ARAYNE-JE-A, s. (after Antonia de Araujo.)* twining herbaceous plants, with white flowers of Brazil: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

*ARAYNE-LIST, s. (arcus, a bow, and balista, or shooting darts with, Lat.)* A cross-bow.

described by William Breto, that the *arcubalista*, first showed to the French by our King, who was shortly after slain by a *balista*.—Cassini.

*ARAYNE-LIS-TURZ, s. pl.* A name given to those who, in ancient times, were armed with bows.

*ARAYNE-TUR, s. (Latin.)* An umpire; a person to whose decision opposing parties submit the settlement of a dispute; a judge. One can only judge according to usages of the law. An *arbitrator* is permitted to use his discretion in accommodating differences.

extinguish him, high *arbitrator*, chance governs all.—Milton.

judge.—We now use *arbitrate*.

*ARAYNE-TRE-BL, a. (French.)* Arbitrating upon the will; determinable.

*ARAYNE-TRAL, a.* Belonging to arbitration.

**ARBITRAMENT, ár-bit'tra-ment, s.** Will; determination; choice.

**NOTE.**—Dr. Johnson says this word should be written *arbitrament*. Milton spells it so in these lines:—

Stand fast! to stand or fall,  
Free in thine own *arbitrament* it lies.

**ARBITRARILY, ár-be-tra-re-le, ad.** With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely.

**ARBITRARINESS, ár-be-trar-e-nes, s.** Despoticalness; tyranny.

**ARBITRARIOS, ár-be-tra-re-us, a. (arbitrarius, Lat.)** Arbitrary; depending on the will; despotical.

**ARBITRARIOUSLY, ár-be-tra-re-us-le, ad.** Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.

**ARBITRARY, ár-be-tra-re, a. (arbitrarius, Lat.)** Despotical; absolute; bound by no law; following the will without restraint; depending on no rule; capricious; held at will or pleasure; voluntary, or left to our choice.

**ARBITRATE, ár-be-trate, v. a. (arbitror, Lat.)** To decide; to determine; to judge of;—*v. n.* to give judgment.

It did *arbitrate* upon the several reports of sense.—Smith.

**ARBITRATION, ár-be-tra'shun, s.** The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending; decision. In Law, a contract by which two or more parties engaged in a dispute agree, by an instrument called a submission, to leave the decision to a third party, called an *arbitrator* or *arbitrator*. The proper objects of arbitration are those as to questions of fact. A debt defined by a deed is not a proper subject. When there are more than one arbitrator, there is generally authority given to choose an umpire when they cannot mutually come to a decision. If the submission contain a clause of registration, the decree-arbitral can be enforced as if it were a decree of court. To award to a thing that is illegal, or that cannot be done by the parties, is void, otherwise the courts will not relieve a person who has voluntarily submitted his case to arbitration, from the consequences of the decision, except where corruption or mistake is proved. *Arbitration of Exchange*, in Commerce, is the deduction of a proportion or arbitrated rate of exchange, between two places through an intermediate place, in order to ascertain the best method of drawing or remitting.

**ARBITRATOR, ár-be-tra'tur, s.** An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by mutual consent; a governor; a president; one who has the power of prescribing to others in a despotical manner, or of acting entirely by his own choice; the determiner.

The end crowns all,  
And that old common *arbitrator* Time,  
Will one day end it.—Shaks.

**ARBITRESS, ár-be-tres, s. (arbitratrix, Lat.)** A female judge.

**ARBITREMENT, ár-bit're-ment, s.** Decision; determination; compromise.

**ARBOR, ár'bor, s. (Latin.)** A tree. In Mechanics, the axle or spindle on which a wheel revolves.

**ARBORARY, ár'bo-ra-re, a. (arborarius, Lat.)** Of or belonging to a tree.

**ARBORATOR, ár'bor-ay-tur, s. (arborator, Fr.)** A planter or dresser of trees.—Not used.



## ARBOR-CHUCK—ARBUSTIVE.

**ARBOR-CHUCK**, ărb'or-tshuk, *s.* In Mechanics, a chuck, consisting merely of a spindle, generally made of metal, projecting from the mandril of the lathe, used in turning and polishing rings, hollow cylinders, &c.

**ARBOR DIANÆ**, ărb'or di'an-e, *s.* (Latin.) The tree of Diana. A name given to a beautiful arborescent arrangement which takes place in a vessel containing a solution of the nitrate of silver when mercury is thrown into it. A very good proportion for the experiment is twenty grains of lunar caustic to six drams or one ounce of water. It has also been termed *Arbor philosophorum* and *Arbor mineralis philosophica*.

**ARBOREOCULTURE**, ărb-or-e-kul'ture, *s.* (*arbor*, and *cultus*, I cultivate, Lat.) The art of cultivating trees and shrubs for wood or ornamental purposes.

**ARBOREOUS**, ărb-bo're-us, *a.* (*arbor*, Lat.) Belonging to trees; constituting a tree, as distinguished from frutescent.

**ARBORESCENT**, ărb-bo-res'sent, *a.* (*arborescens*, Lat.) Growing like a tree; having a tendency to become a tree.

**ARBORET**, ărb'bo-ret, *s.* (*arbor*, a tree, Lat.) A small tree or shrub.

Now hid, now seen,  
Among thick *arborets* and flowers,  
Embroidered in.—*Milton*.

**ARBORETUM**, ărb-bor'et-um, *s.* In Gardening, a place in a park, pleasure-ground, or nursery, in which a collection of trees, consisting of one of each kind, is cultivated.

**ARBORIFORM**, ărb'bo-re-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of a tree.

**ARBORISED**, ărb'bo-rized, *a.* Applied to agates which have the ramified appearance of plants, due to the infiltration of water charged with metallic oxides.

**ARBORIST**, ărb'bo-ris't, *s.* A naturalist who makes trees a particular object of his study.

**ARBORIZATION**, ărb-bo-re-za'shun, *s.* In Mineralogy, a term applied to an arborescent aggregation of crystals; also, to the dendritic form, presented in certain schistose limestones, or other rocks, due to the infiltration of the oxide of iron or manganese into the laminae of the stone. The same appearance is often observable in agates.

**ARBOROUS**, ărb'bo-rus, *a.* Belonging to a tree.

**ARBOR SATURNI**, ărb'bor sa'tur-ni, *s.* (Latin.) The tree of Saturn. A peculiar arborescent arrangement, obtained by dissolving one part of the protoxide of lead in twenty-four of water, and suspending a piece of zinc in the solution by means of a thread.

**ARBOR SCIENTIÆ**, ărb'bor si'en-she-e, *s.* (Latin.) The tree of Science; a general distribution or scheme of science, or knowledge.

**ARBOUR**, ărb'bur, *s.* A bower; a seat shaded with trees.

**ARBOR-VITÆ**, ărb'bor-vi'te, *s.* (*arbor*, and *vitæ*, life, Lat.) In Anatomy, a name given to the medullary ramifications of the brain, as seen when the cerebellum is cut vertically. In Botany, the *Thuya occidentalis*.—See *Thuya*.

**ARBUSCLE**, ărb'bus-kl, *s.* (*arbuscula*, Lat.) Any little tree.

**ARBUSCULAR**, ărb-bus'ku-lar, *a.* Composed of small trees or shrubs.

**ARBUSTIVE**, ărb-bus'tive, *a.* Covered with, or containing shrubs.

## ARBUTE—ARCADIAN.

**ARBUTE**, ărb'but, } *s.* (*arbutus*, Lat.) The  
**ARBUTUS**, ărb'bu-tus, } berry tree, a genus of  
having fruit resembling that of the straw  
The *arbutus* is a native of the Levant and  
south of Europe. In our gardens, it is a  
evergreen tree, with greenish yellow blo  
and red or bright yellow berries. The a  
forms groves of great beauty at the lakes o  
larney in Ireland: Order, Ericacee.

**ARBUTEAN**, ărb-bu'te-an, *a.* Made or compo  
arbute.

*Arbutean harrows, and the mystic van.—*  
*Ecclg's V*

**ARC**, ărk, *s.* (*arcus*, Lat.) In Geometry, a se  
or part of a circle. Every arch is greater  
its chord, but when concave to the chord th  
out, is less than the sum of the sides of ar  
tilinear figure which contains it. If  $x$  an  
the co-ordinates of any point in a curve, th  
mon method of finding the arch is by the in  
tion of the formula  $\sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$ , or, in th  
guage of the fluxional calculus, fluent of  $\sqrt{x^2$   
—an arch.

Load some old church with old theatric stat  
Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate.—*Pope*

**Equal arcs** are those which contain the  
number of degrees, and whose radii are  
**Diurnal arc**, in Astronomy, is that part  
circle described by a celestial body, betw  
rising and setting, as the *nocturnal arch*  
described between its setting and rising.  
*of progression or direction*, an arc of the  
which a planet appears to pass over wh  
motion is according to the signs.

**ARCA**, ărk'a, *s.* (*arca*, an ark or chest, Lat.)  
**Arks**, a genus of bivalved Mollusca, the sh  
which are transverse, and nearly equal in  
valves; the hinge is straight, and form  
numerous teeth set in a row, the teeth of t  
valve being inserted between those of the  
the ligament is external.

**ARCA-CORDIS**, ărk'a-kawr'dis, *s.* (Latin.)  
pericardium.

**ARCADÆ**, ărk'a-de, *s.* In Malacology, a  
of marine Mollusca, placed by Swainson b  
the unios and the muscles. The hinge  
shells is furnished with numerous small  
defined teeth, without any distinction of c  
and lateral; umbones generally remote,  
covered with an epidermis. It includ  
genera *Arca*, *Nucula*, *Pentunculus*, *Bysson*  
*Trigonia*.

**ARCADE**, ărk-kade', *s.* (French.) A series of  
supported on piers or columns, either o  
closed with masonry; a range of shops i  
under an arched covering.

**ARCADIAN**, ărk-ka'de-an, *a.* Belonging to A  
a mountainous district in Greece;—*s.* an  
tant of Arcadia. The Arcadians appear t  
been a branch of the great Pelagistic  
which, at one time, seems to have extende  
the Italian peninsula to Asia Minor. Th  
a pastoral people, and are said to have been t  
from their original savage condition by th  
vation of music.

Which led the rural life in all its joy  
And elegance, such as *Arcadian* song  
Transmits from ancient uncorrupted tim



# ARCADY—ARCHAISM.

ár-ka-de, *s.* The country of Arcadia.  
 alt be our star of Arcady.—*Milton's Comus.*  
 ár-ka-ne', *a.* (*arcanus*, Lat.) Secret;  
 us.

re I been disobedient to thy words?  
 re I betrayed thy arcane secrecy?  
*Tragedy of Locrine.*

ár-ka-num, *s.* ARCANUM, ár-ka'na, *pl.*  
 A secret.

sh, *s.* (*arcus*, Lat.) In Mathematics,  
 a circle, now written *arc*.—Which see.  
 tecture, any solid work, whether masonry  
 wise, of which the lower part is formed  
 arc of a curve, supported at the two  
 es. The pedestals upon which an arch  
 is called its *piers*; the portion of the  
 from which the arch is said to spring,  
 id the *flanks*; the lower tier of the arch-  
 called the *intrados* or *soffit*; the upper,  
 idos or *back*; the archstones are termed  
 , and the highest stone the *keystone*,  
 f which is termed the *crown*; a perpen-  
 nce from the crown to a horizontal line  
 rom the top of the one pier to that of  
 , is the *height*, and the horizontal line  
 the *span* of the arch;—the sky or vault  
 ;—*a. a.* to build arches; to form into  
 to cover with an arch or arches.

ions of the field and wood  
 the wave, or *arc* beneath the sand.—  
*Pope.*

sh, *s.* (*archos*, Gr.) A chief.—Obsolete;  
 The noble duke, my master,  
 y *arch* and patron, comes to-night.—*Shaks.*

ef of the first class; waggish; mirthful;  
 mischievous.

erious and bloody act is done,  
 at arch deed of piteous massacre.—*Shaks.*

Composition, *arch* is used as signifying the  
 first. The following are the words in which  
 as a compound :—Archangel, archangelic,  
 ed ár-án-gel, ár-an-gel'ik. In the follow-  
 is pronounced *ársh* :—Archapostle, arch-  
 archbeacon, archbishop, archbishopric,  
 er, archbuilder, archchanter, archchemic,  
 drator, archcritic, archdeacon, archdeacon-  
 acenship, archdivine, archdruid, archducal,  
 ses, archduke, archdukedom, archenemy,  
 archfiend, archflamen, (chief priest,) arch-  
 archfounder, archgovernor, archheresy,  
 ic, archhypocrite, archmagician, archpas-  
 philosopher, archpillar, archpoet, archpoli-  
 chprelate, archpresbyter, archpresbytery,  
 i, archprimate, archprophet, archprotestant,  
 can, archrebel, archtraitor, archtreasurer,  
 s, archvillain, archvillany.

amphal, ársh, tri-um'fal, *s.* A stately  
 a semicircular form, adorned with sculp-  
 , erected in honour of those who had  
 a triumph.

te, ársh-wife, *s.* A woman in the higher  
 life.—Obsolete.

OGY, } ár-kay-ol'ó-jé, *s.* (*archéologie*, Fr.  
 OGY, } *archaica*, ancient, and *logos*, a dis-  
 ar.) That branch of knowledge which  
 antiquity; a discourse on antiquity.

OGIST, ár-kay-ol'ó-jist, *s.* An antiquary.

OGICAL, ár-ka-o-loj'e-kal, } *a.* Relating

OGIC, ár-kay-o-loj'ik, } to archæ-

, ár-kay-izm, *s.* An antiquated word or  
 The use of archaisms, though generally  
 able, occasionally adds to the beauty and  
 a sentence.

# ARCHANGEL—ARCHIL.

ARCHANGEL. In Botany.—See *Lanum*.

ARCHANGELICA, ár-án-gel'e-ka, *s.* (*arche*, original,  
 Gr., and *angelica*, a plant, Lat.) A genus of umbel-  
 liferous plants. *A. officinalis*, or garden-angelica, is  
 the angelica archangelica of Linnaeus. It is to be  
 found about the tower of London, and in marshes  
 among reeds, between Woolwich and Plumbstead,  
 very abundantly, and in many other places in Eng-  
 land. Its botanical characters are—stem polished,  
 striated, a little glaucous, branched in the upper  
 part; leaves ternate, then pennate; leaflets ovate-  
 lanceolate, or sub-cordate, cut, and sharply ser-  
 rated, partly decurrent; the odd one deeply three-  
 lobed; petioles dilated, and tumid at the base;  
 involucre of a few linear leaves, or wanting alto-  
 gether, lanceolate; margin of calyx, five short teeth;  
 petals elliptic, entire, acuminate; fruit compressed  
 on the back with two wings; allied to, and lately  
 separated from *Angelica*.—Which see.

ARCHED, ársh'ed, or artsht, *a. part.* Bent in the  
 form of an arch.

ARCHEMORA, ár-ke-mo'ra, *s.* (*Archemorus*, the son  
 of Lycurgus, who was killed by an adder, Gr. in  
 allusion to its poisonous qualities.) A genus of ex-  
 tremely poisonous North American plants: Order,  
 Umbelliferae.

ARCHER, ársh'ur, *s.* One who uses the bow and  
 arrow.

ARCHERESS, ársh'ur-es, *s.* A female who shoots  
 with a bow and arrow.

ARCHERS, ársh'ur-z, *s.* Those who, in former times,  
 made use of the bow in battle or in the chase; a  
 name still kept up by a body, denominated the  
 Royal Archers, in Edinburgh, and by certain bodies  
 in England, who continue to practise archery.

ARCHERY, ár'tshur-e, *s.* The use of the bow and  
 arrow; the act of shooting with the bow and  
 arrow.

Flower of this purple dye,  
 Hit with Cupid's archery,  
 Sink in the apple of his eye.—*Shaks.*

ARCHES-COURT, ársh'ez-corte, *s.* The supreme  
 court of appeal in the archbishopric of Canterbury.  
 The name is derived from its being formerly held  
 in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, (de Arcubus,)   
 from which place it was removed to the common  
 hall in Doctors' Commons, where it is now held.

ARCHETYPAL, ár'ke-ti-pal, *a.* Original; the pat-  
 tern from which a copy is made.

ARCHETYPE, ár'ke-tipe, *s.* (*archetypum*, Lat.) The  
 original of which any resemblance is made. In the  
 Mint, the standard weight by which the others are  
 adjusted. The *archetypal world*, among Platonists,  
 means the world as it existed in the idea of God,  
 before the visible creation.

ARCHEUS, ár'ke-us, *s.* (*archos*, Gr.) A word used  
 by Paracelsus, by which he seems to have meant  
 a power presiding over the animal body distinct  
 from the soul.

ARCHIATOR, ár-ki'a-tur, *s.* (*archos*, and *iátrós*, a  
 physician, Gr. *archiatre*, Fr.) A chief physician.  
 —Old word.

ARCHICAL, ár'ke-kal, *a.* Chief; primary.

ARCHIDIACONAL, ár-ke-di-ak'on-al, *a.* Belonging  
 to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPISCOPACY, ár-ki-e-pis'ko-pa-se, *s.* The  
 state and dignity of an archbishop.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ár-ki-e-pis'ko-pal, *a.* (*archiep-  
 copus*, Lat.) Belonging to an archbishop.

ARCHIL, ár'kil, *s.* A violet-red paste used as a dye



stuff; the best kind of which is obtained from the lichen *Rocella tinctoria*, found in the Canary Islands, the Azores, Sardinia, Sweden, &c. When a mixture of carbonate of potash and ammonia is used in the preparation, and chalk, &c. is added, the colour becomes more blue, and is then called Litmus. Cudbear is another modification of archil, prepared from *Lecanora tartarea*, and *Parmelia omphalodes*, two species found on rocks on the western coast of England, and other places. An addition of tin renders the dye durable, and gives a scarlet colour. It is commonly used to give a bloom to pinks and other colours.—See Orceine.

**ARCHILOCHIAN**, *är-ke-lok'e-an*, *s.* (*Archilochus*, the inventor.) A verse in metrical composition, consisting of seven feet; the four first are dactyls or spondees, and the three last trochees. Ex.—*Solūtū||ācris hū||ēms grā||dā vīcē||vērū||et Fū||cōmē.*—*Horace.*

**ARCHILUTE**, *är-ke-lute*, *s.* A large lute, having its bass strings lengthened like those of the Theorbo, and having each row doubled.

**ARCHIMAGIA**, *är-ke-ma'je-a*, *s.* The name given by the old alchemists to the subtlest part of their art—viz., the making of gold and silver.

**ARCHIMANDRITE**, *är-ke-man'drite*, *s.* (*archos*, and *mandia*, Gr. a word, signifying *mastery*, in the language of the Lower Empire.) A title in the Greek Church of the same import as abbot in the Roman Catholic.

**ARCHIMEDIAN SCREW**, *är-ke-mede'yan skroo*, *s.* (Archimedes, the inventor.) A machine for raising water, consisting of a tube rolled in a spiral form round a cylinder, a modification of which has lately been introduced, in several instances, as a successful substitute for paddles in propelling steam-vessels.

**ARCHIMIA**, *är-kim'me-a*, *s.* That branch of alchemy which related to the transmutation of the other metals into gold and silver.

**ARCHIPELAGO**, *är-ke-pel'a-go*, *s.* (*archos*, and *pelagos*, the sea, Gr.) A sea abounding in small islands; the most celebrated of which is situated between Asia, Macedon, Greece, and the Indian Archipelago.

**ARCHITECT**, *är-ke-tekt*, *s.* (*archos*, and *tektōn*, artificer or contriver, Gr.) A person who is capable of designing and superintending the execution of any building; a builder; the contriver or former of any compound body. Applied, in this sense, to the Author of Nature, 'The Divine Architect.' The word is used for a person who contrives, and is the chief instrument in making the fortune of another, or in his own, as, 'the architect of his own fortune;' the framer of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,  
Chief architect and plotter of these woes.—*Shaks.*

**ARCHITECTIVE**, *är-ke-tekt'iv*, *a.* Performing the work of architecture.

**ARCHITECTONIC**, *är-ke-tek-ton'nik*, } *s.* Hav-  
**ARCHITECTONICAL**, *är-ke-tek-ton'ne-kal*, } ing skill  
to build.

**ARCHITECTONICS**, *är-ke-tek-ton'niks*, *s. pl.* The science of architecture.

**ARCHITECTOR**, *är-ke-tek'tur*, *s.* An architect.—Obsolete.

**ARCHITECTRESS**, *är-ke-tek'tres*, *s.* Feminine of architect.

Nature herself, the first architectress, to use an expression of Vitruvius, windowed your breast.—*Wotton.*

**ARCHITECTURAL**, *är-ke-tek'tu-ral*, *a.* Relating to architecture.

**ARCHITECTURE**, *är-ke-tek'ture*, *s.* (*archi*, Lat.) The art or science of building; the construction or performance of architectural science. Architecture is divided into *Civil Architecture*, the art of building way of eminence, Architecture; *Military Architecture*, or Fortification; and *Naval Architecture*, which, besides the building of ships and vessels, includes that of ports, moles, docks, &c. The orders in architecture are the Tuscan, Ionic, Corinthian, Composite.—Which see.

**ARCHITRAVE**, *är-ke-trave*, *s.* (*archein*, to build, Gr. and *trabs*, a beam, Lat. sometimes also *Epistylum*, from, *api*, upon, and *stylos*, a pillar, Gr.) The lowest of the three principal orders of the entablature of a column. There is also an architrave in Gothic architecture, which forms the most distinguishing character between the architecture of the ancients and the mediæval times. *Architrave Cornice*, the upper part of the entablature formed of an architrave and a cornice without the intervening member, the frieze introduced, when it is inconvenient to give the architrave its proper height. *Architrave of a window*, a collection of members and mouldings surrounding either the aperture of a door or window; the upper part or lintel is called the *transverse*, and the sides, the *jambes*.

**ARCHIVAL**, *är-ke-val*, *a.* Pertaining to archives.

**ARCHIVES**, *är-ki'vz*, *s. pl.* (*archiva*, Lat.) Depository or closet used for the preservation of records or other writings; a secret closet.

**NOTE**—The singular of this word is rarely used. Johnson says never, but in this he errs. See his 'Posthuma,' Warburton, in his 'Alliance and State,' and Warton, in his 'History of Poetry,' use it in the singular.

**ARCHIVIST**, *är-ke-vist*, *s.* The keeper of archives.

**ARCHIVOLT**, *är-ke-volt*, *s.* An ornament consisting of mouldings, placed round the arch, terminating horizontally on the impost. In the Tuscan order, the architrave has a face; in the Doric and Ionic, it has two faces; and, in the Corinthian and Composite, the architrave is the same as those of the architrave.

**ARCHIVOLTUM**, *är-ke-vol'tum*, *s.* In the architecture of the middle ages, an arched recess for filth; a common sewer or cess-pool.

**ARCHLIKE**, *ärtsh'like*, *a.* In the form of an arch.

**ARCHLY**, *ärtsh'le*, *ad.* Jocosely; wittily.

**ARCHNESS**, *ärtsh'nes*, *s.* Shrewdness; slyness without malice.

**ARCHOGRAPH**, *är-ko-graf*, *s.* (*arcus*, an arch, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) An instrument adapted for drawing a circular arch with the use of a central point.

**ARCHON**, *är-kon*, *s.* (Greek.) The chief magistrate of the Athenians.

We might establish a doge, a lord, archon, &c.—*Bolingbroke on Parties.*

**ARCHONSHIP**, *är'kon-ship*, *s.* The office of an archon.

**ARCHONTICS**, *är-kon'tiks*, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a branch of Valentians which's towards the close of the second century supposed the world to have been created (archon) by the *archontes*, (archangels,) by a singular want of gallantry, they ascribed the creation of women to the agency of devils.





ARCHOPTOMA—ARCUBALIST.

**TOMA**, *är-kop-to'ma*, *s.* (*archos*, the anus tum, and *pitto*, I fall down, Gr.) *Prolapsus* the falling down of the rectum.

**SE**, *ärtsh'wize*, *a.* In the form of an

**SENT**, *är'set-e-nent*, *a.* (*arcitenens*, Lat.) earing.

**SON**, *ärk-ta'shun*, *s.* (*arcto*, I straighten, Straightening; confinement to a narrow

**ARK**, *ärk'tik*, *a.* (*arktos*, the northern constellation Bear, Gr.) Northern; belonging to the regions.

**CIRCLE**, *ärk'tik ser'kl*, *s.* A lesser circle sphere, described at 23° 28' from the North

**SKUA**, *Listris parviticus*.—See *Listris*.

**TERN**, *Sterna artica*.—See *Sterna*.

**IS**, *ärk-tik'tis*, *s.* (*arktos*, a bear, and *iktis*, of weasel, Gr.) A name given by Tem to a genus of Marsupial animals, consisting Indian species with long prehensile tails: *calyptrem* is about the size of a large cat; other (*A. ater*) is entirely black, and about of a dog; the head is very small, whiskers and the ears terminate in tufts of hair.

**UM**, *ärk-te-um*, *s.* (*arktos*, Gr. from the rough of the involucre.) The Burdock, a genus opposite plants, belonging to the Cynarocoe or Thistle tribe. It is the Lappa of Tour-Lamarck, and Lindley.

**IS**, *ärk-to-mis*, *s.* (*arktos*, and *mys*, a rat, The Marmot or Bear-rat, a genus of Rodenta. Marmots are heavy in make, with short legs; e-sized, short bushy tail, and a large flat They pass the winter in a state of torpor, p in deep holes. They live in societies, and sly tamed.

**IX**, *ärk-to-niks*, *s.* (*arktos*, and *onyx*, a claw, The Pig-bear. A genus of omnivorous terns, having the appearance of a bear as head of a pig.

**APHYLOS**, *ärk-to-staff'e-los*, *s.* (*arktos*, *aphyle*, a grape, Gr.) A genus of plants ing of two British species; the *Arbutus* a, and *Arbutus alpina* of Linnaeus; calyx and five-parted; corolla ovate, with a small ft revolute limb; stamens ten; anthers t pores; berry smooth; seeds solitary.

**DECA**, *ärk-to-thek'a*, *s.* (*arktos*, and *theke*, ale, Gr. from its shaggy seeds.) A genus posite plants: Sub-order, Helianthem.

**A**, *ärk-tu-ra*, *s.* In Surgery, inflammation ger or toe, from the curvature of the nail.

**US**, *ärk-tu-rus*, *s.* (*arktos*, and *oura*, tail, A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the lation of Arctophylax or Bootes.

**U**, *är'ku-ato*, *a.* (*arcuatus*, Lat.) Bent in m of an arch;—*v. a.* to bend like an arch.

**ILE**, *är-ku'a-tile*, *a.* (*arcuatilis*, Lat.) infected.

**SON**, *är-ku-a'shun*, *s.* The act of bending ag; incurvation; the state of being bent; r or crookedness. In Gardening, the me-f raising by layers such trees as cannot be from seeds, or which do not bear seed. In y, a distortion or incurvation of the bones.

**URE**, *är'ku-a-ture*, *s.* The curvature of an

**LIST**, *är'ku-ba-list*, *s.* (*arcubalista*, from

ARCUBALISTA—ARE.

*arcus*, a bow, Lat. and *ballo*, I throw, Gr.) A crossbow; an instrument to throw stones.

**ARCUBALISTA**, *är-ku-ba-lis'ta*, *s.* A crossbow. A term which has been contracted both into *Balista* and *Arbalist*.

**ARCUBALISTER**, *är-ku-ba-lis'tur*, *s.* A crossbow-man.

**ARCUS SENILIS**, *s.* (*arcus*, a bow, and *senilis*, old age, Lat.) An opacity surrounding the cornea of the eye, incident to aged persons.

**ARCYRIA**, *är-sir'e-a*, *s.* (*arkys*, a net, Gr.) A genus of Fungi, so named from the sporules being fastened together by a network of fibres.

**ARD**, *ärd*, (Saxon.) An affix to many names, signifying disposition—as, *Goddard*, a good or pious disposition; *Giffard*, a benevolent disposition; *Bernard*, a filial disposition.

**ARDASSINES**, *är-das'se-nes*, *s.* A very fine sort of Persian silk; the finest used in the looms of France.

**ARDEA**, *är'de-a*, *s.* (Latin.) The Heron. A genus of large wading birds, bill very strong—long, straight, conic, margins serrated; the gonys long and descending; scapular feathers long and linear; legs long; thighs naked to a considerable distance from the knee. They live on small fish; but eat any animal matter, such as naked or even shelled molluscs, the spawn of fish, worms, &c. They build on trees.

**ARDEADÆ**, *är-de-a'de*, *s.* A name given by Swainson to a family of the Grallatores or Waders, including the Herons and Cranes. The birds of this family are large, with long, conic, straight, hard, compressed bills; the hind toe placed on the same level as others.

**ARDENCY**, *är'den-se*, } *s.* (*ardens*, burning, } Lat.) Ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection; heat.

**ARDENT**, *är'dent*, *a.* (*ardeus*, Lat.) Hot; burning; fiery; fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire; passionate; affectionate—used generally of desire.

**ARDENTLY**, *är'dent-le*, *ad.* In an ardent manner; eagerly; affectionately.

**ARDISIA**, *är-dish'e-a*, *s.* (*ardis*, a point, Gr. in reference to its acute spearlike anthers.) A genus of exotic trees or shrubs: Order, Myrsineaceæ.

**ARDISIEÆ**, *är-de-si'e'e*, *s.* A tribe of plants, having *Ardesia* for its type; calyx, four or five-lobed; corolla gamopetalous; stamens usually free; cells of anthers bursting lengthways at the apex; ovary free and many-seeded; drupe or berry, one-seeded; albumen horny; embryo transverse: Order, Myrsineaceæ (Myrrh plants).

**ARDOUR**, *är'dur*, *s.* (*ardor*, Lat.) Heat; heat of affection, as love, desire, rage, courage—used by Milton for a person bright and ardent.

Nor long delayed the winged saint  
After his charge received; but from among  
Thousand celestial ardours, where he stood  
Veiled with his gorgeous wings, upspringing light,  
Flew through the midst of heaven.—*Paradise Lost*.

**ARDUINA**, *är-du-in'a*, *s.* (in honour of P. Arduina.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynæ.

**ARDOUS**, *är-du-us*, *a.* (*arduus*, Lat.) Lofty; hard to climb; difficult; laborious.

**ARDOUSNESS**, *är-du-us-nes*, } *s.* Height; difficulty, }  
**ARDUITY**, *är-du'e-te*, } laboriousness.

**ARE**, *är*. The third person plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*;—*s.* a French measure of surface, equal to nearly 2½ acres English, or 1176 1-4th square feet.



A RE, or ALAMIRE, *s.* (Italian.) The lowest note in Guido's Scale of Music.

*Gamut*, I am the ground of an accord;  
*A re* to plead Hortensio's passion;  
*B mi* to Bianca take for thy lord;  
*C faut*, that loves with all affection.—*Shaks.*

AREA, a're-a, *s.* (Latin.) Any open space, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre; an enclosed place, as lists, or a bowling-green. In Geometry, the superficial contents of any figure, as a triangle, quadrangle, &c. In Architecture, a small court or place, usually sunk below the general surface of the ground, before the windows of the basement or sunk story. The name is also given to a small court even level with the ground. In Mineralogy, the mass dug from the mines, or the place where it is dug. In Entomology, the larger of the longitudinal divisions of an insect's wing. *Area diffusus*, applied to the scalp or beard when the hair has fallen off, and left bald patches here and there; the alopecia of the Greeks. *Area serpens*, applied when baldness commences at the occiput, and winds in a narrow line to each ear, sometimes to the forehead.

AREAD or AREED, a-reed', *v. a.* (*aredan*, Sax.) To direct; to declare; to show; to advise.

Me, all too mean, the sacred Muse *areeds*,  
 To blazon broad.—*Spenser.*

Mark what I *aread* thee now.—*Milton.*

AREAL, a're-al, *a.* Pertaining to an area.

AREATED, a're-ay-ted, *a.* Occurring in detached areas.

ARECA, a-re'ka, *s.* (*areec*, Malabar.) The Cabbage tree, a remarkable genus of lofty palm-trees, one of which (*Areca oleracea*) produces a kind of cabbage, which is considered as a great delicacy, whether raw or boiled; and another, (*Areca catechu*), the betel or Penang nut.

AREEK, a-reek', *ad.* (a low word from *a*, and *reek*.) In a reeking condition.

A messenger comes all *areek*,  
 Mordanto, at Madrid, to seek.—*Swift.*

AREFACTION, ar-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*areficio*, Lat. I dry, Lat.) The state of growing dry; the act of drying.

AREFY, ar'e-fi, *v. a.* To dry.

ARENA, a-re'na, *s.* (*arena*, sand, Lat.) The space or ground-floor of an amphitheatre or circus, on which combats or horsemanship are enacted; so named from the floors of the Roman amphitheatre being strewed with sand.

ARENACEOUS, a-re-na'shus, } *a.* Sandy; having  
 ARENOSE, a-re-noze', } the qualities of sand.

ARENARIA, a-re-na're-a, *s.* (*arena*, Lat.) Sandwort. A genus of plants, consisting chiefly of diminutive weeds with grassy leaves: Order, Caryophyllæ. The name is also given to a genus of wading birds, consisting of one British species—the Sanderling.

ARENARIOUS, a-re-na're-us, *a.* Sandy.

ARENATION, a-re-na'shun, *s.* (*arenatio*, Lat.) A method formerly used in treating cases of dropsy, by immersing the whole body, or the feet, in hot sand.

ARENG, a-reng', *s.* A genus of palm-trees, from one of which, (*A. saccharifera*), sago and palm-wine are obtained.

ARENICOLO, a-re-nik'o-lo, *s.* (*arena*, and *colo*, I inhabit, Lat.) A genus of the Dorsibranchiata

Annulata, or Sand-worms. They inhabit the of the sea-shore, and are often used as bait. animal is about a foot in length, and has a pair of branchiæ situated on the annulations of middle part of the body.

ARENILETIC, a-re-ne-let'ik, *a.* (*arena*, Lat. *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Partaking of the nature of sandstone.

ARENULOUS, a-ren'u-lus, *a.* (*arenula*, sand, Lat.) Full of small sand; gravelly.

AREOLA, ay-re'o-la, *s.* (diminutive of *area*, Lat.) A term applied in Anatomy—1st, the small stices of the cellular substance of the body; 2 reddish-coloured circle which surrounds the nipple in women (*areola papillaris*); 3d, an inflexing round pustule.

AREOLÆ, ay-re'o-le, *s. pl.* In Botany, the spaces or areas on the surface of certain plants in the fossil genera *Lepidodendra* and *Sigillaria* or in certain crustaceous lichens which are circular in every direction; the spaces between the areolæ are termed *areolæ*. In Entomology, the spaces into which the wing is divided by the nervures.

AREOLATE, ay-re'o-late, *a.* Divided into spaces or areolations, as the wings of insects, composite plants, when the florets are so arranged on the receptacle, that little pentagonal spaces are left when the ovaries fall off.

AREOLATION, ay-re-o-la'shun, *s.* The state of being marked with little spaces or areolæ, bounded by veins or ramifications of a different colour or texture from the spaces so enclosed.

AREOMETER, ay-re-om'e-tur, *s.* (*aréomètre*, from *areios*, thin, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) A graduated glass instrument, for measuring the density or gravity of fluids.

AREOMETRICAL, ay-re-o-met're-kal, *a.* Pertaining to areometry.

AREOMETRY, ay-re-om'e-tre, *s.* The art of measuring fluids.

AREOPAGITE, ay-re-op'a-gite, *s.* A member of the court of Areopagus at Athens.

AREOPAGUS, ay-re-op'a-gus, *s.* (*areios*, bell to Ares, one of the names of Mars, and *pagos*, hill, Gr.) The Supreme Court of Judicature at ancient Athens, so named from its being situated on the hill so called.

AREOTICS, ay-re-ot'iks, *a.* (*araiosios*, loosens) Medicines which have a tendency to open the bowels of the body.—Not used.

ARES, a'res, *s.* The Greek name of the god of War, corresponding with the Mars of the Romans. A name used by the Alchemists to express the Great First Cause.

ARETHUSA, a-re-thu'za, *s.* In Mythology, the name of a nymph who was changed into a fountain by Diana; a genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

ARETIA, a-re'she-a, *s.* (in honour of B. A.) A genus of plants: Order Primulacæ.

ARETOLOGY, a-re-tol'o-je, *s.* (*arete*, virtue, Gr.) A discourse, Gr.) That part of Morality which treats of the theory and practice of virtue.

ARGAL, ar'gal, } *s.* (*argal*, old Fr.) Crude tartar in the state in which it is obtained from the inside of wine vessels. word is often spelt *arguile* by Ben Jonson.

I know you have arsenick,  
 Vitriol, saltartre, *arguile*, alkaly.—*Alchemists*



# ARGANIA—ARGENTUM.

**ARGANIA**, *är-ga'ne-a*, *s.* (*argan*, its name in Morocco.) A name given by Romer and Shultes to the ironwood tree of Morocco, (*A. Sideroxylon*), the *Sideroxylon spinosum* of Linnaeus, and *Elaeodendron argan* of Willdenow.

**ARGEA**, *är'je-a*, *s.* A ceremony observed annually **ARGEL**, *är'je-i*, *s.* by the Romans, in which the vestals threw human figures, made of rushes, into the Tiber, on the Ides of May. The custom is supposed to have originated in the hatred of the early Romans to the Greeks, who were commonly called *Argon*.

**ARGEMA**, *är'je-ma*, *s.* (*argos*, white, Gr.) An ulcer of the eye on the margin of the cornea.

**ARGEMENONE**, *är-je-me-no'ne*, *s.* A genus of Mexican plants, so named from their supposed medical property of curing the disease of Argema.

**ARGENT**, *är'jent*, *a* (*argentum*, silver, Lat.) In Heraldry, the white colour used in armorial bearings; *argent* implies innocence, temperance, and hope; *silvery*; having a silvery appearance.

Not ask of yonder *argent* fields above,  
Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove*.—*Pope*.

**ARGENTAL**, *är-jen'tal*, *a.* Having the appearance **ARGENTIC**, *är-jen'tik*, *a.* of silver.

**ARGENT-BORNED**, *är'jent-haw'n'ed* or *haw'n'd*, *a.* Silver-borned.

Bright as the *argent-borned* moons.—*Lovecraft*.

**ARGENTATION**, *är-jen-ta'shun*, *s.* An overlaying with silver.

**ARGENTIFEROUS**, *är-jen-tif'e-rus*, *a.* (*argentum*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Containing silver.

**ARGENTIFEROUS COPPER GLANCE**.—See Sulphuret of Copper.

**ARGENTIFEROUS GOLD**.—See Electrum.

**ARGENTI NITRAS**.—See Nitrate of Silver.

**ARGENTINA**, *är-jen-ti'na*, *s.* A name given, in the Linnaean arrangement, to a genus of fishes, belonging to the salmon family, (*Salmonides*), so named from the silvery appearance of the scales.

**ARGENTINE**, *är-jen-tine*, *a.* Sounding like silver; having the appearance of silver;

Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*, I will obey thee.—*Shaks*.

—*a.* in Mineralogy, the nacreous carbonate of lime.

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**, *är'jen-tine re-pub'lik*, *s.* One of the names of the States of Buenos Ayres, or of the Rio de la Plata, a South American Confederation.

**ARGENTY**, *är'jen-tre*, *s.* Silver plate.—Obsolete.

No medals rich of Tyrian dye,  
No costly bowls of *argenty*.—*Hood's Poem to Charles I.*

**ARGENTUM ALBUM**, *är'jen-tum al'bum*, *s.* The name given, in ancient times, to the silver coin or piece of bullion which passed for money. By the Doomday tenures, some of the rents to the king were payable in *argent albo*, or common silver money; other rents, in *libris ursis et pensates*, i.e., in metal of full weight and purity. In the next age, rents were paid in *blanch farm*, afterwards *white rent*, and that which was paid in provision, was called *black bail*. *Argentum Dei*, God's penny, was the name given to earnest money, or, as it is now termed in Scotland, *earles*. *Argentum foliatum*, silver leaf. *Argentum nitrum*, nitrate of silver or lunar caustic. *Argentum in muscicola*, shell silver, made by grinding the cuttings of silver leaf with strong gum water, and

# ARGENTUM—ARGUER.

spreading it in fresh water muscle-shells. It is used in writing silver-coloured letters. *Argentum musivum*, mosaic silver: it is made by melting tin and bismuth together, with an addition of quicksilver. It is used as a silver colour, and is much superior to shell silver. *Argentum vivum*, quicksilver or mercury.—Which see.

**ARGENTUM FUGITIVUM**. }  
**ARGENTUM MOBILE**. } —See Quicksilver.  
**ARGENTUM VIVUM**. }

**ARGIL**, *är'jil*, *s.* (*argilla*, Lat.) Potter's clay.—See Alumina.

**ARGILLACEOUS**, *är-jil-la'shus*, *a.* Aluminous; of the nature of clay; containing clay as an ingredient. *Argillaceous schist or slate*, indurated laminated clay.—See Shale.

**ARGILLETIC**, *är-jil-let'ik*, *a.* Having the quality of clay slate.

**ARGILLIFEROUS**, *är-jil-lif'e-rus*, *a.* (*argilla*, clay, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing or containing clay.

**ARGILLITE**, *är'jil-lite*, *s.* (*argelos*, pure clay, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Clay slate.

**ARGILLOUS**, *är-jil'lus*, *a.* Containing clay; of the nature of clay.

**NOTE**.—*Argil* has the following combinations in Natural History:—*Argillicolo*, that which lives in clay, as *Ope-grapha argillicola*; *argilliformis*, resembling clay, as *Tras argilliformis*; *argillo-feruginous*, containing clay and iron; *argillo-gypseous*, containing clay and gypsum; *argillo-siliceous*, containing clay and silice.

**ARGO**, *är'go*, *s.* (Greek.) The name of the ship in which Jason and his companions sailed on their expedition in quest of the golden fleece—hence called the *Argonautai*, the Argonauts. *Argo navis*, in Astronomy, a constellation, called after the ship of Jason and his companions.

**ARGOL**.—See *Argal*.

**ARGOLASIA**, *är-go-la'she-a*, *s.* (*argos*, white, and *lasios*, woolly, Gr.) A genus of plants, so termed on account of the woolly nature of its calyx: Order, Hemerodraceae.

**ARGONAUTA**, *är-go-naw-ta*, *s.* (*argo*, the ship *Argo*, and *nauta*, a sailor, Lat.) The paper Nautilus, a genus of Cephalopods, allied to the Cuttle fishes. The Nautili inhabits a very thin symmetrically fluted and spirally convoluted shell, the last or outward whorl of which is large, and bears some resemblance to a galley, of which the spine is the poop. The animal makes frequent use of it; and in calm weather whole fleets of these creatures may be seen in certain seas sailing along the surface of the water, employing six of their tentacula or arms as oars, and expanding the other membranous ones by way of a sail.

**ARGONAUTS**.—See *Argo*.

**ARGOSY**, *är-go-se*, *s.* (*argo*, Gr.) A name formerly given to a large trading vessel.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean,  
There where your *argosies*, with portly sail,  
Like signiors and rich burghers of the flood,  
Do overpow'r the petty traffickers.—*Shaks*.

**ARGUE**, *är'gu*, *v. n.* (*arguo*, Lat. *arguer*, Fr.) To reason; to offer reasons; to dispute with, as arguing with a man, or against a proposition;—*v. a.* to prove by argument; to be persuaded by argument; to debate any question, as to argue a cause; to prove as an argument; to charge with as a crime; to prove by appearance.

**ARGUER**, *är'gu-ur*, *s.* One who argues; a disputer; a debater; a controversialist.



# ARGUING—ARGYREIA.

ARGUING, *är'gu-ing*, *s.* Reasoning; argumentation.

ARGUMENT, *är'gu-ment*, *s.* (*argumentum*, Lat.)

In Rhetoric and Logic, an inference drawn from premises, the truth of which is considered, by the person who argues, as conclusive, or highly probable. A reason alleged for or against anything; the subject of any discourse or writing; the contents of any work summed up in the way of *argument*; a controversy. In Astronomy, an arch, by which we seek another unknown arch's proportional. The *argument of the moon's latitude* is her distance from the node, and the *argument of inclination* is the arch of a planet's orbit, intercepted between the ascending node and the place of the planet from the sun, numbered according to the succession of the signs of the Zodiac;—the angle or quantity on which a tabular series of numbers depend.

ARGUMENTAL, *är-gu-men'tal*, *a.* Belonging to argument; reasoning.

ARGUMENTATION, *är-gu-men-ta'shun*, *s.* (*argumentatio*, Lat.) Reasoning or proving by argument; the act of reasoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, *är-gu-men-ta-tiv*, *a.* Consisting of argument; controversial, applied to persons given to dispute.

ARGUMENTATIVELY, *är-gu-men-ta-tiv-le*, *ad.* In a debating, reasoning, or controversial manner.

ARGUMENTIZE, *är'gu-men-tize*, *v. n.* To debate; to reason.

ARGUS, *är'gus*, *s.* (*argos*, Gr.) In Mythology, the son of Aristor: he is said to have had a hundred eyes, and to have been slain by Mercury;—the name of the person who built the ship *Argo*.

ARGUTE, *är-gute*, *a.* (*argutus*, Lat.) Subtile; witty; sharp; shrill.

ARGUTENESS, *är-gute'nes*, *s.* Acuteness; wittiness.

This tickles you by starts at his *arguteness*.  
Dryden.

ARGYCTHIUS, *är-jik'the-us*, *s.* (*argos*, white, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, with large caudal and ventral fins, belonging to the tribe Gymnotres, or Ribband-fish.

ARGYLEPES, *är-je-le'pes*, *s.* (*argos*, white, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) The Mitta Parah, an Indian acanthopterygious fish, with an oval naked body; a single dorsal fin, high before, and narrow behind; the eyes large, and mouth small: Sub-family, Centronotinæ.

ARGYLLA, *är-gile'e-a*, *s.* (in honour of Archibald, Duke of Argyll.) A genus of beautiful flowering South American plants: Order, Bigoniaceæ.

ARGYNNIS, *är-jin-nis*, *s.* In Entomology, a genus of diurnal Lepidoptera, insects which, in their perfect or butterfly state, have naked spots under the wings. In Mythology, one of the names of Venus which she received from Argynnus, a favourite youth of Agamemnon, who was drowned in the Cephissus.

ARGYRA, *är'je-ra*, *s.* In Mythology, the name of a youth, who was greatly beloved by a shepherd called Selimnus. She is said to have been changed into a fountain, and the shepherd into a river of the same name, the waters of which, when tasted, made lovers forget the object of their affections.

ARGYREIA, *är-je-re'ya*, *s.* (*argyreios*, silvery, Gr.) Silver-weed. An East Indian genus of plants, so named from the silvery appearance of their leaves: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

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# ARGYREIÆ—ARIES.

ARGYREIÆ, *är-je-re'i-e-e*, *s.* A tribe of *exo* plants, belonging to the natural order Conlaceæ, distinguished by having the embryo donous; the carpels combined in a single ov and the pericarp baccate and indehiscent.

ARGYROPS, *är'je-rops*, *s.* (*argyreios*, and *o* eye, Gr.) A genus of acanthopterygious distinguished by having the anterior dorsal terminating in long filaments: Sub-family rianæ.

ARGYREOSUS, *är-je-re-o'sus*, *s.* (*argyreio* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, bel to the Zeinæ or Dory family.

ARGYRITES, *är'jer-tes*, *s.* (*argyrites*, pertai silver, Gr.) A genus of coleopterous insects, l ing to the Mycetophagi or mice-eaters of Fal *Argyros*, Silver, occurs in the following adjectives. Natural History:—*Argyranthemus*, having flow white silvery appearance; *argyrocephalus*, ha white silver-like head; *argyrophthalmus*, having like eyes; *argyrophylus*, having silver leaves; *pygus*, having the lower part of the abdomen *argyrostigma*, having the flowers spotted wit silver-like spots; *argyrostoma*, having the me aperture of a silvery whiteness.

ARIA, *a're-a*, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, an air or tune.

ARIADNE, *a-re-ad'ne*, *s.* In Mythology, the ter of Minos, who helped Theseus out of th tan labyrinth; being afterwards deserted b she was married to Bacchus, and becam priestess.

ARIAN, *a're-an*, *s.* One who believes in Ari —a. pertaining to the doctrines of Arianis

ARIANISM, *a're-an-izm*, *s.* The doctrines by Arius, a presbyter of the Church of Alex in the fourth century. Arius taught that was not God, but has that title given Scripture, as implying the divine dignity co on him by the Father as the first-born of creature, and the office which he holds as the gerent of God, and the Redeemer and Jt mankind. As such, Arius considered Chris thy of receiving divine honours, but denie he was of the same essence, or co-eternal w Father, or equal in power and glory, as is tained by the Catholic and the orthodox Pro Churches.

ARICIA, *a-rish'e-a*, *s.* A name given by S and Cuvier to a genus of dorsibranchiate lala, the animals of which want both tee tentacula; they are furnished with two ra laminated cirri on the back of the elongated the anterior feet are furnished with notched not found on the others.

ARICINE, *ar'e-sine*, *s.* In Chemistry, a nam by Pelletier to an alkali discovered by him Cusco or Arica bark. It contains, accor its discoverer, one atom more of oxygen th nine, the formula of which is C<sub>20</sub> H<sub>12</sub> NO<sub>2</sub>

ARID, *är'rid*, *a.* (*aridus*, dry, Lat.) Dry; p up; metaphorically dry; cold; pedantic.

ARIDITY, *är-rid'e-te*, *s.* Dryness.

ARIDURA, *ar-e-du'ra*, *s.* (*areo*, to be dried up Wasting of any particular limb or other p opposed to Atrophia.

ARIES, *a're-es*, *s.* (Latin.) In Astronomy, th a constellation figured on the celestial glot ram. It is the first sign of the ancient l The Greek Mythology makes Aries to be th memoration of the golden fleece, in quest of the Argonautic expedition was undertaken.



# ARIETATE—ARISTATUS.

ed immediately above the constellation Pisces, surrounded by Cetus, Taurus, Perseus, and Andromeda. It consists of sixty-six stars, and is called the (♈). Aries is also the name given to the sign of the zodiac. Aries is also the name given to the sign of the zodiac. Aries is also the name given to the sign of the zodiac.

ARIE, ar-i'e-tate, v. n. (*aristo*, Lat.) To butt or ram.

ARIE, ar-i-e-ta'shun, s. The act of butting or ramming.

ARIE, a-re-é'ta, s. (Italian.) In Music, the name of a note; a short air or tune.

ARIE, a-rite', ad. Rightly; without mistake.

ARIE, a-ril', s. (*arillus*, Lat.) In Botany, a kind of wrapper enclosing the seed of a plant, and wholly in others; formed by a fleshy expansion, either of the seed coat by which the seeds are attached to the placenta, or of the placenta itself.

ARIE, ar-ril-lay-ted, s. In Botany, applied to a seed having an aril, or wrapper wholly or partially enclosing it.

ARIE, ar-rild, s. to a seed having an aril, or wrapper wholly or partially enclosing it.

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# ARISTARCH—ARISTOTELIAN.

ARISTARCH, ar-ris-tárk, s. A stern critic.

ARISTARCHIAN, ar-ris-tárk'e-an, s. (Aristarchus, a distinguished Grecian critic.) Severely critical; critical, after the manner of Aristarchus.

ARISTARCHY, ar-ris-tár-ke, s. (*aristos*, greatest, and *arche*, government, Gr.) A government composed of good men; a system of stern criticism.

ARISTIA, ar-ris'te-a, s. (*arista*, a point or beard of corn, Lat.) A genus of plants from the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Iridiæ.

ARISTIDA, ar-ris-tí-da, s. (*arista*, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

ARISTOCRACY, ar-ris-tok'ra-se, s. (*aristos*, the noblest or best, and *krato*, I govern, Gr.) That form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the nobility; the nobility; the extremely rich and elevated portion of society.

ARISTOCRAT, ar-ris'to-krat, s. One connected with the aristocratic class of society; one who favours the interests or claims of the aristocracy; a term introduced into this country during the fervour of the French Revolution, and applied to any one who opposed the democratic notions of revolutionists.

ARISTOCRATIC, ar-ris-to-krat'ik, s. a. Relating to, or partaking of, the nature of an aristocracy.

ARISTOCRATICAL, ar-ris-to-krat'e-kal, s. ing to, or partaking of, the nature of an aristocracy.

ARISTOCRATICALLY, ar-ris-to-krat'e-kal-ly, ad. In an aristocratical manner.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, ar-ris-to-krat'e-kal-nes, s. An aristocratical condition or disposition.

ARISTOCRATY, ar-ris-tok'kra-te, s. Aristocracy.—Not used.

ARISTOLOCHIA, ar-ris-to-lo'ke-a, s. (*aristos*, best, and *lockeia*, parturition, Gr.) A genus of plants, including several species which obtain a place in our pharmacopœias for their medicinal virtues, among which are *A. anguicida*, snake-killing birthwort; *A. clematidis*, a British species, slightly diaphoretic; and *A. serpentarius*, thought to increase the efficacy of cinchona in cases of protracted ague.

ARISTOLOCHLE, ar-ris-to-lok'i-e, s. A natural order of plants, with hermaphrodite flowers; a superior tubular calyx, with three segments; ten or twelve epigynous stamens, distinct, or adhering to the style and stigma; an inferior three or six-celled ovary, with numerous ovules attached horizontally to the axis; the style simple; the stigmas radiating, and of the same number as the cells of the ovary. Fruit dry or succulent, three or six-celled, and many seeded. The order consists of herbaceous plants or shrubs, the latter often climbing; the leaves are alternate, simple, and stalked; the flowers axillary, solitary, and usually brown, or of some dull colour. The only British species is *Aristolochia clematidis*, or birthwort; the leaves of which are heart-shaped; the stem erect; the flowers aggregate and upright, with a unilateral calyx. The wood of the plants of this order differs from other dicotyledonous plants, in not being arranged in concentric circles, but continues to increase in uniformity, and uninterruptedly, as long as the plants grow.

ARISTOTELIAN, ar-ris-to-te'le-an, s. Pertaining to, or founded on, the philosophy taught by Aristotle;—s. a follower of the philosophy of Aristotle. The Aristotelians were also designated Peripatetics, and their philosophy long prevailed in the schools, till it gave place to the Newtonian.



## ARISTOTELIC—ARK.

**ARISTOTELIC**, ar-ris-to-tel'ik, *a.* Relating to the philosophy of Aristotle.

**ARITHMANCY**, ar-rith'man-se, *s.* (*arithmos*, number, and *mantia*, divination, Gr.) A foretelling of future events by numbers.

**ARITHMETIC**, ar-ith-met'ik, *s.* (*arithmos*, number, and *metreo*, I measure, Gr.) The science of numbers; the art of computation by figures. *Integral Arithmetic* is the science of whole numbers. *Fractional Arithmetic* is divided into Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.—Which see. The figures and method of notation now in use are said to be of Arabic origin.

**ARITHMETICAL**, ar-ith-met'e-kal, *a.* According to the rules of arithmetic. *Arithmetical complement*, is that which a number wants of the next highest decimal denomination, as, 7 wants 3 of 10, 3 is the arithmetical complement. *Arithmetical complement of a logarithm*, is the sum or number which a logarithm wants of 10,000,000; thus, the arithmetical complement of the logarithm 8,154,032 is 1,845,968. *Arithmetical mean*, is that number or fraction which lies between two others, and is equally distant from both: it is found by dividing the sum of the two numbers by two. *Arithmetical progression*, is a series of numbers which increase or decrease by equal steps, the difference between any two successive terms being common to all the terms. *Arithmetical proportion*, is the relation which exists between four numbers, of which the first and last have the same difference as the third and fourth, as—1, 2, 81, 82.

**ARITHMETICALLY**, ar-ith-met'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetic.

**ARITHMETICIAN**, ar-ith-me-tish'an, *s.* One skilled in arithmetic.

**ARK**, ark, *s.* (*arca*, Lat. *arka*, Goth. *arc*, Sax. *airc*, Gael.) A chest or coffer:—The coffer, termed by Moses the *ark of the covenant*, was deposited in the innermost and holiest part of the tabernacle, called 'the holy of holies,' and afterwards in the corresponding apartment of the temple. It contained the tables of the law, the rod of Aaron, and a copy of the book of the law. The lid of the ark was called the mercy-seat, before which the high-priest appeared once every year on the great day of expiation; and the Jews, wherever they worshipped, turned their faces towards the place where the ark stood. 'Similar arks appear to have been used by the Egyptian priesthood, some of which,' says Sir J. G. Wilkinson, in his work on the Religion and Agriculture of the Ancient Egyptians, 'contained the emblems of Life and Stability, which, when the veil was drawn aside, were partially seen; and others presented the sacred beetle to the sun, overshadowed by the wings of two figures of the goddess Thenei or Truth, which call to mind the cherubim of the Jews.' 'The discoveries of this sort,' adds the Rev. Dr. Morren, (*Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*), 'which have been lately made in Egypt, have added an overwhelming weight of proof to the evidence which previously existed, that the *tabernacle made with hands* bore a designed external resemblance to the Egyptian models, but purged of the details and peculiarities which were most open to abuse and misconception.'—*Noah's ark*, a vessel built in the form of a parallelogram, three hundred cubits long, fifty cubits broad, and thirty cubits high,

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## ARKITES—ARMATOLI.

covering about half an acre, in which Noah wife, with his three sons and their wives, of every unclean animal, and seven pair of clean animal, were preserved at the deluge. Shillingfleet, Rossenmuller, Mathew Poole, Pye Smith, &c., have contended that the was not universal, and that the ark only covered a small portion of the animals then alive, according to these authors, it is impossible to think that the hundreds of thousands of species on the earth, could be accommodated with and victualling in so small a receptacle, the conditions requisite for their various modes of life.

**ARKITES**, ark'ites, *s.* A Sidonian branch of the great family of Canaan, which inhabited the adjacent country, situated between the Taurus and Antaratadus, at the western base of Lebanon.

**ARM**, arm, *s.* (*arm*, Sax. *armus*, Lat.) The upper extremity which reaches from the shoulder to the wrist; the tentacula of a fish; an inlet of the sea; the bough of a branch of a tree; power, as the secular might;

O God! thy arm was here,  
And not to us, but to thy arm alone,  
Ascribe we all.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* (*armo*, Lat. *armaich*, Gael.) to with weapons, offensive or defensive; to do anything, so as to add strength to it; to rely on; to fit up; to provide against;—*v. n.* to arm; to furnish one's self with the means of defence. In the *Menège*, a horse is said to arm himself when he presses down his head against his neck, so as to rest the branches of his neck upon his counter, in order to dislodge the bit from his mouth; he is said, also, to arm with teeth when he covers his bars with his lips, and the pressure of the bit too stiff, as is the case with thick-lipped horses.

**ARMADA**, ar-ma'da, *s.* (Spanish, from *armar*) An armament for sea; a fleet of war ships.

**ARMADILLO**, ar-ma-dil'lo, *s.* The Spanish name of a family of Mammalia, including the banded Armadillo, the six-banded Armadillo, the Giant Armadillo, and the Cylindrophorus. All these animals are furnished with a scaly and hard shell, composed of compartments resembling little paving-stones, which cover the head and body, and frequently their tail. They dig burrows, and live partly on vegetable matter, partly on insects and dead bodies;—also, of apterous insects.

**ARMALIA OSSA**, ar-ma'le-a os'sa, *s.* (Latin.) Temporal bones.

**ARMAMAXI**, ar-ma-mak-si, *s. pl.* (Latin.) Iniquity, a sort of two-wheeled Scythian chariot, adorned with crowns, shields, and other warlike implements, carried in procession after the images of the gods and great men.

**ARMAMENT**, ar'ma-ment, *s.* (*armamentum*) A force fitted out for war, naval or military storehouse.

**ARMAMENTARY**, ar-ma-men'ta-re, *s.* (*armamentum*, Lat.) An armoury; a magazine or storehouse of warlike implements.—Obsolete.

**ARMAN**, ar'man, *s.* An old term, in Farrier confection used in restoring the appetite of a horse. **ARMATOLI**, ar-mat'o-li, *s.* A national militia composed of the mountaineers of Northern Greece.



# ARMATURE—ARMILLARY.

RE, *ăr-mă-ture*, *s.* Armour to defend the  
om injury; offensive weapons—but seldom  
the latter sense.

AIR, *s.* A chair with rests for the arms.  
*ăr-med* or *ăr-măd'*, *a. part.* Furnished with  
equipped for warfare. In Nautical lan-  
applied to a crossbar when some rope-  
rolled about the end of the iron bar which  
rough it. In Heraldry, when the horns,  
aks, and talons of birds of prey, are of a  
t colour from the other parts.

ICA, *ăr-me-ni'a-ka*, *s.* (Armenia, the coun-  
which it is considered a native.) The  
—Which see.

AN, *ăr-me-ne-an*, *s.* A native of Armenia;  
ertaining or relating to Armenia, an ele-  
able-land of Western Asia, consisting partly  
outhern range of the Caucasus. A version  
Bible exists in the Armenian language, be-  
410, A.D.

AN STONE, *ăr-me-ne-an stone*, *s.* A blue-  
earthy mineral, resembling lapis lazuli; a  
of blue carbonate of copper. It is used as  
ative.

AL, *ăr-men'tal*, } *a. (armentalis, Lat.)*  
ONE, *ăr-men-tine*, } Belonging to a herd  
*s.*

OSE, *ăr-men-toze'*, *a.* Abounding with  
—Not used.

A, *ăr-me-re-s*, *s.* (*armeria*, the plant Sweet-  
Lat.) Thrift. A genus of plants: Or-  
mbaginæ. The only British species is  
rmine, Common Thrift or Sea Gilliflower,  
ance *armeria* of Linnæus. Generic char-  
—calyx entire and plaited; corolla mono-  
or pentapetalous; five stamens inserted  
lobes of the corolla; flowers capitate, in  
heads, and surrounded by a common in-  
um, radical and tufted. In the Common  
the leaves are linear, flat, and obtuse;  
hairy at the base, with five sharp teeth  
than the corolla.

*ăr-m'fâl*, *s.* As much as the arms can

ET, *ăr-m'gawnt*, *a.* Slender as the arm.—  
*s.*

So he nodded,  
berly did mount an *oragant* steed.—*Shaks.*

A, *ăr-m'hole*, *s.* The cavity under the  
r; the armpit.

A, *ăr-me-jur*, *s.* (*arma*, arms, and *gero*, I  
Lat.) An armour-bearer to a knight; an  
; any one who bears a coat of arms.—  
*s.*

OUS, *ăr-mij'e-rus*, *a.* Bearing arms.

A, *ăr-mil'la*, *s.* (Latin.) A bracelet or orna-  
the wrist, anciently given to soldiers as a  
f distinguished service.

MEMBROSA, *ăr-mil'la mem-bro'sa*, *s.*  
) In Anatomy, the circular ligament of  
at which binds all the tendons of the hand.

AY, *ăr-mil'la-re*, *a.* (*armilla*, a bracelet.)  
ing a bracelet.

ET SPHERE, *ăr-mil'la-re sfee*, *s.* A  
artificial sphere, composed of various brass  
illustrative of the imaginary lines by which  
th, in Geography, is supposed to be sur-  
d.

Y TRIGONOMETER, *ăr-mil'la-re trig-o-*  
*tur*, *s.* An Astronomical instrument, con-

# ARMILLATED—ARMORIST.

sisting of five semicircles divided and graduated,  
so as to solve many problems connected with the  
science.

ARMILLATED, *ăr-mil-lay-ted*, *a.* (*armillatus, Lat.*)  
Having bracelets.

ARMILLET, *ăr-mil-let*, *s.* A little bracelet.

ARMINGS, *ăr-m'ings*, *s.* A name given sometimes  
to waste clothes hung about the outside of a ship's  
outerworks, fore and aft, and before the cabbidge  
heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called  
the *top-armings*.—*Chambers.*

ARMINIAN, *ăr-min'e-an*, *s.* One who believes in  
the doctrines taught by Arminius, respecting free-  
will and the universality of the atonement of  
Christ;—*a.* relating to the doctrines of Armi-  
nianism.

ARMINTIANISM, *ăr-min'e-an-izm*, *s.* The doctrines  
taught by Arminius, a native of Holland, born in  
1560, died in 1609. 1st, He denied the Calvin-  
istic doctrine of predestination, and taught that  
Christ had, by his death and sufferings, made an  
atonement for every man, but that only such as  
repent and believe can be saved. 2d, That true  
faith cannot proceed from the exercise of our na-  
tural faculties, and therefore the regenerating and  
renewing influences of the Holy Spirit are neces-  
sary, it being the gift of God through Jesus Christ.  
3d, That this divine grace or energy, which heals  
the disorders of a corrupt nature, begins, advances,  
and brings to perfection everything that can be  
called good in man; and, consequently, all *good* in  
man is to be considered as the work of God. 5th,  
That they who are united to Christ by faith are  
furnished with abundant strength to enable them  
to overcome the seductions of sin and Satan; but  
whether such may fall away, has not been resolved  
upon. These tenets are held by the large body of  
Christian Dissenters, called Wesleyan Methodists.

ARMIPOTENCE, *ăr-mip'o-tens*, *s.* (*arma*, arms, and  
*potentia*, power, Lat.) Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT, *ăr-mip'o-tent*, *a.* (*armipotens, Lat.*)  
Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

The manifold linguist, and *armipotent* soldier —  
*Shaks.*

ARMISOUS, *ăr-mis'o-nus*, *a.* (*arma*, and *sonus*,  
a sound, Lat.) Rustling with armour.

ARMISTICE, *ăr-mis-tis*, *s.* (*armistium, Lat.*) A  
short suspension of hostilities.

ARMLESS, *ăr-m'les*, *a.* Without an arm; without  
weapons of defence.

ARMLET, *ăr-m'let*, *s.* A small arm, as an armlet of  
the sea; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet  
for the arm.

Every nymph of the flood, her tresses rearing,  
Throws off her *armlet* of pearl in the main.—  
*Dryden.*

ARMON, *ăr-mon*, *s.* The Hebrew name of the  
Plane-tree (*Plantanus Orientalis*), the speckled  
rods of which Jacob placed in the water-troughs  
before the sheep.—*Gen. xxx. 33.*

ARMORIAL, *ăr-mo're-al*, *a.* (French.) Belonging to  
the arms of a family, as ensigns *armorial*; per-  
taining to armour.

ARMORIC, *ăr-mor'ik*, } *a.* Pertaining or re-  
ARMORICAL, *ăr-mor'e-kal*, } lating to Armorica,  
now Bretagne or Brittany.

The *Armoric* language spoken in Brittany is a dialect  
of the Welsh.—*Warton's His. of Eng. Poet.*

ARMORIST, *ăr-mo-ris*, *s.* One skilled in heraldic  
bearings.



# ARMORER—AROMA.

**ARMORER** or **ARMOUER**, *är'mur-ur*, *s.* (*armorier*, Fr.) One who makes armour; one who dresses another in armour.

The *armourers* accomplishing the knights,  
With busy hammers closing rivets up,  
Give dreadful note of preparation.—*Shaks.*

**ARMORY** or **ARMOURY**, *är'mo-re*, *s.* The place in which arms are deposited; armour; ensigns armorial.

**ARMOUR**, *är'mur*, *s.* (*armure*, Fr. *armature*, Lat.) Arms of defence; coat of mail.

**ARMOUR-BEARER**, *är'mur-bay-rur*, *s.* One who carries the armour of another.

**ARMPIT**, *ärm'pit*, *s.* The hollow under the shoulder.

**ARMS**, *ärms*, *s. pl.* without the singular number. Weapons of defence, or armour of defence; a state of hostility; war in general; the act of taking up arms; the ensigns armorial of a family.

**ARMY**, *är'me*, *s.* A collection of armed men under especial command; the soldiery of a country.

**ARNI**, *är'ni*, *s.* The Indian name of the wild buffalo; also, the name of an ancient people of Italy, who are said to have been destroyed by Hercules.

**ARNICA**, *är'ne-ka*, *s.* (etymology uncertain.) A genus of composite plants: Sub-order, *Carduaceæ* *Vernonaceæ*. *A. montana* (Leopard's bane) possesses many valuable properties as a medicine.

**ARNOLDIA**, *är-nol'de-a*, *s.* (in memory of Dr. Joseph Arnold.) A genus of Javanese plants: Order, *Canoniaceæ*.

**ARNOLDISTS**, *är'nold-ists*, *s.* A sect which sprung up in the twelfth century, from the preaching of one Arnold of Brescia, who taught that the revenues of popes, bishops, and monasteries ought to be transferred to the secular power, and that the ecclesiastical office ought to be wholly *spiritual*, with a subsistence derived from tithes; for which offensive doctrines he was excommunicated, crucified, and burned. The name was also given to the followers of one Arnold of Villeneuve, a physician, in the fourteenth century, who, distinguishing himself for his knowledge in chemistry and natural philosophy, was regarded by the monks as a magician. Having expressed his abhorrence of their ignorance, and pronounced them worthy of damnation, he was prosecuted as a heretic by the Holy Inquisition, and his body burned after death.

**ARNOPOGON**, *är-no-po'gon*, *s.* (*arnos*, a lamb, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr. from the beard of the seeds.) A genus of herbaceous composite plants, which belong chiefly to the south of Europe: Sub-order, *Cichoraceæ*.

**ARNOTTO**.—See *Bixia*.

**AROIDEÆ**, *a-ro-id'e-e*, *s.* The *Arum* family, a natural order of plants, agreeing with the *arum* in its essential properties. The plants are indigenous herbs, stemless or caulescent; the leaves approaching the character of those of dicotyledonous plants. The flowers are enclosed in a sort of hollow sheath, and are embedded on a simple cylindrical axis; the roots are thick and fleshy, and contain, when fresh, an acrid principle; the fruit is generally a cluster of little berries, each of which contains a number of seeds; the flowers are extremely variable; many of the species cling to trees like ivy; a few species are European, the rest are tropical.

**AROMA**, *a-ro'ma*, *s.* (Greek and Latin.) The odour of flowers and vegetable substances, as spices.

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# AROMADENDRON—ARRACACIA.

**AROMADENDRON**, *a-ro-ma-den'dron*, *s.* (*aroma*, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr. from the aromatic nature of the flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of the Elegant Aromas-tree, a native of Japan: Order, *Magnoliaceæ*.

**AROMATIC**, *ar-o-mat'ik*, } *a.* Spicy; fragrant;  
**AROMATICAL**, *ar-o-mat'e-kal*, } strongly scented.

**AROMATIZATION**, *ar-o-mat-ti-za'shun*, *s.* The act of scenting with odoriferous matter.

**AROMATIZE**, *ar'o-ma-tize*, *v. a.* To scent; to perfume.

**AROMATIZER**, *ar-o-ma-ti'zur*, *s.* That which perfumes.

**ARONADE**, *a-ro-nade'*, *s.* (*aro*, I protect, Gr.?) In Architecture, a junction of several lines, forming indentations like the upward boundary of an embattled wall, except that the middle of each raised part is terminated by the convex arch of a circle, which arch does not extend the length of the raised part.

**AROSE**, *a-roze'*. Past of the verb *arise*.

**AROUND**, *a-rownd'*, *ad.* (*a*, and *round*.) In a circle; on every side;—*prep.* about; encircling, as to encompass.

**AROUSE**, *a-rowz'*, *v. a.* (*a*, and *rouse*.) To wake from sleep; to raise up; to excite.

**AROW**, *a-ro'*, *ad.* In a row, with the breasts in the same line; successively in order; one after the other.

My master and his man are both broke loose,  
Beaten the maids *arow*, and bound the doctor.—*Shaks.*

**AROYNT** or **AROINT**, *a-roynt'*, *interj.* (etymology uncertain.) Begone; depart; go away.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold;  
He met the nightmare, and her nine fold;  
Bade her alight, and her troth plight—  
And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee.—*Shaks.*

**ARPEGGIO**, *ar-peg'je-o*, *s.* (*arpeggio*, harping, Ital.) In Music, the imitation of the harp, by striking the chords in quick and rapid succession.

**ARPENT**, *ar'pent* or *ar-pang*, *s.* A French acre, containing one hundred perches of eighteen feet each.

**ARQUEBUSADE**, *är-kwe-bus-ade'*, *s.* (a French word, from *arquebuse*, *eau d'arquebuse*.) The shot of an arquebuse; also, a distilled water, applied to wounds or bruises.

You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the *arquebusade* water which you sent.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

**ARQUEBUSE**, *är'kwe-bus*, *s.* (French.) A handgun, similar to the modern carbine or fusée.

**ARQUEBUSIER**, *är-kwe-bus-seer'*, *s.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

**ARR**, *awr*, *s.* (*ar*, Dan. *arra*, Sax.) A word used in Cumberland and other northern counties of England, and in Scotland, for a mark or scar made by a flesh wound; a cicatrice.

The healer plaister eas'd the painful sair,  
The *arr* indeed remains, but naething fair.—*Relph's Poems*

**ARRA**, *ar'ra*, *s.* (*arra* or *arraha*, Lat. *arra*, Gael. pledge or earnest-penny.) A pledge.—Obsolete.

[*Earles*, from the Gaelic word *artas*, is still used in Scotland for the small sum given as a confirmation of the bargain when a servant is engaged.]

**ARRACACHA**, *ar-ra-kak'a*, *s.* A genus of plants with fleshy roots, like those of the carrot and parsnip: Order, *Umbellifera*.

**ARRACACIA**, *ar-ra-ka'she-a*, *s.* (*arracacha*, name of



## ARRACK—ARRAS.

the plant in South America.) A genus of American umbelliferous plants, having much the same appearance as the common hemlock, but smaller; the flowers not spotted, but of a dingy colour; the root of the same nature as the tuber of the potato, but divided into lobes, each of which is about the size of a carrot; when boiled, it is firm and tender, with a flavour between that of a chestnut and a parsnip. In South America, it supplies the place of the yam and potato of other countries.

ARRACK.—See ARACK.

ARRAGONITE, ar-rag'o-nite, *s.* (Arragon in Spain, from its having been first found in that province.) A variety of the carbonate of lime, generally combined with a small quantity of the carbonate of strontites and water; sp. gr. 2.6 to 3.0. It occurs massive; texture fibrous, with a silky lustre. In a variety of it, called *Fios-ferri*, the crystals occur in the form of small branches diverging from a centre. The fundamental form of its crystal is in planes parallel to the faces of a right rhombic prism of  $116^{\circ} 5'$  and  $63^{\circ} 55'$ ; colour white, sometimes yellow, green, or blue. With borax, it dissolves before the blowpipe into a transparent glass, but is insoluble in soda. It occurs in England in Devonshire and Buckinghamshire, and in Scotland at Leadhills, and in Dirk Hattrick's cave, on the coast of Galloway.

ARRAIGN, ar-rane', *v. a.* (*arraigner*, old Fr. *ar-rainere*, low Lat. or, according to Sir Matthew Hale, from *ar-rainere*, to call to account or answer.) To indict; to bring a prisoner forth to trial; to accuse; to charge with a fault in general; to set a thing in order or in its place; one is said to arraign a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit.

ARRAIGNMENT, ar-rane'ment, *s.* In Law, the act of arraigning. Arraignment of an assize, is causing the plaintiff to be called to make the plaint, and to set the cause in such order that the defendant may be obliged to answer thereto. Arraignment of a prisoner, consists in reading the indictment, and asking the prisoner whether he is guilty or not guilty.

ARRAIMENT or ARRAYMENT, ar-ra'ment, *s.* (from array.) Clothing; dress.—Obsolete.

In my condition worse than sheep ordained for slaughter, that crop the springing grass, clothed in soft arrayment, purchased without their providence or pain!—*Quarles*.

ARRANGE, ar-ran'je', *v. a.* (*arranger*, Fr.) To put in the proper order for any purpose.

ARRANGEMENT, ar-ran'je'ment, *s.* The disposition of things in a certain order; the state of being put in proper order. Things, when properly arranged, harmonize in form, colour, sound, or idea, so far as not to offend by abruptness of transition, and are calculated to gratify the love of order, regularity, and beauty.

ARRANGER, ar-ran'je'ur, *s.* One who arranges or puts things in order.

ARRANT, ar-rant, *a.* (supposed to be derived from *ar-rant*, wandering; an *arrant* knave, signifying a rambling rogue or vagabond.) Bad in a high degree, applied generally to persons.

ARRANTLY, ar-rant-le, *ad.* Corruptly; shamefully.

ARRAZADA, ar-ran-za'da, *s.* A Spanish land-measure, estimated to contain 3 imperial roods, 33 poles, nearly.

ARRAS, ar-ras, *s.* (from Arras, a town in France, in

## ARRATEL—ARREPTION.

which hangings were made.) Tapestry; hangings adorned with pictorial representations.

ARRATEL, ar-ra-tel, *s.* The Portuguese pound—equal to 7083 grains Troy;—98½ is equal to 100 lbs. Avordupois.

ARRAUGHT, ar-rawt', *v. a.*, *past tense*, (supposed to be derived from *arracher*, Fr.) Seized by violence.—Out of use.

His ambitious sons, unto them twain,

Arraught the rule, and from their father drew.—

*Spenser.*

ARRAY, ar-ra', *s.* (*arroi*, Fr. *carade*, signifies, in Saxon, a cohort or legion.) Order of battle; train, retinue, equipage, attendance; dress. In Law, the ranking or setting forth of a jury, or inquest of men, empanelled upon a cause.

That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety, not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array.—1 *Tim.* ii. 9.

—*v. a.* to put in order; to deck; to dress the person.

Deck thyself with majesty and excellency, and array thyself with glory and beauty.—*Job* xi. 10.

ARRAYER, ar-ra'ur, *s.* (*arraier*, un sergent de compagnie, old Fr.) An officer who, in former times, had the care of seeing the soldiers duly and properly accoutred.

ARREARAGE, ar-reer'age, *s.* (*arrearagium*, low Lat.) The remainder of an account or sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the time when it becomes due—arrears is the word now used.

He'll grant the tribute and arrears.—*Shaks.*

ARREARANCE, ar-reer'ans, *s.* Same as arrears.—Not used.

ARREARS, ar-reerz', *s. pl.* (*arriere*, behind, Fr.) That part of an account which remains unpaid, though due; the rear.—Obsolete in the latter sense. The word is used in the singular adverbially, as in French, by Spenser, in these lines:—

To leave with speed Atlanta swift arrear,  
Through forests wild, and unfrequented land,  
To chase the lion, bear, or rugged bear.

ARRECT, ar-rect', *v. a.* (*arrecto*, part. *arrectus*, Lat.) To raise or lift up.—Obsolete.

Arrectyng my sight towards the Zodiacke,

The signes xij for to behold afar.—*Skelton's Poems.*

—*a.* erected; figuratively, attentive.

God speaks not to the idle and unconcerned hearer, but the vigilant and arrect.—*Bishop Sandridge.*

Having large ears perpetually exposed and arrect.

—*Swift.*

Around the beldame all arrect they hang.—

*Akenside.*

ARREMON, ar-re-mon, *s.* A genus of finches, belonging to the sub-family Tanigrinae or Tanigers.

ARRENTATION, ar-rent-ta'shun, *s.* (*arrendar*, to farm, Span.) A term used in the forest laws, expressive of the liberty granted to the owners of land to enclose it with a hedge or ditch, in consideration of their paying a yearly rent.

ARREOY, ar-re-oy, *s.* The name of a remarkable institution which formerly existed in Otaheite and other South Sea Islands, the fundamental law of which was, that no children born to any of the members should be allowed to live.

ARREPTION, ar-rep'shun, *s.* (*adreptum*, Lat.) The act of snatching away.



## ARTICLE—ARTICULATION.

tribe *Carduaceæ*, with large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each scale, as also that of the florets, is a thick fleshy edible substance. Artichokes contain a rich nutritious stimulating juice. *Artichoke of Jerusalem*, or *Jerusalem Artichoke*, the *Helianthus tuberosus*, a species of Sunflower, a native of Brazil. It yields bulbous esculent roots, having a flavor similar to that of sweet potatoes.

**ARTICLE**, *âr'te-kl*, *s.* (*articulus*, Lat.) A single item of an account; a particular part of a complex thing; terms of a bargain; a stipulation. In Grammar, a particle placed before nouns to limit their signification—as, *a man*; *the man*. The English articles are *a* or *an*, and *the*;—*v. n.* to stipulate; to make terms;—*v. a.* to draw up particular articles. The word is seldom used as a verb.

If all his errors and follies were *articled* against him.  
—*Bishop Taylor*.

He *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them.—*Locke*.

*Articles of faith*, the particular points of doctrine which form the creed of certain churches, embodied by the Episcopal Church of England in what are termed the 'Thirty-nine Articles,' composed originally by Crammer, with the assistance of Ridley and others.

**ARTICULAR**, *âr-tik'u-lar*, *a.* (*articularis*, Lat.) Belonging to the joints; applied in Surgery to any disease which more immediately affects the joints.

**ARTICULARLY**, *âr-tik'u-lar-le*, *ad.* In Rhetoric, sounding every syllable, and stopping at every pause.

**ARTICULATA**, *âr-tik'u-lay-ta*, *s.* (Latin.) One of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom.—See *Animal*.

**ARTICULATE**, *âr-tik'u-late*, *a.* (*articulus*, Lat.) Belonging to the joints; distinct; divided, as the parts of a limb are divided by joints. In Rhetoric, not continued in a monotonous manner, but properly accented and distinctly uttered, observing the proper pauses;

The first, at least, of these I thought denied  
To beasts; whom God, on their creation day,  
Created mute to all articulate sound.—*Milton*.

—*v. a.* to form words; to utter distinct syllables; to speak as a man; to joint; to draw up articles;

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*,  
Proclaimed at market crosses, read in churches.—*Shaks.*

to make terms; to treat.

Send us to Rome,  
The best with whom we may *articulate*,  
For their own good and ours.—*Shaks.*

The two latter significations are unusual;—*v. n.* to speak distinctly.

**ARTICULATED**, *âr-tik'u-lay-ted*, *a. part.* In an articulate voice; jointed.

**ARTICULATELY**, *âr-tik'u-late-le*, *ad.* Distinctly; clearly.

**ARTICULATENESS**, *âr-tik'u-late-nes*, *s.* The quality of being articulate; distinctness of speech.

**ARTICULATION**, *âr-tik-u-la'shun*, *s.* (*articulatio*, Lat.) The formation of distinct syllables by the organs of speech. In Anatomy, the connection of one bone with another in the skeleton of an animal. Articulation is divided into three kinds: *Diarthrosis*, the moveable connection of bones; *Synarthrosis*, that which does not admit of motion to each other; and *Symphysis*, that kind of con-

## ARTIFICE—ARTLESSLY.

nection by which bones are united to each other by an intervening body. In Botany, the joints or knots in such plants as the cane, grasses, &c.

**ARTIFICE**, *âr'te-fis*, *s.* (*artificium*, Lat.) Trick; fraud; stratagem; art; trade.

**ARTIFICER**, *âr-tif'e-sur*, *s.* (*artifex*, Lat.) A skilful person; one employed in the construction of works of art; a mechanic; a contriver; a dexterous or artful fellow; a forger.

**ARTIFICIAL**, *âr-te-fish'al*, *a.* Made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful; contrived with skill; skilled in stratagem; cunning.—Seldom used in this last sense. *Artificial arguments*, in Rhetoric, are proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator, so called to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, &c., which are called *inartificial arguments*. *Artificial lines*, on a scale or section, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Artificial numbers*, is the name sometimes given to logarithms.

**ARTIFICIALITY**, *âr-te-fe-she-al'e-te*, *s.* Appearance of art.

**ARTIFICIALLY**, *âr-te-fish'al-le*, *ad.* Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance; by art; not naturally; craftily; with stratagem.

**ARTIFICIALNESS**, *âr-te-fish'al-nes*, *s.* Artfulness.

**ARTIFICIOUS**, *âr-te-fish'us*, *a.* Artificial.

**ARTILISE**, *âr'til-ize*, *s.* To give the appearance of art to anything.

'If I was a philosopher,' says Montaigne, 'I would naturalise art, instead of *artificialing* nature.' The expression is odd, but the sense is good.—*Bolingbroke*.

**ARTILLERIST**, *âr-til'lur-ist*, *s.* One skilled in gunnery.

**ARTILLERY**, *âr-til'lur-re*, *s.*, without a plural, (*artillerie*, Fr. from the old verb, *artiller*, to fortify.) Cannon, mortars, howitzers, and other large pieces of ordnance, for discharging shot and shells. It denotes also engines of war of all kinds. It means, likewise, the science which relates to the materials, ingredients, and composition of whatever belongs to the construction of the various engines of war, the composition of shot, the arrangement, movement, and management of cannon in the field or in sieges. *Flying Artillery*, is a term used for those pieces of ordnance which, by means of horses, can be carried, when the ground will admit of it, with great rapidity from one place to another. *Royal Artillery*, that division of the British army which have the charge of the great guns. *Park of Artillery*, a place in a camp, or in the rear of an army, in which the artillery are placed—usually enclosed and guarded. *Train of Artillery*, a set or number of pieces, mounted on carriages, and ready for action.

**ARTILLERYMAN**, *âr-til'lur-re-man*, *s.* A soldier belonging to the artillery.

**ARTISAN**, *âr'te-zan*, *s.* (French.) A mechanic; a handicraftsman.

**ARTIST**, *âr'tist*, *s.* (*artiste*, Fr.) A skilful person; one who practises any of the fine arts—as sculpture, drawing, painting, dancing, acting, &c.

**ARTLESS**, *âr'tles*, *a.* Unskilful; void of fraud; simple; contrived without skill—as an '*artless* tale.'

**ARTLESSLY**, *âr'tles-le*, *ad.* In an artless man-



ner; without skill; naturally; sincerely; without craft.

**ARTLESSNESS**, *ärt'les-nes*, *s.* Want of art; absence of guile or fraud.

**ARTOCARPEÆ**, *är-to-kär'pe-e*, *s.* (Artocarpus, one of the genera.) A natural order of plants, very nearly related in its botanical characters to the Urticæ or Nettle tribe; the flowers have a very imperfect calyx; no corolla; leaves with conspicuous stipules, a rough foliage, and an acrid milky juice, which often contains caoutchouc in abundance; the flowers are collected into round heads, and the ovules are suspended singly from the upper part of the solitary cavity of the ovarium. The juice is sometimes highly poisonous, as in the Upas-tree of Java, and certain species of Indian figs.

**ARTOCARPUS**, *är-to-kär'pus*, *s.* (*artos*, bread, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of trees, including several species which yield the substance called bread-fruit. It is a native of the South Sea Islands, from which it has been conveyed to the West Indies, South America, and other places. The fruit is green, and of the size of a large melon, but, when roasted, it becomes soft, tender, and white, like the crumb of a loaf. It forms an important article of food to the natives of the South Sea Islands. The Jack (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) is a native of the Indian Archipelago, and yields a fruit, weighing from 60 to 70 lbs.

**ARTS**, *ärts*, *s. pl.* Those branches of manual performance which require the exercise of skill and ingenuity, divided into the liberal and mechanical arts: the former comprehending poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture, &c.; the latter, engineering, carpentry, masonry, smith-work, &c. Poetry, painting, music, sculpture, engraving, &c., are called *the fine arts*.

**ARTSMAN**, *ärts'man*, *s.* A man skilled in the arts.

**ARTUATE**, *är'tu-ate*, *v. a.* (*artuo*, Lat.) To tear limb from limb.

**ARTUOSE**, *är'tu-ose*, *a.* (*artuosus*, Lat.) Strong and well-formed in body.

**ARUERES**, *a-ru'er-is*, *s.* An Egyptian deity.

**ARUM**, *a'rum*, *s.* (supposed to be an Egyptian word.) A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order Aroideæ; spadix naked at the apex, and enclosed in a spathe; flowers naked; the males crowded about the spadix, and the females seated at the base; berry one-celled and many-seeded. *A. maculatum*, Wake-robin or Cuckoo-pink, is the only British species; it is without a stem; leaves halbert-shaped, with a club-shaped obtuse flower-stalked perennial—found in groves and hedgebanks; flowers in May.

**ARUNDEL MARBLES**, *ar-run'del mar'blz*, *s. pl.* Tables, containing the chronology of ancient history, particularly of Athens, from the year 1582 to 353, B.C. They were purchased by Thomas, Lord Arundel, and given to the University of Oxford by his grandson, in 1627.

**ARUNDINACEOUS**, *a-run-de-na'shus*, *a.* (*arundinaceus*, Lat.) Of or like reeds.

**ARUNDINARIA**, *a-run-de-na're-a*, *s.* (*arundo*, a reed, Lat.) A genus of exotic reeds: Order, Gramineæ.

**ARUNDINEOUS**, *a-run-din'e-us*, *a.* (*arundineus*, Lat.) Abounding with reeds.

**ARUNDO**, *a-run'do*, *s.* (*arundo*, a reed, Lat.) The Water-reed, a genus of plants belonging to the

Gramineæ or Grass family; panicle looselets many-flowered; the lower floret, naked; the upper hermaphrodite, and s with hairs. Glumes two; the under o than the upper, which is about as lo flowers. The common or marsh-reed, *Arundo brachii minor*, is the only British species. In *Arundo brachii major*, the greater re arm—the ulna; *Arundo brachii minor*, reed of the arm—the radius.

**ARUSPICE**, *a-rus'pis*, *s.* (*aruspex*, Lat.) say; one who divined by an examinai entrails of beasts offered in sacrifice.

**ARUSPICY**, *a-rus'pe-se*, *s.* The act of events from inspection of the entrails o mals which were offered in sacrifice.

**ARVALES**, *är'val-es*, *s.* (Latin.) The nam the twelve priests who presided at th Ceres, called Ambarvalia.

**ARVENSIS**, *är-ven'sis*, *a.* (Latin.) Tl grows in the fields—Ex. *Anagallis arve*

**ARVICOLA**, *är-vik'o-la*, *s.* (*arvum*, a field, I inhabit, Lat.) The common field rat of Rodents.

**ARVICOLÆ**, *är-vik'o-le*, *s.* Cuvier's n family of Rodents, of which the field type; like the common rat, they have th ers, but without roots, each one being two alternate lines.

**ARVIL-SUPPER**, *är'vil-sup'pur*, *s.* A fea tainment given, in former times, in the England, on funeral occasions; the br to the poor at such times was termed an

**ARYLENOID**, *a-re-te'noyd*, *a.* (*arytaina*, and *eidōs*, shape, Gr.) Funnel-shape to the cartilages of the larynx, &c.—Se

**ARITHMUS**, *a-rith'mus*, *s.* (*a*, without, and the pulse, Gr.) An irregular pulse.

**AS**, *as*, *s.* A Roman coin, of different w material, according to the different ag Commonwealth; also, the Roman pound weighing 12 ounces. The word was als signify an integer, and a whole inherital

**AS**, *az*, *conj.* (*ase*, Sax.) In the same m something else; in the manner that; i consequential sense; in the state of anoth a particular consideration; with a part spect; like; of the same kind with; i cording to what it would be if; according as it were; in some sort; while; at time that; because; because it is; bec are; equally; how, in what manner; swering to *like* or *same*. In a recipri answering to *as*: 'As sure as it is goo before *as*, in a comparative sense, 'A man as he.' Answering to *such*; hav answer it, in a conditional manner; *as*, respect to; *as if*, in the same mann would be if; *as to*, with respect to; a equally with; *as though*, as if.

**ASA DULCIS**, *as'a dul'sis*, *s.* An old Benzoin.

**ASAFÆTIDA**, } *as-a-fe'te-da*, *s.* (*asa*, a

**ASSAFÆTIDA**, } *fætida*, filthiness, Lat.) gum obtained from the Persian plan asafætida. It is chiefly employed in m

an antispasmodic, and, when used as su be taken in a fluid form, as that of a time half a dram to two drams. It is a g torant; is used in the form of an es







ASPER—ASPHODELEÆ.

**ASPER**, as'pur, *s.* A small Turkish coin, equal to about three farthings; a Greek accent denoting that the letter should be pronounced as if an *h* were attached to it;—*a.* rough; rugged.

**ASPERA-ARTERIA**, as'pe-ra-ar-te're-a, *s.* (Latin.) The windpipe.

**ASPERATE**, as'pe-rate, *v. a.* To make rough or uneven.

**ASPERATION**, as-pe-ra'shun, *s.* A making rough.

**ASPERGILLIFORM**, as-per-jil'le-fawrm, *a.* (*aspergillus*, and *forma*, Lat.) Shaped like the *aspergillus*, as some of the stigmas of grasses are.

**ASPERGILLUS**, as-per-jil'lus, *s.* (*aspergillum*, a watering-pot, Lat.) The brush used in the Roman Catholic Church for sprinkling holy water on the people;—a genus of fungi found on rotten and putrid substances.

**ASPERGILLIUM**, as-per-jil'le-um, } *s.* (*aspergillus*,  
**ASPERGILLUM**, as-per-jil'lum, } Lat.) A mollusc, living in sand, and inhabiting a tubular shell, one of the extremities of which is closed by a plate perforated with small tubular holes, forming a kind of corolla.

**ASPERIFOLIUS**, as-per-e-fol'e-us, *a.* (*asper*, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) Having rough leaves.

**ASPERITY**, as-per'e-te, *s.* (*asperitas*, Lat.) Roughness; harshness of speech or temper.

**ASPERLY**, as'per-le, *ad.* Roughly; sharply.

**ASPERMACIA**, as-per-ma'she-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) Deficiency of semen.

**ASPERNATION**, as-per-na'shun, *s.* (*aspernatio*, Lat.) Neglect; disregard.

**ASPEROUS**, as'pe-rus, *a.* Rough; uneven.

**ASPERSE**, as-per-se', *v. a.* (*aspergo*, Lat.) To slander; to calumniate.

**ASPERSER**, as-per'sur, *s.* One who asperses or calumniates another.

**ASPERSION**, as-per'shun, *s.* A sprinkling; calumny; censure.

**ASPERUGO**, as-pe-ru'go, *s.* (*asper*, Lat.) The small wild bugloss or German madwort, a genus of plants with a five-cleft calyx; corolla with a short tube, and a five-lobed limb. The only British species is *A. procumbens*: Order, Boraginæ.

**ASPHALT**, as-falt', } *s.* (from the Asphaltic  
**ASPHALTUM**, as-fal'tum, } Lake, or Dead Sea.) Compact bitumen: it varies from brownish black to black, and has a conchoidal fracture, with a resinous lustre. It consists of bituminous oil, hydrogen gas, and charcoal. It is found floating on the surface of the Dead Sea in a liquid state, but hardens when exposed to the air. It was much used by the ancients as a building cement, and is now extensively used in paving and in covering roofs.

**ASPHALTIC**, as-fal'tik, *a.* Partaking of the nature of asphalt.

**ASPHAREUS**, as-fa're-us, *s.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes: Family, Charodon.

**ASPHODELEÆ**, as-fo-del'e-e, *s.* (*Asphodelus*, one of the genera.) A natural order of endogenous plants, known from the rushes by their larger and more highly coloured flowers, and by the hardness of the coat of their seeds; and, from the lily, by the smallness of their flowers. The first division contains the alliaceous plants—the onion, garlic, hyacinth, &c.; the second division, which contains the asparagus, the gum-dragon tree, &c., want the bulbs of the other, but have clusters of fleshy roots, and some of the stems are woody.

ASPHYXIA—ASPENIUM.

**ASPHYXIA**, as-fiks'e-a, } *s.* (*a*, without, and *apnoia*,  
**ASPHYXY**, as-fiks'e, } the pulse, Gr.) The state of body in which the pulse is so low as not to be felt; but more usually applied in medical language to that state in which the vital phenomena are suspended from some cause interrupting respiration, but in which life is not extinct.

**ASPHYXICATING**, as-fiks'e-kate-ing, *a.* Having a tendency to stop the pulse; applied to such gases as do not contain oxygen in that state in which it can unite with the blood in the lungs.

**ASPIC**, as'pik, *s.* A species of lavender, the oil of which is aromatic and inflammable. The name is also sometimes given to the asp.

Why did I 'scape the venom'd aspick's rage?—  
*Addison.*

**ASPICARPA**, as-pe-kár'pa, *s.* (*aspis*, a little round shield, and *carpos*, fruit, Gr.) A little twining stinging plant, with shield-like seeds: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

**ASPIDIAREA**, as-pe-di-a're-a, *s.* (*aspis*, Gr.) A genus of fossil coal plants, of the *Lepidodendron* family, with shield-like markings on the stem.

**ASPIDISTRA**, as-pe-dis'tra, *s.* (*aspis*, Gr.) A genus of plants, with small shield-like radicle flowers half buried in the ground: Order, Araciden.

**ASPIDIUM**, as-pid'e-um, *s.* (*aspis*, Gr.) The Shield fern: Tribe, Polypodiaceæ.

**ASPIDOPHORUS**, as-pe-dof'o-rus, *s.* (*aspis*, and *phero*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, which have their whole body covered with thick strong scales, or bony plates, and the snout armed with two spines.

**ASPIDORHYNCHUS**, as-pe-do-rink'us, *s.* (*aspis*, and *rhinkos*, a beak, Gr.) A genus of fossil ganoid or bright-scaled fishes, found in the Lias and Oolite formations of England, characterised by the length and bony covering of the upper jaw.

**ASPIDURA**, as-pe-du'ra, *s.* (*aspis*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A species of fossil Echinodermata, with serpent-like tails, from the Lias of Yorkshire.

**ASPIRANT**, as-pi'rant, *s.* One who aspires; a candidate for an office of distinction.

**ASPIRATE**, as'pe-rate, *v. a.* (*aspiro*, I breathe upon, Lat.) To pronounce with strong full breath;—*v. n.* to be pronounced with full breath;—*s.* the mark which denotes an aspirated pronunciation;—*a.* pronounced with full breath.

**ASPIRATION**, as-pe-ra'shun, *s.* (*aspiratio*, Lat.) A breathing after; an ardent wish or desire; the act of pronouncing with full breath.

**ASPIRE**, as-pi're', *v. n.* (*aspiro*, Lat.) To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher; to rise high.

**ASPIREMENT**, as-pi're'ment, *s.* The act of aspiring.

**ASPIRER**, as-pi'rur, *s.* One who aspires, or is ambitious.

**ASPIRING**, as-pi'ring, *a.* Ambitious;—*s.* the desire of something great.

**ASPIRURUS**, as-pe-su'rus, *s.* (*aspis*, a little shield, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of spiny-finned fishes, belonging to the sub-family Acanthurinæ, having the snout lengthened, and somewhat tubular; dorsal spines, strong and remote; caudal-fin truncate, or slightly lunate.

**ASPENIUM**, as-ple-ne-um, *s.* (*a*, without, and *splen*, spleen, Lat.) Spleenwort and Maiden's-hair, a genus of ferns having the soli linear, and placed on lateral veins; the indusium flat, membranous,



## SPORTATION—ASSASSINATE.

parating internally. The plant has been  
red efficacious in disorders of the spleen—  
he name.

**ATION**, as-pore-ta'shun, *s.* (*asportatio*, Lat.)  
ng off, or carrying away.

**SE**, as-pre'de-ne, *s.* (*aspredo*, one of the  
) A subdivision of the Siluridae or Cat-  
which have the body mailed or naked; the  
small, and placed vertically; the operculum  
able.

**SE**, as-pre'do, *s.* (*asper*, rough, Lat.) A  
of malacopterygious fishes, type of the sub-  
Aspredinae, distinguished from the other  
by the shortness of the anal-fin.

**SE**, as-pro, *s.* (*asper*, Lat.) A genus of fishes,  
slender bodies and depressed muzzles, with  
ath underneath: Family, Percidae.

**SE**, as-kwint', *ad.* (*shuin*, Dut.) Obliquely;  
the straight line of vision; figuratively, not  
gard or due notice.

**SE**, (*assineus*, Lat.) In Zoology, the Equus  
of Linnæus. A sub-genus or species of the  
family, comprehending those Equidae which  
striped like the zebras, and are distin-  
d from the true horses by their long ears,  
t mane, tufted tail, and a streak along the  
with another across the shoulders, and by  
ecular bray; a stupid, heavy, dull fellow;

**IDA**.—See *Asafoetida*.

**TREE**, as sa-gay tree, *s.* The Cartesia,  
a tall tree, of the wood of which the  
of South Africa make javelins or spears:  
Celastrineæ.

**SE**, as-sa'e, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a term to  
that the time must be accelerated or re-  
as, *allegro*, quick; *allegro assai*, still  
; *adagio assai*, still slower.

**SE**, as-sale', *v. a.* (*assailler*, Fr.) To attack  
stille manner; to assault; to fall upon; to  
; to attack with argument; censure, or  
s applied to the passions.

**BLE**, as-sale'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being  
d.

**ST**, as-sale'ant, *s.* (*assaillant*, Fr.) One  
acks;—*a.* attacking; invading.

**SE**, as-sale'ur, *s.* One who attacks another.

**MENT**, as-sa'e'ment, *s.* The act of attacking.

**IC**, as-sa-pan'ik, *s.* Old name of the fly-  
sirel, *Sciurus volans*.

**SE**, as-sa'dit', *s.* (French.) In Law, an offence  
tied in the forest, by plucking up trees by  
its;—*v. s.* to commit an *assaut*, one of the  
t offences cognizable by the laws of the  
; simply, to grub up trees;

he granted him free chase and free warren in  
his lands, &c., and also power to *assart* his  
lands: *Berkshire*.

*assart* lands were forest lands which were  
sed or cleared of wood, and for which rents  
aid, under the name of *assart* rents.

**SE**, as-sas'sin, *s.* (French.) A murderer;  
he kills by treachery or sudden violence;—  
to murder.

**SE**, as-sas'se-na-se, *s.* The act of assas-  
ing.

*criminal assassiny*, this deepest dye of blood.—  
*Is Scornon*.

**SE**, as-sas'se-nate, *v. a.* (*assassiner*, Fr.)  
order by violence; to destroy; to waylay;—

## ASSASSINATION—ASSEMBLANCE.

*v. n.* to murder;—*s.* the crime of an assassin;  
murder.

Were not all *assassinates* and popular insurrections  
wrongfully chastised.—*Pope*.

The word is also used for a murderer, but obsolete  
in that sense.

**ASSASSINATION**, as-sas-se-na'shun, *s.* The act of  
assassinating; murder by violence.

**ASSASSINATOR**, as-sas'e-nay-tur, *s.* A murderer.

**ASSASSINOUS**, as-sas'se-nus, *a.* Murderous.

**ASSATION**, as-sa'shun, *s.* (*assation*, Fr. from *assa-  
tus*, Lat.) Roasting; stewing in its own juice.

*Assation* is a concoction of the inward moisture by  
heat.—*Burton's Anat. of Mch.*

**ASSAULT**, as-sawlt', *s.* (*assaut*, Fr.) Attack; hos-  
tile onset; opposed to *defence*; storm; opposed  
to *sap* or *siege*; hostile violence; invasion. In  
Law, an attempt or offer, with force and violence,  
to do bodily injury to another. *Assault and bat-  
tery* is a malicious act, by which not only violence  
has been offered, but actual injury done to another;  
—*v. a.* to attack; to invade; to fall upon with  
violence.

**ASSAULTABLE**, as-sawlt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being  
assaulted.

**ASSAULTER**, as-sawlt'ur, *s.* One who attacks with  
violence.

**ASSAY**, as'sa, *s.* (*assaie*, old Fr.) Examination;  
trial;

This cannot be,  
By no *assay* of reason. 'Tis a pageant,  
To keep us in false gaze.—*Shaks.*

the first entrance upon anything; a taste for  
trial; trial by danger or distress; difficulty;  
hardship; value.—Obsolete in the last sense.

She saw bestowed all with rich array  
Of pearls and precious stones of great *assay*.—  
*Spenser*.

In Metallurgy, a process of determining the quan-  
tity of gold or silver contained in any ore or  
metallic admixture; or, in its extended signifi-  
cation, of ascertaining the quantity of any one metal  
contained in any mineral or metallic compound.  
*Analysis* determines the different ingredients; *as-  
say*, only the quantity of any particular ingredient.

**ASSAYER**, as-sa'ur, *s.* One who assays; an officer  
of the Mint, appointed to assay the metals used  
in coinage.

**ASSECTATION**, as-sek-ta'shun, *s.* (*assectatio*, Lat.)  
Attendance, or waiting upon.

**ASSURANCE**, as-se-ku'rans, *s.* (*assecurantio*, Lat.)  
Assurance.—Obsolete.

**ASSECURATION**, as-se-ku-ra'shun, *s.* Assurance;  
free from doubt.—Obsolete.

**ASSECURE**, as-se-kure', *v. a.* (*assecuro*, *adsecuro*,  
Lat.) To make one sure or certain; to give  
assurance.—Obsolete.

**ASSECUTION**, as-se-ku'shun, *s.* (*assequor*, *assectum*,  
to obtain, Lat.) Acquirement; the act of ob-  
taining.—Obsolete.

**ASSEMBLAGE**, as-sem'blaje, *s.* (French.) A col-  
lection; a number of individuals brought together;  
the state of being assembled. *Assemblage* differs  
from *assembly*, by being applied chiefly to things,  
assembly being used only or generally of persons.

**ASSEMBLANCE**, as-sem'blans, *s.* (old French.) Re-  
presentation; appearance.

Will you tell me, Master Shallow, how to choose a  
man? Care I for the limb, the thwies, the stature, bulk,  
and big *assemblance* of a man? Give me the spirit of a  
man.—*Shaks.*

# ASSEMBLE—ASSESS.

# ASSESSABLE—ASSIGN.

**ASSEMBLE**, as-sem'bl, *v. a.* (*assembler*, Fr.) To bring together into one place—(used both of persons and things);—*v. n.* to meet together.

**ASSEMBLER**, as-sem'blur, *s.* One who assembles or meets others.

None of the list-makers, the *assemblers* of the mob, the directors and arrangers, have been convicted.—*Burke*.

**ASSEMBLING**, as-sem'bling, *s.* A meeting together.

Rude and riotous *assemblings*.—*Bishop Fleetwood*.

**ASSEMBLY**, as-sem'ble, *s.* (*assemblée*, Fr.) A company met together. *General Assembly*, a yearly convocation of the representatives of the Church of Scotland, held in Edinburgh in May, in presence of the Lord High Commissioner. *National Assembly*, a French parliament, constituted in June, 1789, by a resolution of the States-General, to which the nobles and clergy afterwards adhered; it was also termed the Constituent Assembly, from its having framed a constitution, on the acceptance of which, by the king, it was dissolved, September 30, 1791. It was succeeded by a Legislative Assembly, in October of the same year. It was dissolved on September 21, 1792, being succeeded by the National Convention on the same day. *Westminster Assembly*, an assembly of divines which met July 1, 1643, for the purpose of drawing up a formula of the Calvinistic presbyterian faith, forming, since then, the standard of the Scottish Church, in matters of faith and discipline.

**ASSENT**, as-sent', *s.* (*assensus*, Lat.) The act of agreeing to anything; consent; agreement;—*v. n.* (*assentir*, Fr.) to concede; to yield to, or agree to.

**ASSENTATION**, as-sen-ta'shun, *s.* (*assentatio*, Lat.) Compliance with the opinion of another, out of flattery or dissimulation.

**ASSENTATOR**, as-sen-ta'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A flatterer; a follower.—Obsolete.

**ASSENTER**, as-sen'tur, *s.* One who assents; an assistant; a favourer.

**ASSENTINGLY**, as-sent'ing-le, *ad.* Accordingly; by agreement.

**ASSENTMENT**, as-sent'ment, *s.* Consent.

**ASSESS**, as'sers, *s. pl.* In Carpentry, laths which support the roof of a house.

**ASSERT**, as-ser't', *s.* (*asserto*, Lat.) To maintain; to defend, either by word or action; to affirm; to claim; to vindicate a title to; to declare positively.

That, to the height of this great argument,  
I may assert Eternal Providence,  
And justify the ways of God to man.—*Milton*.

**ASSERTER**, as-ser'tur, *s.* (*asserteur*, Fr.) A maintainer; vindicator; affirmer; defender.

**ASSERTION**, as-ser'shun, *s.* Positive affirmation; the position affirmed.

**ASSERTIVE**, as-ser'tiv, *a.* Positive; dogmatic; peremptory.

**ASSERTIVELY**, as-ser'tiv-le, *ad.* Affirmatively.

**ASSERTORY**, as-ser'to-re, *a.* Affirming; supporting.

This other heap of arguments are only *assertory*, not probatory.—*Bishop Taylor*.

**ASSERVE**, as-serv', *v. a.* (*asservio*, Lat.) To help; to serve, or second.

**ASSESS**, as-ses', *v. a.* (*assessare*, to make an equalization, Ital. according to Dr. Johnson; from the old French word *assesser*, to establish; to regulate; so used in the 10th century, according to Dr. Todd.) To charge with any certain sum as a

tax;—*s.* assessment.—Seldom used in the sense.

Taking of *assesess* or levies.—*Primely Peltio*

**ASSESSABLE**, as-ses'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of be assessed; liable to be taxed.

**ASSESSION**, as-sesh'un, *s.* (*assessio*, Lat.) A down by another, in order to give advice assistance.

**ASSESSONARY**, as-sesh'un-ar-e, *a.* Pertaining to assessors.

**ASSESSMENT**, as-ses'ment, *s.* The sum assessed as a tax; the act of assessing.

**ASSESSOR**, as-ses'ur, *s.* (Latin.) The person sits by another; generally used of one who the judge in a court of law; the person by another as next in dignity; one who or lays on taxes.

**ASSETS**, as-setz', *s. pl.* without a singular, Fr.) Goods sufficient to discharge the which is cast upon the executor or heir of a dying the testator's or assessor's debts or liabilities. *Assets* are personal and real. In a more sense, the word is used to designate property summed to be set apart to meet any old also, in trade, to designate the funds or property of a merchant, in contradistinction to his liabilities or obligations.

**ASSEVER**, as-sev'ur, } *v. a.* (*assevero*  
**ASSEVERATE**, as-sev'ur-ate, } To affirm with solemnity, as upon oath.

**ASSEVERATION**, as-sev'ur-a'shun, *s.* Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

**ASSHEAD**, as'hed, *s.* A blockhead; one of apprehension.—Obsolete.

Will you keep an *asshead*, a coxcomb, and a thin-faced knave, a gull?—*Shaks*.

**ASSIDEANS**, as-se'de-ans, *a.* (*assidaioi*, the Gr.) A name given in the first book of Maccabees to a body of men who armed themselves Mattathias in defence of the great doctrine of the Unity of God, and in resistance to the innovations of the Grecian manners and idolatries into which they do not seem to have formed a sect commonly represented.

**ASSIDUATE**, as-sid'u-ate, *a.* (*assiduus*, Lat.) My long and *assiduate* course of suffering has borne me from an opinion of suffering.—*King Charles I*

**ASSIDUITY**, as-se-di'u-te, *s.* (*assiduitas*, Lat.) Diligence; closeness of application.

**ASSIDUOUS**, as-sid'u-us, *a.* (*assiduus*, Lat.) Constant in application.

**ASSIDUOUSLY**, as-sid'u-us-le, *ad.* Diligently; continually.

**ASSIDUOUSNESS**, as-sid'u-us-nes, *s.* The being assiduous; diligence.

**ASSIEGE**, a-sej', *v. a.* (*assieger*, Fr.) To besiege.—Obsolete.

**ASSIENTO**, as-se-en'to, *s.* In Spanish, a contract or bargain. A contract at one time entered between the kings of Spain and other powers furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.

**ASSIGN**, as-sine', *v. a.* (*assigner*, Fr. *assigner*) To mark out; to appoint; to appropriate; to fix as to quantity or value. In Law, in particular, to appoint a deputy or make over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or set forth *assign error*, is to show in what part of a process error has been committed;—*to assign*



is to declare how and where the judgment is to be made;—*to assign the cessor*, is to show plaintiff had ceased or given over;—*to assign*, is to show wherein especially the person to whom any is or may be assigned.

ASSIGNÉ, as-sine'-a-bl, *a.* Fit to be marked out.

ASSIGNER, as-sig'-na'shun, *s.* (French.) An agent to meet; (used, generally, of love affairs—sometimes of others;) a making over to another; designation; marking out.

ASSIGNMENT, as-sing'-yas, *s.* (French.) A French decree, issued in 1789, and recalled in 1796, declared a legal tender, and produced more poverty, injustice, and misery throughout France, than any other measure of the Revolution.

ASSIGNEE, as-se'-ne, *s.* (*assigner*, to assign, Fr.) A person who is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or any commodity. *Assignees* are either in law. *Assignee in deed*, is one appointed to do an act without reference to the will of the donor. *Assignee in law*, is one whom the law appoints to do an act.

ASSIGNEES IN THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY, are those persons to whom the realization, management, and disposal of the estate of a bankrupt are committed. They are either official, provisional, or special.

ASSIGNOR, as-sine'-ur, *s.* One who assigns or appoints.

ASSIGNMENT, as-sine'-ment, *s.* Appointment of one to do an act in regard to anything or person. In law, it is a deed by which anything is transferred to another.

ASSIMILATION, as-sim'-e-la-bl, *a.* That which may be assimilated to the same nature with something else.

ASSIMILATE, as-sim'-e-late, *v. a.* (*assimilo*, Lat.) To bring to the same nature with another; to bring to a likeness or resemblance;—to perform the act of converting food into nutriment.

ASSIMILATION, as-sim'-me-late-nes, *s.* Likeness. ASSIMILATION, as-sim'-me-la'shun, *s.* The act by which organic bodies convert the particles of matter into their own substance; converting something into the nature or resemblance of something else.

ASSIMILATION, as-sim'-me-la-tiv, *a.* Having the nature of being convertible into the nature of something else.

ASSIMULATE, as-sim'-u-late, *v. a.* (*assimulo*, I count, Lat.) To feign; to dissemble.

ASSONANT, as-sim'-u-la'shun, *a.* Counter-sounding.

ASSONANCE, as-se'-ne-go, *s.* (*asinego*, Portuguese.) A sound; an ass.

ASSONANT, as-so'-nant, *a.* (French.) Resembling another sound.

ASSONATE, as-so'-nate, *v. n.* To sound like a bell.

ASSONIA, as-so'-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Ignatius de Assa.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees from ten to twenty feet in height, natives of the island of Bourbon: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

ASSORT, as-sawrt', *v. a.* (*assortir*, Fr.) To range in order; to classify; to furnish or store with all sorts.

ASSORTMENT, as-sawrt'-ment, *s.* The act of classing or arranging; a mass or quantity properly selected and arranged.

ASSOT, as-sot', *v. a.* (*assoter*, Fr.) To infatuate; to besot.—Obsolete.

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ASSIZE, as-size', *s.* (*assises*, Fr.) In Law, the periodical session held by the judges of the superior courts in the counties of England, for the purpose of trying criminals, and the determining of civil suits. Anciently an *assize* was an assembly of knights and other landed gentlemen, with the justices of the peace or district, at a certain appointed time. The term was also applied to ordinances regulating the price of bread, as also to the peculiar jury by which a writ of right was tried;—*v. a.* to fix the rate of anything.

ASSIZER, as-si'-zur, *s.* One who has the charge of weights and measures.

ASSLIKE, as-like, *a.* Resembling an ass.

'They are sleepy,' saith Savanarola, 'dull, cold, slow, blockish, ass-like.'—*Burton's Anat. of Mel.*

ASSOCIABILITY, as-so'-she-a-bl'e-te, *s.* The quality of being capable of associating with.

ASSOCIABLE, as-so'-she-a-bl, *a.* (*associabilis*, Lat.) That may be associated or joined to.

ASSOCIABLENESS, as-so'-she-a-bl-nes, *s.* Socialness; fit for society.

ASSOCIATE, as-so'-she-ate, *v. a.* (*associer*, Fr.) To unite with another as a confederate; to adopt as a friend upon equal terms; to accompany;—*v. a.* to unite with; to join with;

*Associates with the midnight shadows.*—*Thomson.*

—*a.* confederate; joined in interest or purpose;—*s.* a partner; a confederate; a companion.

ASSOCIATION, as-so'-she-a'shun, *s.* (*association*, Fr.) A confederacy or union of persons to perform some act, or attain some object. *Association of ideas*, is that connection between two or more ideas which causes the one to spring from the other, often involuntary, and without any apparent similitude.

ASSOCIATIONAL, as-so'-she-a'shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to an association.

ASSOCIATIVE, as-so'-she-a'tiv, *a.* Capable of association.

ASSOCIATOR, as-so'-she-a'tur, *s.* A confederate.

ASSOIL, as-soyl', *v. a.* (*assoiler*, old Fr.) To solve; to remove; to answer; to release or set free; to acquit; to pardon; to absolve by confession.

To some bishop we will wend,  
Of all the sins that we have done,  
To be assol'd at his hand.—*Percy's Reliques.*

ASSONANCE, as-so'-nans, *s.* (French.) Resemblance of sound. In Spanish romantic, dramatic, and, in several kinds of lyric poetry, there is a peculiar correspondence in sound in the termination of verses less complete than rhyme, termed *asonancia* or *assonance*.

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# ASSUAGE—ASSURANCE.

**ASSUAGE**, as-swa'je', *v. a.* To mitigate; to soften; to allay; to appease; to pacify; to ease.

Refreshing winds the summer's heats assuage,  
And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage.—  
Addison.

**ASSUAGEMENT**, as-swa'je'ment, *s.* (*assouagement*, old Fr.) Mitigation of pain or grief.

**ASSUAGER**, as-swa'jur, *s.* One who pacifies or appeases.

**ASSUASIVE**, as-swa'siv, *a.* Softening; mitigating; mild.

**ASSURJUGATE**, as-sub'ju-gate, *v. a.* (*subjugo*, Lat.) To bring into subjection.—Obsolete.

This vallant Lord  
Must not so stale his palm, nobly acquired,  
Nor by will *assurjagate* his merit  
By going to Achilles.—*Shaks.*

**ASSUEFACTION**, as-swe-fak'shun, *s.* (*assuefacio*, Lat.) The state of being accustomed to anything.—Obsolete.

**ASSUETUDE**, as'swo-tude, *s.* (*assuetudo*, custom, Lat.) Custom; use; habit.

*Assuetude* of things hurtful, doth make them lose the force to hurt.—*Bacon.*

**ASSUME**, as-sume', *v. a.* (*assumo*, I assume, Lat.) To take; to take upon one's self; to arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly; to apply to one's own use; to appropriate;—*v. n.* to be arrogant; to claim more than is due.

**ASSUMER**, as-su'mur, *s.* An arrogant; an assuming person.

**ASSUMING**, as-su'ming, *a. part.* Haughty; arrogant;—*s.* presumption.

**ASSUMPSIT**, as-sum'sit, *s.* (*assumpo*, Lat.) In Law, a voluntary promise, by which a person assumes or takes upon himself to perform or pay anything to another. An action of *assumpsit* can only be valid where there is a consideration involved in the promise given, and where there is a breach of promise.

**ASSUMPT**, as-sumpt', *v. a.* (*assumpter*, Fr.) To take up from below unto a high place; to take up into heaven.—Obsolete.

The souls of such their worthies as were departed from human conversation, and were *assumpt* into the number of their gods.—*Sheldon.*

**ASSUMPTION**, as-sum'shun, *s.* (*assumptio*, Lat.) The taking anything to one's self; the supposition of anything without proof; the thing supposed; a postulate; a festival of the Roman Catholic Church, kept on the 15th of August, in celebration of the alleged miraculous ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven.

**ASSUMPTIVE**, as-sum'tiv, *a.* (*assumptivus*, Lat.) That which is assumed. In Heraldry, applied to such arms or armorial bearings as may be assumed with the consent of the sovereign, or by grant of the heraldic officers. *Assumptive arms*, is a term also used for such as are presumptuously assumed by the bearer.

**ASSURANCE**, ash-shu'rans, *s.* (French.) Certain expectation; confidence; freedom from doubt; want of modesty; spirit; intrepidity; sanguineness; readiness to hope; testimony of credit; conviction; a contract or insurance by which the payment of a certain sum is secured to the person assured, at some particular time or period of his life, or to his heirs at his death. *Insurance* is now more generally applied to securities against loss by fire, or by sea-shipwreck, and *Assurance* to

# ASSURE—ASTER.

those on the contingencies of life. In security with respect to a future state; of acceptance with God.

**ASSURE**, ash-shure', *v. a.* (*assurer*, Fr.) confidence by a firm promise; to secure to make firm; to make confident; to ex doubt or fear; to confer security; to mal to affianc or betroth.

**ASSURED**, ash-shu'red or ash-shurd', *a. pa* tain; indubitable; immodest; viciously

**ASSUREDLY**, ash-shu'red-le, *ad.* Certa dabitably.

**ASSUREDNESS**, ash-shu'red-nes, *a.* The being assured; certainty.

**ASSURER**, ash-shu'rur, *s.* One who ass who gives security in case of loss.

**ASSURGENT**, as-sur'jent, *a.* (*assurgens*, La ing up in a curve or arch.

**ASSYRIAN**, as-sir'e-an, *s.* A native of A ancient and extensive empire in Asia; taining to Assyria.

**ASTACIDÆ**, as-ta'se-de, } *s.* (*astacus*, on

**ASTACINÆ**, as-ta'se-ne, } genera.) The family, embracing those crustaceans w long tails, *Macrura*.

**ASTACOLITE**, as-tak'ko-lite, *s.* (*astacus*, lithos, a stone, Gr.) A name given by geologists to the fossil remains of the lob

**ASTACUS**, as'ta-kus, *s.* (Latin.) The l genus of long-tailed crustaceans, contai common lobster, *A. marinus*, and the *A. fluviatilis*. These crustacea have fou antennæ, two of which are larger than which is oblong and sub-cylindrical; furnished with six legs; first pair long a tail fan-shaped, the lateral pieces of v divided into two.

**ASTALLAGE**, as'tal-lage, *s.* A Brazilian i

**ASTARTE**, as-târ'te, *s.* The Asptoreth of nians, the same as the Venus of the The name Asterah is also given to Ash denotes more especially the relation of dness to the planet Venus, as the lesse good fortune, Baal being the greater unde Jupiter; both were originally considered, shipped, in relation to the sun and mo greater and lesser of the productive pow ture;—the name given to a genus of bival mollusca, belonging to the sub-family V the interior of the valves is marked by t cular impressions, and a simple mantle hinge has two divaricating teeth in the ri valve; in the other, one distinct and one and the rudiment of a lateral tooth.

**ASTARTEA**, as-târ'te-a, *s.* (from the god tarte.) A genus of plants, natives of l land: Genus, Myrtaceæ.

**ASTEISM**, as'te-izm, *s.* (*asteismos*, civility, Rhetoric, a figure in which some agreeal expressed; a kind of irony.

**ASTEPHANUS**, a-stef'a-nus, *s.* (*a*, without, phanos, a corona, Gr.) A genus of peren ing exotic plants, so named from the cor wanting: Order, Asclepiadæ.

**ASTER**, as'tur, *s.* (*aster*, a star, Gr.) Sta genus of plants with beautiful radiated among which are the China-asters and C daisy of our gardens;—the Goshawks, a hawks, distinguished by their large size a form.



MACANTHUS—ASTEROPTYCHIUS.

ASTERT—ASTREA.

**ANTHUS**, as-ter-a-kan'thus, *s.* (*astron*, and *anthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fossil described by Agassiz, from the Lias and of England.

**A**, as-te're-e, *s.* (*astron*, Gr.) A section posite plants, including the daisy, aster,

as-te're-a, *s.* In Mythology, the mother ate, who, after enjoying the favours of , was changed into an eagle, and after- into a quail. A stellar variety of the corundum, termed likewise asterite, as- and astrite.

**A**, as-te're-as, *s.* (*aster*, a star, Gr.) The h, a genus of radiated animals belonging section Stelleridae, subdivided into the ted or shieldlike, and the radiated star-

The first have the body angular, with short ed not exceeding the extremity of the disk; ers have the rays elongated below the di- of the disk; the sub-genera are convoluta, gorgonocephalus, orphuria. A genus of showy plants, one of the species *A. lutea*; *astriza lutea* of Linnaeus is a strong, bitter, ousful tonic: Order, Gentianae.

**IED**, as-te're-ay-ted, *a.* Radiated like a

**ISM**, a-sle-rish'e-um, *s.* (*aster*, a star, Gr. ence to the starlike umbels.) A genus of natives of Chili: Order, Umbelliferae.

**K**, as'ter-isk, *s.* A mark like a star made is in reference to a note, thus (\*).

**M**, as'ter-izm, *s.* In Astronomy, a cluster l stars.

**EA**.—See Astrite.

**as-term'**, *ad.* Towards the stern; behind. *as term*.

**EPHALOUS**, as-ter-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*aster*, plate, the head, Gr.) A genus of plants o scabiosa: Order, Dipsacae.

**DAL**, as-te-royd'al, *a.* Pertaining to the ds.

**IDS**, as'ter-oydz, *s.* (*aster*, and *eidos*, like, A name sometimes given by astronomers fear small planets, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, and

**LIXON**, as-ter-o-lin'on, *s.* (*aster*, and *linon*, r.) Flax star, (*Lysimachia asterolinon*,) a Order, Primulaceae.

**LOMA**, as-ter-o-lo'ma, *s.* (*aster*, and *loma*, ge, Gr.) A genus of plants with starlike s: Order, Epicrideae.

**MA**, as-te-ro'ma, *s.* (*aster*, Gr.) A genus listed minute fungi, found on the leaves of m, plum, apple, ash, &c.

**PELA**, as-ter-o-pe'e-a, *s.* (*aster*, a star, Gr. the starlike form of the calyx.) A genus uts, natives of Madagascar.

**PHORA**, as-ter-of'e-ra, *s.* (*aster*, and *phero*, r, Gr.) A genus of small starlike, woolly, puff ball-like Fungi: Class, Trichoder- re.

**PHYLLITES**, as-ter-o-fil'le-tes, *s.* (*aster*, and es, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of fossil plants leaves arranged in whorls—found in the formation.

**PTYCHIUS**, as-ter-op-tik'e-us, *s.* (*aster*, and e, plaited, Gr.) A name given by Agassiz genus of fossil fishes, found in the Irish car- ous limestone.

**ASTERT**, as'tert, *v. a.* To terrify; to startle; to affright.—Obsolete.

We deem of death as doom of ill desert;  
But knew, we fools, what it us brings until,  
Die would we daily, once it to expert;  
No danger there the shepherd can astert.—

*Spenser.*

**ASTHENIA**, as-the'ne-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *sthenos*, strength, Gr.) Bodily debility.

**ASTHENIC** as-then'ik, *a.* Applied to diseases at- tended with great bodily debility.

**ASTHENURUS**, as-then'u-rus, *s.* (*asthenes*, weak, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the family Picidae or woodpeckers, natives of tropical America.

**ASTHMA**, ast'ma, *s.* (Greek.) A disease character- ized by difficulty of breathing, recurring in par- oxysms, accompanied with a wheezing sound, cough, and a sense of constriction in the chest.

**ASTHMATIC**, ast-mat'ik, } *a.* Tronbled with  
**ASTHMATICAL**, ast-mat'e-kal, } asthma.

**ASTIANTHUS**, as-te-an'thus, *s.* (*asteios*, beautiful, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to its bril- liant flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of a branched shrub—a native of Mexico: Order, Big- noniaceae.

**ASTILBE**, a-stil'be, *s.* (*a*, without, and *stilbe*, bright- ness, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Saxafrageae.

**ASTIPULATE**, as-tip'u-late, *v. a.* (*a*, and *stipulate*.) To agree to; to contract.

**ASTIPULATION**, a-stip-u-la'shun, *s.* Agreement; contract.

**ASTOMA**, a-sto'ma, *s.* (*a*, without, and *stoma*, mouth, Gr.) A name proposed by Cuvier for those float- ing Acephalae which have no central mouth, and want the numerous ramifications in the pedicle and open cavities of the ovaries, which charac- terize the Rhizostoma.—Which see.

**ASTOMOUS**, as'-tus, *a.* In Botany, applied to those mosses, the thecae or seed-covers of which have no aperture.

**ASTONE**, as-tone', } *v. a.* (*etonner*, Fr. *stunian*,  
**ASTONY**, as-ton'ne, } Sax.) To terrify; to con- found with fear or amazement.—Obsolete.

Many were astonied at thee.—*Isa. lii. 14.*

Adam, soon as he heard  
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,  
Astonied stood, and blank.—*Milton.*

**ASTONISH**, as-ton'ish, *v. a.* (*stunian*, Sax. *etonner*, Fr.) To confound with some sudden passion, or with fear, or wonder; to amaze; to confound.

**ASTONISHING** as-ton'ish-ing, *a.* Very wonderful; amazing.

**ASTONISHINGLY**, as-ton'ish-ing-le, *ad.* In a man- ner so as to excite astonishment.

**ASTONISHINGNESS**, as-ton'ish-ing-nes, *s.* The quality of exciting astonishment.

**ASTONISHMENT**, as-ton'ish-ment, *s.* Amazement; confusion of mind.

**ASTOUND**, as-townd', *v. n.* To astonish; to con- found with fear or wonder.

These thoughts may startle well, but not astound  
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended  
By a strong siding champion, conscience.—*Milton.*

**ASTRADDL**, a-strad'dl, *ad.* With one's legs across.

**ASTREA**, as'tre-a, *s.* (*astron*, a star, Gr.) A genus of fixed stoney corals, belonging to the tribe Poly-ypi Vagini. The Astraea form hemispherical or globular masses, which are rarely lobed, and have the upper surface shaded with orbicular or an- gulated, laminar, or sessile stars. The animals,



when alive, present a very beautiful appearance, making the rocks on which they fix their calcareous habitations, seem one living mass of brilliant colouring.

**ASTREA**, as'tre-a, *s.* In Mythology, according to some, the daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She was termed the goddess of justice. She lived on earth during the golden age, but was forced by the wickedness and impiety of the succeeding iron and brazen ages to leave this world for heaven, where she obtained a place among the constellations as Virgo, the virgin. She is represented as a virgin having a stern but majestic countenance, with a sword in one hand, and a pair of scales in the other. The name given by M. Encke, of Dresden, to a planet discovered by him, 13th Dec., 1845. It has the appearance of a star of the eighth or tenth magnitude.

**ASTREUS**, as'tre-us, *s.* In Mythology, one of the Titans who made war on Jupiter, the husband of Aurora, and father of Zephyrus, Boreas, Notus, and Argestes.

**ASTRAGAL**, as'trag-al, *s.* (*astragalos*, a die or hucklebone, Gr.) In Architecture, a small round fillet or moulding encircling a column. In the more ornamental orders, it forms what is termed the hypertrachelium, that is, the upper part of all between the capital and the column. The same name is given to a semicircular moulding sometimes cut into beads and berries, which separate the different faces of an architrave. In Gunnery, the coronal ring of a piece of ordnance.

**ASTRAGALUS**, as'trag-a-lus, *s.* (Latin.) The ankle-bone; the sling-bone, or first bone of the foot, a bone of the tarsus, upon which the tibia moves; also, the Milk-vetch, a genus of plants; two of the species, *A. hypoglottis* and *A. glycephyllus*, are British. Generic character—calyx five-toothed; corolla with an obtuse keel; stamens diadelphous; pod two-celled, or half-two-celled, the lower suture being turned inwards. *A. vernus*, and several other species yield the gum-traganth or gum-dragon of commerce.

**ASTRAL**, as'tral, *a.* (French.) Pertaining to the stars; starry.

**ASTRANTHUS**, as-tran'thus, *s.* (*astron*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the lobes radiating in a starlike manner.) A genus of plants, natives of Cochinchina: Order, Homalinee.

**ASTRANTIA**, a-stran'she-a, *s.* (*astron*, a star, Gr.) Masterwort; a genus of umbelliferous plants, having a beautiful starlike arrangement of the involucre; the umbel fasciculated, and the fruit enclosed in little wrinkled bladders.

**ASTRAPEA**, as-tre-pe-a, *s.* (*astrape*, lightning, Gr. from the brilliant colouring of the flowers.) A genus of evergreen-trees with splendid umbellate flowers: Order, Byttneriaceae.

**ASTRAPIA**, a-stra'pe-a, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the family Sturnideæ or Starlings, with excessively long boat-shaped tails, and brilliant plumage.

**ASTRAY**, as-tra', *ad.* (*astragan*, Sax.) Out of the right way.

**ASTREPHIA**, as-tre-fe-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *strephe*, I turn, Gr. from the calyx not being turned back at the time of flowering.) A genus of plants: Order, Valerianeæ.

**ASTRICT**, as-trikt', *v. a.* (*astringo*, *astriatus*, Lat.) To contract by astringent application; to bind;—*a.* compendious.

**ASTRICTA ALVUS**, a-strik'ta al'vus, *s.* (Latin.) In Medicine, costiveness of the bowels.

**ASTRICTION**, as-trik'shun, *s.* (*astrectio*, Lat.) The act of contracting parts of the body by astringent applications; astringency; the operation of astringent medicines.

**ASTRICTIVE**, as-trik'tiv, *a.* Styptic; of a binding or contractive nature.

**ASTRICTORY**, as-trik'to-re, *a.* Astringent; apt to bind.

**ASTRIDE**, a-stride', *ad.* With the legs widely separated.

**ASTRIFEROUS**, a-strif'e-rus, *a.* (*astrifera*, Lat.) Having or bearing stars.—Not used.

**ASTRIGEROUS**, a. (*astriger*, Lat.) Carrying stars.—Not used.

**ASTRINGE**, a-strinj', *v. a.* To draw the parts of a body together; to bind.

**ASTRINGENCY**, as-trin'jen-se, *s.* The power of contracting parts of a body.

**ASTRINGENT**, as-trin'jent, *a.* (*astringens*, Lat.) Binding; contracting; opposed to laxative;—applied also to substances, such as alum, which have a tendency to contract the mouth;—*s.* a medicine which, when applied to the body, renders the solids more dense by contracting their fibres.

**ASTROBLEPAS**, as-trob'le-pas, *s.* (*astron*, a star, and *blepo*, I see, Gr.) A genus of the Cat-fishes, *Siluridae*, with naked heads and truncated tails; Sub-family, Aspredinæ.

**ASTROCANTHUS**, as-tro-kan'thus, *s.* (*astron*, and *kanthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes which have the head and body nearly orbicular, and covered with spines.

**ASTROCRINITES**, as-tro-kre-ni'tes, *s.* (*astron*, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of fossil Crinideans, found in the carboniferous limestone formation.

**ASTRODERMINE**, as-tro-der-me-ne, *s.* (*astron*, and *derma*, skin, Gr.) A subdivision of the family Caryphæideæ; fishes with lengthened oval bodies; the crown gibbous or obtuse; the mouth small; ventral fins nearly wanting, and the body covered with scattered scales: Type of the genus *Astroderma*.

**ASTROGNOSY**, as-trog'no-se, *s.* (*astron*, and *gnosis*, knowledge, Gr.) Same as astronomy.

**ASTROGRAPHY**, as-trog'ra-fe, *s.* (*astron*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) The science which describes the nature, position, and properties of the stars.

**ASTROLABE**, as'tro-labe, *s.* (*astron*, and *lambano*, I take, Gr.) An astronomical instrument, composed of two or more circles, having a common centre; a planisphere or stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of its great circles, formerly used chiefly in taking the altitude of the heavenly bodies at sea.

**ASTROLOBIUM**, as-tro-lo'be-um, *s.* (*astron*, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr.) A genus of annual leguminous plants, named from the starlike arrangement of the pods.

**ASTROLOGER**, as-trol'o-jur, *s.* (*astron*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) One who pretends to foretell events by the aspects of the stars. It was anciently used of one who understood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

**ASTROLOGIAN**, as-tro-lo'je-an, *s.* An astrologer.

The stars, they say, cannot dispose  
No more than can the astrologian.—Hudibras.



## STROLOGIC—ASTUR.

as-tro-loj'ik, } *a.* Professing  
L, as-tro-loj'e-kal, } astrology; re-  
rology.

ALLY, as-tro-loj'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an  
manner.

as-tro-l'o-jize, *v. n.* To practise

as-tro-l'o-je, *s.* (*astrologia*, Lat.) The  
pretending to know events by a know-  
stars; an art now generally exploded  
phical and false.

as-tro-n'o-mur, *s.* (*astron*, and *nomos*,

One who studies the nature, magni-  
tudes, and motions of celestial bodies,  
by which they are governed.

as-tro-nom'ik, } *a.* Belonging

AL, as-tro-nom'e-kal, } to astronomy.

ALLY, as-tro-nom'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an  
manner.

as-tro-n'o-mize, *v. n.* To study

atic Christians found a paradise in a  
little converse on earth held a conver-  
sation; thus they *astronomized* in caves, and  
held not the stars, had the glory of heaven  
*Beacon's Christ. Mor.*

as-tro-n'o-me, *s.* (see astronomer.)  
which ascertains by observation and  
deduction the nature of the bodies  
the celestial spaces; determines their  
motions, establishes the proofs of the  
same, and the mobility of others; ex-  
plains the movements of the latter, and  
which they describe round their centres

as-tro-no'tus, *s.* (*astron*, and *notus*,  
*x.*) A genus of fishes, belonging to  
*Chaetodon*, with broad oval bodies,  
small mouths; the under jaw  
the upper, and the fins very scaly.

as-tro-sko-pe, *s.* (*astron*, and *skeopeo*, I  
An astronomical instrument, composed  
of a surface of which the stars and  
planets are exhibited, by which means they  
are viewed in the heavens.

as-tro-sko-pe-a, } *s.* In Astronomy,  
as-tro-sko-pe, } the art of exam-  
ining by means of telescopes.

as-tro-spo're-um, *s.* (*astron*, and  
*sporule*, Gr.) A minute black fungus,  
on beech branches.

ASTROLOGY, as-tro-the-ol'o-je, *s.* (*astron*,  
and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Proof of  
the existence and contrivance of a Deity, founded  
on the creation of the heavenly bodies.

as-trot're-ka, *s.* (*aster*, a star, *thrix*,  
*x.*, Gr. in reference to the starry down  
outside of the petals.) A genus of  
under shrubs: Order, Umbellifere.

astrum, *s.* In Astronomy, a cluster of  
stars; the power imparted by che-  
mistry.

strut', *ad.* In a strutting or swelling

stun', *v. a.* (*stunium*, Sax.) To stun.—

On the solid ground  
bounding; breathless and astun'd  
extended lay.—*Somerell's Rural Games.*

strut, *s.* A genus of hawks with a short  
downward from the base, and convex

## ASTUTE—AT.

above, with somewhat oval nostrils; the Goshawk,  
*A. palumbarius*, is the only European species.

ASTUTE, as-tute', *a.* (*astutus*, Lat.) Cunning;  
penetrating; sly.

ASTUTENESS, as-tute'nes, *s.* (*astutia*, Lat.) Crafti-  
ness; cunning.

ASTYDAMIA, as-te-da'me-a, *s.* In Mythology, the  
daughter of Oceanus; also, the name given to a  
genus of plants found on the sea-shore in the  
Canary Islands: Order, Umbellifere—nearly allied  
to the Parsnip, *Pastinaca*.

ASUNDER, a-sun'dur, *ad.* (*asundran*, Sax.) Apart;  
separately; not together.

ASWOON, a-swoon', *ad.* (*aswunan*, to faint, Sax.)  
In a swoon.—Obsolete.

The neighbours, both small and grete,

In raunen, for to gaur on this man,

That yet aswoon lay both pale and wan.—

Chaucer.

ASYLUM, a-si'lum, *s.* (*asylum*, Lat. from the Greek  
*asylon*, from *a*, not, and *sylo*, I pillage.) Ancient-  
ly a sanctuary or place of refuge for criminals. In  
its modern signification—a house for the support  
of the blind, the dumb, the lunatic, or the destitute.

ASYMMETRICAL, a-sim'me-tral, } *a.* Dispropor-

ASYMMETRICAL, a-sim-met're-cal, } tionate.

ASYMMETRY, a-sim'me-tre, *s.* (*asymmetria*, Gr.)

Disproportion; contrariety to symmetry. Used  
sometimes in Mathematics for what is more usually  
called incommensurability, when between two quan-  
tities there is no common measure.

ASYMPTOTE, as-sim'tote, *s.* (*a*, priv. *syn*, with, *ptoo*,  
I fall, Gr.; which never meet; incoincident.)  
In Mathematics, *asymptotes* are right lines which  
approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but  
which, though they and their curve were infinitely  
continued, would never meet, and may be con-  
ceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite  
distance.

ASYMPTOTICAL, a-sim-tot'e-kal, *a.* Curves are said  
to be *asymptotical* when they continually approach,  
without a possibility of meeting.

ASYNDETON, a-sin'de-ton, *s.* (*a*, not, *synde*, I bind  
together, Gr.) A figure in Grammar when a con-  
junction copulative is omitted in a sentence, as,  
'I came, I saw, I conquered;' where the copula-  
tive *and* is omitted.

AT, at, *prep.* At, before a place, notes the near-  
ness of the place—as, a man is at the house before  
he is in it; At, before a word signifying time, notes  
the co-existence of the time with the event; At,  
before a superlative adjective, implies in the state,  
as at most, in the state of most perfection, &c.  
At, signifies the particular condition of the person  
—as, at peace; At, sometimes marks employment  
or attention—as, 'he is at work'; At, sometimes  
the same as furnished with—as, 'a man at arms';  
At, sometimes notes the place where anything is—  
as, 'he is at home'; At, sometimes is nearly the  
same as In, noting situation; At, sometimes seems  
to signify in the power of, or obedient to—as, 'at  
your service'; At, all; in any manner; At some-  
times signifies in immediate consequence of.

Impeachments at the prosecution of the House of  
Commons, have received their determinations in the  
House of Lords.—*Hale*.

At, marks sometimes the effect proceeding from  
an act.

Those may be of use to confirm by authority, what  
they will not be at the trouble to deduce by reasoning.  
—*Arbutnot*.



ATABAL—ATHANASIA.

ATHANASIAN—ATHENATI.

**ATABAL**, at'a-bal, *s.* A kind of tabor used by the Moors.

Children shall beat our *atabals* and drums,  
And all the noisy trades of war no more  
Shall wake the peaceful morn.—*Dryden*.

**ATACAMITE**, a-tak'a-mite, *s.* Native muriate of copper, or prismatic green malachite, consisting of oxide of copper, 76.6; muriatic acid, 12.4; water, 11; sp. gr. 4.0—4.3. It is of various shades of green, and occurs in minute crystals, of which the primary form is a right rhombic prism. It is translucent, or nearly transparent, soft, and brittle; streak, apple-green; lustre, vitreous. It is found in the sands of the river Lipos, in the desert of Atamaca, (hence its name,) and in the lavas of Vesuvius.

**ATAGHAN**, at'a-gan, *s.* A small sword or dagger worn by the Turks.

**ATALANTHUS**, a-ta-lan'thus, *s.* (*atalos*, soft, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of composite plants, the Pseanthes of Linnæus.

**ATAMASCO**, a-ta-mas'co, *s.* A lily of the Amaryl-lis family: Genus, *Zephyranthus*.

**ATARAXY**, at'a-rak-se, *s.* (*atarachos*, Gr.) Exemption from vexation; tranquillity.

**ATARGATES**, a-tár'ga-tis, *s.* A Phœnician goddess, represented as a siren, with the head and breasts of a woman, and the tail of a fish.

**ATAXY**, at'ak-se, *s.* (*ataxia*, Gr.) Want of order; confusion; with physicians, irregularities in the crises and paroxysms of fevers.

**ATE**, ate. The part. of the verb to eat.

**ATE**, a'te. In Mythology, the goddess of all evil and mischief, and daughter of Jupiter, who, in consequence of her seditions, and malevolent conduct in heaven, banished her far from it, and sent her to earth, where she became the exciting cause of war and wickedness of all kinds.

**ATEGAR**, at'e-gar, *s.* (*aton*, to fling, and *gar*, a dart, Sax.) The name of a kind of hand-dart used by the Anglo-Saxons.

**ATELLAN**, a-tel'lan, *a.* Relating to the dramas at Atella.

Their fescennin, and *Atellan* way of wit, was in early days prohibited.—*Shaftebury*.

**ATELLANÆ**, a-tel'lan-e, } *s.* (from Atella, an ancient town of Tuscany in Italy, where farces, differing from low comedy, only by a greater licentiousness, originated.) Dramatic representations, satirical or licentious. They were finally suppressed by the Roman Senate.

Many old poets did write fescennines *atellans*, and lascivious songs.—*Burton*.

**ATELES**, at'el-es, *s.* (*ateles*, imperfect, Gr.) A genus of South American monkeys, which want thumbs on the anterior hands, but are furnished with long prehensile tails.

**ATEUCHUS**, at'u-kus, *s.* A genus of coleopterous insects, two species of which were held sacred by the ancient Egyptians, and are found sculptured on their monuments, seals, amulets, &c., and got sometimes in their mummy coffins: Family, *Lamelleicornis*.

**ATHALAMOUS**, a-thal'la-mus, *s.* (*a*, without, *thalamos*, a little chamber, Gr.) Applied to those lichens, the thallus of which is without shields.

**ATHAMANTA**, a-tha-man'ta, *s.* (mount *Athamas*.) The Spiguel, a genus of herbaceous plants, with umbelliferous flowers.

**ATHANASIA**, a-tha-na'zhe-a, *s.* (*a*, without, *thanatos*,

death, Gr.) Goldilocks, a genus of corn plants with yellow enduring flowers.

**ATHANASIAN**, a-tha-na'zhan, *s.* One who espies in the early ages of Christianity, the doctrinal opinions of Athanasius;—*a.* relating to the doctrine of St. Athanasius, the principal doctrines of which are given in these extracts:—'the Catholic is this: that we worship one God in Trinity and Trinity in Unity. Neither confounding persons, nor dividing the substance. For there is one person of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost. But the Godhead of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost is all one; the glory equal, the majesty co-equal. Such as the Father is, such is the Son, and such is the Holy Ghost;—namely, 'uncreated, unchangeable, eternal, &c.' Another of this creed, is, 'whosoever will be saved, let him keep these things: which things it is necessary that he hold the true faith; which faith, except every one do keep and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish lastingly.'

**ATHANOR**, ath'a-nor, *s.* A kind of digestive nace used by the old chemists.

**ATHE**, athe, *s.* (*ath*, Sax.) An oath.—Obsol.  
Yet we may not be assailed of false *athe*,  
But of our bishop.—*MS. Harl.*, 1022, f. 62.

The word was used among the Anglo-Saxons, Normans for the privilege of administering justice in particular cases of right and property.

**ATHEISM**, a'the-ism, *s.* (from *atheist*.) Disbelief in the existence of a creative intelligent First Cause.

**ATHEIST**, a'the-ist, *s.* (*a*, without, *Theos*, God.) One who denies the existence of God;—*a.* infidel; denying God.

Nor stood unmindful Abdel to annoy  
The atheist crew.—*Milton*.

**ATHEISTIC**, ay-the-is'tik, } *a.* Given to  
**ATHEISTICAL**, ay-the-is'te-kal, } *ism.*

**ATHEISTICALLY**, ay-the-is'te-kal-ly, *ad.* In an atheistical manner.

**ATHEISTICALNESS**, ay-the-is'te-kal-ness, *s.* The quality of being atheistical.

**ATHEIZE**, ay'the-ize, *v. n.* To talk or argue as an atheist;—*v. t.* to convert others to atheism.

**ATHEL**, a'thel, *a.* (Saxon.) Noble.—Obsol.

**ATHELING**, a'thel-ing, *s.* (Saxon.) A nobleman.

[The following Saxon names have the attached meanings:—

*Æthelred* is noble for counsel; *Æthelard*, a noble; *Æthelbert*, eminently noble; *Æthelward*, a protector.]

**ATHEOLOGIAN**, ay-the-o-lo'je-an, *s.* One who is the opposite to a theologian.

They of your society, (Jesuits,) as they took their origin from a soldier, so they are the only men whose heads entertain no other object but the conquest of the world; whose doctrine is nothing but confusion and bloodshed.—*Hayward's Answer to Coleman*.

**ATHENÆA**, a-then-e'a, *s.* (*athene*, one of the names of Minerva.) Greek festivals held in honor of Minerva; also, the name given to public assemblies, the forum and amphitheatres, where poets, orators, and other professors of the liberal arts, heard their productions.

**ATHENÆUM**, a then-e'um, *s.* singular of *Athenæum*. A word now used in this country to denote a place of literary resort.

**ATHENATI**, a-the-na-ti, *s.* In Antiquity, the name given to a body of Persian cavalry, which consisted of 10,000 men, a number which was



# IONIAN—ATLANTIC.

# ATLANTIDES—ATOMIC.

At this account they were termed immortal by the Greeks.

*At-ne-an*, *s.* A native of Athens;—to Athens.

*At-us*, *a.* (*atheos*, Gr.) Atheistic; god-

less is holy, wise, and pure, suffers the gods priest to tread his sacred courts.—

*At-the-ris'e-ro-s*, *s.* (*ather*, a point or horn, Gr.) In Entomology, the diptera or two-winged insects, by having two jointed antennæ, and terminated by a bristle.

*At-he-r'i-na*, *s.* A genus of acanthopores, intermediate between the cods *Gobioides* et *Mugiloides*.

*At-the-ro'ma*, *s.* (Greek.) A soft unguent, commonly on the finger points.

*At-s, a-the-rom'a-tus*, *a.* Of the nature of a.

*At, a-the-ro-po'gon*, *s.* (*ather*, an awn, beard, Gr.) A genus of grasses with

*At, a-the-ro-sper'ma*, *s.* (*ather*, and seed, Gr.) A genus of Australian flowers of which are furnished with those of the laurel, and placed in a involucre. It is allied to the *Urticeæ* family.

*At-ther'u-rus*, *s.* (*ather*, a point, and Gr.) The name given by Cuvier to the mink or pencil-tailed Porcupine, the tail of which is terminated by a tufted horny slips.

*At-let'*, *ad.* Thirsty; in want of drink.

*At-let-e*, *s. pl.* (*athletes*, from *athlos*,

The name given to persons of great agility who distinguished themselves for the prizes at the Olympic, Pythian games of Greece and Rome. The held in high honour, and no foreigner the honour of sharing in the contests.

*At-lete*, *s.* A contender for victory.

*At-posed* to him a vigorous *athlet*.—

*Adam Smith.*

*At-let'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to wrestling;

*At-let-ic*, *s. pl.* (*athletes*, from *athlos*,

*At-let-izm*, *s.* The act of combating

games; muscular strength.

*At-wid't'*, *prep.* (*a*, and *thwart*.) Across;

anything;—*ad.* in a manner vexat-

plexing; wrong.

*At-beats* the nurse, and quite *athwart*

*At-lecorum*.—*Shaks.*

*At-til*. In the manner of a tilter; with

of a man making a thrust at an ante-

posture of a barrel raised or tilted

to make it run out.

Speak; if not, this stand

ood shall be abroad, *atilt*, and run

less of honour.—*Beau. & Flot.*

*At-lan-te'an*, *a.* Resembling Atlas,

to bear the world on his shoulders.

Sage he stood,

team shoulders fit to bear

it of mightiest monarchies.—*Milton.*

*At-lan'tik*, *s.* (*atlanticus*, Lat.) Relating

which lies between Europe and Africa

and, and America on the other.

**ATLANTIDES**, at-lan'te-des, *s.* (from Atlas.) In Architecture, the figures of men supporting an entablature instead of columns, called also Carytides.—Which see. In Astronomy, the Pleiades or seven stars, so named from the seven daughters of Atlas, who, on account of their connection with the gods and the most illustrious heroes, and their great intelligence, are said to have been changed after their death into a constellation.

**ATLAS**, at'las, *s.* A large collection of maps, so termed, probably, from such a collection having the picture of Atlas supporting the world on his shoulders on the title-page; a large square folio paper, such as maps are usually delineated upon; a kind of rich satin cloth for ladies' apparel, (*atlas*, satin, Ger.)

I have the conveniency of buying Dutch *atlases* with gold and silver or without.—*Spectator.*

In Mythology, one of the Titans, the son of Japetus and Clymene, and father of the Hesperides or Atlantides. He was the king of Mauritania, where he had a beautiful garden. Perseus, on his return from the conquest of the Gorgons, is fabled to have passed the palace of Atlas, and to have received violent treatment, and the refusal of hospitable entertainment, whereupon he showed him the head of Medusa, which had the effect of instantly converting him into a mountain. In Anatomy, the uppermost joint of the neck, so called from its supporting the cranium, as Atlas is represented supporting the world.

**ATMOSPHERE**, at'mos-fere, *s.* (*atmos*, vapour, and its exhalations, which surrounds the globe; in *sphaira*, a sphere, Gr.) The sphere of air, with height from 40 to 50 miles, and having a pressure of about 15 lbs. Avoirdupois on the square inch; and as all other gaseous substances are capable of being much condensed, a condensation so as to produce a pressure of 15.30 or 45 pounds, as said to be that of one, two, or three atmospheres.—See Air.

**ATMOSPHERIC**, at-mos-fer'ik, } *a.* Relating  
**ATMOSPHERICAL**, at-mos-fer'e-kal, } to the atmos-  
phere.

**ATMOSPHERIC TIDES**, at-mos-fer'ik tidez, *s.* A certain change which takes place in the pressure of the atmosphere, owing to the influence of the solar or lunar attraction, or these combined,—of this description are the equinoctial winds.

**ATOM**, at'tum, *s.* (*a*, not, *temno*, I cut, Gr.) The smallest particle of which we can conceive any material substance composed; anything extremely small.

**ATMOMETER**, at-mom'e-tur, *s.* (*atmos*, vapour, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the quantity of vapour evaporated from a humid surface or body.

**ATOMICAL**, a-tom'e-kal, *a.* Consisting of; or relating to atoms.

**ATOMISM**, at'tum-izm, } *a.* The doctrine of  
**ATOMOLOGY**, a-tom-ol'o-je, } atoms.

**ATOMIST**, at'to-mist, *s.* One who believes in the ancient doctrine that the universe is an aggregation of atoms fortuitously brought together during the past eternity.

**ATOMIC THEORY**, a-tom'ik the'o-re, *s.* The doctrine that all bodies are composed of ultimate atoms, differing in weight in different bodies.

**ATOMIC WEIGHTS**, a-tom'ik wates', *s.* Numbers intended to show the relative weights of the atoms

ATOMLIKE—ATRIP.

of different substances: hydrogen being generally assumed as 1: the atomic weight of oxygen is 8: water is a compound of 1 atom of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen; its atomic weight is therefore  $1 \times 8 = 9$ .

ATOMLIKE, at'tom-like, *a.* Resembling atoms.

They all would vanish, and not dare appear,  
Who atomlike when their sun shined cleare,  
Danc'd in his beam.—*Brown's Brit.*

ATOMY, at'o-me, *s.* An atom.—Obsolete.

You starved blood-hound!—Thou *atomy*, thou!  
—*Shaks.*

ATONE, a-tone', *v. n.* (*at*, and *one*.) To agree; to accord;—*v. a.* to expiate; to make an atonement for, by offering an equivalent, and thus effecting a reconciliation of the party injured or offended.

ATONE, a-tone', } *ad.* At one; together; at once.

ATTONE, at-tone', }

So beene they both *atone*, and doen upreare  
Their beavers bright each other for to greet.—  
*Spenser.*

All his senses seem'd bereft *atone*.  
And home they bringen in a royall throne,  
Crowned as king; and his queen *atone*  
Was lady *Flora*.—*Spenser.*

ATONEMENT, a-tone'ment, *s.* The act of making peace by offering an equivalent, or such an oblation to the offended party, as to secure forgiveness. When one is said to atone for his past faults by good behaviour, it does not signify that he has given an equivalent to society for his past offences, but that he has so acted as to secure to himself the forgiveness and respect of society. The sufferings of Christ are considered by Trinitarians as an equivalent offered to the offended justice of the Deity for the sins of a portion, or the whole of mankind; the Unitarians, on the other hand, deny that the atonement offered signifies any more than an acceptable oblation offered to God by the exhibition of godlike virtue on the part of the Redeemer.

ATONER, a-to'nur, *s.* One who makes reconciliation.

ATONIC, a-ton'ik, *s.* (*a*, without, and *tonic*.) That which has a tendency to relax the system.

ATONY, at'ton-e, *s.* (*tonia*, Gr.) Debility of body; relaxation of the system.

ATOP, a-top', *ad.* On the top; at the top.

ATRABILARIAN, at-tra-be-la're-an, } *a.* (*atra*, dark,  
ATRABILARIOUS, at-tra-be-la're-us, } and *bilis*, bile,  
Lat.) Melancholy disposition.

ATRABILARIOUSNESS, at-tra-be-la're-us-nes, *s.*  
The state of melancholy induced by a disordered state of the bile.

ATRAMENTAL, at-tra-men'tal, } *a.* (*atramentum*,  
ATRAMENTOUS, at-tra-men'tus, } Lat.) Inky;  
black.

ATRAMENTARIOUS, at-tra-men-ta're-us, *a.* Suitable for making ink.

ATRAPHAXIS, at-tra-faks'is, *s.* (*a*, without, and *traphein*, to nourish, Gr.) A genus of plants of the natural order Polygonaceæ, so named from the want of a nutritive quality.

ATRED, at'red, *a.* (*ater*, Lat.) Tinged with a black colour.

It cannot express any other humour than yellow-choler, or *atred*, or a mixture of both.—*Whitaker's Blood of the Grape.*

ATRIP, a-trip', *a.* A sea term. The anchor is said to be *anchor atrip* when it is drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction; the topsails are *atrip* when they are hoisted up to the mast-head.

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ATRIUM—ATTAINABLE.

ATRIUM, at're-um, *s.* (Lat.) In ancient architecture, a court surrounded by porticoes; the interior part of Roman houses. The genus of shrubby or herbaceous plants Polygonaceæ.

ATROCIOUS, a-tro'shus, *a.* (*atrox*, cru-  
Heinously wicked; horribly criminal.

ATROCIOUSLY, a-tro'shus-le, *ad.* In an  
manner.

ATROCIOUSNESS, a-tro'shus-nes, *s.* The  
being enormously criminal.

ATROCITY, at-tros'se-te, *s.* Excess of w-  
ATROPA, at'tro-pa, *s.* (*atropos*, one of  
Gr.) A genus of poisonous plants, con-  
taining deadly nightshade, and other poisonous  
Order, Solanaceæ.

ATROPHY, at'tro-fe, *s.* Want of nour-  
wasting away of the flesh.

ATROPIA, a-tro'pe-a, *s.* (from *atropa*,)  
ous alkaline substance obtained from the  
belladonna or deadly nightshade.

ATTA, at'ta, *s.* (*atta*, a father, Gr.) A  
ants, distinguished from the formica or  
by their very minute palpi, and by the  
of the heads of the neuter. The *Atta* c-  
or visiting ant of South America, is the  
the genus. These ants find their way  
into houses, and destroy cockroaches, sp-  
even mice and rats.

ATTACH, at-tatsh', *v. a.* (*attacher*, Fr.)  
to take or apprehend by commandmen-  
to seize in a judicial manner; to win  
over; to enamour; to fix to one's intere-

ATTACHABLE, at-tatsh'a-bl, *a.* That w-  
be attached or taken.

ATTACHMENT, at-tatsh'ment, *s.* (French)  
ence; fidelity; attention; regard. In L-  
cess awarded by a court, for the taking o-  
or his goods into custody. *Foreign a-*  
is the attachment of a foreigner's goods  
his creditors; the jurisdiction of the fore-  
forest-laws.

A forest hath her court of *attachments*,  
court, where matters are as pleadable and det-  
as at Westminster Hall.—*Howell's Letters.*

ATTACK, at-tack', *v. a.* (*attaquer*, Fr.)  
an enemy; opposed to *defence*; to impu-  
manner, us with satire; confutation;  
as, 'the declaimer *attacked* the reputat-  
adversaries';—*s.* an assault upon an ene-

ATTACKER, at-tak'ur, *s.* The person w-  
an attack.

ATTACUS, at'tak-us, *s.* (Latin.) A genu-  
and beautiful nocturnal moths, some  
form cocoons, from which silk is manufa-  
India.

ATTAGEN, at'ta-jen, *s.* A name given to  
of pheasant found in Sicily.

ATTAGENUS, at-ta-je'nus, *s.* (*attagen*,  
genus of coleopterous insects.

ATTAIN, at-tain', *v. a.* (*atteindre*, Fr.)  
to procure; to obtain; to overtake; to  
to enter upon; to reach; to equal;—*v. n.*  
to a certain state; to arrive at;—*s.*  
attained; attainment.—Obsolete in this

Crowns and diadems, the most splendid t-  
*tain*s, are akin to that which to-day is in the  
morrow is cut down.—*Granville's Scepseis.*

ATTAINABLE, at-tane'a-bl, *a.* That whic-  
attained; procurable.



INABLENESS—ATTEMPERANCE.

ATTEMPERATE—ATTEST.

ABLENESS, at-tane'a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being attainable.

ER, at-tane'dur, *s.* (old French.) In Law, in or corruption of the blood of a criminal, as been convicted of felony or treason, and sentenced to death; taint; stain; disgrace.

MENT, at-tane'ment, *s.* An acquisition or talent obtained by study or experience; a

at-taynt', *v. a.* (*ad*, to, and *tingo*, tinctus, *indire*, tinct, Fr.) To stain; to adjudge and condemn a person duly convicted of a crime, and guilty of treason or felony; contaminated, and blood defiled; to disgrace; to cloud with any; to taint; to corrupt.

tender youth was never yet attained in any passion of inflaming love.—*Shaks.*

er, a man is attainted two ways—by appearance by process. *Attainder by appearance*, is a session, battle, or verdict. Confession is one at the bar before the judges, when a prisoner, upon his indictment being read, is whether he is guilty or not guilty, and answers in the affirmative. The other is before the court or sanctuary, where he, upon his confession, in former times, constrained to abjure the realm, which was termed *attainder by abjuration*.

*Attainder by battle*, was when the party was put to trial, and choosing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, was vanquished. *Attainder by verdict*, is when the prisoner, after a trial, is pronounced guilty. *Attainder by flight*, is when a party flees, and is not found, sometimes called publicly in the country, and outlawed upon his default;—*part. a. con-*—*s.* stain; spot; taint; anything injurious, illness, weariness.—Obsolete in the latter

er doth he dedicate one jot of colour into the weary and all-watched night, but freshly looks, and overbears attaint with cheerful semblance.—*Shaks.*

t a writ to inquire whether a jury of twelve gave a false verdict, that the judgment thereupon may be reversed; and this must be brought within the lifetime of him for whom the verdict was given, and of two, at least, of the jurors who gave the verdict. *Attainder by attainder*, a blow or wound upon the part of a horse.

MENT, at-taynt'ment, *s.* The state of being tainted.

URE, at-tane'ture, *s.* Legal imputation of crime; reproach.

ATE, at-tam'e-nate, *v. a.* (*attamino*, Lat.) To ruin; to spoil.

OF ROSES, at'tar ov ro'zes, *s.* A highly fragrant concrete oil, made from the petals of the

BUS, at-tel'e-bus, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of venomous insects, with straight antennae, consisting of eleven joints, the three last forming a pincered club. *A. coryli* lives on the hazel, is with red reticulated elytra: Family, Rhynchotermitidae.

ER, at-tem'pur, *v. a.* (*attempero*, Lat.) To regulate; to soften; to regulate; to mix in just proportions.

ERANCE, at-tem'per-ans, *s.* (*attemprance*, Lat.) The old word for temperance.

virtue, *attemperance*, the creature reasonable in from too much drink.—*Instit. of a Christ. Man.*

ATTEMPERATE, at-tem'pe-rate, *v. a.* (*attempero*, Lat.) To proportion to something.—Obsolete.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope.—*Hammond.*

ATTEMPERLY, at-tem'pur-le, *ad.* In a temperate manner.—Obsolete.

Governeth you also c.f. your diete *Attemperly*, and namely in this hede.—*Chaucer.*

ATTEMPT, at-tem't, *v. a.* (*attenter*, Fr.) To try; to essay;—*v. n.* to make an attack;—*s.* an attack; an effort; an endeavour; an essay.

ATTEMPTABLE, at-tem'ta-bl, *a.* Liable to attempts or attacks.

ATTEMPTER, at-tem'tur, *s.* One who attempts or attacks; an endeavourer.

ATTEND, at-tend', *v. a.* (*attendo*, Lat.) To accompany as an attendant; to be present when summoned; to regard; to fix the mind upon; to wait on;—*v. n.* to yield attention; to stay; to delay; to wait; to be within reach or call.

ATTENDANCE, at-ten'dans, *s.* (French.) The act of waiting on another, or of serving; the persons waiting; a train; regard; attention.

ATTENDANT, at-ten'dant, *a.* (French.) Accompanying as subordinate or consequential;—*s.* one that attends; one that waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or agent; that which is united with another, as a concomitant or consequent; one who is present at anything. In Law, one that owes a duty or service to another, or depends on another.

ATTENDER, at-ten'dur, *s.* Companion; associate.

ATTENT, at-ten't, *a.* (*attentus*, Lat.) Intent; attentive; heedful.

ATTENTATES, at-ten'tays, *s.* (*attentata*, Lat.) Proceedings in a court of law after an inhibition has been decreed.

ATTENTION, at-ten'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of attending or heeding.

ATTENTIVE, at-ten'tiv, *a.* Heedful; regardful; full of attention.

ATTENTIVELY, at-ten'tiv-le, *ad.* Heedfully; carefully.

ATTENTIVENESS, at-ten'tiv-nes, *s.* Heedfulness; attention.

ATTENUANT, at-ten'u-ant, *a.* (*attenuans*, Lat.) Endued with the power of making thin or slender; applied to medicines which are supposed to make the blood thinner.

ATTENUATE, at-ten'u-ate, *v. a.* To make thin or slender; to lessen; to diminish;—*a.* made thin or slender; tapering gradually to a point.

ATTENUATED, at-ten'u-at-ed, *a. part.* In Botany, diminishing in bulk from one extremity to another. Applied more particularly to leaves which become very thin, diminishing from their base to the apex, or from their apex to the base.

ATTENUATION, at-ten-u-a'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of making anything thin or slender; lessening; the state of being made thin or less.

ATTER, at'tur, *s.* (*ater*, venom, Sax.) Corrupt matter.

ATTERATE, at'ter-ate, *v. a.* To wear away; to form by wearing.

ATTERATION, at-ter-a'shun, *s.* The wearing away of the earth by the sea in one place, and its deposition in another.

ATTEST, at-test', *v. a.* (*attestor*, Lat.) To bear witness of; to witness; to call to witness; to in-



## ATTORNEY—ATTRACTIVE

vassal or tenant;—*v. n.* to acknowledge the  
possessor of property, and accept of him.

If one bought an estate with any lease standing out thereon, and the lessee or tenant *to attorn* to the purchaser, and to become grant or purchase was in most cases void.

ATTORNEY, at-tur'ne, *s.* (*ad*, to, and Lat.) A person who takes the business of others in their absence.

is either private or public; a *private* for another out of court, for which a public authority is in general sufficient. Collecting debts, transferring stock, selling, investing money, or similar purposes, may be authorised by a formal *power or licence*. A *public Attorney*, or *Attorney* an officer of a court of record, legal proceedings and defend actions. An *Attorney* is in courts of common law — in courts of equity. The word *Attorney* is used for those who did any other: it is now used only in law.

*Attorney-General*, is the public prosecutor half of the crown: his office is to prosecute informations in political criminal matters; he presents bills in the Exchequer for anything done by the king's inheritance and profits;—*v.* *Attorney-at-Law*. *Attorney*, by proxy: to employ as a proxy.

I am still *attornied* to your service.  
ATTORNEYSHIP, at-tur'ne-ship, *s.* The office of an attorney: proxy: vicarious agency.

**ATTORNMENT**, at-tur'n-ment, *s.* In Law, the transfer of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment to be his lord.

ATTRACT, at-trakt', *v. a.* (*attraho*, *att*  
To draw to; to allure; to entice; to  
attraction; the power of drawing.  
the last sense.

Feel darts and charms, attracts and f  
And woo and contract in their names

ATTRACTABLE, at-trak'ta-bl, a. That is attracted.

ATTRACTABILITY, at-trak-ta-bil'e-  
which has the power of attraction.

ATTRACTIVE, at-trak'tik, } a. Ha  
ATTRACTICAL, at-trak'te-kal, } to at

ATTRACTIVE, at-trak'tile, *a.* That  
to attract.

ATTRACTINGLY, at-trak'ting-le, *ad.*  
ing manner.

ATTRACTION, at-trak'shun, *s.* (*attract*)  
power of drawing to. In Physics,

—1st, The *attraction of gravitation*

which communicates weight to bodies, and  
to draw all bodies to the centre of the  
earth, itself towards the centre.

the earth itself towards the sun;—  
that power which binds the particles  
together into a mass: 2d. *Chemical*

*affinity*, the tendency of certain bod intimately as to lose their individ

intimately as to lose their individ-  
and to form compound substances;  
*large attraction*, that power which c-

—5th. *Electrical attraction*, the t

two bodies, when in different ele  
have of coalescing, until, by union

they pass into the same electrical con-

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## ATTRACTIVE—ATYLUS.

*attraction*, that power which a magnet attracts any piece of iron near it.

**AT-TRAK'TIV**, *a.* (*attraktif*, Fr.) Having power of drawing anything to one's self; inviting; enticing;—*s.* that which draws allurements, except that *attractive* is of an indifferent sense, and *allurement* general.

**AT-TRAK'TIV-LE**, *ad.* With the power of attracting.

**ATTRACTIVENESS**, *at-trak'tiv-nes*, *s.* The quality of being attractive.

**ATTRACTOR**, *at-trak'tur*, *s.* The agent that attracts.

**ATTRAHENT**, *at'tra-hent*, *s.* (*atrahens*, Lat.) That attracts.

**AT-TRAP**, *v. a.* To clothe; to dress.

His armour was like salvage weed,  
Woody moss bedight, and all his steel  
Calves leaves *attract*.—*Spenser*.

**ATTRITION**, *at-trek-ta'shun*, *s.* (*attractio*, Fr.) Frequent handling.

**ATTRIBUTABLE**, *at-trib'u-ta-bl*, *a.* (*attribuo*, Lat.) Which may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable.

**AT-TRIB'UTE**, *v. a.* To ascribe; to give; as *due*; to impute, as to a cause.

**AT-TRIB'UTE**, *s.* The thing attributed to—as perfection to the Supreme Being;—a characteristic disposition; a thing be-coming another; an appendant; adherent; as; honour. In the Fine Arts, *attributes* are symbols used to characterize certain—as the trident of Neptune, the caduceus of Asclepius, the club of Hercules, the bow and arrow of Love, &c. In Logic, *attributes* are the qualities of a subject, or what may be affirmed of it concerning it.

**AT-TRIB'UTION**, *at-tre-bu'shun*, *s.* Commendation; ascription.

**AT-TRIB'UTIV**, *at-trib'u-tiv*, *s.* The thing attributed.

**AT-TRITE**, *at-trite*, *a.* (*atritus*, Lat.) Ground; rubbed.

**AT-TRITENESS**, *at-trite-nes*, *s.* The being much rubbed.

**AT-TRITION**, *at-trish'un*, *s.* (*atritio*, Lat.) The act of rubbing things by rubbing one against another.

**AT-TRITION**, *s.* Excoriation of the surface, arising from friction or contusion of the parts; sorrow arising solely from selfish motives, or dread of loss; the lowest degree of repentance.

**AT-TUNE**, *v. a.* (*ad*, to, *tonus*, a sound, Lat.) To tune; to adjust one sound to another.

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## ATYPICAL—AUDIT-HOUSE.

**ATYPICAL**, *a-tip'e-kal*, *a.* (*atypique*, Fr. from *a*, and *typos*, Gr.) Applied to periodical diseases, as intermittent fevers when irregular in their recurrence.

**ATYPUS**, *at'te-pus*, *s.* (*a*, without, and *typos*, type, Gr.) A genus of spiders.

**AUBIN**, *aw'bin*, *s.* (French.) In Horsemanship, a broken kind of gait, between an amble and a gallop, vulgarly called the Canterbury gallop.

**AUBURN**, *aw'burn*, *a.* (probably from *brun*, brown, Sax.) Brown; inclining to a tan-colour.

**AUCHENIA**, *aw-ke'ne-a*, *s.* (*auchen*, the neck, Gr.) A genus of South American quadrupeds, allied to the Camel; also, a genus of coleopterous insects.—See Alpaca.

**AUCTION**, *awk'shun*, *s.* (*auctio*, Lat.) A public sale, in which the article sold becomes the property of the person who bids the highest for it;—*v. a.* to sell by auction.

**AUCTIONARY**, *awk'shun-a-re*, *a.* Belonging to an auction.

**AUCTIONEER**, *awk-shun-er'*, *s.* The person who manages an auction.

**AUCTIVE**, *awk'tiv*, *a.* (*auctus*, Lat.) Of an increasing quality.

**AUCUBA**, *aw'ku-ba*, *s.* (The Japanese name of the shrub.) A genus of plants, natives of Japan: Order, Loranaceae.

**AUCUPATION**, *aw-ku-pa'shun*, *s.* (*aucupatio*, Lat.) Fowling; bird catching.

**AUDACIOUS**, *aw-da'shus*, *a.* (*audacius*, Fr.) Bold; impudent; daring; arrogantly; confident.—Obsolète in the following senses—that which renders bold:—

They have got metheglin, and *audacious* ale,  
And talk like tyrants!—*Beau. & Flet.*

spirited, without impudence; not timorous.

She that shall be my wife must be accomplished,  
With courtly and *audacious* ornaments.—*Ben Jonson.*

**AUDACIOUSLY**, *aw-da'shus-le*, *ad.* Boldly; impudently.

**AUDACIOUSNESS**, *aw-da'shus-nes*, *s.* Impudence.

**AUDACITY**, *aw-das'e-te*, *s.* (*audax*, Lat.) Spirit; boldness; impudence.

**AUDIBLE**, *aw'de-bl*, *a.* (*audibilis*, Lat.) That which may be perceived by hearing; loud enough to be heard;—*s.* the object of hearing.

**AUDIBLENESS**, *aw'de-bl-nes*, *s.* The capability of being heard.

**AUDIBLY**, *aw'de-ble*, *ad.* In such a manner as to be heard.

**AUDIENCE**, *aw'dye-ens*, *s.* (French.) The act of hearing or attending to anything; the liberty of speaking granted; a hearing; an assembly of persons collected for the purpose of hearing; reception given to ambassadors by the sovereign.

**AUDIENCE COURT**, *aw'dye-ens korte*, *s.* An ecclesiastical court held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the purpose of hearing cases of dispute respecting church matters.

**AUDIENS**, *aw'dye-ent*, *s.* (*audiens*, Lat.) A hearer.—Seldom used.

The *audients* of her sad story felt great motions both of pity and admiration for her misfortunes.—*Shelton.*

**AUDIT**, *aw'dit*, *s.* (*audit*, he hears, Lat.) A final account. In Commerce, the examination of accounts by persons duly appointed;—*v. a.* to take an account finally;—*v. n.* to sum up; to examine an account.

**AUDIT-HOUSE**, *aw'dit-hows*, *s.* An appendage



# AUDITION—AUGMENTATION.

# AUGMENTATIVE—AULACORYN

to most cathedrals, for the transactions of affairs belonging to them.

**AUDITION**, aw-dish'un, *s.* (*auditiō*, Lat.) Hearing.

**AUDITIVE**, aw'de-tiv, *a.* (*auditivus*, Fr.) Having the power of hearing.

**AUDITOR**, aw'de-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A hearer; a person employed to take an account ultimately. One who examines accounts and makes up a general statement.

**AUDITORSHIP**, aw'de-tur-ship, *s.* The office of an auditor.

**AUDITORY**, aw'de-tur-re, *a.* (*auditorius*, Lat.) That which has the power of hearing;—*s.* (*auditorium*,) an audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear; a place where lectures or discourses are delivered. *Auditorius arteria*, the internal artery of the ear. *Auditorius meatus*, the canal or passage which conveys the air to the auditory nerves. *Auditorius nervus*, the nerve which communicates the sensation of sound to the brain.

**AUDITRESS**, aw'de-tres, *s.* A female hearer.

**AUF**, awf, *s.* (*auf*, Dut.) A fool, or silly fellow.

A mere changeling, a very monster, an *auf* imperfect. —Burton.

**AUGEAN**, aw'je-an, *a.* Pertaining to the stable of Augeas; filthy.

**AUGEAS**, aw'je-as, *s.* In Mythology, a king of Elis, who had a stable, that held three thousand oxen, which during thirty years had not been cleansed: he hired Hercules to clean it out, who did so by drawing the river Alpheus through it.

**AUGER**, aw'gur, *s.* (*egger*, Dut.) A carpenter's tool to bore holes with; an instrument used in boring holes in earth or clay by mineral borers, consisting of a tube with a screw or lip.

**AUGETTE**, aw-jet', *s.* The tube used in military engineering for igniting a mine.

**AUGHT**, awt, *s.* Any thing.

**AUGITE**, aw'jite, *s.* (*augite*, splendour, Gr.) A mineral of a dark green, brown, or black colour, a constituent of basalt and other volcanic rocks. Its common crystal is that of a six or eight-sided prism, terminated by dihedral (two-sided) summits. It consists of silica, 52; lime, 13; protoxide of iron and manganese, 16; magnesia, 10; alumina, 9.

**AUGITIC**, aw-jit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, or like augite.

**AUGMENT**, awg-ment', *v. a.* (*augmentum*, Lat.) To increase; to enlarge the size of;—*v. n.* to increase by growth.

**AUGMENT**, awg-ment, *s.* An increase, or state of increase. In Grammar, an accident of certain tenses of Greek verbs, being either the prefixing of a syllable, or an increase of the quantities of the initial vowels.

**AUGMENTABLE**, awg-men-ta-bl, *a.* That may be increased.

**AUGMENTATION**, awg-men-ta'shun, *s.* The act of increasing or making bigger; the state of being made bigger; the thing added by which another is made bigger. In Heraldry, additional charges to a coat of arms given as a particular mark of honour.

**AUGMENTATION COURT**, awg-men-ta'shun korte, *s.* A court erected by King Henry VIII. for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries.

In the year 1536, he was constituted, by the king, treasurer of the court of augmentation of the king's revenue, on its first establishment by act of parliament. —*Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope.*

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**AUGMENTATIVE**, awg-ment'a-tiv, *a.* 1 quality of augmenting.

**AUGMENTER**, awg-ment'ur, *s.* One who augments.

**AUGUR**, aw'gur, *s.* (Latin.) A soothsayer; an office it was to predict future events by the feeding, chattering, and flight of birds. —*v. a.* to foretell.

**AUGURAL**, aw'gu-ral, *a.* Pertaining to

**AUGURATE**, aw'gu-rate, *v. n.* (*augurare*, judge by augury.

**AUGURATION**, aw-gu-ra'shun, *s.* The augury, or of foretelling by events and

**AUGURER**, aw'gur-ur, *s.* The same as

**AUGURIAL**, aw'gu-re-al, *a.* Relating to

**AUGURISE**, aw'gu-rize, *v. n.* To practice by augury.

**AUGUROUS**, aw-gu-rus, *a.* Predicting; foreboding.

**AUGURY**, aw'gu-re, *s.* (*augurium*, Lat.) of prognosticating by omens or prodigies or prediction.

**AUGUST**, aw'gust, *s.* (*Augustus*, Lat.) of the eighth month of our year, contains one day. August was dedicated to Augustus Caesar, because in the same month he was created consul, thrice triumphed over Egypt to the Roman sway, and the civil wars; it was previously called the sixth from March. The classical poets presented this month by a young man, of countenance, wearing a flame-coloured headband crowned with a garland of wheat, of summer fruit on his arm, a sickle and bearing a victim.

**AUGUST**, aw-gust', *a.* (*Augustus*, Lat.) grand; royal; magnificent.

There is nothing so contemptible, but a man can render it august and excellent. —*Glauville.*

**AUGUSTALES**, aw-gus-ta'les, *s.* The priests who sacrificed to the Emperor after his deification; the name also of games celebrated in honour of him on the 1st of October.

**AUGUSTAN**, aw-gus'tan, *a.* Pertaining to Augustus Caesar.

**AUGUSTINIANS**, aw-gus-tin'e-ans, *s.* Formerly given to those divines who held the doctrine of St. Augustine—that grace comes from its nature, absolutely and morally relatively and gradually. They also held that the gates of heaven would not be opened till the general resurrection.

**AUGUSTINES**, aw-gus'tins, *s.* An order of monks, so termed from their convent governed by laws laid down by St. Augustine, commonly called the Austin Friars.

**AUGUSTNESS**, aw-gust'nes, *s.* Dignity; grandeur; magnificence.

**AUK**, awk, *s.* (*auka*, Icelandic, *alke*, Dan.) of web-footed aquatic birds with fin-like feet which are unfit for the purpose of flying; extremely short legs; feet with three claws only connected to their points by scales. Type of the family Alcidae.

**AULACORYNCHUS**, aw-la-ko-rink'us, *s.* a furrow, and *rhynchos*, a snout or beak; genus of scansorial birds, belonging to the phastide or Tucca family, with enomolous bills which are considerably attenuated, and



## AULARIAN—AURA.

with longitudinal grooves on the sides. The nostrils are lateral, and placed in a furrow, and on a line with the eyes.

**AULARIAN**, aw-la'-re-an, *s.* (*aula*, a hall.) The member of a hall, and so called at Oxford by way of distinction from collegians.

**AULAT**, aw'-laks, *s.* (*aular*, a furrow, Gr.) A genus of heat shrubs, with small leaves which, in some of the species, are furrowed, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Protaceæ.

**AULD**, awld, *a.* Old.—Obsolete.

**NOTE**.—In Scotland, and in the North of England, the following terms are still in use amongst the lower classes:—*Auld-farrant*, grave, and old-fashioned in manners. *Auld-langsyne*, in former times; a long time ago. *Auld Nick*, one of the most common and ludicrous names given to the Devil. *Auld-thrift*, wealth accumulated by the successive frugality of a long race of ancestors. *Auld-bro*, a gossiping old woman. The following fragment of an old Scottish song, still a favourite, occurs in Shakspeare:—

'Tis pride that pulls the country down,  
Then take thine auld cloak about thee.

**AULSTIC**, aw-let'-ik, *a.* (*aulos*, a pipe, Gr.) Pertaining to pipes.

**AULIC**, aw'-lik, *a.* (*aulicus*, Lat.) Pertaining to a snout.

**AULOLEPIS**, aw-lol'-e-pis, *s.* A genus of fossil cycloid fishes, found in the Chalk formation.

**AULOPIS**, aw'-lo-pis, *s.* (*aulos*, a pipe, and *pous*, a foot or fin, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Salmonide or Salmon family, in which the teeth are small and equal, and the ventral fin placed beneath the first dorsal fin.

**AULOPORA**, aw-lop'-o-ra, *s.* (*aulos*, and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, found in the Silurian formation.

**AULOSTOMA**, aw-los'-to-ma, *s.* (*aulos*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, type of the Aulostomine or Sticklebacks, a sub-family of Zedæ, distinguished by having the back armed with a row of prickles, and the snout prolonged into a tube-like form.

**AURAIL**, aw-mayl', *v. n.* (*email*, enamel, Fr.) To variegate; to figure.

In gilded buskins of costly cordwaine,  
All hard with golden bends, which were entailed  
With curious anticks, and full fair *aurailed*.—*Spenser*.

**ACME**, awm, *s.* A measure used on the Continent, equal to thirty-five English gallons.

**AUNCEL-WEIGHT**, awn'-sel-wate, *s.* A kind of hand-scale weight used in former times in England, described as a sort of hanging-scales with hooks fastened to each end of a beam or shaft, which being raised on the forefinger or hand, showed the difference between the weight and the thing weighed. It was prohibited by statute in the reign of Edward III. 'for the damage and subtill deceits done to the common people' by its means.

**AUNE**, awn, *s.* A measure of length used on the Continent. The *aune usuelle* = 47½ Imp. inches; the old *aune* of Paris = 46½ Imp. inches.

**AUNY**, ant, *s.* (*ante*, Fr. or rather *ante*, old Fr.) The father or mother's sister. The word was anciently used likewise for a woman of a light character, or mistress.

**AURA**, aw'-ra, *s.* (Greek.) A vapour or exhalation, defined by the old chemists as a pure, refined essence, existing in plants and animals, perceptible only by its odour. *Aura electrica*, a term

## AURANTIACEÆ—AURICULA.

applied to the sensation felt as if a cold wind were blowing on the part exposed to electricity when received from a sharp point. *Aura epileptica*, a sensation felt immediately before a fit of epilepsy. A similar phenomenon is said to effect patients in hysterics, in which case it is called *Aura hysteria*.

**AURANTIACEÆ**, aw-ran-ti-a'-se-e, *s.* (*aurantium*, an orange, Lat.) A natural order of Thalamiflorous Exogens, consisting of smooth trees and shrubs of great beauty and utility; the leaves indusium of fruit, stamens, filaments, petals, and calyx, abound in transparent reservoirs of odoriferous oil, possessing powerful tonic and stimulating properties. The flowers are fragrant, the fruit fleshy, and generally eatable. The order comprises the orange, citron, lemon, lime, and shaddock, divided by Don into 14 genera.

**AURATE**, aw'-rate, *s.* A salt formed by the combination of the auric acid with an alkali. *Aurate of ammonia*: when recently precipitated peroxide of gold is kept in strong ammonia for about a day, a detonating compound of a deep olive colour is generated, analogous to fulminating silver. It consists of 1 equivalent of gold, 2 of nitrogen, 6 of hydrogen, and 3 of oxygen. It is likewise termed *fulminating gold*.

**AURATED**, aw'-ray-ted, *a.* In Conchology, having ears as in the pecten or scallop shell.

**AUREAT**, aw'-re-at, *a.* Golden; figuratively, excellent.

My words unpolisht be naked and playne,  
Of *aureat* poems they want ellumynunge.—*Skelton*.

**AURELIA**, aw-re'-le-a, *s.* (*aurum*, Latin name of a plant.) The first metamorphosis of the maggot of any insect, or that state in which it is transformed from the caterpillar to the winged and perfect fly—termed also a chrysalis or pupa.

**AURELIAN**, aw-re'-le-an, *a.* Like or pertaining to the condition of a chrysalis.

**AUREOLA**, aw-re'-o-la, *s.* The glory or rays of light with which painters surround the heads of Christ, the Virgin, saints, &c. The word originally signified a jewel, which was given as a reward of victory in some public disputation.

**NOTE**.—F. Simond says that this custom was borrowed from the classical ancients, who used to encompass the heads of their deities with rays.

**AUREUS**, aw'-re-us, *s.* A Roman gold coin, equal to 25 denarii, and weighing about 2½ ounces Avoirdupois.

**AURIC**, aw'-rik, *a.* Pertaining to gold.

**AURIC ACID**.—See Gold.

**AURICLE**, aw'-re-kl, *s.* (*auricula*, an ear, Lat.) That part of the ear which projects from the head; also, a muscular bag or cavity of the heart. There are four cavities in the heart—two *auricles* and two ventricles, termed the right and the left. The auricles are very uneven on the inside, but smoother on the outside, and terminate in a narrow, flat, indented edge, representing a cock's comb, or, in some measure, the ears of a dog—hence the name.

**AURICLED**, aw'-re-kld, *a.* Having ears. In Botany, applied to leaves when they are furnished with a pair of leaflets, generally distinct, but sometimes joined with them; having ear-like appendages.

**AURICULA**, aw-rik'-u-la, *s.* (the ear, Lat.) A beautiful sub-genus of the Primrose family, with fleshy



# AURICULAR—AUROCHLORIDES.

leaves, umbelliferous flowers, and a powdery calyx. In Malacology, a genus of phytophagous (plant-eating) testaceous fresh water mollusca, having their organs of respiration formed for breathing air. The shell is somewhat oval, or ovate-oblong; aperture narrow above, and with the base entire; pillar with one or more plaits; outer lip either reflected or simple acute.

**AURICULAR**, aw-rik'u-lar, *a.* (*auricula*, the ear, Lat.) Within the sense or reach of hearing; secret; told in the ear, as in *auricular confession*, a practice of confession to the priest or confessor, enjoined by the Roman Catholic Church; traditional; known by report.

**AURICULARLY**, aw-rik'u-lar-le, *ad.* In a secret manner. In Botany, *auricularly sagittate*, eared at the base, so as to give the appearance of an arrow. *Auricularly stem-clasping*, having auricles at the base clasping the stem; applied to leaves.

**AURICULARS**, aw-rik'u-lars, *s.* In Ornithology, the tuft of feathers which encircles the orifice of the ears of birds.

**NOTE.**—The following Latin adjectives are used in Conchology and Anatomy:—*Auriculiferous*, bearing ear-like appendages, as in the shell *Cacullaea auriculifera*. *Auriculiformis*, having the form of a small ear. *Auricula cordis*, the auricles of the heart. *Auriculo-ventricular orifices*, the apertures of the auricles and ventricles of the heart.

**AURICULATE**, aw-rik'u-late, } *a.* Ear-shaped;  
**AURICULATED**, aw-rik'u-lay'ted, } having ear-like appendages.

**AURIFEROUS**, aw-rif'e-rus, *a.* (*aurum*, gold, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Containing or producing gold.

**AURIFORM**, aw're-fawrm, *a.* Ear-shaped.

**AURIGA**, aw-ri'ga, *s.* (Latin.) The waggoner. In Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. It contains sixty-six stars, six of which are of the first magnitude. It is situated above Taurus, and betwixt Gemini and Perseus. The constellation is represented by the figure of an old man in a somewhat sitting posture, with a goat and her kids on his left hand, and a bridle in his right.

**AURIGASTER**, aw-re-gas'tur, *s.* (*aurum*, and *gaster*, the belly, Lat.) In Zoology, having the belly golden-coloured.—Ex. *Tardus aurigaster*.

**AURIGATION**, aw-re-ga'shun, *s.* (*aurigatio*, Lat.) The act or art of driving carriages or carts.

**AURIGEROUS**, aw-rij'e-rus, *a.* (*aurum*, and *gero*, I carry, Lat.) Having a golden colour, as in the lichen, *Lecidea aurigera*.

**AURIGRAPHY**, aw-ri'gra-fe, *s.* (*aurum*, gold, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art of writing, in which diluted gold is used instead of ink.

**AURIPGMENTUM**.—See Orpiment.

**AURIS**, aw'ris, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, the ear.

**AURISCALP**, aw'ris-kalp, *s.* (*auriscalpium*, Lat.) An instrument used in cleaning the ear.

**AURIST**, aw'rist, *s.* One who cures diseases of the ear.

**AUROCEPHALOUS**, aw-ro-sef'a-lus, *a.* (*aurum*, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) In Zoology, having the head of a golden colour.—Ex. *Coccyzus aurocephalus*.

**AUROCH**.—See Bos.

**AUROCHLORIDES**, aw-ro-klo'ridz, *s.* In Chemistry, crystalline salts, the electro-negative ingredient of which is the perchlorate of gold. They are prepared by mixing the chlorides in atomic proportions, and setting the solution aside to crystallize.

# AUROFERRIFERUS—AUSCULTATIO

Most of them crystalize in prisms, and water of solution, are of orange or yellow and consist of single equivalents of their tulent chlorides.

**AUROFERRIFERUS**, aw-ro-fer-rif'e-rus, *a.* (*aurum*, and *ferrum*, iron, Lat.) Containing gold and iron, as the Tellure natif *auroferrifere* of H.

**AUROPLOMBIFERUS**, aw-ro-plom-bif'e-rus, *a.* (*aurum*, and *plumbum*, lead, Lat.) Containing lead and gold, as the Tellure natif *auroplo* of Hany.

**AUROPUBESCENT**, aw-ro-pu-bes'sent, *a.* (From *aurum*, and *pubes*, Lat.) In Zoology, with golden-coloured downy hairs.—Ex. *A. auropubescens*.

**AURORA**, aw-ro'ra, *s.* In Mythology, the Goddess of the Morning, and daughter of Hyperion and Thea. She married Astræus, by whom she came the mother of the winds and stars. She is generally represented by the poets as drawing a rosy-coloured chariot, and opening with her fingers the gates of the east. Nox and Somnus attend her, fly before her, and the stars appear at her approach. She sits before the throne of Jove, and heralds his rising: she was termed *Eos* by the Greeks.

**AURORA BOREALIS**, aw-ro'ra bo-re-a'lis, *s.* The Northern Lights. An electrical phenomenon seen frequently in the northern skies in clear evenings. In some parts of Siberia, it is constantly seen from October to Christmas, with great brilliancy, where the light they emit proves solace to the inhabitants in the long absence of solar rays.

**AUORAL**, aw-ro'ral, *a.* Early betimes in the morning.

Whose donke impurp'd vestment nocturnal  
With his imbrowed mantle mutative,  
He left unto his region *auroral*,  
Which on him waited, when he did decline  
To'ard his occident palace vespertine.—  
*Sir David Lindsay's M.*

**AURUGO**, aw-ru'go, *s.* (Latin.) The jaundice.

**AURULENT**, aw'ru-lent, *a.* Of a golden colour.

**AURUM**.—See Gold.

**AURUM FULMINEANS**.—See Aurate.

**AURUM MUSIVUM**, aw'rum mu-si'vum, *s.* Aurum musivum, a combination of tin and sulphur, used as a pigment for giving a golden colour to statues or plaster figures. It may be made by mixing twelve ounces of tin with three ounces of sulphur, and amalgamating it with three ounces of mercury; this amalgam is titerated with ounces of sulphur, and three ounces of ammoniac. The powder is put into a crucible bedded rather deep in sand, and kept for several hours at a gentle heat, which is to be raised gradually to a red heat, which is to be continued for several hours.

**AURUM POTABLE**, aw'rum po-tab'e-le, *s.* Aurum potable, gold. An alchemical preparation made by dissolving some volatile oil on the nitro-muriate of gold, formerly esteemed as a cordial.

**AUSCULTARE**, aws-kul'ta-re, *s.* (*auscultator*, Lat.) A name given to the less eloquent which were appointed to be governors of monasteries, by the monks, to persons, before they were permitted to read publicly in the church.

**AUSCULTATION**, aws-kul-ta'shun, *s.* (*auscultatio*, Lat.) A term applied to the methods of detecting the nature and seat of disease by the sense of hearing; that is, liste-



# CONSULTATORY—AUTHENTIC.

lungs produced in the lungs by respiration, enough, action of the heart, &c.—See *Stethoscope*.

**CONSULTATORY**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *a.* Pertaining to consulting, or listening.

**CONSULTATIVE**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *a.* Relating to prognostication.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *v. a.* (*auspicio*, Lat.) To consult; to begin a business.

the very first acts by which it (the government) effected its entrance into function.—*Burke*.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *s.* An omen or future undertaking drawn from birds;

feeding of any of their *auspices*, or the chirping of chickens, was esteemed a pious crime, and more expiation than murder.—*Bishop of Exeter*.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *s.* Influence; good done to others from the piety of their patrons.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *s. pl.* Patronage; protection.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *a.* Relating to prognostics.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *s.* Having omens of success; prosperous; fortunate; favourable; kind; lucky; happy.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *ad.* Happily; prosperously; with prosperous omens.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *s.* Prosperity; state of happiness.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *s.* (Latin.) The south wind.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *a.* (*austerus*, Lat. *austere*, Fr.) Harsh; rigid; sour of taste.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *s.* Severe and ponderous juices they sublime, and then ascend the porous soil, and clime orange-tree, the citron, and the lime.—*Blackmore*.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *ad.* Severely; rigidly.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *s.* Severity; strictness; roughness in taste.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *s.* Severity; mortified strictness; cruelty; harsh discipline.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *a.* (*australis*, Lat.) Belonging to the south.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *a.* (*austral*, and *australis*) Pertaining to the countries situated to the south of Asia, namely, New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, &c., now termed *Oceania*.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *a.* Pertaining to the continent of Australia, or New Holland;—*s.* a continent of New Holland; a New Hollander.

**CONSULTATION** FANTAILS.—See *Rhipidura*.

**CONSULTATION** HORNS.—See *Petroica*.

**CONSULTATION** SATIN-BIRDS.—See *Ptilinopus*.

**CONSULTATION** FISHES, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *s.* (Latin.) Southern Fishes, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, containing twenty-four stars.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *v. n.* To tend towards the south.

**CONSULTATION** SIGNS, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *s.* The last six of the Zodiac, situated to the south of the equator.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *a.* Pertaining to Austria; native of Austria, one of the countries of central Europe.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *a.* (*auster*, the south, Lat.) Southern.

**CONSULTATION**, aw-sul-ta'to-re, *a.* (*authentikos*, Gr.) That has everything requisite to give it authority, authentic register; it is used in opposition

# AUTHENTIC—AUTOCARPOUS.

to anything by which authority is destroyed; genuine, not fictitious; having authority. Dr. Johnson says this word is never used of persons; but it is frequently so, as in the following passages:—

These are the most *authentic* rebels, next Tyrone, I ever heard of.—*Beau. & Flet.*

You are a gentleman of most excellent breeding, admirable discourse, of great admittance, *authentic* in your place and person.—*Shaks.*

Don Face! Why, he is the most *authentic* dealer in these commodities.—*Ben Jonson.*

**AUTHENTIC**, aw-then'te-kal, *a.* Not fictitious; being what it seems.

**AUTHENTICALLY**, aw-then'te-kal-le, *ad.* In an authentic manner; with all the circumstances requisite to procure authority.

**AUTHENTICALLY**, aw-then'te-kal-le, *s.* Genuineness; authority.

**AUTHENTICATE**, aw-then'te-kate, *v. a.* To prove by authority; to render authentic.

**AUTHENTICATION**, aw-then'te-kat-shun, *s.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities.

**AUTHENTICITY**, aw-then'tis'se-te, *s.* Authority; genuineness.

**AUTHENTICLY**, aw-then'tik-le, *ad.* In a genuine or authentic manner.

**AUTHENTICNESS**, aw-then'tik-nes, *s.* The being authentic; genuineness.

**AUTHOR**, aw'thur, *s.* (*auteur*, Fr. *auctor*, Lat.) The creator, maker, or inventor of anything; a composer of literary or musical productions. Used for *authorised* in the following passage:

Oh, execrable slaughter!  
What hand hath *author'd* it?—*Beau. & Flet.*

**AUTHORESS**, aw'tho-res, *s.* The feminine of author; a female writer of a book; a female efficient.

Albeit his (Adam's) loss, without God's mercy, was absolutely irrecoverable; yet we never find he twitted her as *authoress* of his fall.—*Feltham.*

**AUTHORIAL**, aw'tho're-al, *a.* Pertaining to an author.—Not used.

**AUTHORITATIVE**, aw'thor'e-ta-tiv, *a.* Having authority; positive; having an air of authority.

**AUTHORITATIVELY**, aw'thor'e-ta-tiv-le, *ad.* In an authoritative manner; with due authority.

**AUTHORITATIVENESS**, aw'thor'e-ta-tiv-nes, *s.* Possession or appearance of authority.

**AUTHORITY**, aw'thor'e-te, *s.* (*auctoritas*, Lat.) Legal power; influence; credit; power; rule; support; countenance; testimony; credibility; cogency of evidence.

**AUTHORIZATION**, aw'tho-re-za'shun, *s.* (*autorisation*, Fr.) Establishment by authority.

**AUTHORIZE**, aw'tho-rize, *v. a.* (*autoriser*, Fr.) To give authority to any person; to make anything legal; to establish anything by authority; to justify; to prove a thing to be right; to give credit to any person or thing.

**AUTHORLESS**, aw'thur-les, *a.* Without an author or authority.

**AUTHORSHIP**, aw'thor-ship, *s.* The office of an author; the production of an author.

**AUTOBIOGRAPHY**, aw'to-be-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*auto*, one's self, *bios*, life, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The history of a person written by himself.

**AUTOCARPOUS**, aw'to-kar'pus, *a.* (*autos*, itself, and *carpos*, fruit, Gr.) Applied to such fruits as consist of the pericarp only.

AUTOCHTHONS—AUTOPTICALLY.

AUTOSCHEDIASTICAL—AVALAN

**AUTOCHTHONS**, aw-tok'thons, *s.* (*auto*, one's self, and *thon*, the earth, Gr.) The aboriginal inhabitants of a country.

**AUTOCRACY**, aw-tok'ra-se, *s.* (*auto*, one's self, and *kras*, the head, Gr.) Independent sovereignty.

**AUTOCRAT**, aw'to-crat, *s.* (*auto*, one's self, and *krato*, I rule or govern, Gr.) A sovereign possessed of absolute power.

**AUTOCRATIC**, aw-to-krat'ik, } *a.* (*autokratorikos*, Gr.) Possessing uncontrolled dominion.

**AUTOCRATRIX**, aw'to-kra-triks, *s.* A female sovereign possessing absolute power.

**AUTO-DA-FE**, aw-to-da-fa', *s.* (act of faith, Span.) An act of the Court of Inquisition, by which heretics, and other offenders against the Church of Rome, were delivered over to the civil authorities to be punished.

**AUTOGRAPH**, aw'to-graf, *s.* (*auto*, one's self, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The particular hand-writing of a person; the original writing, and not a copy, in opposition to *apograph*; the signature of a person.

**AUTOGRAPHAL**, aw-tog'ra-fal, } *a.* Pertaining to one's own writing.

**AUTOGRAPHICAL**, aw-to-graf'e-kal, } writing.

**AUTOGRAPHY**, aw-tog'graf-e, *s.* An original writing.

**AUTOMALITE**, aw-tom'a-lite, *s.* (*automatos*, extraneous, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Octahedral corundum—the Spinellic zinciferous of Hany. A variety of corundum of a dark green colour, containing zinc. It is found associated with lead-glance in talc. Its crystals are regularly octahedral, or tetrahedral, with truncated angles. It consists of alumina, 60.00; silica, 4.76; oxide of zinc, 24.25; oxide of iron, 9.25; sp. gr. 4.1.

**AUTOMATH**, aw'to-math, *s.* (*auto*, one's self, and *mathates*, a scholar, Gr.) One who is self-educated.

**AUTOMATIC**, aw-to-mat'ik, } *a.* (*automaton*, Gr.) Having the power of moving within itself; belonging to an automaton.

**AUTOMATICAL**, aw-to-mat'e-kal, } In Physiology, applied to those functions which are performed involuntarily in the animal system.

**AUTOMATON**, aw-tom'a-ton, *s.* (Greek.) A machine so constructed as to appear to be self-acting, and to move for a considerable time as if endowed with animal life; applied particularly to those which are shaped like animals, and can imitate their motions. Applied to the universe in the following passage:—

For it is greater to understand the art whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton*, than to have learned the intrigues of policy.—*Glasville's Sccepsis*.

**AUTOMATOUS**, aw-tom'a-tus, *a.* Having the power of motion within itself.

**AUTONOMOUS**, aw-ton'o-mus, *a.* (*autonomia*, Gr.) Self-named; self-governing.

**AUTONOMY**, aw-ton'o-me, *s.* (*autonomia*, Gr.) The living according to one's own will; self-government.—Not used.

**AUTOPSY**, aw'top-se, *s.* (*auto*, one's self, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) Ocular demonstration; proof from actual observation.

**AUTOPTICAL**, aw-top'te-kal, *a.* Perceiving by one's own eyes.

**AUTOPTICALLY**, aw-top'te-kal-le, *ad.* By means of one's own observation.

**AUTOSCHEDIASTICAL**, aw-to-ske-de-as (*autos*, and *schedios*, sudden, Gr.) Hasty, extemporary.

You so much overvalue my *autoschediastical* gested censure of St. Peter's primacy over the apostles, as if I had sent you some rare stuff had not (and much better) of your own.—*Dn Letters*.

**AUTOTHEISM**, aw-to-the'izm, *s.* (*auto*, a God, Gr.) A belief in the self-existent Deity.

**AUTUMN**, aw'tum, *s.* (*autumnus*, Lat.) T of the year in which the fruits of the ear harvest. *Autumn*, in the northern hemis gins when the sun enters the sign *Libra*, 22d of August, and ends the 22d of *Autumn* is represented, in painting, by mature age, clothed, and girt with a sta holding in one hand a pair of scales, equa with a globe in each; and, in the other of grapes and other fruits. His age d perfection of this season; and the bal sign of the Zodiac which the sun enters autumn begins.

**AUTUMNAL**, aw-tum'nal, *a.* Pertaining to The *Autumnal Equinox* is when the s the equinox on the 22d of September. *tumnal Signs* are: *Libra*, (♎); *Scorpi* and *Sagittarius*, (♐).

**AUTUMNITY**, aw-tum'ne-te, *s.* The autumn.

Thy furnace reeks  
Hot steams of wine, and can aloof dest  
The drunken draughts of sweet autumn

**AUXESIS**, awg-ze'sis, *s.* (Lat. from *aux* large, Gr.) Hyperbolic or exaggerat sion.

**AUXILIAR**, awg-zil'yar, } *s.* (*auxiliarius*, Gr.) helper; an

**AUXILIARY**, awg-zil'ya-re, } *a.* helping; assisting. *Auxiliary verb*, a helps to conjugate other verbs.

**AUXILIARIES**, awg-zil'ya-ris, *s. pl.* Troo ing another nation.

**AUXILIATION**, awg-zil-e-a'shun, *s.* E succour.

**AUXILIATORY**, awg-zil'e-a-to-re, *a.* As

**AUXINURUS**, awg-zin'u-rus, *s.* (*auxano*, l and *ouros*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fis oval; tail coriaceous, and armed with a fixed plate: Family, *Astroderminæ*.

**AUXIS**, awg'zis, *s.* (Lat. from *auge*, sple A genus of fishes belonging to the Macke *Scomberideæ*.

**AVAIL**, a-vale', *v. a.* (*valoir*, Fr.) To promote; to assist;—*v. n.* to be of use fit; advantage; benefit.

**AVAILABLE**, a-va'la-bl, *a.* Profitable; geous; powerful; efficacious; valid; ha

**AVAILABleness**, a-va'la-bl-nes, *s.* Pov moting the end for which it is used; k validity.

**AVAILABLY**, a-va'la-ble, *ad.* Powerfull ably; advantageously; legally; validly.

**AVAILMENT**, a-vale'ment, *s.* Usefulness tage; profit.

**AVALANCHE**, av'a-lansh, *s.* (French.) A accumulation of snow, which, on becomin from any mountainous height, is precipi prodigious velocity, and often with the structive and overwhelming effects to t



AVALE—AVENA.

AVENACEOUS—AVERRHOA.

*-vale'*, *v. a.* (*avaler*, Fr.) To let fall; to sink; to make abject; to sink;—*v. n.* to sink; and or come down.—Obsolete.

but th' exalted Phœbus 'gan *avale* his weary wain.

when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,  
age heaps of mud he leaves.—*Spenser*.

*GOURIER*, *a-vang-coo-reer*, *s.* (French.) dispatched before the rest to notify their ap-

*GUARD*, *a-vang-gyârd*, *s.* (French.) The front of an army.

*LINE*, *a-van'tu-rin*, *s.* A glittering variety ceous quartz.

*AVARIS*, *av'a-ris*, *s.* (French.) Covetousness; greediness; insatiable desire.

*AVARISHUS*, *a-va-rish'us*, *a.* Covetous; greedy.

*AVARISHUS-LE*, *av-a-rish'us-le*, *ad.* In a covetous

*AVARISHUS-NESS*, *av-a-rish'us-nes*, *s.* Avarice; niggariliness.

*AVARUS*, *av'a-rus*, *a.* Avaricious; covetous;

well make a likely hede betwene hym which of gold, and hym that is jealous of love.—*Gower*.

*AVAST*, *interj.* A sea term. Hold; stop;

*AVATAR*, *av-a-târ*, *s.* (*avatara*, Sans.) A change; used to express each metamorphosis of an deity.

*AVANT*, *avawnt*, *interj.* (*avant*, before, Fr.) Be-

a word of abhorrence, by which any one is away;—*v. a.* to boast; to vaunt;—*v. n.* to

before another in a vaunting manner.—Ob-

hom *avouant* in great bravery,  
cock in his painted plumes doth prank,  
note his courser in the trembling flank.—*Spenser*.

*AVASTING*.—Obsolete.

gave aught, he durst make *avast*.—*Chaucer*.

*AVASTANCE* and *avastrie* are used by Gower in no sense.

vice yeloped *avastance*,  
th pride hath taken his acquaintance.

rough pride of his *avastrie*  
touneth into vilanie.

*AVE*, *s.* (Lat. all hail!) The first part of the son used by the Romanists to the Virgin

An abbreviation of Ave Maria.

hundred paternosters every day,  
ice nine hundred *aves*, she was wont to say.—*Spenser*.

*AVELLO*, *av'el*, *n. a.* (*avello*, Lat.) To pull or drag

—Obsolete.—*s.* a name given in the coun-

Norfolk and Suffolk to the awn or beard

*AVE*, *av'e ma-ti'a*, *s.* (*ave*, all hail! and the Virgin Mary, Lat.) Ave Mary: the

st words of a prayer addressed to the Vir-

Roman Catholics. In Italy, the Ave Ma-

about half an hour after sunset, when the

bells ring, and the devout suspend their

aus or pastimes to repeat their Ave Marias.

*AVENA*, *av'e-na*, *s.* (*avena*, oats, Lat.) The Oat

a genus of the Gramineæ or Grass family,

which is the well-known and highly valu-

able, *A. sativa* or common oat, the seed of

the most nutritive of all vegetable pro-

*AVENACEOUS*, *a-ve-na'shus*, *a.* Partaking of the nature of oats.

*AVENAGE*, *av'en-aje*, *s.* (*avena*, oats, Lat.) A cer-

tain quantity of oats paid as rent.

*AVENER*, *av'e-nur*, *s.* (*avena*, corn.) A name an-

*AVENOR*, *av'en-jur*, *s.* (*avena*, corn.) A name an-

ciently given to an officer of the king,

who had charge of the horses' provender.

*AVENGE*, *av'enj'*, *v. a.* (*avenger*, Lat.) To revenge;

to punish. Used as a noun by Spenser in these

lines:—  
And if to that *avenge* by you decreed,  
This hand may help, or succour aught supply.

*AVENGANCE*, *av'en-jens*, *s.* Punishment.

*AVENGEMENT*, *av'enj'ment*, *s.* Vengeance; re-

venge.

*AVENGER*, *av'en-jur*, *s.* One who punishes, or takes

revenge.

*AVENGERESS*, *av'en-jur-es*, *s.* A female avenger.

—Obsolete.

There that cruel queen *avengeress*;  
Heap on her new waves of weary wretchedness.—*Spenser*.

*AVENS*, *av'ens*, *s.* The common name of the Geum,

a genus of plants: Order, Rosaceæ.

*AVENTINE*, *av'en-tine*, *a.* Pertaining to the Aven-

tine Mount, one of the seven hills of Rome.

*AVENTURE*, *av'en-ture*, *s.* (French.) The causing

of a person's death without felony; a mischance.

*AVENUE*, *av'e-nu*, *s.* (French.) An entrance to a

place; an alley, or walk of trees before a house.

*AVER*, *av'er*, *v. a.* (*averer*, Fr.) To declare in a

positive manner; to affirm; to assert.

*AVER*, *av'ur*, *a.* Peevish. A word used in North-

umberland.

*NOTE*.—*Aver* is an old Scottish word for a working horse.

*Avera* is used in the Doomsday Book for a day's work

of a ploughman, valued at 8d. *Aver* corn, rent re-

served in corn, and paid by farmers and tenants to

religious houses. *Aver* land was such ground as the

tenants ploughed and manured for the proper use of

a manastery, or the lord of the manor.—See *Cowel* and *Blount*.

*AVERAGE*, *av'ur-nje*, *s.* (*avergium*, Lat.) A

medium quantity, or quotient, obtained by di-

viding the sum total of the quantities given

by their number; thus, 7 is the average of

$2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 6 \times 13 \times 14 = 42$ ; which, divided

by 6, the number of quantities gives 7 as the

average quantity. *Average in the law of shipping*,

is usually applied to the loss occasioned by any

sacrifice made to insure the safety of a ship and

cargo; and being a loss which underwriters have

to sustain, it forms a part of the law of insurance.

The simplest case is that of throwing goods over-

board to lighten a ship. Here the cargo is sacrific-

ed; and the proprietors of it, with the ship-

owners, bear a share of the loss according to the

extent of their various interests. It denotes also

the quota or proportion which each merchant or

proprietor in the ship or lading is adjudged, upon

a reasonable estimate, to contribute towards the

expenses of the voyage, &c. In Law, that duty

or service which the tenant is to pay to the king

or other lord, by the use of his beasts or carriages;

—*v. a.* to find the medium quantity or price; to

estimate according to a given period of time; to

proportion.

*AVERMENT*, *av'er'ment*, *s.* A positive declaration;

establishment by evidence.

*AVERNAT*, *av'er'nat*, *s.* A sort of grape.

*AVERRHOA*, *av'er-ho'a*, *s.* (*Averrhoes*, in Spain.)

A genus of East Indian shrubs: Order, Oxalideæ.



AVERRUNCATE—AVIZE.

AVERRUNCATE, av-er-rung'kate, *v. a.* (*averruncó*, Lat.) To root up; to tear up by the roots.

AVERRUNCATION, av-er-rung-ka'shun, *s.* The act of rooting up anything.

AVERRUNCATOR, av-er-rung-ka'tur, *s.* An instrument for cutting off the branches of trees, consisting of two blades fixed on the end of a rod, one of which has a moveable joint, which, by means of a line fixed to it, operates like a pair of scissors.

AVERSION, av-er-sa'shun, *s.* (*aversor*, I abhor, Lat.) Abhorrence; hatred; turning away with detestation.

AVERSE, a-verse', *a.* (*aversus*, Lat.) Contrary to; not favourable to; malignant. In Ornithology, applied when the posterior extremities of a bird are attached to the trunk near the anus, so that the body is supported erect, as in the penguin.

AVERSELY, a-vers'le, *ad.* Unwillingly; backwardly; unfavourably.

AVERSENESS, a-vers'nes, *s.* Unwillingness; backwardness.

AVERSION, a-ver'shun, *s.* (*aversio*, Lat.) Hatred; dislike; antipathy; detestation.

AVERT, a-vert', *v. a.* (*averto*, Lat.) To turn aside; to keep off; to turn off; to put by;—*v. n.* to turn away. A Latinism.

Cold and averting from our neighbour's good.—*Thomson.*

AVERTER, a-vert'ur, *s.* One that turns aside; a preventer.

AVES, a'ves, *s.* (*avis*, a bird, Lat.) Birds. In Zoology, the second class of the Vertebrata, comprehending the feathered animals, all of which have a double circulation, with respiration, warm blood, and are oviparous.—See Animal.

AVIARY, a've-a-re, *s.* (*aviarium*, Lat.) A place in which birds are kept.

AVICENNA, a-ve-sen'ne-a, *s.* (*Avicennes*, the name of a Persian physician.) A genus of plants: Order, Myoporineæ; one of the species is called the White Mangrove.

AVICIDA, a-vis'e-da, *s.* (*avis*, a bird, and *cado*, I kill, Lat.) A genus of falcons, belonging to Swainson's sub-family, Falconinæ.

AVICULA, a-vik'u-la, *s.* (*avicula*, a little bird.) A genus of marine bivalve mollusca, the shells of which are winged; foliaceous; externally and internally of a brilliant pearly lustre; one of the species, *A. margaritifera*, is the well-known oyster, from which the most precious pearls are obtained.

AVICULIDÆ, a-vik'u-li-de, *s.* Mussels and pearl oysters; a family of molluscs belonging to the tribe Atrachia; that is, those inhabitants of univalve shells which have no syphons. The animals are attached to the shells, and have a byssus; the shells are foliaceous, and of a pearly lustre internally; the valves generally gaping.

AVIDIOUS, a-vid'e-us, *a.* (*avidus*, Lat.) Greedy; eager.

AVIDIOUSLY, a-vid'e-us-le, *ad.* Eagerly; greedily.

AVIDITY, a-vid'e-te, *s.* (*aviditus*, Lat.) Greediness; eagerness; anxiousness.

AVILE, a-vile', *v. a.* (*aviler*, old Fr.) To depreciate; to hold cheap.

Being deprest awhile.  
Want makes us know the price of what we avile.—*Ben Jonson.*

AVISE, ) a-vize', *v. n.* (*aviser*, Fr.) To consider;  
AVIZE, ) to counsel; to examine;—*s.* advice.—  
Obsolete.

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AVISMENT—AVOWEE.

AVISMENT, a vize'ment, *s.* Advisement; counsel.—Obsolete.

AVITOUS, av'e-tus, *a.* (*avitus*, Lat.) Left by an ancestor; ancient.—Not used.

AVOCATE, av'o-kate, *v. a.* (*avoco*, Lat.) To call away; to call from.

AVOCATION, a-vo-ka'shun, *v. a.* The act of calling off or aside;—*s.* one's business or calling.

AVOCATIVE, a-vok'a-tiv, *a.* That which calls off from or aside.

AVOGATO, a-vo-ga'to, } *s.* The alligator pear; a  
AVOCADO, a-vo-ka'do, } West Indian tree; the  
Laurus Persea of Linnaeus: Order, Laurinæ.

AVOID, a-void', *v. a.* (*vuider*, old Fr.) To shun; to escape; to evacuate; to quit;—*v. n.* to retire; to become void or vacant.

And David avoided out of his presence twice.—*1 Sam.*

AVOIDABLE, a-void'a-bl, *a.* That may be shunned or avoided; liable to be shunned or annulled.

AVOIDANCE, a-void'ans, *s.* The act of avoiding; the course by which anything is carried off; the act or state of becoming vacant; the act of annulling; the state of an ecclesiastical benefice without an incumbent.

AVOIDER, a-void'ur, *s.* One who avoids, shuns, escapes, or carries anything away. The word avoid is frequently used by old writers, to signify the removal of dishes from table; as—

His office to avoid the tables, in fair and decent manner.—*Queen Eliz. Prog. at the Temple*, l. 20.

hence the word avoider.

AVOIDLESS, a-void'les, *a.* Unavoidable; inevitable.

AVOIRDOIS, av-er-du-poy's, *s.* (*avoir*, to have, *du*, of, and *pois*, weight, Fr.) A pound weight, of which the pound is 16 ounces, 256 drams, or 7000 grains: 28 lbs. make 1 qr., and 4 qrs. make 1 cwt.

AVOKE, a-voke', *v. a.* (*a*, from, and *voco*, I call, Lat.) To call back, or to call from.

AVOLATION, a-vo-la'shun, *s.* (*a*, from, and *vol*, I fly, Lat.) The act of flying from; flight; escape.

AVOSET, av'o-zet, *s.* The common name of the *Recurvirostra*, a genus of long-legged, web-footed wading birds, with long turned-up bills.

AVOUCH, a-vowtsh', *v. n.* (*avouer*, Fr.) To assert; to affirm; to produce in favour of another; to vindicate; to justify;—*s.* a declaration; an evidence; testimony.

I might not this believe  
Without the sensible and try'd avouch  
Of mine own eyes.—*Shaks.*

AVOUCHABLE, a-vowtsh'a-bl, *a.* That may be avouched.

AVOUCHER, a-vowtsh'ur, *s.* That which avouches or affirms.

AVOUCHMENT, a-voutsh'ment, *s.* An affirmatory declaration.

AVOW, a-vow', *v. a.* (*avouer*, Fr.) To declare; to profess; to assert; to justify.

AVOWABLE, a-vow'a-bl, *a.* That may be avowed; that may be declared openly without shame.

AVOWABLY, a-vow'a-ble, *ad.* In an avowable manner.

AVOWAL, a-vow'al, *s.* A positive and open declaration.

AVOWEDLY, a-vow'ed-le, *ad.* In an open avowed manner.

AVOWEE, a-vow-ee', *s.* (*avoue*, a patron, Fr.) He



# AVOWER—AWEIGH.

to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs; the advowee.

**AVOWER**, a-vow'ur, *s.* One who avows.

**AVOWRY**, a-vow're, *s.* In Law, a term signifying the justification or statement of the cause when one takes out a distress for rent against another, and the distressed person pleads replevin or redress.

**AVOWSAL**, a-vow'sal, *s.* A confession.

**AVOWTRY**, a-vow'tre, *s.* Adultery.—Obsolete.

**AVULSED**, a-vul'sed, *part.* (*avulsus*, Lat.) Plucked or pulled off.

**AVULSION**, a-vul'shun, *s.* (*avulsio*, Lat.) The act of pulling one thing from another.

**AWAIT**, a-wate', *v. a.* To expect; to wait for; to attend; to be in store for;—*s.* ambush.—Obsolete in this sense.

*For thousand perils lie in close await  
About us daily, to work our decay.*—Spenser.

**AWAKE**, a-wake', *v. a.* (*aweccean*, Sax.) To rouse out of sleep; to rouse from a state of lethargy; to put into new action;—*v. n.* to waken out of sleep;—*a.* not sleeping; vigilant; active.

**AWAKEN**, a-wa'kn.—See *Awake*.

**AWAKENER**, a-wake'nur, *s.* That which awakens.

**AWAKENING**, a-wake'ning, *s.* The act of awaking out of sleep.

**AWARD**, a-wawrd', *v. a.* (*awarder*, old Fr.) To give anything by a judicial sentence; to adjudge; to give by way of punishment or reward;—*v. n.* to judge; to determine;

*The unwise award to lodge it in the towers,  
An offering sacred.*—Pope's *Odyssey*.

—*s.* judgment; sentence; determination.

**AWARDER**, a-wawr'dur, *s.* One who awards or determines judicially.

**AWARE**, a-ware', *ad.* (*gewarian*, Sax.) Vigilant; attentive; cautious;—*v. n.* to beware; to be cautious.—Obsolete in this sense.

**AWARN**, a-wawrn', *v. a.* (*a.* and *warn*.) To caution.—Obsolete.

*That every bird and beast awarned made  
To shroud themselves, while sleep their senses did  
Intrude.*—Spenser.

**AWAY**, a-wa', *ad.* (*aweg*, Sax.) Absent from any place or person;

*I have a pain upon my forehead here.  
—Why, that's with watching; 'twill away again.*  
Shaks.

*let us go; begone; away with, take away, throw  
away; cannot away with, cannot bear.*

**AWAYFORD**, a-wa'wurd, (*aweg*, and *weard*, Sax.) The old adverb for away, in the sense of turning aside from a person or place.—Obsolete.

*But he, that kyng, with eyen wrothe,  
His chere (his face) awecarde fro me caste.*—Gower.

**AWE**, aw, *s.* (*age*, Sax. and *ogan*, Goth.) Reverential fear; reverence;—*v. a.* to strike with reverence or fear; to keep in subjection.

**AWEARY**, a-we're, *a.* Weary; tired.

*I am awery; give me leave a while.*—Shaks.

**AWEATHER**, a-weth'ur, *ad.* A sea term; on the weather side; towards the wind.

**AWE-BAND**, aw'band, *s.* A check.

**AWE-COMMANDING**, aw'kom-man'ding, *a.* Striking with awe.

**AWEIGH**, a-wa', *ad.* A sea term, denoting that the anchor has just been pulled from its hold, and hangs perpendicularly.

# AWE-STRUCK—AWRY.

**AWE-STRUCK**, aw'struck, *a.* Impressed with awe.

**AWFUL**, aw'ful, *a.* That strikes with awe or deep reverence; worshipful; invested with high authority; timorous.

**AWFUL-EYED**, aw'ful-i'd, *a.* Having eyes exciting awe.

Pure and undefiled temperance, manly and awful-eyed fortitude.—*More's Song of the Soul*.

**AWFULLY**, aw'ful-le, *ad.* In a reverential manner; in a manner striking with awe.

*The lion awfully forbids the prey.*—Dryden.

**AWFULNESS**, aw'ful-nes, *s.* The quality of awe; the state of being struck with awe; solemnity; exciting awe.

**AWHAPE**, a-hwape', *v. a.* (*awceppon*, to cast down, Sax.) To strike; to confound; to terrify.—Obsolete.

*'Ah! my dear gossip,' answered then the ape,  
'Deeply do your sad words my wits awchape.'*—Chaucer.

**AWHEELS**, a-hweels', *ad.* On wheels.

*And will they not cry then, the world runs awheels?—*  
Ben Jonson.

**AWHILE**, a-hwile', *ad.* Some time; some space of time; an interval.

**AWHIT**, a-hwit', *s.* This word is sometimes used adverbially, but it is only a whit; that is, a jot, a tittle.

**AWK**, awk, *a.* An old adjective, signifying odd, out of order, sinister.

**NOTE**.—The word *awk* is probably derived from the strange awkward-looking bird, the auk, or, as it is sometimes spelt, *awk*. A stupid or clumsy person is sometimes called an *awk*. The word *awk* is used in Norfolk in the sense of inverted, as the bells are rung *awk*, that is, backward. The word is met with in the 'Promptuarium Parvularum,' (1510,) defined as signifying wrong, sinister, angry, or ill-natured—as also *awkeky*, signifying ill-naturedly. In Golden's translation of Ovid's *Metamorphosis*, the word *awk-end* occurs for the end not commonly used:—

\* \* \* \* \* And strake  
The *awk-end* of hir charm'd rod upon our heades, and  
spake.

**AWKWARD**, awk'wurd, *a.* (*awerd*, Sax. according to Dr. Johnson, but more probably from *awk* and *weard*, towards, Sax.) Inelegant; unpolite; ungenteel; unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy; perverse; untoward; untaught.

**AWKWARDLY**, awk'wurd-le, *ad.* Clumsily; inelegantly; ungainly.

**AWKWARDNESS**, awk'wurd-nes, *s.* Inelegance; clumsiness; want of gentility; unsuitableness.

**AWL**, awl, *s.* (*al*, Sax. *aal*, Goth. and *ahl*, Germ.) A sharp instrument for making holes with—used by shoemakers and other workers in leather.

**AWLESS**, aw'les, *a.* Without reverence; wanting the power to excite reverence.

**AWME** or **AHM**, awm, *s.* A Dutch measure, equal to 34.16 Imperial gallons at Amsterdam, and 33.32 at Rotterdam.

**AWN**, awn, *s.* In Botany, the rigid or hairy-pointed beard of corn or other grasses.

**AWNING**, awn'ing, *s.* Any covering spread over a ship or boat to keep off the rays of the sun, or rain.

**AWNLESS**, awn'les, *a.* Without awns.

**AWOKE**, a-woke'. The past of the verb *To awake*.

**AWORK**, a-wurk', *ad.* At work.

**AWORKING**, a-wurk'ing, *ad.* In a state of labour.

—Not used.

**AWRY**, a-ri', *s.* Obliquely; askint; unevenly; not according to right reason; perversely.



**AXAL**, ax'al, *a.* Relating to the axis. *Axal section*, a section through the axis of a body.

**AXE**, aks, *s.* (*ax*, Sax. *auiz*, Goth. *auxine*, Gr.) An instrument, consisting of a sharp-edged head fixed to a handle, to cut or chop with, the edge being on the same line with the handle.

**AXESTONE**, aks'stone, *s.* A sub-species of jade, a mineral found in New Zealand and the other islands of the Pacific Ocean, of which the inhabitants make hatchets and other cutting instruments.

**AXIFORM**, aks'e-fawm, *a.* In the shape of an axis.

**AXIL**, ag'zil, } *s.* (*axilla*, Lat.) In Anatomy, **AXILLA**, ag-zil'la, } the armpit. In Botany, the angle formed by the stalk of a leaf with the stem.

**AXILLAR**, ag-zil'lar, } *a.* (*axilla*, and *axillaris*, **AXILLARY**, ag-zil'la-re, } Lat.) In Anatomy, be-

longing to the axilla or armpit; and applied to the arteries, veins, glands, lymphatics, and plexus connected therewith. In Botany, applied to flower-stalks when proceeding from the axilla, or angle made by a leaf and stem, or branch and stem; also to flowers, and the spikes of flowers proceeding from either of these. In Entomology, applied to parts that spring from the point of union of two other parts.

**AXINITE**, aks'e-nite, *s.* The Thumersite of Werner, a mineral of a brown, gray, black, or blue colour, with axe-shaped crystals; texture foliated; fracture conchoidal; melts into a hard black enamel before the blowpipe. It consists of silica, 44; alumina, 18; lime, 19; oxide of iron, 14; oxide of manganese, 4.

**AXINOMANCY**, ag-ze-nom'an-se, *s.* (*axine*, a hatchet, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) An ancient method of divination by means of a hatchet, in much repute among the Greeks and Romans; said to have been done by laying an agate on a red-hot hatchet.

**AXIOM**, ak'shum, *s.* (*axioo*, I am worthy, Gr.) A self-evident proposition; a thing evident to every one when started; such as, 'The whole is greater than a part,' 'Nothing can produce nothing.'

**AXIOMATICAL**, aks-e-o-mat'e-kal, *a.* Relating to an axiom.

**AXIS**, ak'sis, *s.* (Latin.) The line, real or imaginary, that passes through anything on which it may revolve. 1st, In Geometry, the straight line in a plane figure, about which it revolves to produce or generate a solid. 2d, In Conic Sections, a right line dividing the section into two parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles. 3d, In Astronomy, an imaginary line supposed to pass through the centre of the earth and the heavenly bodies, about which they perform their diurnal revolutions. 4th, In Mechanics, the axis of a balance is the line about which it moves, or rather turns about; the axis of oscillation is a right line, parallel to the horizon, passing through the centre, about which a pendulum vibrates; the wheel and axis is one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel concentric with the base of a cylinder, and moveable together with it about its axis. 5th, In Optics, an axis is that particular ray of light, coming from any object, which falls perpendicularly on the eye. 6th, In Architecture, spiral axis is the axis of a twisted column drawn spirally, in order to trace the circumvolutions without; the axis of the Ionic capital is a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute. 7th, In Anatomy, the axis is the second vertebra of the neck; it has a process,

or tooth, which goes into the first vertebra, and this by some is called the axis. 8th, In Botany, the axis is a taper column, placed in the centre of some flowers or catkins, round which the other parts are disposed; or it signifies the stem round which the leaves, or modified leaves, are produced. Axis of a vessel is an imaginary line, passing the middle of it perpendicular to its base, and equally distant from its sides. Axis is also the name given by Smith to a genus of Indian stags, including the *Cervus axis* of Linnaeus: Family, Cervidae.

**AXLE**, ak'sl, } *s.* (*axis*, Lat.) The piece **AXLE-TREE**, ak'sl-tre, } of timber or iron which passes through the centre of a wheel.

**AXOLOTL**, aks-o-lo'tus, *s.* A Mexican term for a genus of perenibranchiate amphibeans, found in the lakes of Mexico.

**AXOTOMOUS**, aks-ot'o-mus, *a.* (*axon*, axis, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) A mineralogical term, signifying cleavable in one particular direction.

**AXUNGIA**, aks-un'je-a, *s.* (*axis*, an axletree, and *ungo*, I anoint, Lat.) The grease or fat of animals, used in greasing the axles of wheels. *Azungia curata*, purified hog's-lard. *Azungia de mumia*, the marrow of bones. *Azungia porcina*, hog's-lard.

**AY**, i, *ad.* (*ai*, Sax.) Yes; certainly.

**AYE**, ay, *ad.* (*aei*, always, Gr. *aiw*, Goth.) Always; to eternity; for ever.

**AYE AYE**.—See Cheiromys.

**AY ME**, ay me, *interj.* (*ahime*, Ital. *oimoi*, Gr.) Equivalent to *ah me!*

*Ay me! I fondly dream!*—Milton's *Lycidas*.

*Aymes*, and hearty heighos,

Are sallets fit for soldiers.—Beau. & Flet.

**AYMESTRY LIMESTONE**, ay'me-stre lime'stone, *s.*

In Geology, one of the calcareous beds of the upper Silurian series, which, from its numerous organic remains, seems to have been chiefly deposited by accumulations of corals and shells. It occurs near Ludlow, Malvern, and other places in Wales.

**AYRY**.—See Eryr.

**AZALEA**, a-za'le-a, *s.* (*azaleos*, dry, Gr.) A genus of beautiful deciduous shrubby plants, with richly coloured trumpet-shaped or bell-shaped flowers: Order, Rhodaceae.

**AZAROLE**, az'a-role, *s.* A species of thorn.

**AZERIT**, az'er-it, } *s.* A species of plum. **AZERITA**, az-er-it'a, }

**AZIMUTH**, az'e-muth, *s.* (Arabic.) The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian. The azimuth compass, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth. *Azimuth dial*, is a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. *Azimuth circles*, are great circles of the heavens intersecting one another in the zenith and nadir, and consequently are at right angles to the horizon.

**AZONI**, a-zo'ni, *s.* (*a*, without, and *zona*, a circle, Gr.) A term applied by the ancients to such gods as were acknowledged in every country, and were not the divinities of any particular people or nation. The local deities were called *Zonæi*.

**AZOTE**, az-ote', *s.* (*a*, without, and *zoe*, life, Gr.) Nitrogen; an elementary substance, so named



AZOTH—AZURITE.

It does not support life. It is one of the elements of the atmosphere, of blood, muscular and many minerals. The name, nitrogen, comes to it from its being the base of nitre.—Following are some of its compounds:—*Azote*, consisting of 12 equivalents of carbon, 5 hydrogen, and 1 of nitrogen. *Azobenzoide*, 42 carbon, 16½ of hydrogen, and 2½ of nitrogen. *Azale*, 42 of carbon, 15 of hydrogen, and 2 oxygen.

*Azoth*, *s.* The liquid of sublimated quick-

*azot'ik*, *a.* Of or pertaining to azote.

*Az'o-tite*, *s.* A salt formed of nitrous &c.

*ACID*, *a-zul'mik as'sid*, *s.* An acid found in black matter deposited during the decomposition of hydrocyanic acid.

*A'zhure*, *s.* A blue colour like that of the In Heraldry, the blue colour in the armorial of any person below the rank of a baron. In escutcheon of a nobleman, it is called *sappan*, and, in that of a sovereign prince, *jupiter*. In graving, this colour is expressed by lines or drawn horizontally;—*v. a.* to colour any-blue.

*A'zhur'd*, *a.* Sky-coloured.

*STONE*, *a'zhure-stone*, } *s.* The lapis lazuli  
*a'zhure-ite*, } of lapidaries, and

AZURN—AZYMITES.

*lazulite* of Haüy; a mineral of a fine azure blue colour; crystallized in rhombohedral dodecahedrons, massive and disseminated; structure finely granular, almost compact; fracture conchoidal or uneven; lustre feeble; scratches glass. Its ingredients are—Phosphoric acid, 43.32; alumina, 34.50; magnesia, 13.56; lime, 0.40; oxide of iron, 0.80; silica, 6.50; water, 0.50; sp. gr. 3.0—3.1; hardness, 5—6.

*AZURN*, *a'zhurn*, *a.* (*azurin*, Fr.) Of a bright blue colour; sky-coloured.

*AZYGOCERA*, *az-e-gos'e-ra*, *s.* (*a*, without, *zygon*, a pair or yoke, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to a section of the Nereides, comprising those which have their tentacular system much shortened.

*AZYGOS*, *az'e-gos*, *s.* (*a*, without, and *zygon*, a yoke, Gr.) A name given to several muscles, veins, and bones, which occur singly, and not in pairs: as a process of the sphenoid bone, *azygos processus*; a muscle of the uvula, *azygos uvula*; and the azygos vein, a vein of the thorax, *azygos vena*.

*AZYMA*, *az'e-ma*, *s.* (*a*, without, and *zyme*, leaven, Gr.) In Theology, the feast of unleavened bread among the Jews.

*AZYMITES*, *az'e-mites*, *s.* A name given by the Greeks, in the eleventh century, to the Latin Church, because they used unleavened bread in the eucharist.

B.

B—BABBLE.

second letter, and first consonant of the B alphabet, is pronounced, as in most other languages, by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with P, and by the Gascons with V. B, a numeral among the Romans, stood for 300, with a dash over it, for 3000. B, in Chronology, stands for one of the dominical letters, and, since, for the seventh note in the gamut. For other uses as an abbreviation—see Appendix.

*B*, *s.* The cry of a sheep;—*v. n.* to cry like a sheep.

*B'al*, *s.* (Hebrew, lord or master.) A general term for God in many of the Syro-Arabian languages. It is probable, that under the name *B'al* was worshipped one of the astral spirits, from the power of nature was considered to be; and that Baal was the representative, originally, of that of the Sun, and latterly as that deity, considered as the greater star of good omen; while Ashtoreth represented, originally, goddess of the Moon, and, at a later period, planet Venus: both seem to have been worshipped conjunctly.

*BAIRD*, *bab-bil'dird*, *s.* The curruca gurgula bird; known likewise by the names of the breasted or babbling favoette, lesser white-throat, and nettle-creeper.

*Bab'bl*, *v. n.* (*waglan*, Sax. *babiller*, Fr.) To chatter like a child; to prate imperfectly; to talk idly or irrationally; to tell secrets; to talk

BABBLEMENT—BABY.

much;—*v. a.* to prate;—*s.* idle talk; senseless prattle.

*BABBLEMENT*, *bab'bl-ment*, *s.* Senseless prate; empty words.

*BABBLER*, *bab'blur*, *s.* An idle talker; an irrational prattler; a teller of secrets.

*BABBLERS*.—See Crateropodinae.

*BABBLING*, *bab'bling*, *s.* Foolish or unprofitable talk.

*BABE*, *babe*, *s.* An infant; a child of either sex.

*BABEL*, *ba'bel*, *s.* Confusion; tumult; disorder.

That babel of strange heathen languages.—

*Hammond's Sermons.*

*BABERY*, *ba'ber-e*, *s.* Finery, to please a babe or child.

*BABIANA*, *ba-be-a'na*, *s.* (*babaner*, Dut. so called from the roots being the food of baboons.) A genus of bulbous-rooted Cape plants, with beautiful yellow purple or scarlet flowers: Order, Iridaceæ.

*BABIROUSSA*, *ba-be-rows'sa*, *s.* The horned hog, a species of wild hog which inhabits the woods of Java, Celebes, and other of the Sunda isles. The legs and tusks are longer than in any other species of hog; the latter are curved backward, as a defence to the eyes, while the animal makes its passage through the entangled jungles.

*BABISH*, *ba'bish*, *a.* Childish.

*BABOON*, *ba-boon'*, *s.* (*babuin*, Ital. *babouin*, Fr.)

The common name given to those monkeys which have heads resembling those of the dog; they form the genus *Cynocephalus* of Cuvier.—Which see.

*BABY*, *ba'be*, *s.* A child; an infant; a small image,

BABYHOOD—BACCHIC.

BACCHUS—BACK.

in imitation of a child, which girls play with;—*a.* like a baby; diminutive; small;

In such indexes, although small pricks  
To their subsequent volumes, there is seen  
The *baby* figure of the giant mass  
Of things to come at large.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to treat one like a baby; to impose upon.

At best it (wealth) *babes* us with endless toys,  
And keeps us children till we drop to dust.—  
*Young.*

BABYHOOD, ba'be-hood, } *s.* Infancy; childhood.

BABYSHIP, ba'be-ship, }

BABYISH, ba'be-ish, *a.* Childish; in the state of an infant.

BABYLONIAN, bab-be-lo'ne-an, *s.* A native of Babylon;—*a.* pertaining to Babylon.

BABYLONIC, bab-be-lon'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to

BABYLONISH, bab-be-lon'ish, } Babylon.

BABYLONICAL, bab-be-lon'e-kal, *a.* (Babel or Babylon.) Tumultuously; disorderly.

He saw plainly their antiquity, novelty; their universality, a *Babylonical* tyranny; and their consent, a conspiracy.—*Harrington.*

BAC or BACK, bak, *s.* A large flat tub, in which wort is cooled in the process of brewing.

BACAZIA, ba-ka'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Bacaz.) A Peruvian evergreen spiny shrub, with crimson labiate flowers: Order, Compositæ.

BACCALAUREATE, bak-ka-law're-ate, *s.* (*baccalaureus*, a bachelor, Lat.) The degree of Bachelor of Arts, the lowest degree conferred in the English and French universities.

BACCATE, bak'kate, } *a.* (*bacca*, a berry.) In

BACCATED, bak'kay-ted, } Botany, berried; fleshy, i.e., having seed contained in a fleshy fruit.

BACCAULARIS, bak-ka-la'ris, *s.* A fruit having several distinct carpels, with a succulent coating, and seated on a short receptacle.

BACCHA, bak'ka, *s.* A genus of dipterous insects, of a bronze colour, marked with yellow.

BACCHANAL, bak'ka-nal, } *s.* (*bacchanalia*,

BACCHANALIAN, bak-ka-na'le-an, } Lat.) A reveller; a drunkard; a devotee to Bacchus, the god of wine;—*a.* revelling; drunken.

But answering to the ignoble call,  
How answers each bold *bacchanal*?—*Byron.*

West country lads, who drank ale, smoked tobacco, punned, and sung *bacchanalian* catches the whole evening.—*Grave's Recoll. of Shenstone.*

BACCHANALS, bak'ka-nalz, *s.* The drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Ha! my brave emperor,  
Shall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*,  
And celebrate our drink!—*Shaks.*

BACCHANT, bak'kant, } *s.* (*bacchans*, Lat.) A

BACCHANTE, bak'kant, } reveller.

BACCHARIS, bak'ka-ris, *s.* (*Bacchus*, from its wine colour.) Ploughman's Spikenard; a genus of composite plants, several species of which possess stimulant and tonic properties: Sub-order, Carduaceæ Vernoniaceæ. Ploughman's Spikenard is given as the vernacular name to this genus by Loudon. The British species *Conyza Squarrosa*, is the plant properly designated by that name.

BACCHIA, bak'ke-a, *s.* (from *Bacchus*.) A name given by Linnæus to the red pimples which appear on the face through hard drinking.

BACCHICAL, bak'ke-kal, } *a.* (*bacchicus*, Lat.) Re-

BACCHIC, bak'kik, } lating to the riotous feasts of Bacchus.

They (the Grecian sophists) raised up a kind of *bacchical* enthusiasm, and transported their hearers with

some honey words, soft and effeminate accents, and a kind of singing tones.—*Spe of Vulg. Prophecies.*

BACCHUS, bak'kus, *s.* In Mythology, Wine and Revelry, the son of Jupiter: the daughter of Cadmus; generally crowned with vine and ivy leaves, a thyrsus in his hand. He is sometimes as an infant holding a thyrsus and grapes, with a horn; at other times, a minute young man, to indicate the hill prevails at feasts; and sometimes as an old man, to show that intemperance evotaries. He was also called Dionysus.

BACCIFEROUS, bak-sif'e-rus, *a.* (*bacca*, a berry, I bear, Lat.) Berry-bearing.

BACCIVOROUS, bak-siv'o-rus, *a.* (*bacca*, a berry, I devour, Lat.) Devouring berry.

BACHELOR, batsh'e-lur, *s.* (*baccalarius*, unmarried man. In our universities, a received the first degree in the arts at or other studies, in which he may have At Oxford and Cambridge, before this conferred, it is necessary that the student study there for no less a period than in other three, he may become Master and, in seven years more, commence Divinity. The term was anciently knights of the lowest order, who had no ditary descent, attained the title. Before the following passage, applies it to a woman:—

We do not trust your uncle; he would be  
A bachelor still, by keeping of your port  
And keep you not alone without a husband  
But in a sickness.—*Magnetick Lady.*

BACHELORSHIP, batsh'e-lur-ship, *s.* The of a bachelor; the state of him who has first degree at the university.

BACILLARÆ, ba-sil-la're-e, *s.* A extremely minute and simple algaceous organism, supposed to have the power of spontaneous They seem to form the link which connects two limits of the animal and vegetable

BACILLARIA, ba-sil-la're-a, *s.* (*bacilla* stick, Lat.) A large family of infusorians, containing upwards of thirty genera, silicious shields of which many rocks entirely composed.

BACILLUS, ba-sil'lus, *s.* A genus of insects, with short granose subulate Family, Cursoria.

BACK, bak, *s.* (*bac* or *bæc*, Sax. *bach*, German hinder part of the body, from the thighs; the outer part of the hand when the rear; the place behind; the dorsal animal; the part of anything out of thick part of any tool opposed to the edge the back on one, to forsake him or not to turn the back, to go away, to be the reach of taking cognizance. In Architecture when any piece of timber is placed in an inclined position, the upper side is back, and the lower side the breast, as of a rafter, back of a hand-rail, the ceilings, and the rafters of a roof. Before or other rafter, the upper side or sides sloping plane of the side of the roof. In a sash frame, that parallel to the jamb and next to the jamb on either side. In shutters, those folds of a shutter which do



ice being folded within the boxing. *Back* is, the side opposite to the face. In Quar-  
ter back of a stone is the joint which runs  
to the face of the working, and generally  
angles to the other planes of division,  
*note*. *Back of a wall*, the inner face of it.  
*a window*, that piece of joinery or wain-  
which is in the intermediate space between  
an of the sash-frame and the floor of an  
at, and bounded in its length by the two  
*Back in Brewing*: See *Bac*.—*ad*. to the  
in which one came; backward, as retreat-  
the present station; behind, not coming  
towards things past; again; in return;  
o mount on the back of a horse; to break  
to train him to bear upon his back; to  
in the back; to maintain; to strengthen;  
rt; to defend; to justify; to second. In  
on, *back an anchor*, is to carry out a small  
s support the larger one. *Back the sails*,  
ge the sails so that the ship may retreat  
back. *Back the oars*, to keep the oars  
s position as to stay the motion of the  
*back astern*, to use the oars so as to move  
stern foremost. *Backe* or *bak*, is the old  
name of the bat, and it is still familiarly  
Scotland by the name *backie* or *backie-*

*back*, the bytture, the swanne.—

*Trans. of the Bible* (1535), *Deut.* xiv.

**BACK**, bak'be-rand, *s.* An ancient law  
e literal import of which is, bearing on  
; but it has usually been applied to de-  
m, *i. e.* evident, manifest, indisputable  
one of the four circumstances under which,  
g to Manwood, a forester may arrest an  
against vert or venison in the forest:—  
found bearing venison on his back. By  
ze of the forest of Lancaster, adds he,  
with the manner' is when one is found in  
s forest in any of these degrees: 2. *Bloody*  
he offender being taken with his hands or  
rts bloody, he is judged to have killed a  
ough not found hunting or chasing. 3.  
he, when a man is found drawing after a  
the scent of a hound which he leads in  
L. 4. *Stable-stand*, when found standing  
st with bow bent ready to shoot, or close  
e with greyhounds ready to let slip.

*bak'bite*, *v. a.* To censure or reproach  
nt.

*ur*, bak'bite-ur, *s.* A privy calumniator;  
speaks evil of the absent.

*so*, bak'bite-ing, *s.* Slander; secret de-

**BACKLASH**, bak-bite-ing-le, *ad.* Slanderously.

**BACKBOARD**, bak'borde, *s.* A board placed across  
part of a boat.

**BACKBONE**, bak'bone, *s.* The bone of the back;  
*e.*

**BACKBOXES**, bak'boks-is, *s.* The boxes on the  
the upper case used for printers' types,  
appropriated to small capitals.

**BACKCARRY**, bak'kar-e, *s.* Having on the back.

**BACKDOOR**, bak'dore, *s.* The door behind the

*back*, *a.* Having a back.

**BACKFRIEND**, bak'frend, *s.* An enemy in secret,  
specially a friend.

**BACKBATTLE**, bak-gam'mun, *s.* (a little battle,

Welsh.) A game played by two persons with  
dice on a board divided into two parts, upon which  
there are twelve points of one colour, and twelve  
of another, on which is placed fifteen pieces, or  
men, of a black colour, and fifteen white.

**BACKGROUND**, bak'grownd, *s.* Ground in the rear;  
obscurity.

**BACKHANDED**, bak'hand-ed, *a.* With the hand  
turned back; unfair.

**BACKHOUSE**, bak'hows, *s.* The buildings behind the  
chief part of the house.

**BACKING**, bak'ing, *s.* In Horsemanship, the ope-  
ration of breaking a colt to the saddle, or bringing  
him to endure a rider. In Law, *backing* warrants,  
denotes the signing of such warrant as has been  
issued by a justice of the peace belonging to one  
county, by a justice of the peace belonging to another  
county, such signature being necessary before  
the warrant can be executed in the district under  
the jurisdiction of the latter. In Bookbinding,  
preparing the back of the book by glueing, &c.,  
before covering it. *Backing-up*, a term used in  
Cricket and other games, for stopping the ball or  
driving it back.

**BACKPAINTING**, bak'paynt-ing, *s.* The method of  
painting mezzotinto prints on plate or crown glass  
with oil colours.

**BACKPIECE**, bak'pees, *s.* The piece of armour  
which covers the back.

**BACK-RETURN**, bak're-turn, *s.* Repeated return.

Omit  
All the occurrences, whatever chance'd,  
Till Harry's back-return again to France.—  
*Shaks.*

**BACKROOM**, bak'room, *s.* A room behind.

**BACKSET**, bak'set, *a. part.* Set upon in the rear;  
pursued; attacked.

He suffered the Israelites to be driven to the brink of  
the seas, *backset* with Pharaoh's whole power.—*Anders-*  
*son's Expos. upon Benedictus.*

**BACKSIDE**, bak'side, *s.* The hinder part of any-  
thing; the hind part of an animal; the yard or  
ground behind a house.

**BACKSLIDE**, bak'slide, *v. n.* To fall off; to aposta-  
tize.

**BACKSLIDER**, bak'slide-ur, *s.* An apostate; one  
becoming more and more alienated from truth or  
virtue.

**BACKSLIDING**, bak'slide-ing, *s.* Transgression;  
desertion of duty.

**BACKSTAFF**, bak'staf, *s.* An instrument formerly  
used for taking the sun's altitude at sea, so called  
from the back of the observer being turned to the  
sun when using it; it has been superseded by the  
quadrant.

**BACKSTAIRS**, bak'stayrz, *s.* The private stairs of  
a house.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into  
the court at the *backstairs*.—*Bacon.*

**BACKSTAYS**, bak'stayz, *s.* In Navigation, ropes  
reaching from the topmast head to both sides of  
the ship, where they are extended to the channels.  
Their use is to second the efforts of the shrouds  
in supporting the mast when strained by a weight  
of sail.

**BACKSWORD**, bak'sorde, *s.* A sword with one sharp  
edge; also, the rustic sword, consisting of a stick  
with a basket-handle, frequently used by comba-  
tants at country fairs.

**BACKWARD**, bak'wurd, } *ad.* (*bac*, and *weard*,  
**BACKWARDS**, bak'wurdz, } *Sax.*) With the back

# BACKWARDLY—BACULITES.

forwards; towards the back; on the back; from the present station to the place beyond the back; regressively; towards something past; reflexively; from a better to a worse state; past; in time past; perversely; from the wrong end;

I never yet saw man  
But she would spell him *backward*: if fair-fac'd  
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;  
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antic,  
Made a foul blot; if tall, a lance ill-headed.—  
*Shaks.*

—*a.* unwilling; averse; hesitating; sluggish; dilatory; dull; not quick or apprehensive; late; coming after something else;—*s.* poetically, the things or state behind or past.

What seest thou else  
In the dark *backward* or abyss of time?—*Shaks.*

**BACKWARDLY**, bak'wurd-le, *ad.* Unwillingly; aversely; with the back forward; perversely, or with cold hope.

And does he think so *backwardly* of me,  
That I'll requite at last?—*Shaks.*

**BACKWARDNESS**, bak'wurd-nes, *s.* Dullness; unwillingness; sluggishness; slowness of progression; tardiness.

**BACKWOODSMAN**, bak-woodz'man, *s.* An inhabitant of the back woods of America.

**BACK-WORM** or **FILANDER**, bak'wurm, fil-an'dur, *s.* A disease incident to hawks. These worms are about half a yard long; they lie wrapped up in a thin skin about the reins, and proceed from gross humours in the bowels, occasioned by ill digestion and want of natural heat.

**BACKWOUND**, bak'woond, *v. a.* To wound secretly behind the back.

*Backwounding calumny*  
The whitest virtue strikes.—*Shaks.*

**BACON**, ba'kn, *s.* (*bacon*, dried flesh or pork, old Fr.) The flesh of a hog salted and dried; the animal itself.

A young *bacon*,  
Or a fine little smooth horse-colt.—  
*Kyd's Spanish Tragedy.*

To *save the bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from being hurt; derived, no doubt, from the frugality and care of housewives in the country, who had to use many precautions in saving their principal provision, their *bacon*, from soldiers on the march.

'What frightens you thus? my good son!' says the priest;  
'You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confest.'  
'O father! my sorrow will scarce save my *bacon*;  
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken.'

**BACONIAN**, bay-ko'ne-an, *a.* Applied to the inductive philosophy of which Bacon was the founder.

**BACTEREA**, bak-te're-a, *s.* A genus of orthopterous insects: Family, Cursoria.

**BACTRIS**, bak'tris, *s.* (*baktron*, a cane, Gr.) A genus of palms, with spiny slender stems and pinnated leaves. Walking canes are obtained from their stems.

**BACULE**, bak'ule, *s.* In Fortification, a kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pitfall with a counterpoise, and supported by two great stakes.

**BACULITES**, bak'u-lites, *s.* (*baculus*, a stick, Lat.) A genus of straight chambered shells, having sinuated or nodulated partitions pierced by a marginal siphon like the Ammonites, which distinguish them from the Orthoceratites. They occur in the Chalk formation.

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# BACULOMETRY—BEOMYCES.

**BACULOMETRY**, bak-u-lom'e-tre, *s.* (*baculus*, Lat. *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The art of measuring distances by staves.

**BAD**, bad, *a.* Ill; not good; a general noting physical or moral faults, either of things; vicious; corrupt; unfortunate; hurtful; unwholesome; mischievous; peevish; *bad* of a fever.

**BAD**, } *bad.* Past of *Bid*.

**BADGE**, }  
**BADGE**, badj, *s.* A mark or cognizance showing the relation of the wearer to any thing; a token by which one is known; or token of anything. In Naval Architecture, sort of ornament placed on the outside of ships, near the stern, generally an ornamental window, admitting light into the cabin; marked with a badge.

A man may walk from one end of the town to the other, without seeing one beggar regularly *Swift* on giving *Badges* to the Poor.

**BADGELESS**, badj'les, *a.* Having no badge.

**BADGER**, bad'jur, *s.* The name of the genus of Cuvier and Temminck of Geoffrey, a genus of viverrine animals; body thick; legs short with five toes and strong nails; tail short with a pouch under it, containing a fetid secretion. The common *badger* is about two and a half feet in length, tail six inches. An old name for a man who buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries them to sell in another;—*v. a.* to vex or annoy.

**BADGER-LEGGED**, bad'jur-leg'ged, *a.* Having legs of an unequal length.

His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger*, and his complexion swarthy.—*L'Estrange.*

**BADIANE**, bad'e-ane, *s.* A fragrant Chinese fruit of the anise seed tree.—See *Illium*.

**BADIGEON**, bad'e-jun, *s.* A preparation for whitening houses, prepared with sawdust, slaked lime, and the powder of the same kind of stone which the house is built, with a pound dissolved in water;—a preparation of plaster of freestone, used by statuary to fill up the holes and defects in the stones they use in their composition of sawdust and glue, used to fill up chasins in wood-work.

**BADINAGE**, bad'e-nazh, } *s.* (French.)

**BADINERIE**, ba-din'e-rie, } playful discourse.  
When you find your antagonist beginning warm, put an end to the dispute by some general *badinage*.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

The fund of sensible discourse is limited; that of *badinerie* is infinite.—*Shenstone.*

**BADISTER**, bad'is-tur, *s.* A genus of carabid beetles: Family, Harpalidae.

**BADLY**, bad'le, *ad.* In a bad manner; no better.

**BADNESS**, bad'nes, *s.* Want of good qualities; natural or moral; desert; depravity.

**BACRIA**, bek'e-a, *s.* (in honour of A. Bacchius physician.) A genus of exotic evergreen plants: Family, Myrtaceae.

**BAELFIRE**, ba'el fire, *s.* A term applied by the Anglo-Saxons to the fire with which criminals were burnt, and likewise to the capital punishment of putting to death by burning the condemned. Among the ancient Scandinavians and Germans, the words *bael*, *baal*, *bail*, and *bayle* were used for a funeral pile, or the blaze therefrom.

**BEOMYCES**, be-on'e-ses, *s.* (*baicos*, small, a



BAETIS—BAGGING.

BAGGINGLY—BAIKALITE.

room, Gr.) A genus of lichens: Tribe, *salami*.

*ba-s'tis*, *s.* (*bailes*, a skin jacket, Gr.) A of neuropterous insects, forming one of the *pera* of the British May-flies, distinguished by others by having four wings and two family, *Ephemeridae*.

*a*, *be-til'e-a*, *s.* (*baitylos*, Gr.) Sacred regarded as objects of worship by the *ians*, and other early idolatrous nations. of these stones were said to have fallen from ; they were probably meteoric, and conse- regarded as coming from Jupiter.

*ba'fl*, *v. a.* (*beyler*, Fr.) To elude; to ineffectual; to confound; to defeat with confusion; to disgrace; to insult; to mock; to practise deceit;—*s.* a defeat.

*ba'flur*, *s.* One who baffles or eludes. *s.* A sack, or pouch, to put anything in; in certain animals, in which juices are *fl*, as in the civet cat, or in which they are ed when extracted from foreign substances; *be* case of the bee:

in the bosom like the *bag o' the bee*.—*Byron*.

used to denote a certain quantity of some dities, as 'a bag of hops,' 'a bag of pota- *-e. a.* to put into a bag; to load with a *e* swell; to make tumid;—*v. n.* to swell full bag; to swell with arrogance.

*goths* upright, and yet she halts, *a baggish* foul and loath fair.—*Chaucer*.

*fling*, a line is said to *bag*, when one hair, is twisted, runs up more than any of the

*LE*, *bag'a-tel*, *s.* (French.) A matter of portance; a trifle; a game played on a at the end of which are nine holes, each of when a ball is struck into it by means of held in the hand of the player, counts a number towards game. The number of ed is equal to that of the holes.

*ba-ga'vel*, *s.* (*byegan*, to buy, and *gafol*, *Sax.*) A tribute granted to the citizens er by charter from Edward I., empowering *e* levy duties on wares brought into their or sale; the produce of which was to be ed in paving their streets, repairing the &c.

*ba'g'gij*, *s.* (*bagage*, Fr. and Span.) The of a body of soldiers; the goods or lug- arried away; refuse; lumber; trumpery; *lless* woman, such as usually follows the and is disposed of along with the baggage; in French *bagasse*, Italian *bagascia*, and *ish* *bagassa*.

*eng* thee, young *baggage*, blush.—*Shaks*.

*he* *baggage* begins to blush.—*Mother Bombie*.

*ed* *baggage*, a familiar term for the whole of *n's* effects.

*ad* counsell'd you forthwith to pack

*Græcia*, *bag* and *baggage*, back.—*Homer a-la-Mode*.

*bag'ging*, *s.* The coarse hempen fabric ch large bags are generally made; a mode ing down corn by striking it with the hook, of the common method of drawing the sent through it. In Oxfordshire, the term for the act of cutting down the *haum* or for the purpose of thatching or burning.

A *bagging-hook* is a sickle used for reaping corn when blown down, and lying flat on the ground; the name is given in Shropshire to a hook with a stick at the end of it, used in cutting down pease and beans.

BAGGINGLY, *bag'ging-le*, *ad.* Arrogantly.—Obso-lete.

I saw envy in that painting,  
Yhad a wonderful looking,  
For she nae lookit but awrie  
Or ourthwarte, all *baggingly*.—*Chaucer*.

BAGNIO, *ban'yo*, *s.* (*bagno*, a bath, Ital.) A bath- ing-house; a brothel. The term is applied, by Europeans trading with the Levant, to the prisons in which the slaves or convicts, who are made to work in the docks and other works in Constanti- nople, Algiers, &c., are shut up during the night.

BAGNOLIANS, *bag-no'le-ans*, *s.* A sect of heretics in the eighth century, who rejected the whole of the Old Testament and part of the New. The name is derived from Bagnoles in Languedoc, where the sect sprung up.

BAGOUS, *ba'gus*, *s.* A genus of little mud-coloured beetles, which feed on aquatic plants: Family, *Curculionidae*.

BAGPIPE, *bag'pipe*, *s.* A musical instrument, con- sisting of a leathern bag, inflated by the mouth or bellows, and of several pipes, one of which has eight finger-holes. The bagpipe has the compass of three octaves. The bellows-bagpipe is that peculiar to Ireland; that blown by the mouth is the Scottish form of the instrument. It forms the national music of the Scottish Highlands.

BAGPIPER, *bag-pipe'ur*, *s.* One who plays on the bagpipe.

BAGSHOT SAND, *bag'shot sand*, *s.* In Geology, one of the newest of the English tertiary forma- tions, consisting of extensive beds of sand, con- taining a few marine shells. They occur at Highgate and Hampstead, Purbright and Frimley Heaths, in Surrey, and on Bagshot Heath. Ac- cording to Dr. Mantell, the boulders and masses of sandstone, which are abundant in some of the chalk valleys, and on the flanks of the Downs, are called Sardenstone or Druid Sandstone, from being the principal material employed in the construc- tion of Stonehenge, and other Druidical monu- ments. They are supposed to have been derived from the sandbeds which overlie the London clay, in the places above-mentioned: they may, however, have belonged to the sands which lie beneath the clay and chalk. The wastes and unproductive heaths round London are the sites of those arena- ceous deposits, which form the subsoil of Hamp- stead Heath. The gravel and shingle mixed up with the sand, according to the same authority, have been derived from the ruins of the chalk formation.—*Wonders of Geology*.

BAGUETTE, *ba-get'*, *s.* (French.) A small mould- ing of the astragal kind. It is occasionally cut with pearls, ribands, laurels, &c. According to M. Le Clerc, the *baguette* is called a chaplet when ornaments are cut on it.

BAIGNE, *bane*, *v. a.* To drench; to soak.—Obso-lete.

BAIKALEAN, *bay-ka'le-an*, *a.* In Geography, ap- plied to the range of mountains which encloses the lake of Baikal in Russia, but more properly to the range which separates the great lake from the lowlands of Siberia.

BAIKALITE.—See *Sahlite*.



**BAIL**, bale, *s.* (*bailler*, to deliver, Fr.) The freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon either a civil or criminal action, under security given that he shall make his appearance when required. In *common bail*, any security may be taken; but in *especial bail*, the security of two or more persons must be given, according to the value or importance of the case. *To admit to bail*, is to release the prisoner on security given. *To justify bail*, is to prove, by the oath of the parties, that they are worth the sum liable to be forfeited by the default of the person bailed, through non-appearance when called on. Persons owing £20 or more to another, on oath tendered by the creditor to a judge of one of the supreme courts, that he has reason to believe the debtor is about to leave the realm, may sue out a writ of *capias*, and arrest the person of the debtor till he find security for a sum not exceeding that due by him, together with £10 for costs; a surety; a bondsman; one who gives security to another; a certain limit or bound within a forest;—*v. a.* to give bail for another; to admit to bail.

**BAILABLE**, ba'la-bl, *a.* That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

**BAILBOND**, bale'bond, *s.* The written document by which bail is tendered.

**BAILEE**, bay-le', *s.* The person to whom goods are committed in trust for a specific purpose.

**BAILER** or **BAILOR**, ba'lur, *s.* One who commits goods to another in trust.

**BAILIE**, ba'le, *s.* (*bailli*, Fr.) A civic magistrate in Scotland, the office of whom is equivalent to that of alderman in England.

**BAILIFF**, ba'lif, *s.* (*bailli*, an inferior judge, Fr.) A subordinate officer; one whose business is to execute arrests, summon juries, &c.; an under-steward of a manor. *Bailiffs of sheriffs* were anciently appointed to every hundred, to collect the king's fines, fee farm rents, and to attend the justices of assize and jail delivery. *Bailiff of a liberty*, is one who has the same liberty granted him by its lord, as the bailiffs of sheriffs had. *Bailiffs of manors*, are agents appointed by the lords of manors to act as factors or stewards. The title of *bailiff* is sometimes given to the keeper of a castle, &c.

**BAILIWICK**, ba'le-wik, *s.* (*bailli*, Fr. and *wic*, Sax.) The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

**BAILLON**, bayl-long', *s.* (French.) In Surgery, an instrument, made of cork or wood, used in keeping the mouth open during the operations of the dentist. *Baillon dentaire*, the French name for a plate of gold, silver, or platina, fixed upon the hinder teeth, in order to prevent the incisors and canines from coming into contact.

**BAILMENT**, bale'ment, *s.* In Law, the delivery of goods in trust upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee.

**BAILPIECE**, bale'pees, *s.* A slip of parchment or paper, containing a recognition of bail.

**BAILS**, baylz, *s. pl.* The hoops which support a tilt hammer.

**BAIN**, bayn, *s.* (French.) A bath.—Obsolete.

Our *bains* at Bath with Virgil may compare,  
For their effects I dare almost be bold.—  
*Hakevill's Apology.*

**BAIRAM**, ba'tum, *s.* The name given to two Mohammedan festivals, the greater of which lasts for

some days, and is held in commemoration of ham's obedience in offering his son Isaac as a sacrifice. The little *bairam* is held at the feast of Ramadan.

**BAIRN**, } bayrn, *s.* (*barn*, Goth. *bearn*, Sax. *BEARN*, } child.

I think I shall never have the blessing of God have issue of my body, for, they say, *bearns* are blessed.—*Shaks.*

*Bairn* is of very common use in Scotland.

**BAIT**, bate, *v. a.* (*batan*, Sax. *baizan*, Germ.) put meat on a hook to tempt fish or other animals; to allure;

How are the sex improved in amorous arts!  
What new-found snares they bait for human hearts.

to attack with violence; to harass by the dogs; to take refreshment on a journey; horses on a journey.—Obsolete in the last senses.

What so strong.  
But, wanting rest, will also want of might  
The sun that measures heaven all day long  
At night doth bait his steeds the ocean wa-  
among.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to stop at any place for refreshment

As one who, on his journey, *baits* at noon.—*M.*

In Falconry, the action of a hawk when she her wings and then pounces on her prey;

All plum'd like estridges, that with the wind  
Baited like eagles having lately bathed;  
Glittering in golden coats like images.—*Sh.*

—*s.* a temptation; a lure; food, or the appearance of food, placed on a hook to entice other animals. *Baits*, in Fishing, are worms, shell-fish, frogs, bees, flies, beetles, fishes, &c., or hooks, so dressed as to resemble small fishes. *White bait*, the Clupea, small fish caught in great abundance in the Thames.

**BAITING**, ba'ting, *s.* The act of causing to attack bulls or other animals.

**BAIZE**, baze, *s.* A coarse kind of woollen cloth.

**BAJADERES**, ba-ja-deers', *s. pl.* (Portuguese) Indian dancing girls; partly employed as girls, partly as priestesses, and partly by Indian chiefs, to cheer their festivities, and to their pleasures.

**BAJULUS**, baj'u-lus, *s.* (Latin.) A porter; given formerly, in Constantinople, to the of whom the education of the emperor's children intrusted.

**BAKE**, bake, *v. a.* (*bacan*, Sax. this word is supposed to come from *bec*, which was the term for in the Phrygian language.) To harden by fire to the fire in an oven; to harden with

The sun, with flaming arrows, pierced the flood  
And, darting to the bottom, bak'd the mud.—*d.*

—*v. a.* to do the work of baking; to be baked.

Fillet of a fenny snake,  
In the cauldron boil and bake.—*Shaks.*

**BAKEHOUSE**, bake'how's, *s.* (*bachus*, Sax.) a house in which bakers follow their calling; termed *bakery*.

**BAKEMEATS**, } *s. pl.* Meats dressed  
**BAKED MEATS**, } oven.

In the uppermost basket there were all manner meats for Pharaoh.—*Gen.* xl. 17.

**BAKEN**, ba'kn. Part. of the verb *To bake*.



## BAKER—BALANCE.

ba'kur, *s.* A person whose trade is to bake; one who bakes bread.

FOOT, ba'kur-foot, *s.* An ill-shaped or distorted foot.

handsome warpings of bow-legs and baker-Taylor.

LEGGED, ba'kur-leg'ged, *a.* Having the bent inwardly.

ba-le'na, *s.* (Latin, from *phalaina*, a whale, a genus of Cetaceans, including *Balæna* cetus, or common Greenland whale, and

The generic character:—without teeth; jaw keel-shaped, and provided on each side transverse horny laminae, called whalebone; serrated, and attenuated at the edges; of the spiracles separated, and placed near centre of the upper portion of the head: some with a dorsal fin, and nodosities on the sides of others. In the common whale, the body is thick, tail short, without boss on the back; about 700 transverse laminae. Size from 80 to 100 feet long. It is an inhabitant of the Polar and the Atlantic Ocean.

OPTERA, ba-le-nop'te-ra, *s.* (*phalaina*, a whale, and *pteryx*, a fin, Gr.) *Balæna boops*, the booby, or Finner, a species of whale which attains a length of about 54 feet. It is furnished with a dorsal fin, curved backwards. It inhabits the open Seas.

BALANCESTONE, ba'la lime'stone, *s.* In Geology, a siliceous series of slaty calcareous strata, occurring in the Silurian system, near Bala, in North Wales.

ba-lans, *s.* (*bilans*, Lat. *balance*, Fr.) A pair of scales, suspended on a lever or beam, for weighing articles of various kinds; the weight of which is deficient to make two quantities equal; equipoise; the act of comparing weights; the circular hoop which is made to revolve by the hair-spring of a watch. In Astrology, one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, commonly called *Libra* (♎). In Commerce, *balance* is the equality between importation and exportation; or, rather, the sum of money paid for exports to another, in which the imports exceed the exports in value. In Politics, *balance of power* is that equality of power in different states which offers a security for the general safety.

*static balance*, a balance used for determining the specific gravity of bodies, whether fluid or solid. The under surface of one of the scales is furnished with a hook, upon which the substance to be weighed is suspended; the body is placed in a vessel of water, and its weight ascertained and compared with the weight it had when weighed in air. The loss sustained being taken as a divisor of the real weight as a dividend, the quotient is the specific gravity. *Assay balance*, a balance used for assaying metals.—*v. a.* (*balancer*, Fr.) To put in a balance; to compare by the balance; to counterpoise; to weigh equal to; to be equal; to counteract; to make up an account, in order to ascertain gain or loss, or what is due by one party to another; to examine accounts and so as to ascertain the amount of gain or loss on the entire transactions for a given period upon each individual account; to pay which is deficient to make an account equal; to state the weight in a balance;—*v. n.* To come between conflicting motives or opinions.

## BALANCER—BALCONY.

BALANCER, bal'an-sur, *s.* One who weighs in a balance; one skilled in balancing.

BALANCE-FISH.—See *Zygæna*.

BALANCING, bal'an-sing, *s.* Equilibrium; equipoise.

Dost thou know the *balancings* of the clouds?—Job.

In Navigation, contracting a sail into a narrow compass by folding up one of its corners.

BALANCE-REEF, bal'lans-reef, *s.* A reef-band which crosses a sail in a diagonal direction, for the purpose of contracting it when required.

BALANITE, bal'an-ite, *s. pl.* A fossil balanus.

BALANIUS, ba-la'ne-us, *s.* (*balanos*, acorn, Gr.) A genus of small Weevils, possessed of a long snout, furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws, by means of which it bores a hole into the common hazel-nut or filbert, for the purpose of depositing its egg, which is soon hatched into a larva or maggot. The larva afterwards gnaws a hole in the shell, burrows in the ground, and passes into a chrysalis, from which the perfect insect issues in the ensuing spring.

BALANOPHORACEÆ, bal-a-no-fo-ra'se-æ, *s.* (*balantion*, a purse, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A natural order of parasitical fungus-like plants, having small monaceous flowers arranged round fleshy receptacles.

BALANTIA, ba-lan'she-a, *s.* (*balantion*, Gr.) A name given by Illiger to the Phalangista of Cuvier, a genus of marsupial quadrupeds.

BALANTIUM, ba-lan'she-un, *s.* (*balantion*, Gr.) A genus of ferns belonging to the tribe Polypodiaceæ, so named from the purse-like form of its endosium.

BALANUS, ba-la'nus, *s.* (*balanos*, an acorn, Gr.) The acorn shell, a genus of Cirrhopods, the shells of which consist of a testaceous tube attached to rocks and other substances; the aperture of the tube is more or less closed by two or four valves. The tube is formed of various pieces, which appear to be detached and separated in proportion as the growth of the animal requires it. In *balanus*, properly so called, the tubular portion is a truncated cone, formed of six projecting pieces, separated by the same number of depressed ones, three of which are narrower than the others; the base of the shell is generally a thin calcareous plate attached to rocks, weeds, or other substances.

BALASSIAN SWIFT, bal-la'se-an swift, *s.* A species of swallow, described as appearing at sunset, and going to rest at sunrise.

BALASS RUBY, bal'as ru'be, *s.* (*balas*, Span. *balas*, Fr. supposed to be of Indian origin.) A pale or rose-coloured variety of spinel, not nearly so valuable as the sapphire or oriental ruby.

BALAUSTA, ba-law'sta, *s.* (*balaustrion*, the flower of the wild pomegranate, Gr.) In Botany, a name given to a fruit which has a leathery rind and superior calyx, with several irregularly disposed cells containing pulpy seeds.

BALAUSTINE, ba-laws'tine, *s.* The wild pomegranate tree.

BALBUCIATE, bal-bu'she-ate, } *v. n.* (*balbutio*, I }  
BALBUCINATE, bal-bu'se-nate, } stammer, Lat.)

To stammer in speaking.

BALCONY, bal-ko'ne or bal'ko-ne, *s.* (*balcone*, Fr. *balcore*, Ital.) A kind of open gallery or framework projecting from the walls of buildings, or before the window of a room, constructed for the convenience of persons wishing a view of the adjacent country, or witnessing processions, &c. In



Naval Architecture, a balcony is a gallery either covered or open, made abaft for convenience, or ornament of the captain's cabin.

**BALD**, bawld, *a.* (*bal*, Welsh.) Without hair; inelegant; unadorned; stripped; without natural covering; mean; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

**BALDACHIN**, bawld'a-kin, *s.* (*baldacchino*, Ital.) A canopy supported with columns, and serving as a crown or covering to an altar.

**BALDERDASH**, bawld'er-dash, *s.* (*baldardus*, babbling, Welsh.) Anything jumbled together without judgment; a rude mixture; a confused, light, or frothy discourse;—*v. a.* to mix with or adulterate any liquor.—Not used.

When monarchy began to bleed,  
And treason had a fine new name;  
When Thames was *balderdash'd* with Tweed,  
And pulpits did, like beacons, flame.—  
*The Geneva Ballad*, 1674.

**BALDLY**, bawld'le, *ad.* Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

**BALDMONY**.—See Gentian.

**BALDNESS**, bawld'nes, *s.* The want of hair; the loss of hair; meanness of style; inelegance.

**BALDPATE**, bawld'pate, *s.* A head shorn of its hair.

Come hither, Goodman *baldpate*; do you know me?—  
*Shaks.*

**BALDPATE**, bawld'pate, } *a.* Shorn of hair; with-  
**BALDPATED**, bawld'pated, } out natural covering.

Nor with Dubartas bridle up the floods,  
Nor perriwig with snow the *baldpate* woods.—  
*Dryden.*

You *baldpated*, lying rascal, you must be hooded, must you?—  
*Shaks.*

**BALDRIC**, bawld'rik, *s.* (*belt*, belt, and *ric*, rich, Sax.) A girdle, belt, or sash, but most generally a sword-belt. In feudal times it was often richly ornamented, and marked with the rank of the wearer. Applied to the Zodiac in these lines:

That like the twins of Jove they seem'd in sight,  
Which deck the *baldrick* of the heavens bright.—  
*Spenser.*

The word was also used for a belt, strap, thong, or cord, fastened by a buckle, with which the clapper of a bell is suspended, and commonly spelt in this and its other significations, *baudrike*, *bawdryk*, *bawdrick*, &c.

**BALDWIN'S PHOSPHORUS**, bawld'winz fos'fo-rus, *s.* The ignited anhydrous nitrate of lime.

**BALE**, bale, *s.* (*balle*, Fr.) A bundle of goods packed up for carriage; a pair of dice.—Obsolete in the latter sense.

For exercise of arms a *bale* of dice.—*Ben Jonson.*

—*v. n.* to make up into a bale;—*v. a.* a sea term, for laving out water instead of pumping—probably from *baillé*, Fr. a sea tub or bucket; or, according to Todd, from *bailler*, Fr. to deliver from hand to hand.

**BALE**, bale, *s.* (*beal*, Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol*, Icelandic, *baul*, Cimb.) Misery; calamity; mischief; poison.

**BALEARIC**, ba-le-ár'ik, *s.* Pertaining to the Balearic isles, namely, Minorca and Majorca, in the Mediterranean.

**BALEFUL**, bale'ful, *a.* (*bealofull*, Sax.) Full of misery; full of grief; sorrowful; sad; woeful; full of mischief; destructive; poisonous.—See *Bale*.

**BALEFULLY**, bale'ful-le, *ad.* Sorrowfully; calamitously; perniciously.

**BALFOURIA**, bal-foo're-a, *s.* (in memory of Andrew Balfour, founder of the Botanic Garden and Museum of Edinburgh.) A genus of tropical Australian plants, consisting of the Willowy fouria, a tree about twelve feet in height.

**BALIOSTICHUS**, bal-e-os'te-kus, *s.* (*balios*, sp. and *stichos*, a row, Gr.) A fossil plant from the lithographic slate of Pappenheim.

**BALISTER**, bal'is-ter, *s.* (*balista*, Lat.) A cross

**BALISTES**, ba-lis'tes, *s.* A genus of fishes compressed bodies, covered with hard rhomboid scales, divided into diamond-shaped granular sections. The extremities of the pelvis project is covered with prickles: Family, Scleroderma

**BALISTIDÆ**, bal-lis'te-de, *s.* (*balios*, speckled, a family of the Plectonathes or Cheiliform fish having oval bodies, either mailed with plates covered by a hard coriaceous skin; the most extremely small, and the jaws immoveable.

**BALISTINÆ**, ba-lis'tin'e, *s.* A sub-family or sion of the family Balistide, of which the Balistes is the type. The bodies are compressed oval-fusiform, and covered with a reticulated two dorsal fins, armed in front with strong spines

**BALISTRARIA**, bal-is-tra're-a, *s.* (*balista*, Lat.) aperture in the form of a cross in the wall fortress, through which the balisters or crossmen discharged their arrows.

**BALITORA**, ba-le-to'ra, *s.* A genus of fish allied to Cobitide, of which it forms the rostral or cartilaginous type: the scales are small and tenaceous; the dorsal fin small and central; the head and body depressed; mouth small, inferior, and placed beneath; the pectoral fins small and rounded.

**BALIZE**, ba-lize, *s.* A sea mark; a pole raised such.

**BALK**, bawk, *s.* (*balk*, Dut.) A great beam or timber used in building; a rafter over an out or barn.

**BALK**, bawk, *s.* (*balc*, Welsh and Sax. *balk*, &c.) A ridge of land left unploughed between the rows, or at the end of the field; land which plough passes over without turning it up.

In 1750, every field contained a number of these waste spaces between the ridges, full of stone bushes. In 1790, no balks were to be seen, the field being cultivated.—*Scotts. Acc. of Scotland—P. Cambulung.*

In the Scottish dialect this word is written pronounced:—

Last night I met him on a *bauk*,  
Where yellow corn was growing;  
There mouny a kindly word he spak,  
That set my heart aglowing.—*Ramsey.*

*Balk* is used figuratively for anything passed or untouched; it signifies also disappointment, *v. a.* to disappoint; to frustrate; to elude; to miss anything; to omit.

**BALKERS**, baw'kurz, *s.* The name given to persons who stand on the shore for the purpose of pointing out to fishermen the direction of a school of herrings.

**BALL**, bawl, *s.* (*bol*, Dan. and Dut.) Any spherical body; a round thing to play with, with the hand or foot; a globe, as the ball of earth; a globe, borne as an ensign of sovereignty part of the body that approaches to the eye, as the apple of the eye. In Printing are two circular pieces of pelt leather, or parchment covered with composition, and stuffed with



# BALL—BALLISTIC.

in inking the types from which an impression be taken: these are now almost universally needed by the use of composition rollers.

**Bawl, s. (bal, Fr.)** Entertainment of dancing; ang assembly.

**AND SOCKET, bawl and sok'et, s.** A part-kind of joint, of which the one part is shaped a ball; the other, or that in which the former s, is a hollow socket of the same diameter.

**B, bal'lad, s. (balade, Fr. ballatta, Ital.)** A adapted to the common taste or national g. In Music, a short air of simple construc—*v. a.* to make or sing ballads;—*v. n.* to ballads.

**DER, bal'la-dur, s.** A maker or singer of ds.

verbal quips, outworn by serving men, tapsters, k-maids; even laid aside by *balladers*.—*Oberbury.*

**D-MAKER, bal'lad-ma'kur, s.** One who s a ballad.

**D-MONGER, bal'lad-mung'gur, s.** A trader llads; a singer of ballads.

**DRY, bal'lad-re, s.** The subject or style of ds.

**D-SINGER, bal'lad-sing'ur, s.** One whose yment is to sing ballads in the streets.

**D-STYLE, bal'lad-style, s.** The air or man-f a ballad.

**D-TUNE, bal'lad-tune, s.** The tune of a ballad.

**D-WRITER, bal'lad-ri'tur, s.** A composer of ds.

**RAG, bal'la-rag, v. a.** To bully; to threaten.

a Minden's plains, ye meek Mounseers! emember Kingsley's grenadiers. on vainly thought to *ballarag* us, ith your fine squadron off Cape Lagos.—*Warton.*

**ST, bal'last, s. (ballaste, Dut.)** Any heavy rial placed in the hold of a ship to prevent ertsetting. Ships are said to be in *ballast*, sailing without a cargo. *Ballast* is applied to the material used in filling up the spaces een rails on a railway;—*v. a.* to keep any- steady by using ballast.

**STING, bal'last-ing, s.** The articles used for st.

**TED, bal'la-ted, a. part.** Sung in a ballad.

**TOON, bal'la-toon, s.** A heavy luggage-boat.

**TRY, bal'la-tre, s.** A jig; a song.

**COCK, bawl'kok, s.** A water-cock, the plug hich has a lever attached to it, bearing a buoy-ellow copper ball at the lower extremity, the of which is, when the water in the tank is n off, to sink the ball and open the cock which s the water.

**T, bal'let, s. (French.)** A theatrical repre- sion, in which the story is told by gesture music, accompanied by dancing, with scenery decorations as accessories.

**EM, bal'le-am, s.** The name given in the lie ages to the open space or court of a forti- castle: hence *bailey*, in Old Bailey, London, the Bailey at Oxford.

**FLOWER, bawl'flow-ur, s.** A Gothic archi- nal ornament, consisting of a ball surrounded tree leaves.

**ARDS, bal'yurds.**—See Billiards.

**STA, bal'lis'ta, s. (Lat. from ballo, I throw,**

A military engine, used by the ancients for wing stones, darts, arrows, &c.

**STIC, bal'lis'tik, a.** Projectile.

# BALLISTIC—BALMY.

**BALLISTIC PENDULUM, bal'lis'tik pen'du-lam, s.** An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of cannon and musket balls, consisting of a heavy wooden pendulum, in section like a gardener's spade; the lower part is a heavy cubical block of wood, plated with iron.

**BALLISTICS, bal'lis'tiks, s.** The art of projecting missive weapons by an engine.

**BALLOON, bal-loon', s. (ballon, a little ball, Fr.)** A spherical hollow body, which, when inflated with hydrogen gas, will ascend into the atmo- sphere, in consequence of its being specifically lighter than common air. In Chemistry, a round vessel with a short neck, or a glass receiver of a spherical form. In Architecture, a ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar. In Fireworks, a ball of pasteboard filled with combustible matter, which, when ignited, shoots into the atmosphere, and then bursts, scattering around brilliant sparks of fire, resembling stars. The name of an old game, played with a ball filled with air.

Foot-ball, balloon, quintance, &c., which are the com- mon recreations of the country folks.—*Burton.*

**BALLOT, bal'lut, s. (balloter, Fr.)** A method of voting, by means of a little ball or ticket being put into a box; a little ball used in voting secretly;—*v. n.* to choose or elect by ballot.

**BALLOTA, bal-lo'ta, s. (ballo, I reject, Gr.)** Stinking Horehound, a genus of plants: Order, Labiate.

**BALLOTADE, bal'lo-tade, s. (French.)** The leap of a horse on a straight line, made in such a manner that, when his fore feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hinder feet, without jerking out.

**BALLOT-BOX, bal'lot-boks, s.** The box used in vot- ing by ballot.

**BALLOTEMENT, bal'lot-ment, s. (French.)** In Mid- wifery, the motion imparted to the *fetus in utero*, by pressing or striking the abdomen of the mother.

**BALLOTING, bal'lot-ing, s.** The act of electing by ballot.

**BALLS or BALLETS, bawls or bal'lets, s. pl.** In Heraldry, a frequent bearing in coats of arms, usually named according to their colour, bezants, plates, &c.

**BALL-VALVE, bawl'valv, s.** A simple contrivance, by which a ball is placed in a circular cup with a hole in its bottom: the ball is surrounded by four arms. The instrument being placed in a tube, may be made to act as a piston in pumping water.

**BALM, bām, s. (baume, Fr.)** The English name of the genus of the labiate plant *Melissa*, the juice of which, when extracted, is of a highly odoriferous or aromatic character; any valuable or fragrant ointment; anything that soothes or mitigates pain or sorrow;—*v. a.* to soothe; to anoint with balm. *Balm of Gilead*, the odoriferous balm obtained from the plant *Balsamodendron Gileadense*; the name is also given to the North American fir *Abies balsamea*. *Canary balm of Gilead* is given to the *Dracocephalum Canariense*, an evergreen shrub, a native of the Canary Islands. *Balm of Gilead* is mentioned in Scripture as an article of eastern commerce.

**BALMILY, bām'e-le, ad.** In a balmy manner.

**BALMY, bām'e, a.** Having the qualities of balm; soft; mild; soothing; fragrant; odoriferous; mi- tigating; assuasive;—producing balm:

Let India boast her groves, nor envy we  
The weeping amber, and the *balmy* tree.—*Pope.*



**BALNEAL**, bal'ne-al, *a.* (*balneum*, Lat.) Belonging to a bath.

**BALNEARY**, bal'ne-a-re, *s.* (*balnearium*, Lat.) A bathing room.

**BALNEATION**, bal-ne-a'shun, *s.* The act of bathing.

**BALNEATORY**, bal-ne-a'to-re, *a.* (*balnearius*, Lat.) Belonging to a bath or stove.

**BALNEUM**, bal'ne-um, *s.* (*balneion*, a bath, Gr.)

A convenient receptacle of water for the purpose of washing the body, either as a means of cleanliness, or for the cure of disease. The term is used to designate the application of water, vapour, air, or any other fluid, either simple or medicated, to the surface of the body. By chemists, it signifies a vessel filled with some matter, as sand, water, &c., in which another is placed requiring a more gentle heat than the naked fire. The varieties are—*B. frigida*, the cold bath. *B. pluviale*, the shower bath. *B. tepidum*, the tepid or lukewarm bath. *B. calidum*, the hot bath, from 97 to 100 deg. Fahr. *B. vaporis*, the vapour bath, from 100 to 130 deg. Fahr. *B. capitulum*, the head bath. *B. manulvium*, the hand bath. *B. pediluvium*, the foot bath. *Demi-bain*, the hip bath. Among chemists, *B. aqueum*, the water bath. *B. arena*, the sand bath.

**BALSAM**, bal'sum, *s.* (*balsamum*, Lat.) A gum or resinous liquid exuded from trees, containing benzoic acid and a resin, or a volatile oil and a resin. The former are true balsams; the latter, turpentine. The name is also given to certain drug preparations, as *balsam of sulphur*, an admixture of sulphur and olive oil. The true balsams are—1st, The SEMI-FLUID, *B. Peruvianum*, the brown balsam of Peru, the produce of *Myroxylon Periferum*; *B. Toluianum*, the pale balsam of Tolu, the produce of *Toluifera balsamum*. 2d, The SOLID, *Storax*, exuded spontaneously from the bark of *Styrax benzoin*. The following are turpentine:—*Amyrdes Gileadensis Resina*, Balsam, or Balm of Gilead or Mecca—Balsam of Capivi, the produce of the leguminous plant, *Capaifera officinalis*.

**BALSAMACEÆ**, bal-sam-a'se-e, } *s.* (*balsam*, and  
**BALSAMIFLUE**, bal-sa-mif'lue, } *fluo*, a fluid, Lat.) A natural order of exogenous plants, intermediate in its properties between the Willow and the Plane. The order consists of lofty trees flowing with balsamic juices, bearing the flowers in small scaly heads without either calyx or corolla, and having the stamens in one kind of head, and the pistils in another. It contains but one genus, the Liquidamber.

**BALSAMATION**, bal-sa-ma'shun, *s.* The act of rendering balsamic.

**BALSAMIC**, bal-sam'ik, } *s.* Having the  
**BALSAMICAL**, bal-sam'e-kal, } qualities of balsam; soft; soothing; mitigating; healing.

**BALSAMIFEROUS**, bal-sa-mif'e-rus, *a.* (*balsam*, and *fero*, I produce, Lat.) Producing balsam.

**BALSAMINA**, bal-sa-min'a, *s.* A genus of plants, some of which have very handsome flowers; they are chiefly natives of the East Indies, and grow in low damp places. The common balsam, *Balsamina hortensis*, is a well-known odoriferous garden flower in this country: Order, Balsaminaceæ.

**BALSAMINACEÆ**, bal-sam-e-na'se-e, } *s.* A natu-  
**BALSAMINEÆ**, bal-sa-min'e-e, } ral order of exogenous plants, consisting of succulent annual herbs, principally distinguished from the geraniums

by their many-seeded fruit and unsymmetrical flowers; the seeds, when ripe, are ejected with great force, a circumstance which gives the name of Impatiens to one of the genera, the only British genus and species. Generic characters:—two deciduous sepals, with an imbricated æstivation; four unequal cruciate hypogynous petals, the lower elongated into a spur; five stamens, the three lower opposite the petals, and carrying anthers with two perfect cells, the two upper placed in front of the other petal, bearing one or two-celled anthers; filaments thickened at the apex; anthers partly connate, and bursting lengthwise; ovary single; no style; five distinct or connate stigmas; fruit capsular; seeds numerous.

**BALSAMINE**, bal'sa-mine, *s.* One of the names of the plant Balsam, Impatiens, Noli-me-tangere, or Touch-me-not: Order, Balsaminaceæ.

**BALSAMITA**, bal-sa-mi'ta, *s.* Costmary; a genus of composite plants, having a strong aromatic smell. It is nearly allied to the Tansy.

**BALSAMODENDRON**, bal'sam-o-den'dron, *s.* (*balsamon*, balsam, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of oriental plants, remarkable for their yielding powerful balsamic juices and myrrh.

**BALSAM-TREE**.—See Amyris.

**BALTEUS**, bal'te-us, *s.* A term used by Vetrivius to denote the strap which binds up the coussinet or cushion of the Ionic capital.

**BALTIC**, bal'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the sea of that name, which separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Holstein, and Germany.

**BALTIMORA**, bal-te-mo'ra, *s.* (in honour of Lord Baltimore.) A genus of South American composite annual plants, allied to the Helianthus or Sunflower: Sub-order, Helianthaceæ.

**BALUSTER**, bal'us-tur, *s.* In Architecture, a small column or pilaster belonging to a balustrade: the term is also used to denote the lateral portion of the volute of an Ionic capital.

**BALUSTERED**, bal'us-turd, *a.* Having balusters.

**BALUSTRADE**, bal'us-trade, *s.* A row of balusters, forming a parapet or protecting fence, used either for ornament or utility.

**BAM** or **BEAM**, when used as the initial letters of the name of a place, implies that it has been woody, from the Saxon word *beam*, wood;—*s. bam* is a cant word for a cheat.

**BAMBOO**, bam'boo, *s.*—See Bambusa.

**BAMBOOZLE**, bam-boo'z'l, *v. a.* (A cant word, from the low word *bam*, a cheat.) To deceive; to impose upon; to confound.

**BAMBOOZLER**, bam-boo'z-lur, *s.* A tricking fellow; a cheat.

**BAMBUSA**, bam-bu'za, *s.* (*bambos*, Indian name.) The bamboo cane, a genus of Indian plants, the stems of which yield the well-known and highly useful reeds, called *bamboos*: Order, Gramineæ.

**BAN**, ban, *s.* Public notice given of anything whereby it is openly commanded or forbidden; a proclamation or edict. The word is used more particularly of the publication of marriage contracts in the church previous to the nuptial ceremony, for the purpose of allowing any person, who may have lawful cause to object to the marriage in respect of kindred or otherwise, an opportunity of so doing;—a fine exacted from a delinquent for offending against a *ban*, or by the bishop from one guilty of sacrilege. In Military science, a proclamation by beat of drum, requiring a strict



## BANANA—BANDAGE.

of discipline;—interdiction; a curse; lication; anathema;

ture rank of midnight weeds collected, ate's ban thrice blasted, thrice infected.

—Shaks.

annen, to curse, Dut., *abannan*, to de- (x.) to execrate; to curse.

all mad and furious he grew, ell mastiff through enraging heat, and beam'd, and blasphemies forth drew his gods, and fire to them did threat.—Spenser.

-na'na, *s.* The fruit of *Musa para-* valuable plant in tropical countries, h the plantain, is in these what corn

peans, and rice to the natives of India. So valuable is this plant, that it is the same quantity of ground that would

in wheat for only two persons in Mexico, w enough of plants with bananas for

fruit, when fully ripe, is exposed to and preserved as figs are, forming in this

greecable and wholesome food. Meal or obtained from it by cutting it in slices, d then pounding it. When stripped of

ments, it has the appearance of a large Its taste resembles that of a rich and

car: Order, Musaceæ. ank'us, *s.* A genus of hymenopterous

characterized by long thread-like anten- nly, Ichneumonidae.

sko, *s.* An Italian word, signifying d for describing the bank-money of

and other places. *s.* (*bende*, Dut. *band*, Sax. *bandi*, Goth.

) A tie; a bandage; that by which d is joined to another; a chain by which

d is kept in restraint; any means of connexion between persons; something

at the neck; a neckcloth, now restricted avat worn by clergymen, lawyers, and

a colleges. In Architecture, a flat mem- mending smaller than a fascia, and some- er than fillets;—the cincture round the

rusticated column is called the *band*; a dumn is one encircled with *bands* or

ustics;—a company of soldiers, as '*a d*;' a company of persons, joined to-

any design or profession, as '*a band of* slip of canvass attached to a sail; the

*saddle*, are two pieces of iron nailed bows to keep them in their right posi-

Mining, a thin stratum of limestone, or any other mineral;—*v. a.* to unite

into one body or troop; to bind over end. In Heraldry, anything tied round

ad, of a different colour from the charge, be *banded*, as a sheaf of arrows argent,

are;—to drive away; to banish; such lewdness *bands* from his fair com-

panioner. associate; to unite. ban'daje, *s.* (French.) A fillet or roller,

of one or more pieces of cloth or other used in dressing wounds, binding up frac-

located, or diseased parts of the body, ; hemorrhages, &c. In Architecture,

are the rings or chains of iron inserted orners of a stone wall, or round the cir-

cse of a tower, or at the springing of a ch act as a tie to keep the walls together.

## BANDANA—BANDSTRING.

BANDANA, ban-dan'a, *s.* (Indian name.) A silk or cotton handkerchief, with a uniformly dyed ground, usually blue or red, with figures of a circular, lozenge, or other simple form, produced by discharging the colour. The bandana is of Indian origin. The term *bandana* is also applied to the style of calico-printing, by which patterns are produced by discharging the colours.

BANDBOX, band'boks, *s.* A slight thin box made for holding caps, muffs, bonnets, and other light articles.

BANDED, band'ed, *a.* Applied to any body striated across with coloured bands.

BANDELET, band'e-let, *s.* In Architecture, band or bandlet; any little band or flat moulding that encompasses a column like a ring.

BANDER, band'ur, *s.* One who bands or associates with others.

BANDERET, ban'dur-et, *s.* A Swiss general-in-chief.

BANDICOOT, ban'de-koot, *s.* A genus of Australian marsupial mammalia, occupying the position which the shrews, tenrics, and other insectivora fill in the old world.

BANDIT, ban'dit, *s.* (*bandito*, Ital.) An outlaw; a robber.

BANDITTO, ban-dit'to, *s.* } Same as Bandit.

BANDITTI, ban-dit'te, *pl.* } Banditti saints disturbing distant lands.—Thomson's Liberty.

BANDLE, ban'dl, *s.* An Irish measure of two feet in length.

BAN-DOG, ban'dog, *s.* A large species of dog of a fierce nature.

The fryer set his fist to his mouth,  
And whuted whues three,  
Half a hundred good ban-dogs  
Came running o'er the lee.—Robin Hood.

Sir Thomas More uses the term *bond* (bound) *dog* as synonymous with that of mastiff, from which it would appear that the word meant a dog in chain.

BANDOLEERS, ban-do-leerz', *s.* (*bandolera*, a shoulder-belt, Span.) Wooden cartridge-boxes; a name also given to the leathern belt worn over the right shoulder by ancient musketeers, to which were attached small wooden cases, covered with leather, for containing cartridges.

BANDON, ban'don, *s.* Disposal; license.—Obsolete. For both the wise folk and unwise,  
Were wholly to her *bandon* brought.—Spenser.

BANDORE, ban'dore, *s.* (*bandúrria*, Span. or *bandoura*, Gr.) A rude kind of lute, which was introduced into England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is described as having had three strings, which the Grecian instrument *bandoura* likewise had. It is mentioned in the catalogue of the collections made by Charles I. *Banjeer* is a word used by the negroes in Maryland and Virginia for a large hollow gourd, with a long handle attached to it, strung with catgut, and played with the fingers.

Massa Sambo play fine *banjeer*,  
Make his fingers go like handsaw.—Negro Song.

BANDROL, ban'drol, *s.* (*banderole*, Gr.) A little flag or streamer; the little fringed flag suspended from a trumpet.

BANDSTRING, band'string, *s.* A string or tassel appendant to the band or neckcloth, observable in old portraits.



## BANDY—BANIAN-DAYS.

## BANISH—BANKRUPTCY.

**BANDY**, ban'de, *s.* (*bander*, to bend, Fr. from *pando*, Lat.) A club turned round at the bottom for striking a ball, called a *shintie* in Scotland;—*v. a.* to beat to and fro, or from one to another; to exchange; to give or take reciprocally; to agitate; to toss about;—*v. n.* to contest, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball the way he desires it to move;—*a.* flexible.—Obsolete.

The same clothes being put in water are found to shrink, rewey, purse, squallie, cockling, *bandy*, light, and notable faultie.—*Stat. 43 Eliz. cap. 10.*

**BANDY-LEG**, ban'de-leg, *s.* A crooked leg.

**BANDY-LEGGED**, ban'de-leg'ged, *a.* Having crooked legs.

**BANE**, bane, *s.* (*banā*, a murderer, Sax. *bane*, destruction, death, Goth.) Poison; that which destroys; ruin; mischief;—*v. a.* to poison.

What if my house be troubled with a rat,  
And I be pleased to give ten thousand ducats  
To have it ban'd?—*Shaks.*

**BANEFUL**, bane'ful, *a.* Poisonous; destructive.

**BANEFULNESS**, bane'ful-nes, *s.* Poisonousness; destructiveness.

**BANEWORT**, bane'wurt, *s.* The Deadly-nightshade or Common Dwale, *Atropa belladonna*; a poisonous plant, with an herbaceous stem; undivided ovate leaves, and solitary flowers having a five-cleft campanulate calyx, and campanulate corolla, five-lobed and equal: the berry globose and seated in the calyx—found growing in hedges and waste grounds.

**BANG**, bang, *v. a.* (*bangā*, Goth. *bengeler*, Dut.) To beat; to thump; to cudgel; to handle roughly; to treat with violence in general;—*s.* a blow; a thump; a stroke.—A low word.

With many a stiff thwack, and many a bang,  
Hard crab-tree and old iron rang.—*Hudibras.*

**BANG-BEGGAR**, bang-beg'gur, *s.* A name given in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, and also in Scotland, to beadles, from its being a part of their duty to drive away beggars.—A vulgar word.

**BANGING**, bang'ing, *a.* Large; great.—A vulgar word used in the south of England, likewise in the north, and in Scotland.

**BANGLE**, bang'gl, *v. a.* To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly.—A word now used only in conversation.

**BANGLE-EARS**, bang'gl-eerz, *s. pl.* Loose hanging ears like those of a dog, an imperfection in a horse.

**BANGUE**, bang'gu, *s.* An opiate much used in the east.

**BANIAN**, ban'yan, *s.* (*banij* or *banik*, a merchant, a trader, Sans.) A name usually given to Hindoos visiting foreign countries for mercantile purposes; the name also of a morning-gown, such as is worn by the *Banians*.

**BANIAN**, } ban'yan, *s.* The Ficus Indico, or Indian  
**BANYAN**, } fig-tree; a species of fig-tree, the branches of which spread to a great extent, and, dropping here and there, take root, and rapidly increase in size till they become as large as the parent stem, by means of which, the space of ground covered by a single tree is almost incredible—so great, it is said, as to be capable of affording shelter to a regiment of cavalry. It frequently covers three or four acres of ground.

**BANIAN-DAYS**, ban'yan-dayz, *s.* A name at sea for those days when the sailors are not served with butcher-meat.

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**BANISH**, ban'ish, *v. a.* (*banir*, Fr.) To leave the country or place in which resident; to send into exile; to drive; to compel to depart.

**BANISHER**, ban'ish-ur, *s.* One who compels another to quit the country in which he resides.

**BANISHMENT**, ban'ish-ment, *s.* The act of banishing another, as, 'He secured himself by the banishment of his enemies;' the state of being banished.

**BANISTER**. A vulgar term for Baluster-see.

**BANK**, bank, *s.* (*banc*, bench, hillock, Sax. Ital. *banque*, Fr.) Literally, a bench or seat; the earth sloping upwards from the side of a river, lake, or sea; any heaped-up ridge of earth; a shoal of sand; a seat of rowers in a vessel. In Commerce, a bank for money, or in which money is taken or lent at interest, bills discounted, &c.: the term used for the company or managers of a banking establishment;—*v. a.* to raise; to enclose or defend with banks; to deposit money in a bank.

**NOTE**.—The word *bank* seems to owe its origin to an ancient custom of justice being administered from an elevated place above the people on a mound of earth, which it was transferred to the bench, as *Banc* the King's Bench; or *Bank de Common Pleas* of Common Pleas; and to a bench or dishtable.

**BANKABLE**, bank'a-bl, *a.* Discountable; ready to be cashed at a bank, as bills.

**BANK-BILL**, bank'bil, *s.* A promissory note issued by a banking establishment.

**BANKER**, bank'ur, *s.* One who traffics in bank bills; the proprietor or partner of a banking establishment; a name given to a vessel employed in cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland; a bench on which masons cut and square the stones.

**BANKING**, bank'ing, *s.* The earth or mound raised to prevent the overflow of water; the trade of business in a bank, either in giving or receiving money.

**BANK-NOTE**, bank'nots, *s.* The promissory note of a banking establishment.

**BANKRUPT**, bank'rapt, *s.* (*bancus*, a bank or money, and *ruptus*, broken, Lat.) A person who is declared bankrupt from want of sufficient money to meet the demands of his creditors, or from being unable to convert his goods into cash to do so, commits an act by which his inability is made known, and his affairs pass into the hands of his creditors, or is submitted to the tribunals appointed for the consideration of cases of bankruptcy in the Court of Bankruptcy.

**BANKRUPTCY**, bank'rup-se, *s.* Insolvent state of a person who cannot pay his debts; the act of a person declaring himself bankrupt.

**BANKRUPT COURT**, bank'rup-se korte, *s.* A court consisting of judge, commissioners, and officers, established in London and other cities as a tribunal for deciding upon cases of bankruptcy. A bankrupt who conceals goods to the value of £10, is guilty of felony, and is liable to transportation for life, or imprisonment without hard labour, for any term not exceeding seven years. The period allowed for discharging a bankrupt is abridged by 5th and 6th Vic. from six months to twenty-one days from the date of the notice of bankruptcy in the Gazette.



## BANKSIA—BANTAM.

ch clerks and servants of a bankrupt lary and wages in full, is reduced from months.

nk'se-a, *s.* (after Sir J. Banks.) A nts, consisting of bushes, or less small trees with their branches growing flated manner, found in sandy forests over the whole known continent of They are called the honeysuckle-trees ists: Order, Protaceæ.

bank'stok, *s.* The capital or pro- nting to a bank.

ur, *s.* (*bannière*, Fr.) A flag; any erty attached to a pole, and displayed rd; a military ensign; a pendant; ennon, &c. In Botany, the upper f a papilionaceous flower.

an'aurd, *a. part.* Displaying banners.

an'nour-et, *s.* A title given in the o such knights as had earned, by valour the favour of their sovereign, and who d to march their vassals to battle under lag; they were next to barons in dig- ere anciently summoned to parliament. an'ner-ol, *s.* (*banderoile*, Fr.) A little umer.

had a *bannet* of gold and purple set over den.

ban-nish'un, *s.* The act of expul-

n'nok, *s.* A round cake made of oat, or barley meal, generally baked before

nk'kwet, *s.* (French.) A sumptuous e. to treat any one with feasts;—*v. n.* nptuously. In Architecture, the foot- ridge when raised above the carriage- horsemanship, the small part of the the eye. *Banquet-line*, an imaginary y bit-makers along the banquet in t, and prolonged upwards or downwards e force or weakness of the branch, by either stiff or easy.

bank'kwet-ur, *s.* (*banquetteur*, old Fr.) easts sumptuously; one who makes

use, bank'kwet-hows, } *s.* A -HOUSE, bank'kwet-ing-hows, } house uets are held.

, bank'kwet-ing, *s.* The act of feasting. bang-ket', *s.* In Fortification, a bank at the foot of the parapet, on which e may stand to fire with greater effect oy.

n'she, } *s.* An Irish fairy, formerly she, } believed to appear in the diminutive old woman, and to chant, ful ditty, under the windows of the approaching death of some one in the the great. In Scotland, the *benshi* the fairy's wife, and was alike zealous stimulation of approaching death.

ban'stik-kl, *s.* A small prickly fish; ik.

'tam, *s.* The *Gallus Bankiva*, a dwarf poultry from Java, which, with *Gallus* is considered by M. Temminck to have scetors of our common poultry. The given to a kind of painted or carved nbling that of Japan, only more gaudy.

## BANTER—BAR.

BANTER, ban'tur, *v. a.* (*badiner*, Fr.) To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule; —*s.* ridicule; raillery.

BANTERER, ban'tur-ur, *s.* One who banter.

BANTLING, ban'tling, *s.* A little child.

BANXING, banks'ring, *s.* The name given in Su- matra to a small arboreal rodent, intermediate in its habits and nature between the shrews and the squirrels.

BANYAN.—See Banian.

BAOBAB, ba'o-bab, *s.* The *Adansonia digitata*.— See *Adansonia*.

BAPHIA, ba-fe'a, *s.* (*baphe*, a dye, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of one species, *B. nitida*, the wood of which is imported into this country as a dye-stuff, under the name of Cam-wood, from Sierra Leone: Order, Leguminosæ.

BAPTA, bap'ta, *s.* A genus of lepidopterous insects: Family, Geometridæ.

BAPTISIA, bap-tis'e-a, *s.* (*bapto*, I dye, Gr.) A genus of North American leguminous herbaceous plants, the tincture of one of which is used as a dye-stuff.

BAPTISM, bap'tizm, *s.* (*bapto*, I dip, Gr.) The act of baptizing; immersion or sprinkling, practised as a rite on admission into the Christian church. *Baptism* appears to have been instituted with the design to excite in man a conviction that he ought to be purified or cleansed from sin before he can enter into an amicable relation with his Maker. *Infant baptism* seems to have been early introduced into the Christian church, though there is no direct injunction for it in the New Testament. *Bap- tism* is sometimes used in Scripture to signify trial or suffering, as in these words of Christ:—

I have a *baptism* to be baptized with; and how am I straitened till it be accomplished!—*St. Luke* xii. 50.

Baptisms appear to have been prevalent as a part of the religious ceremonies, not only among the Indians, Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, but also among the Jews, particularly among the sect Essenes.—*Josephus' Antig.*

BAPTISMAL, bap-tiz'mal, *a.* Relating to baptism.

*Baptismal-font*, the vessel which contains the water used in baptism.

BAPTIST, bap'tist, *s.* One who administers baptism, as John the Baptist; the name taken by those Christians who deny that children ought to be baptized, and maintain that baptism should be performed by immersion.

BAPTISTERY, bap'tis-ter-re, *s.* The place where baptism is administered.

BAPTISTICAL, bap-tis'te-kal, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIZE, bap-tize', *v. a.* (*baptizo*, Gr.) To dip, wash, or sprinkle with water, on admission into the Christian church.

BAPTIZER, bap-tiz'ur, *s.* One who baptizes.

BAR, bar, *s.* (*barre*, Fr.) A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid across a passage to hinder entrance; a bolt; a piece of wood or iron fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall to hold the door close; any obstacle which obstructs; obstruction; a gate, as, 'without the *bars* or gates of the city:' a rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot sail over at low water; anything used for preven- tion or exclusion; the place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged, so called from the *bar* placed to hinder persons from in- com-



## BARALDEIA—BARBACENIA.

moding the court—it also means the benches occupied by counsel, hence the phrase ‘being called to the bar;’ a room in a tavern or coffeehouse where the housekeeper sits; anything by which the structure is held together. In Law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by a defendant in an action. In Heraldry, anything which is laid across another. *Bar of gold or silver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines melted down into a mould, and not wrought. *A bar of iron* is a long piece wrought in the forge. *Bars of a horse*, the upper parts of the gums, between the tusks and grinders, that bear no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and by which the horse is governed. *Bars in music* are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music, used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time. *Bar-shot*, two half bullets joined together by an iron bar, used in sea engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging. *Bar* has also a figurative meaning, as ‘the bar of public opinion;’—*v. a.* to fasten or shut anything with a bolt or bar; to hinder; to obstruct; to prevent; to exclude; to make impracticable; to detain, by excluding the claimants; to shut out; to exclude from use, right, or claim; to prohibit; to except; to make an exception. In Law, to hinder the process of a suit.

**BARALDEIA**, *bar-al-de'e-a*, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Rutaceæ.

**BARANGI**, *ba-ran'ji*, *s.* Certain officers among the Greeks of the Lower Empire, who kept the keys of the gates of the city in which the emperor resided; the name was also applied to the guards stationed at the emperor's bedchamber.

**BARATHRUM**, *ba-ra'thrum*, *s.* A dungeon, dark and dismal, with sharp spikes at the top, and others at the bottom, into which condemned criminals were thrown by the Athenians to prevent their escape.

**BARB**, *bârb*, *s.* (*barba*, a beard, Lat.) A Barbary horse, remarkable for its swiftness; anything that grows in the place of a beard; the points which stand backward in an arrow or fishing-hook, to prevent it from being easily extracted; a sort of pubescence in plants; the armour for horses;—*v. a.* to shave; to dress out the beard; to pare close to the surface; to furnish horses with armour.

**BARBA**, *bâr'ba*, *s.* (*beard*, Sax. from *barba*, Lat.) In Zoology, the beard or long tuft of hair dependant from the chin or under jaw of a mammiferous animal. In Ornithology, the feathers which hang from the skin covering the gullet or crop of certain birds. In Ichthyology, a small kind of spine projecting from the mouth, with the teeth pointing backwards. In Botany, any collection of long loose hairs into a tuft or crest, as on the petals of the iris.

**BARBACAN**, *bâr'ba-kan*, *s.* (*barbacane*, Fr.) A fortification, or watch tower, placed on the wall of a town; an opening in the wall through which guns are levelled; a small round tower placed before the outward gate of a castle-yard or ballium; it sometimes denotes a fort at the entrance of a bridge, or the outlet of a city.

**BARBACENIA**, *bâr-ba-se'ne-a*, *s.* (In honour of M. Barbacena, Governor of Minas Geraes.) A genus of Brazilian plants: Order, Hamodoraceæ.

## BARBADOES—BARBATED.

**BARBADOES CEDAR**, *bar-ba'dus se'dur*, *s.* A wood imported from the West Indies, the produce of *Juniperus Barbadosensis*, a species of the juniper-tree.

**BARBADOES CHERRY**.—See *Malpighia*.

**BARBADOES FLOWER-FENCE**, *bar-ba'doze flow-ur-fens*, *s.* *Poinciana pulcherrima*, a plant used as a fence in the West Indies. The flowers are beautifully variegated with a deep orange colour, yellow, and some spots of green, or are of a deep orange: Order, Leguminosæ. It is also called the Barbadoes Pride.

**BARBADOES GOOSEBERRY**.—See *Pereskia*.

**BARBADOES LEG**, *bar-ba'dus leg*, *s.* A swollen, hard, deformed leg, a disease indigenous to the island of Barbadoes.

**BARBADOES LILY**, *bar-ba'dus lil'le*, *s.* The *Amaryllis equestris*.—See *Amaryllis*.

**BARBAREA**, *bâr-ba-re'a*, *s.* (anciently the herb of St. Barbara.) Winter cress, a genus of cruciferous plants, two species of which are British. 1st, *B. vulgaris*, or Bellis cress, in which the leaves are lyrate, the terminal lobe rounded, upper obovate and toothed. It is the *Erysimum Barbarea* of Linnaeus. *B. precox*, in which the lower leaves are lyrate, and the upper deeply pinnatifid.

**BARBARIAN**, *bar-ba're-an*, *s.* (*barbaros*, uncivilized, Gr.) A rude uncivilized person; a savage; a brutal monster; a man without pity; a term of reproach. Applied by the ancient Greeks and Romans to all foreigners;—*a.* uncivilized; rude; savage.

**BARBARIQ**, *bar-bâr'ik*, *s.* (*barbaricus*, Lat.) Uncivilized; savage; foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous East, with richest hand,  
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.—*Milton*.

**BARBARISM**, *bâr'bar-izm*, *s.* (*barbarismos*, Gr.) A form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language; ignorance of arts; want of learning; brutality; savageness of manners; incivility; cruelty; barbarity.

**BARBARITY**, *bar-bâr'e-te*, *s.* Savageness; incivility; cruelty; inhumanity; barbarism; impurity of speech.

**BARBARIZE**, *bâr'bar-ize*, *v. a.* To bring back to barbarism; to render savage;—*v. n.* to commit a barbarism; an impurity of speech.

**BARBAROUS**, *bâr'ba-rus*, *a.* (*barbaros*, Gr.) Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized; ignorant; unacquainted with arts; cruel; inhuman; foreign.

**BARBAROUSLY**, *bâr'ba-rus-le*, *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts; cruelly; inhumanly.

**BARBAROUSNESS**, *bâr'ba-rus-nes*, *s.* Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.

**BARBARY APE**, *bâr'ba-re ape*, *s.* The *Simia insus* of Linnaeus, and *Cercocebus sylvanus*. An ape which, from time immemorial, has been an inhabitant of the mountain fastnesses of Gibraltar, the only place in Europe assigned to the Quadrumana. The Barbary ape is about as large as a middle-sized dog, and from two to two and a half feet in length; the tail is rudimental, and the body of a light yellowish-brown colour.

**BARBASTEL BAT**, *bâr-bas'tl bat*, *s.* (*barba*, a beard, and *stella*, a star, Lat.) *Vespertilio barbastella*, a small species of bat, with long broad ears and short flattened nose.

**BARBATED**, *bâr'ba-ted*, *a. part.* (*barbatus*, Lat.) Jagged with points; bearded.



# BARBECUE—BARCONE.

**BARBECUE**, bār'be-ku, *s.* A hog dressed whole, in the Indian manner;—*v. a.* a term for dressing a whole hog.

**BARBED**, bār'bed, *a. part.* Furnished with armour; edged; jagged with hooks or points. *Barbed* horses furnished with military trappings and ornaments.

**BARBEL**, bār'bel, *s.* (*barba*, a beard, Lat.) In zoology, a genus of malacopterygious fishes, like the carp, having four cirri on the head, one at the point, and two at the angles of the jaw; dorsal and anal fins short; second or ray of the dorsal fin represented by a strong spine.

The common barbel inhabits the rivers of western Europe and England. In Fariery, *bar* or *barbels*, knots of superfluous flesh that in the channel of a horse's mouth.

**BARBEL-LATE**, bār'bel-late, *a.* (*barba*, Lat.) In Botany, applied when the puppus of composite plants is armed by short stiff straight bristles, as in *urea*.

**BARBEL-LATE**, bar-bel'lu-late, *a.* A puppus is so be so when its roughness is occasioned by many short points, as in the Aster.

**BARBELS**, bār'bels, *s.* Those small worm-like projections attached to the mouths of some fishes.

**BARBER**, bār'bur, *s.* (*barba*, a beard, Lat.) One who shaves, and dresses or cuts the hair.

**BARBERED**, bār'burd, *part.* Dressed by the barber.

Our courteous Anthony,  
As he's the word of no-woman heard speak,  
Barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast.—  
*Shaks.*

**BARBERESS**, bār'bur-es, *s.* A female who shaves or dresses the hair.

**BARBER-MONGER**, bār'bur-mung'gur, *s.* A word used in *Shakspeare*, which seems to signify a man decked out by his barber.

*W.* you rogus; for though it be night, the moon shines;  
make a sep of the moonshine of you, \* \* \*  
you barber-monger draw.—*Shaks.*

**BERRY**.—See Berberry.

**BAR-SURGEON**, bār'bur-sur'jun, *s.* One who is the profession of a surgeon to that of a *bar*, a practice very common in former times.

I could stamp  
foreheads with those deep and public brands,  
be whole company of barber-surgeons  
(net take off, with all their art and plasters.—  
*Ben Jonson.*

**BAR-SURGERY**, bār'bur-sur'jur-e, *s.* The practice of a barber-surgeon.

**BARBETS**, bār'bets, *s.* (*barba*, a beard, Lat.) The fish name for a family of scansorial or climbing, having large conical bills; beard with tufts of stiff bristles; containing the subgenus *Pogonias*, *Bucco*, *Picumnus*, &c.—Which

**CAN**.—See Barbican.

**BARBIA**, bār-bi-e're-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Bar.) A genus of plants: Order, Leguminosæ.  
**BARBITON**, bār'be-ton, *s.* (*barbitos*, Gr.) The name given by the ancients to a stringed instrument of the kind.

**BARBUS**, bār'bus, *s.* The genus *Barbel*.—Which

**BAROULE**, bār'ka-role (French.) A Venetian song.

**BARONE**, bār'kone, *s.* (Italian.) A short broad fish of a middle size, used in the Mediterranean

# BARD—BARENESS.

Sea for the conveyance of provisions from one place to another.

**BARD**, bārd, *s.* (*bardd*, Welsh, *bardus*, Lat.) A poet. Among the ancient Gauls and Britons, *bards* were both poets and musicians, and were held in great reverence. Among the Anglo-Saxons, they were divided into harpers and glee-men; those who attended the Norman kings were descendants of the Scandinavian Scalds. The gathering of bards, musicians, and poets, at which a silver harp was contended for as a prize, was termed the Eisteddfa. The last assembly of this kind called by royal authority, was in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Bard*, (*barda*, Ital.) the trappings of a horse; caparison.

**BARDED**, bārd'ed, *a. part.* (*barder*, Fr.) Dressed in a warlike manner; caparisoned.

The *barred* horses ran fiercely upon them.—  
*Holmes.*

**BARDESANISTS**, bār-de-sa'nists, *s.* A sect of the second century, which held the doctrine, that not only the actions of men, but of God, were subject to necessity. They also denied the incarnation of Christ. This sect derived their name from their leader, Bardesanes, a Syrian of Edessa.

**BARDIC**, bārd'ik, } *a.* Relating to the bards or  
**BARDISH**, bārd'ish, } poets; what is written or as-  
serted by the bards.

**BARDISM**, bārd'izin, *s.* The learning and maxims of bards.

**BARE**, bare, *a.* (*bar*, Sax.) Naked; without covering; raw; uncovered in respect; unadorned; plain; simple; without ornament; detected; no longer concealed; poor; indigent; wanting plenty; mere; unaccompanied with usual recommendation; threadbare; much worn; not united with anything else; wanting clothes; slenderly supplied with clothes. *Bare poles*, masts without sails when the ship is at sea. *Under bare poles* implies that the wind is so high that no sail can be exposed to it;—*v. a.* to strip; to make bare or naked; *past* of the verb *To bear*.

**BAREBONE**, bare'bone, *s.* Lean, so that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*;  
How long is it ago, Jack, since thou sawest thy own  
knee!—*Shaks.*

**BAREBONED**, bare'boned, *a. part.* Having the bones bare.

**BAREFACED**, bare'faste, *a.* With the face naked; not masked; shameless; unreserved; without concealment; undisguised.

**BAREFACEDLY**, bare'faste-le, *ad.* Openly; shamefully; without disguise.

**BAREFACEDNESS**, bare'faste-nes, *s.* Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

**BAREFOOT**, bare'fāt, *a.* Without shoes on the feet.

**BAREGAWN**, bare'nawn, *a.* Eaten bare.

Know my name is lost;  
By treason's tooth *baregnaten* and cankerbit.—*Shaks.*

**BAREHEADED**, bare'hed-ded, *a.* Having the head uncovered.

**BARELEGGED**, bare'leg-ged, *a.* Having the legs bare.  
**BARELY**, bare'le, *ad.* Nakedly; poorly; indigently; slenderly; without decoration; merely; only; without anything more.

**BARENECKED**, bare'nekt, *a.* Exposed; having the neck bare.

**BARENESS**, bare'nes, *s.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty; meanness of clothes.



## BAREPICKED—BARIUM.

**BAREPICKED**, bare'pikt, *a.* Picked to the bone.

Now, for the barepick'd bone of majesty,  
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,  
And snarlth in the gentle eyes of peace.—*Shaks.*

**BARERIBBED**, bare'ribd, *a.* Having the ribs bare.

In his forehead sits  
A *bareribb'd* death, whose office is this day  
To feast upon whole thousands of the French.—*Shaks.*

**BARES**, bayrz, *s.* In Sculpture, those parts of an image or statue which represent the bare flesh.

**BARFUL**, bār'ful, *a.* Full of obstructions.

**BARGAIN**, bār'gin, *s.* (*barguigner*, Fr.) A contract or agreement concerning the sale of something; the thing bought or sold; a purchase; the thing purchased; stipulation; interested dealing. In Law, bargain and sale is a contract or agreement made for lands, goods, &c.; also, the transferring the right of them from the bargainer to the bargainee;—*v. a.* to make a contract for the sale or purchase of anything.

**BARGAINEE**, bār'gin-nee', *s.* The person who accepts a bargain.

**BARGAINER**, bār'gin-nur, *s.* The person who offers or makes a bargain.

**BARGE**, bārz, *s.* (*baris*, Gr.) A flat-bottomed boat employed on rivers and canals; a boat, thirty or forty feet in length, belonging to a man-of-war ship; a boat of pleasure or state.

**BARGEBOARDS**, bārz'bo'rdz, *s.* The inclined projecting boards at the gable of a building, which hide the horizontal timbers of a roof.

**BARGECOURSE**, bārz'korse, *s.* That part of the tiling of a roof which projects beyond the external face of the gable.

**BARGEMAN**, bārz'man, *s.* The manager of a barge.

**BARGE MASTER**, bārz'mās-tur, *s.* The owner of a barge.

**BARIDIUS**, ba-rid'e-us, *s.* (*baris*, *baridos*, a ship or yacht, Gr.) A genus of coleopterous insects with depressed rhomboidal bodies, and having the antennæ composed of twelve joints: Family, Rhynchophora.

**BARILLA**, ba-ril'la, *s.* (Spanish.) An impure carbonate of soda, imported from Spain and other places, produced by burning different kinds of seaweed to ashes. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of soap and glass.

**BAR-IRON**, bar'i-urn, *s.* Iron made in malleable bars.

**BARIS**, ba'ris, *s.* A genus of Weevils, one of which, *B. lignarius*, lives and feeds upon the elm, both in its larva state and that of the perfect insect.

**BARITA**, ba-rit'a, *s.* The Piping Crow, a genus of Australian birds allied to the crow and shrikes.

**BARITONE**, bar'e-tone, *s.* (*barys*, heavy, and *tonos*, a tone, Gr.) In Music, a high bass which, in ancient church tunes, is written with the F clef on the third line of the staff;—*a.* having a grave deep sound.

**BARIUM**, ba're-um, *s.* (*barys*, heavy, Gr.) The metallic base of the mineral barytes. It is of a dark colour, fusible at a red heat, and turns into barytes when left exposed to the air; when heated, it burns with a deep red light. Its chemical compounds are:—

**BARIUM, Bromide of**:—1 atom of barium + 1 of bromine = 78.4; atomic weight, 147.1.

**BARIUM, Chloride of**:—1 atom of barium + 1 of chlorine = 35.42; atomic weight, 104.12.

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## BARIUM—BARM.

**BARIUM, Fluoride of**:—1 atom of barium + 1 of fluorine = 18.68; atomic weight, 87.38.

**BARIUM, Iodide of**:—1 atom of barium + 1 of iodine = 126.3; atomic weight, 195.0.

**BARIUM, Peroxide of**:—1 atom of barium + 2 of oxygen = 16; atomic weight, 84.7.

**BARIUM, Protoxide of**:—1 atom of barium = 68.7 + 1 of oxygen = 8; atomic weight, 76.7.

**BARIUM, Sulphuret of**:—1 atom of barium + 1 of sulphur = 16.1; atomic weight, 84.8.

**BARK**, bārk, *s.* (*bergen*, to protect, Germ.) The rind or external coating of the trunk and branches of trees, corresponding with the skin of an animal; a vessel having a gaff topsail, instead of the square mizen topsail; the noise a dog makes when expressing anger or alarm. *Peruvian bark*, a valuable medicine, the produce of the *Cinchona*, from many parts of South America, but chiefly from Peru; the medicinal property is termed *quinine*;—*v. a.* to strip trees of their bark; to enclose; to cover;—*v. n.* to make the noise which a dog does when he threatens or pursues; to clamour at; to pursue with reproaches.

**BARKARY**, bār'ka-re, *s.* The place in which tanners deposit the bark used in the process of tanning.

**BARK-BARED**, bārk'bayrd, *a.* Stripped of the bark.

**BARK-BOUND**, bārk'bound, *a.* Having the bark too firm.

**BARKER**, bār'kur, *s.* One who barks or clamours; one employed in stripping trees.

**BARKING-IRONS**, bārk'ing-i-urns, *s.* Instruments used in taking the bark off trees.

**BARK-STOVE**, bārk'stove, *s.* A hothouse containing a bark-bed for forcing plants.

**BARKY**, bār'ke, *a.* Consisting of bark; containing bark.

**BARLERIA**, bār-le're-a, *s.* (after J. Barrelier.) A genus of plants, characterized by its spiny bracts, large upper and lower sepals, and its twisted funnel-shaped corolla: Order, Acanthaceæ.

**BARLEY**, bār'le, *s.* (*bere*, Sax.) The Hordeum of Botanists, a bread-corn extensively used in mulling, from which beer, ale, and porter are distilled; and, in Scotland, in making a soup called broth.

**BARLEY-BRAKE**, bār'le-brake, *s.* A rural game or play; a trial of swiftness.

**BARLEY-BROTH**, bār'le-broth, *s.* Broth made of barley and cabbage, or other vegetables, with a piece of butcher meat, in common use in Scotland; a low word, sometimes used for strong beer.

Can sodden water,

A drench for surrein'd jades, their *barley-broth*,  
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat!—*Shaks.*

**BARLEYCORN**, bār'le-corn, *s.* The grain of barley divested of its husk, forming what is called pot or pearl barley. In Measurement, the third part of an inch.

**BARLEY-MEAL**, bār'le-meel, *s.* Barley ground into flour.

**BARLEY-MOW**, bār'le-mow, *s.* The place where reaped barley is stowed up.

Whenever by yon *barley-mow* I pass,

Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass.—*Gay.*

**BARLEY-SUGAR**, bār'le-shu'gur, *s.* Sugar boiled till it becomes brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.

**BARLEY-WATER**, bār'le-waw'tur, *s.* A drink made by boiling barley in water.

**BARM**, bārm, *s.* (*bearma*, Sax. and *barme*, Germ.) Yeast; the substance used in making leavened



and fermenting liquors. A portion of dough till it ferments or becomes sour; this is with other dough, and causes it to rise; c acid is disengaged, a venous smell is felt, active fermentation goes on.

**BAR'INAYD, s.** A female who attends the an inn or other house of public entertain-

**BAR'INE, a.** Containing barin; yeasty.

**BARIN, s. (bern, Sax.)** A place or house for up any sort of grain, hay, or straw;—*v. a.* up in a barn.

**BARNA'KL, s. (bearn, a child, and aac, Sax.)** The common name for the *Pentamaster*, or *Anatifa lavis*, the duck barnacle, with a shell attached to a fleshy and frequently adhering to ships or floaters. From the feathery appearance of mal protruding from the shell, it was supposed that these shells produced the barnacle goose; and also, that the themselves were grown upon trees, or were from rotten timber, such as the masts, and planks of broken ships, hence the name *bar*, or 'child of the oak.' In Farriery, anent used for holding horses by the nose, my operation is to be performed. In Ornithology, *barnacle* or *bernacle goose*, the Anser *bernacle*, a species of goose which is found in high latitudes, and visits Britain in the autumn. *Barnacle* has a shorter and slenderer bill than anion goose. *Barnacles* is an old Scotch or a pair of spectacles.

**BAR'NARDEA, s. (in honour of E. d. F.R.S.)** A genus of Chinese bulbous-plants: Order, Asphodealeae.

**BAROK'A, s.** A technical word used in express a syllogistic mode of reasoning, in the first proposition is a universal affirmative the other two particular negatives; as, virtue is discreet: zeal is often not dis-some kinds of zeal are therefore not vir-

**BAR'OLITE, s. (barys, heavy, and lithos, a Gr.)** The carbonate of barytes, a poison-neral found in lead veins, consisting of 80 ut. of barytes, and 20 per cent. of carbonic sp. gr. 4.3.—See Witherite.

**BAROMETER, ba-ro-ma-krom'e-tur, s. (baros, makros, long, and metron, measure, Gr. akrometer, Germ.)** An instrument for de-ting the weight and length of new-born

**BAROMETER, ba-rom'e-tur, s. (baros, weight, and a measure, Gr.)** An instrument for ring the weight of the atmosphere, and riations in it, in order chiefly to determine anges of the weather. It differs from the ment called the baroscope, which only shows he air is heavier at one time than another, it specifying the difference. The barometer ed upon the Torricellian experiment, so from Torricelli, who invented it at Flo-in 1643. It is a glass tube filled with ry, hermetically sealed at one end; the other nd immersed in a basin of stagnant mer-so that, as the weight of the atmosphere shes, the mercury in the tube descends, s it increases, the mercury ascends; the a of mercury suspended in the tube being

always equal to the weight of the incumbent at-mosphere.

**BAROMETRICAL, ba-ro-met'ro-kal, a.** Relating to the barometer.

**BAROMETRICALLY, ba-ro-met're-kal-le, ad.** By means of the barometer.

**BAROMETROGRAPH, bar-o-met'ro-graf, s. (barome-trographie, Fr. from baros, weight, metron, mea-sure, and grapho, I write, Gr.)** An instrument which, of itself, inscribes on paper the variations of atmospheric pressure.

**BAROMETZ, bar'o-metz, s.** The Scythian Lamb, a singular vegetable production, consisting of the prostrate hairy stem of the fern *Aspidium baro-metz*, which, from its shaggy nature and position, has the appearance of a crouching animal.

**BARON, bar'un, s. (French.)** A title of nobility next to a viscount, and above a baronet. *Barons of the Exchequer*, the judges in the Court of Ex-chequer, to whom the administration of justice is intrusted, in causes between the sovereign and the subject relating to the revenue. *Barons of the Cinque Ports*, so called from the feudal service of bearing a canopy over the head of the king on the day of his coronation, imposed on the freemen of the five ports, Hastings, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, to which have been since added, Rye and Winchelsea. In Law, *baron and femme* is a term for husband and wife, who are deemed but one person; thereby precluding the husband from being evidence against the wife, or the wife against the husband, in all cases excepting high treason. In Heraldry, when the coats of arms of a man and wife are borne *per pale* in the same escut-cheon, the man's being on the dexter side, and the woman's on the sinister.

**BARONAGE, bar'un-adje, s.** The body of barons and peers; the dignity of a baron; the land which gives title to a baron.

**BARONESS, bar'un-es, s.** A baron's lady.

**BARONET, bar'un-et, s.** The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary, and has the precedence of all other knights, except the knights of the garter.

**BARONETCY, bar'o-net-se, s.** The condition or rank of a baronet.

**BARONIAL, ba-ro'ne-al, a.** Relating to the person or place, a baron or barony.

**BARONTAGE, bar'un-tadge, s.** The collective body of baronets.

**BARONY, bar'un-e, s.** The honour and territory which give title to a baron, comprehending not only the fees and lands of temporal barons, but of bishops also, who have two estates; one as they are spiritual persons, by reason of their spiritual revenues and promotions; the other grew from the bounty of our English kings, whereby they have baronies and lands added to their spiritual livings and preferments.

**BAROSCOPE, bar'ro-skope, s.** An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere.

**BAROSCOPIC, bar-o-skop'ik, } a. Relating to**  
**BAROSCOPICAL, bar-o-skop'e-knl, } or determined**  
by the baroscope.

**BAROSELENITE, bar-o-sel'e-nite, s. (baros, weight, Gr. and selenite.)** Heavy-spar, the sulphate of barytes. A mineral consisting of barytes, 66; and sulphuric acid, 34. It occurs in veins in vari-ous rocks, both igneous and stratified; one of which, in Renfrewshire, Scotland, is sixteen feet wide; it



is often of a white or flesh colour, and of a foliated structure; sp. gr. 4.7.

**BAROSMA**, ba-ro's-ma, *s.* (*barys*, heavy, and *osme*, smell, Gr.) A genus of plants, so named from the strong heavy smell of all the species: Order, Rutaceae.

**BAROUCHE**, ba-roosh', *s.* A four-wheeled carriage with a falling top, and seats as in a coach.

**BAR-POSTS**, bar'posts, *s.* Posts driven into the ground to form the sides of a field-gate.

**BARRACAN**, bar'ra-kan, *s.* (*baracane*, Ital.) A thick strong stuff resembling camel, but coarser in the quality, used for making cloaks and other outer garments.

**BARRACK**, bar'rak, *s.* (*barraca*, Span.) A little cabin made by the Spanish fishermen on the sea-shore; a hut or building for lodging soldiers.

**BARRACK-MASTER**, bar'rak-mas'tur, *s.* The officer who has the superintendence of the barrack department.

**BARRACUDA**, bar-ra-ku'da, *s.* A name given by Catesby to a large species of pike, ten feet long, inhabiting the West Indian Seas.

**BARRAS**, bar'ras, *s.* The resin which exudes from the bark of trees.

**BARRATOR**, bar'ra-tur, *s.* (*barat*, old Fr.) A wrangler and encourager of lawsuits; the master of a vessel who defrauds the owners.

**BARRATROUS**, bar'ra-trus, *a.* Tainted with barratry.

**BARRATRY**, bar'ra-tre, *s.* The practice or crime of a barrator. In Marine Insurance, where the master of the ship or the mariners defraud the owners or insurers, whether by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, or embezzling the cargo.

**BARRED**, bård, *a.* Fastened with a bar; hindered; restrained; excluded; forbid; striped.

**BARREL**, bar'ril, *s.* (*baril*, Welsh.) A round wooden vessel of more length than breadth, formed so as to be stopped close; also, a measure of capacity: Beer barrel = 36 imperial gallons; barrel of flour = 196 lbs.; barrel of pot ashes = 200 lbs.; barrel of anchovies = 30 lbs.; barrel of soap = 256 lbs.; barrel of butter = 224 lbs.; barrel of candles = 120 lbs. In Ireland, barrel of wheat, pease, beans, and rye = 20 stones of 14 lbs.; barrel of barley, bere, and rapeseed = 16 stones; barrel of oats is generally 14 stones; barrel of malt = 12 stones. In Mechanics, the cylinder about which anything is wound. *Barrel bulk*, in shipping, is a measure of capacity for freight = 5 cubic feet; and 8 barrel bulk, or 40 cubic feet, = 1 ton measurement. *Barrel of a gun*, the tube of a musket. *Barrel organ*, an organ, a part of the machinery of which consists of a cylinder moved by the hand;—*v. a.* to put anything in a barrel for preservation.

**BARREL-BELLIED**, bar'ril-bel'id, *a.* Having a large belly.

**BARREN**, bar'ren, *a.* (*bare*, Sax.) Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolific; sterile; not copious; scanty; destitute of intellect; unmeaning; uninventive; dull; unproductive.

**BARRENLY**, bar'ren-le, *ad.* Unfruitfully.

**BARRENNESS**, bar'ren-ness, *s.* Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation; unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility; want of invention; want of the power of producing anything new; want of matter; scantiness. In Theology, aridity; want of emotion or sensibility.

**BARREN-SPIRITED**, bar'ren-spir'it-ed, *a.* Of temper or mean spirit.

A barren-spirited fellow.—*Shaks.*

**BARREN WORT**.—See *Epimedium*.

**BARRICADE**, bar're-kade, *s.* (French.) A fortification, made in haste, of trees, earth, wags anything else, to keep off an attack; any bar; obstruction;—*v. a.* to stop up a passage to hinder by stoppage.

**BARRICADO**, bar-re-ka'do, *s.*—Same as *Barricade*.

**BARRIER**, bar're-ur, *s.* (*barriere*, Fr.) In fortification, a fence made in a passage to prevent entrance of the enemy; an entrenchment; tress, or strong place, as on the frontier country; a wall, gate, or any other obstruction to mark the limits of any place; the lists, within which jousts and tournament are performed; a boundary; a limit.

**BARRING**, bar'ring, *part.* Making fast with a bar; excluding; preventing; prohibiting.

**BARRING-OUT**, bar'ring-owt, *s.* Exclusion of a son from a place; a boyish sport at Christmas.

Not school-boys, at a *barring-out*,  
Rais'd ever such incessant rout.—*Swift.*

**BARRINGTONIA**, bar-ring-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of the Hon. D. Barrington.) A lofty and beautiful Indian tree, with rich shady branches of wedge-shaped coriaceous leaves, and large some flowers, which open at sunrise and close at sunset: Order, Myrtaceae.

**BARRISTER**, bar'ris-tur, *s.* A counsellor in law, qualified to plead cases at the bar, to take upon himself the defence of his clients. An *outer barrister* is a pleader without the bar, to distinguish him from an *inner barrister*, or counsel: called, in England, sergeant; in Scotland, advocate; and in other countries, licentiate.

**BARROW**, bar'ro, *s.* (*bereve*, Sax.) A small carriage. A *hand-barrow* is a frame covered with boards, and borne by and for two men. A *wheel-barrow* is a frame with a wheel, and rolled by a single person. A *porter's barrow* is a small two-wheeled cart, drawn or pushed by an individual. *Barrows* also signify large hillocks or mounds of earth, which were anciently raised over the bodies of deceased heroes, and other distinguished persons. They were of various shapes, and had appellations descriptive of their appearance: the bowl-barrow, bell-barrow, cone-barrow, barrow, broad-barrow, &c. &c. The most numerous barrows in this country are supposed to be in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge and Avebury. *Barrow*, a castrated hog—hence *barrow-gilt*, *hog's-lard*.

I say 'gentle,' though this *barrow* grunt at the

**BARRULET**, bar'ru-let, *s.* In Heraldry, one part of the bar, or the one-half of the close bar.

**BARRULY**, bar'ru-le, *s.* In Heraldry, when a field is divided bar-ways, that is, across from side to side, into several parts.

**BARRY**, bar're, *s.* In Heraldry, when an escutcheon is divided bar-ways, that is, across from side to side, into an even number of partitions, consisting of two or more tinctures interchangeably posed.

**BARRY-BENDY**, bar're-ben'de, *s.* In Heraldry, an escutcheon is divided evenly, bar and bend, by lines drawn transverse and diagonal.



## BARRY-PILY—BARYTES.

ly varying the tinctures of which it con-

**BARREPILE**, *bar're-pi'le*, *s.* In Heraldry, applied coat of arms is divided by several lines obliquely from side to side.

**BARSHOT**, *bar'shot*, *s.* Double-headed shot, confers a bar with half a ball at each end.

**BARATUR**, *bar'atur*, *v. n.* (*baratar*, Span.) To trafficking one commodity for another, in order to purchasing with money;—*v. a.* to give in exchange for something else;—*s.* the act of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes the thing given in exchange.

**BARATUR**, *bar'atur*, *s.* One who traffics by way of exchange.

**BARATUR**, *bar'atur*, *s.* Exchange of commodities. **BAR-THOLENA**, *bar'tho-le'na*, *s.* (in honour of T. Bar, a Danish physician.) The *Arethusa* of Linnaeus, an orchidian plant from the Good Hope, separated into a genus by Brown.

**BARTHELOMEW TIDE**, *bar'thol'o-mu tide*, *s.* The day of St. Bartholomew's day.

**BARTLINJE**, *bart-lin-je-a*, *s.* (in honour of Mr. C. Bartlin.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Rubiac.

**BARTON**, *bar'ton*, *s.* (*bere-tun*, Sax.) A word used to signify for the demesne lands of a manor; or itself; the yard and outhouses of a manor.

**BARTON**, *bar'ton*, *s.* (in honour of D. S. Barton.) A genus of North American biennial shrubs: Order, Rubiac.

**BARTON**, *bar'ton*, *s.* (in honour of John Barton.) An elegant genus of mosses, remarkable for their fine capillary light green leaves and capsules.

**BARTON**, *bar'ton*, *s.* (in honour of Dr. J. Bartsch.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Scrophulariac.

**BARTON**, *bar'ton*, *s.* A red dyewood produced in India and other places in Africa.

**BARTON**, *bar'ton*, *s.* (*barys*, heavy, and *tongue*, Gr.) Heavy, slow, difficult articulation or speech.

**BARTON**, *bar'ton*, *s.* (*barys*, and *lalia*, Gr.) Same as *Baryglossia*.

**BARTON**, *bar'ton*, *s.* (*barys*, and *notus*, Gr.) A genus of coleopterous insects: Order, Elaphid.

**BARTON**, *bar'ton*, *s.* (*barys*, and *osme*, Gr.) A genus of Cape of Good Hope shrubs, fragrant-scented leaves: Order, Rutaceae.

**BARTON**, *bar'ton*, *s.* (*barys*, and *phone*, Gr.) Difficulty of pronunciation.

**BARTONITE**, *bar-re-stron'te-an-ite*, *s.* (*bar* and *strontium*, a mineral.) A mineral of a white colour externally, but approaching fish white internally; it is soft and brittle, fuses with acids. It consists of carbonate, 68.6; sulphate of baryta, 27.5; oxide of lime, 2.6; oxide of iron, 0.1; loss, 1.3. It occurs at Stromness in Orkney; hence called *Stromnessite*.

**BARTON**, *bar'ton*, *s.* (*barys*, Gr.) The Shrike crow, of crows with straight bills, the top only white; feet strong, robust, and formed for

**BARTON**, *bar'ton*, *s.* (*barys*, Gr.) The protoxide of barium, so called

## BARYTIC—BASE.

from its great density. Heavy-spar, the sulphate of barytes, a mineral, occurring both massive and crystallized, with a lamellar structure. The crystals are divisible into a right rhombic prism. It is of various different colours, but generally white or of reddish white, sometimes red, grey, or blue; transparent or opaque. Its varieties are: Columnar Heavy-spar, Balognian stone, or radiated barytes, Cawk, a coarse earthy variety, and Hepatite; sp. gr. 4.41—4.67.

**BARYTIC**, *ba-rit'ik*, *a.* Containing barytes.

**BARYTINE**, *ba-rit'e-tine*, *s.* Barytes.—Which see.

**BARYTO-CALCITE**, *ba-rit'o-kal'site*, *s.* A mineral of a whitish, yellowish, or greyish colour, crystallized and massive; transparent or translucent; crystal, a rhombic prism. It consists of baryta, 56.9; carbonate of lime, 33.6; sp. gr. 3.6.

**BARYTONE**.—See *Baritone*.

**BARYXYLUM**, *ba-rix'e-lum*, *s.* (*barys*, and *xylon*, wood.) A genus of trees, consisting of the brown-wooded *baryxylum*, a native of Cochin-China. The wood is iron-coloured, and extremely heavy.

**BASAL**, *ba'sal*, *a.* Pertaining to the base; constituting the base.

**BASALT**, *ba-sawlt'*, *s.* (etymology uncertain.) Formerly called *basaltes*; a volcanic rock, of igneous or volcanic origin, consisting of the minerals, augite, felspar, and the oxide of iron. It occurs massive, columnar, and in globular masses composed of concentric layers. The Giant's Causeway, and the Island of Staffa, with its celebrated excavation, called Fingal's Cave, are remarkable examples of its columnar structure. *Basalt* passes by insensible degrees into fine-grained greenstone.

**BASALTES**, *ba-sawlt'ez*, *s.* The old name of *basalt*; also a black kind of earthenware, formed of ground basalt, mixed with a small quantity of borax or soda, moulded and baked.

**BASALTIC**, *ba-sawlt'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to basalt; formed of basalt.

**BASALTIFORM**, *ba-sawlt'fe-fawrm*, *a.* Having the columnar structure and form of basalt.

**BASALTINE**, *ba-sawlt'tine*, *s.* Basaltic hornblende, a mineral with a foliated texture, occurring in rhomboidal prisms, of a dark green or yellowish green colour; it consists of silica, 58; alumina, 27; iron, 9; lime, 4; magnesia, 1.

**BASANITE**, *baz'a-nite*, *s.* (*basanos*, a touchstone, Gr.) The name formerly given to a variety of siliceous slate, called Lydian stone, from its being used as a test in determining the purity of gold by the colour of the streak; applied also to a variety of basalt containing disseminated crystals of olivine or other minerals.

**BASCINET**, *bas'se-net*, *s.* A light basin-shaped helmet, worn by the infantry in the reigns of Edward II. and Richard III.

**BASE**, *base*, *a.* (*basis*, Gr. and Lat. *bas*, Fr. *basso*, Ital.) Mean; vile; worthless; applied to things of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of sentiment; of low station; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour. *Base-born*, born out of wedlock; simply, of low parentage; vile; spurious. *Base-minded*, mean-spirited; worthless;—*s.* ground; foundation; the inferior part of anything; the appointed place from which racers or tilers run; the starting-post; the bottom of the field; the name of an old game, in which some are pursuers



# BASE—BASIFIER.

and others are prisoners, the one party being opposed to the other in a trial of swiftness.

At hoodwink, barley-brake, at tick or prison-base.—  
Drayton.

In Geometry, the lowest side of the perimeter of a figure; thus, the base of a triangle is properly the lowest, or that which is parallel to the horizon. In Conic sections, a right line in the hyperbola and parabola, arising from the common intersection of the second plane and the base of a cone. In Architecture, the lower part of a column and pedestal. In Fortification, the exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to the opposite angle. In Gunnery, the least sort of ordnance, the diameter of whose bore is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., weight 200 lbs., length 4 feet, load 5 lbs., shot  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. weight, and diameter  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. In Perspective, the common section of a picture, and the geometrical plane. In Chemistry, applied to all substances capable of saturating acids, and thus constituting neutral salts, as the metallic oxides, ammonia, morphia, and vanquiline. In Medicine, the constituent principle of a compound body or medicine, on which the main properties are supposed to depend. In Music, often called bass, the lowest part in a concert, either vocal or instrumental. In Law, *base court*, an inferior court, not of record; *base tenure*, the holding by villanage or other customary service; *base fee*, to be held in fee at the will of the lord;—*v. a.* to make less valuable by admixture of meaner metals; figuratively, to degrade.

**BASE COURT**, base korte, *s.* Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the house; the back-yard; the farm-yard.

**BASELESS**, base'les, *a.* Without foundation.

**BASELLA**, ba-sel'la, *s.* (Malabar name.) Climbing Nightshade, a genus of plants used in China as spinage; Order, Chenopodææ.

**BASELY**, base'le, *ad.* In a base manner; meanly; dishonourably.

**BASEMENT**, base'ment, *s.* In Architecture, the lower part or story of a building, on which an order is placed, with a base or plinth, die, and cornice.

**BASE-MINDEDNESS**, base'mine-ded-nes, *s.* A meanness of spirit.

**BASENESS**, base'nes, *s.* Meanness; vileness; badness; vileness of metal; illegitimacy of birth.

**BASENET**.—See *Basenet*.

**BASESTRING**, base'string, *s.* The string of an instrument which produces the lowest note.

**BASE-VIOL**, base-vi'ol, *s.* An instrument used in concerts for the base sound.

**BASH**, bash, *v. n.* To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame.

They *bash* not to defile the wives of other men.—  
*Bale on the Revelations.*

**BASHAW**, bash-aw', *s.* A title of dignity among the Turks—a governor of a province; a viceroy.

**BASHFUL**, bash'ful, *a.* Modest; timid; shamefaced; shy.

**BASHFULLY**, bash'ful-le, *ad.* Timorously; modestly.

**BASHFULNESS**, bash'ful-nes, *s.* Modesty; appearance of shame; want of self-confidence.

**BASHLESS**, bash'les, *a.* Shameless; unblushing.

**BASIC**, ba'sik, *a.* Pertaining to a base; performing the office of a base.

**BASIFIER**, ba'se-fi-ur, *s.* That which converts into a salifiable base.

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# BASIFY—BASINED.

**BASIFY**, ba'se-fi, *v. a.* To convert into a base.

**BASIGYNIUM**, ba-se-jin'e-um, *s.* (*basis*, and *gynæ*, a female, Gr.) In Botany rising above the origin of the calyx, and an ovary at its apex.

**BASIL**, baz'il, *s.* The common name of *Ocimum*. One of the species, *Basil* or *basilicum*, is a plant much used for seasoning the angle at which a joiner's cutting tool is tanned sheep's leather;—*v. a.* to grind tool.

**BASILAR**, baz'e-lar, } *a.* (*basis*, Gr. *bas*  
**BASILARY**, baz'e-la-re, } *basilaris*, Lat.)

ing to, attached to, or constituting the *Arteria basilaris*, basilar or basiliary artery which results from the union of vertebral arteries, so termed because it the basiliary process of the occipital basilarly the sphenoid bone, last lumbar and sacrum, as affording a support or *bas* bones, were distinguished by the epithet *bas*. In Botany, the term is also applied to placed at or near the base of another.

**BASILIC**, baz'e-lik, *s.* (*basilikos*, royal, Gr.) formerly applied by apothecaries to cements, &c. supposed to be of superior curing cutaneous or other disorders;—*a.* to the basilica or basilic vein.

**BASILICA**, ba-zil'e-ka, *s.* The anterior the axillary vein, running through the wh of the arm; the branch which crosses at of the arm from the long median vein to basilic, is called the *median basilic*. In Architecture, the public hall or court princes and magistrates sat to administer. The basilica consisted of a great hall, with porticoes, tribunals, and tribunals; little built by the ancient Franks over the their great men. With us, Westminster properly a basilica. In modern times, th applied to churches of royal foundation.

**BASILICON**.—See *Basilic*.

**BASILISCUS**, baz-e-lis'kus, *s.* (*basilikos*, G *basilisk*, a genus of Suarian reptiles, l to the Iguana family, having scalloped e ported by long bony apophyses like th fishes, extending from the bottom of th the middle of the tail. The *B. mitrat* mitre-shaped crest on its head, and is ab feet in length; it is found in Brazil. T lisk of the ancients is said to have had t of killing with its look. In Anatomy, a parts supposed to be very important in t tions; and in Pharmacy, to composition esteemed for their efficacy; the name al sometimes to the philosopher's stone and sublimated. In Astronomy, *Cor Leonis*, the first magnitude in the constellation L

**BASILISK**, bas'e-lisk, *s.* A sort of caunon. logy, a reptile.—See *Basilicus*.

**BASIN**, ba'sn, *s.* (*bassin*, Fr.) A small v holding water; a pond; a dock. In Ge that portion of a country which is drain river and its tributaries. In Geology, tract of country, filled with a series of deposits, the strata of which have genera in a central direction. In Jewish antiqu laver of the tabernacle.

**BASINED**, ba'sind, *a.* Enclosed in a basin.



# BASIN-SHAPED—BASSIA.

# BASSOCK—BASTILE.

**BASIN-SHAPED**, ba'sin-shaypt, *a.* In the form of a basin.

**BASIS**, ba'sis, *s.* The base or foundation of anything; that upon which any structure or argument is raised; the pedestal of a column. In Chemistry, a term applied to all the metals, alkalis, earths, and other bodies which unite with acids or gases. In Medicine, the principal ingredient in a composition. In Anatomy, *basis cordis* is the superior part of the heart, to distinguish it from its apex or small point; *basis cerebri*, the lower and posterior part of the brain.

**BASISOLUTE**, ba-sis'o-lute, *s.* (*basis*, and *solutus*, free, Ital.) In Botany, applied to those leaves which are prolonged at the base, below the point from which they proceed.

**BASK**, bask, *v. a.* (*backeren*, Dut.) To warm by lying out in the heat of the sun or fire; to thrive under benign influences;—*v. n.* to lie in the warmth.

**BASKET**, bas'kit, *s.* (*bascania*, Lat. *basyed*, Welsh.) A well-known article, made of willows, twigs, rushes, or splinters, or some other slender bodies interwoven. The osier willow is recognized as a valuable material for basket-work of all descriptions; the finer kinds of baskets are formed of the twigs of another species of willow, but what is called wicker-work is invariably made of osiers.

**BASKET-HILT**, bas'kit-hilt, *s.* The handle of a weapon, so constructed as to defend the whole hand.

**BASKET-WOMAN**, bas'kit-wóm'un, *s.* A woman who pries at market with a basket.

**BASKING SHARK**, bask'ing shárk, *s.* A species of shark, from three to twelve yards in length. It is *Bleekine* called the sun-fish, both names being in allusion to its habit of lying on the surface of the water, and basking itself in the rays of the sun.

**BASQUE**, bas'kish, *a.* (*basque*, Fr.) Relating to the people or language of Biscay.

Laying hold on his lance, he said in bad Spanish, and more Basquish, 'Get thee away, knight, in an ill hour.'—*Shaks.*

**BASS**, bas, *s.* (*basse*, Fr.) A rush mat used for kneeling on in churches, or for wiping dirty shoes on at a door. In Music, (*basso*, Ital.) *bass*, or *baze*, is that which gives harmony to the parts of a concert; it consists of the deepest sounds, and is played on the largest pipes or strings of an instrument, as the organ, lute, &c.; *basso concertante*, the bass of the little chorus; *basso ripieno*, the bass of the grand chorus; *basso continuo*, that part of a composition which is set for an organ. In Gardening, a soft kind of sedge or rush used in binding plants.

**BASSA**.—See *Bashaw*.

**BASSA**, bas'sa, *s.* A liquid measure of Verona, nearly equal to an imperial gallon.

**BASSA-DI-CAMERA**, bas'sa-úe-kam'e-ra, *s.* (*chamber bass*, Ital.) A musical instrument for performing double bass, and admirably adapted for chamber music.

**BASSET**, bas'set, *s.* (*bassette*, Fr.) A game at cards;—*v. n.* a local term among miners, signifying to incline upwards.

**BASSETING**, bas'set-ing, *s.* The upward inclination of a vein or stratum in a coal mine.—A local word.

**BASSETTE**, bas'set', *s.* A small bass violin.

**BASSIA**, bas'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Fernando Bassi.)

A genus of tall East Indian trees, with tufted alternate leaves growing only at the end of the shoots: Order, Sapotem.

**BASSOCK**, bas'sok, *s.* A mat.

**BASSOON**, bas-soon', *s.* (*basson*, Fr.) A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed, and consisting of a long tube with eleven holes, used as a bass to some instruments.

**BASSOONIST**, bas-soon'ist, *s.* One who performs on the bassoon.

**BASSO-RELIEVO**.—See *Bass-Relief*.

**BASS-RELIEF**, bas're-leef, *s.* (*basso-rilievo*, Ital.)

In Sculpture, a term for figures which do not stand out from the plane more than half their full proportions. Figures thus cut are said to be done in *relief*, or *rilevo*; when little raised from the plane, the work is called *low relief*; when the figures are prominently raised, so that their effect is striking, they are said to be *strong, bold, high, or alto rilievo*.

**BASS-VIOL**.—See *Base-viol*.

**BASTARD**, bas'tard, *s.* (*batarad*, Fr. *bastardd*, Welsh.)

An illegitimate person; a child born out of wedlock; anything spurious or false; the name given formerly to a kind of sweet wine;

Score me a pint of *bastard*.—

Then your brown *bastard* is your only drink t.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* illegitimate; spurious; supposititious; adulterate;—*v. a.* to convict of being a bastard; to stigmatize as a bastard. In Botany, the term bastard is applied to many species and genera, as *Bastard acacia*, *Bastard cedar*, &c. *Bastard-eigne* is an old law term, used in the case where a man has a son by a woman before marriage, and afterwards has another son by the same woman in wedlock: the first is termed a bastard or bastard-eigne.

**BASTARDISM**, bas'tar-dizm, *s.* The state of a bastard.

**BASTARDIZE**, bas'tar-dize, *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard; to beget a bastard.

I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing*.—*Shaks.*

**BASTARDLY**, bas'tard-le, *a.* Spurious; illegitimate.

**BASTARD-STUCCO**, bas'tard-stuk'ko, *s.* In Plaster-work, the last of three coats, containing a little hair.

**BASTARD-WING**, bas'tard-wing, *s.* In Ornithology, three or five quill-like feathers, which are placed at a small joint at the middle part of the wing of a bird.

**BASTARDY**, bas'tar-de, *s.* The state of being a bastard; illegitimacy.

**BASTARNIC**, bas-tár'nik, *a.* Pertaining to the Bastarnæ, the name of the ancient inhabitants of a district in Germany.

**BASTE**, baste, *v. a.* (*basa*, Swed.) To beat with a stick; to drip butter or fat upon meat while roasting; to stitch loosely; to sew slightly (from *bas-tear*, Span.)

The body of your discourse is sometimes guarded with fragments, and the guards are but slightly *basted* on.—*Shaks.*

**BASTILE**, bas'teel, *s.* (*bastille*, Fr.) The fortification of a castle; the castle itself.

**NOTE**.—The term '*bastill* of a castle' occurs in *Prompt Parv.* 1514. Cotgrave interprets *bastille* 'a fortress or castle with towers or ditches.' *Bastille* was the name of the old fortified castle at Paris, used as a state prison, and destroyed by the populace in 1789.



# BASTINADE—BATE-BREEDING.

**BASTINADE**, bas-te-nade', } *s.* (*bastonnade*, Fr.) The  
**BASTINADO**, bas-te-na'do, } act of beating with a  
 cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel;—*v. a.* to  
 beat with a cudgel. The word is also used for the  
 Turkish mode of punishing offenders, by beating  
 the soles of the feet.

**BASTING**, bas'ting, *s.* The act of beating with a stick.  
*Bastings* heavy, dry, obtuse,  
 Only dulness can produce.—*Swift*.

**BASTION**, bas'tshun, *s.* (French.) In Modern Forti-  
 fication, a huge mass of earth, usually faced with  
 sods or bricks, and sometimes with stones, pro-  
 jecting from a rampart, of which it is the prin-  
 cipal part. In Ancient Fortification, it was called  
 a bulwark. A *bastion* has two faces, and an open-  
 ing towards the centre, called the gorge. *Bastions*  
 are solid or hollow. A *flat bastion* is made in the  
 middle of the curtain, when it is too long to be  
 defended by the *bastions* in its extremes. A *demi-  
 bastion* has only one face, with one flank and a  
 demi-gorge. A *double bastion* is one erected on  
 the plane of another.

**BASTO**, bas'to, *s.* The name given to the ace of  
 clubs in the game of quadrille.

**BASTON**, **BASTOON**, or **BASTION**.—See **Torus**.

**BAT**, bat, *s.* (Saxon.) A piece of brick; a club to  
 strike a ball with in certain games; the Vespertilio  
 or Pteropus of Zoologists.—Which see.—*v. n.* to  
 play with or manage a bat.

**BATABLE**, ba'ta-bl, *a.* Disputable. When applied  
 to land, by old writers, it signified such as is rich  
 and fertile, and calculated to batten or fatten the  
 animals that graze upon it. When used in the  
 last sense, it is pronounced bat'a-bl.

The grass is shorter than that of the bottoms, and yet  
 far more fine, and wholesome, and *batable*.—*Holland's  
 Pliny*.

**NOTE**.—*Batable ground* was the ground which, in former  
 times, was the subject of dispute with England and  
 Scotland, lying between both kingdoms.

**BATAVIAN**, ba-ta've-an, *a.* Pertaining to Batavia.  
**BATARA**, ba-ta'ra, *s.* In Ornithology, one of the  
 names of the genus *Thamnophilus* or Bull-shrikes.  
 —Which see.

**BATATAS**, ba-ta'tas, *s.* An East Indian species of  
*Convolvulus*, having fleshy tubers, which are cul-  
 tivated as food. It is the word from which our  
 potato, *Solanum tuberosum*, is derived.

**BATCH**, batsh, *s.* The quantity of bread baked at  
 a time. This word is used sometimes, but im-  
 properly, for a considerable quantity, but more  
 particularly for the quantity of grain carried to the  
 mill, or as much meal as is baked at one time;  
 also, in the north of England, for a pack of cards.  
 The derivation is uncertain.

**BACHELOR**.—See **Bachelor**.

**BATE**, bate, *s.* (Saxon.) Strife; contention.

He breeds no *bate*.—*Shaks*.

**EATE**, bate, *v. a.* (contracted from *abate*, which is  
 the word now in use.) To lessen anything; to  
 retrench; to lower the price; to lessen a demand;  
 to cut off; to take away;—*v. n.* to remit; to  
 grow less.

Bardolph, am not I vilely fallen away since this last  
 election? Do I not *bate*? Do I not dwindle?—*Shaks*.

**BATEAU**, ba-to', *s.* (French.) A long narrow light  
 boat.

**BATE-BREEDING**, bate'breed-ing, *a.* Breeding strife.  
 —Obsolete.

This sour informer—this *bate-breeding* spy.—*Shaks*.  
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# BATEFUL—BATING.

**BATEFUL**, bate'fūl, *a.* Contentions.

**BATELESS**, bate'les, *s.* Not to be abated or subdued.

Haply that name of Chaste unhappily set  
 This *bateless* edge on his keen appetite.—*Shaks*.

**BATEMENT**, bate'ment, *s.* (contracted from *abate-  
 ment*, which word is now used.) Diminution;  
 abatement.

**BAT-FOWLER**, bat'fowl-ur, *s.* One who practises  
 bat-fowling.

**BAT-FOWLING**, bat'fowl-ing, *s.* A name given to a  
 method of catching birds at night, while roosting  
 in bushes, hedges, &c. One party carries a torch,  
 while another beats the bushes; the birds fly  
 towards the light, and are caught either by the  
 hand or in nets.

**BATH**, bath, *s.* (*bath* or *baeth*, Sax.) A convenient  
 receptacle of water for the purpose of washing the  
 body, either as a means of cleanliness, or for the  
 cure or prevention of disease; a state or place in  
 which outward heat is applied to the body for the  
 purpose of producing perspiration, and the consequent  
 mitigation of pain;

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, sore labour's bath,  
 Bath of hurt minds!—*Shaks*.

a house appropriated for bathing. In Chemistry,  
 a vessel filled with either sand or water, enclosing  
 another vessel containing a substance to be dried  
 or heated; a Hebrew measure, containing the tenth  
 part of a homer, or seven gallons and four pints  
 as a measure of liquids, and three pecks three pints  
 for dry goods.

**BATH-BRICK**, bath'brik, *s.* A preparation of cal-  
 careous earth, used in cleaning knives.

**BATH**, *Order of the*, *s.* A British order of knight-  
 hood, composed of three orders, military and civil  
 —Knights Grand Crosses, Knights Commanders,  
 and Knights Companions—abbreviated thus:—  
 G.B.C., K.C.B., K.B.

**BATH-METAL**, bath'met-tl, *s.* A metallic alloy,  
 composed of four and a half ounces of zinc, and  
 one ounce of brass.

**BATH OOLITE**, bath'o-o-lite, *s.* One of the members  
 of the oolitic formation of England. It contains  
 a considerable quantity of broken shells, is oolitic  
 in its structure, and much used as a building stone.

**BATHE**, bathe, *v. a.* (*bathian*, Sax.) To wash the  
 body, or any part of it, by immersion; to soften  
 any part by the external application of warm  
 liquids; to wash with any liquid;—*v. n.* to be in  
 water for the purpose of cleansing the body or  
 curing disease; to be in any liquid, as in a bath.

To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reside  
 In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice.—*Shaks*.

**BATHER**, ba'thur, *s.* One who bathes.

**BATHING**, ba'thing, *s.* The act of bathing.

Their *bathings* and anointings before their feasts.—  
*Shaks*.

**BATHOS**, ba'thos, *s.* (*bathos*, depth, Gr.) The art  
 of sinking in poetry; the profound, applied ironi-  
 cally, in contradistinction to the sublime.

**BATHYERGUS**, ba-tho-er'gus, *s.* (*bathys*, deep, *ergao*,  
 I work, Gr.) The Mole-rat, a genus of Rodentia,  
 animals which live under ground like moles, but  
 feed on roots.

**BATING**, ba'ting, *prep.* Excepting.

**NOTE**.—This word, though a participle in itself, signify-  
 ing *abating*, taking away, is often used as a preposi-  
 tion; as in the following passage:—'If we consider  
 children, we have little reason to think that they  
 bring any ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, some faint  
 ideas of hunger and thirst.'—*Locke*.



BATIS—BATTILOUS.

**ba'tis**, *s.* A genus of plants allied to the *le*, remarkable for the quantity of soda which contain: Order, Urticæ.

**bat'let**, *s.* A square piece of wood with adle, used in beating linen, &c.

**bat'man**, **baw'man**, *s.* A person allowed overment to every company of a regiment of ers on foreign service, whose duty it is to charge of the cooking utensils; a military e's groom; also, the name of an oriental ht.

**bat'o-lite**, *s.* (*baton*, a staff, Fr. and *lithos*, me, Gr.) A genus of straight, cylindrical, ve fossil shells, allied to the hippurites, and d by Cuvier immediately before the ostra or r. Some are of great length, and form masses ck in the High Alps.

**bat'tn**, } *s.* (*baton*, Fr.) A staff or club;  
**ba-toon**, } a truncheon or marshal's staff;  
dge of military honour. In Music, a term ting a rest of four semibreves. In Heraldry, now is used to denote illegitimate descent.

**bat-ton-neer**, *s.* A term used in France he president of an order or fraternity.

**CEAN**, **ba-tra'she-an**, *a.* Pertaining to frogs.

**CEANS**, **ba-tra'she-ans**, *s.* The name given ainville to the Batrachia.—Which see.

**CHIA**, **ba-tra'ke-a**, } *s.* An order of mo-  
**CHIAN**, **ba-tra'ke-anz**, } nocardian animals, rising frogs, toads, and all those reptiles h have naked skins and external branchie, or in the early state. In most of them they the branchie when they attain maturity. genera *Proteus* *Siren* and *Menobranchus* re- them through life, and are therefore classed uver as the *Perennibranchiata*.

**CHITE**, **bat'ra-kite**, *s.* A fossil batrachian. l frogs and salamanders occur in the tertiary e or brown coal-beds of the valley of the s. Also, a mineral found at Rizoni, a moun- in southern Tyrol, considered to be a silicate agnesia.

**CHOID**, **bat'ra-koid**, *a.* (*batrachos*, a frog, *eidos*, form, Gr.) Having the form of a

**CHOMYOMACHIA**, **bat'ra-ko-mi-o-ma'ke-a**, *s.* ck.) The 'Battle of the Frogs and Mice,' name of a mock-heroic poem attributed to er, but probably erroneously.

**CHOTLAGOUS**, **bat-tra-ko'f-a-gus**, *a.* (*batra-* and *phago*, to eat, Gr.) Feeding on frogs.

**CHOSPERMA**, **ba-tra-ko-sper'ma**, *s.* (*batra-* a frog, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) A name i by Agardh to a family of fresh-water arti- ed algae.

**AS**, **bat'man**, *s.* In Cricket, and similar es, the man who has the bat.

**bat'ta**, *s.* An allowance made to the officers e East India Company's service, in addition heir pay, in order to preserve an equality be- m them and the officers in the service of the en. The term is used in India to denote a entage or allowance: thus the sicca rupee is to bear a batta of 16 per cent. against the ent rupee, as 100 sicca rupees is equal to 116 ent rupees.

**ABLE**.—See *Batable*.

**AILANT**, **bat'tay-lant**, *s.* (*batailleur*, Fr.) A batant.—Obsolete.

**BILLOUS**, **bat'tay-lus**, *a.* (*bataille*, Fr.) Having

BATTALIA—BATTER.

the appearance of a battle; warlike; arrayed in order of battle.

A fiery region, stretch'd  
In *battailous* aspect, and nearer view  
Bristled with upright beams innumerable  
Of rigid spears and helmets thronged.—*Milton*.

**BATTALIA**, **bat-tale'ya**, (*battaglia*, Ital. *battala*, Span.) Troops arrayed in order of battle; the main body of an army in array.

Why, our *battalia* trebles that account.—*Shaks*.

**BATTALION**, **bat-tal'yun**, *s.* A body of infantry, generally from 500 to 800 in number. Some regiments consist of one, and others of two or more battalions.

**BATTALIONED**, **bat-tal'yund**, *a.* Formed into bat- talions.

**BATTEL** or **BATTIL**, **bat'tel**, *v. a.* (This word is, according to Stevens, from the old English verb *bat*, to increase; or it may be, as suggested by Todd, from *go-batnan*, to advantage. Goth.) To render fertile.—Obsolete.

What *bat'tling* pastures fatten all my flocks!—*Green's Fr. Bacon*.

Ashes are a marvellous improvement to *battle* (battel) barren land.—*Raf's Proverbs*.

—*v. n.* to grow fat, or get fleshy.

The best advizement was, of bad, to let her  
Sleep out her fill without encumbrment;  
For sleep, they said, would make her *batil* better.—*Spenser*.

To stand indebted in the college books of Oxford for what is expended at the buttry in the neces- saries of eating and drinking, is to *battel*, and the student is called a *batteler* or *battler*; *size* and *sizer* are synonymous terms used at Cambridge; —*a.* fruitful; fertile;—*s.* (from the Saxon *tellan* or *tellan*, to count or reckon,) the account of a student's expenses in the Oxford Universities. *Battel*, (*bataille*, Fr.) a trial by combat, which was anciently allowed by our laws, where the defend- ant, in appeal of murder or felony, might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby whe- ther he was culpable or innocent of the crime charged against him.

**BATTELER**, **bat'tel-lur**, } *s.* A student at Oxford.  
**BATTILER**, **bat'tlur**, }

**BATTEMENT**, **bat'te-ment**, *s.* (French.) A beating; striking; impulse.

**BATTEN**, **bat'tn**, *v. a.* To fertilize; to fatten; to feed plenteously.—See *Battel*.

We drove a-field,  
*Battening* our flocks with the fresh dews of night.—*Milton*.

—*v. n.* to grow fat; to live in luxury;

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,  
Indulge his sloth and *batten* on his sleep.—*Dryden*.

—*s.* a piece of pine-wood or scantling used in flooring, &c., which, when imported, measures generally seven inches broad, six feet or more in length, and two and three-quarter inches thick. *Batten ends* are pieces of timber under six feet in length, and of the same breadth and thickness as the batten. *Battened down*, in Navigation, hav- ing the hatches covered in very bad weather with strong gratings, and over these painted canvass nailed under long pieces of wood (battens), to keep the water from entering below decks.

**BATTER**, **bat'tur**, *v. a.* (*battre*, Fr.) To beat; to beat down by repeated blows; to shatter; used frequently of walls thrown down by artillery, or



# BATTERER—BATTLEDOOR.

by the violence of war-engines; to wear with beating; worn out with service;

Be then the naval stores the nation's care,  
New ships to build, the *batter'd* to repair.—*Dryden*.

*v. n.* in Architecture, to swell, bulge, or stand out, as a timber or wall, beyond the perpendicular of its foundation.

**BATTERER**, bat'tur-ur, *s.* One who batters.

**BATTERING-RAM**, bat'tur-ing-ran, *s.* A military engine, used before the invention of gunpowder in battering down the walls of cities and fortifications.

**BATTER-RULE**, bat'tur-rule, *s.* A plumb-line, so contrived, that while the plummet hangs perpendicularly, the building to which it is applied may be sloping or battered, the edge being made to differ from a vertical line in proportion as the wall is to taper.

**BATTERY**, bat'tur-e, *s.* The act of battering or beating down. In Military Science, the instruments of war with which a besieged place is battered; a line of cannon; the frame, mound, or parapet on which cannon are placed. Batteries are generally so constructed as to screen the gunners from the fire of the enemy; they are of several kinds. A *mortar battery* is sunk in the ground, and has embrasures. *Cross batteries* are two batteries so situated as to play on the same object at a given angle. *Battery d'enfilade* is one formed to sweep the whole length of a given straight line. A *battery en echarpe* plays in an oblique direction. *Battery de revers* plays on the back of the enemy. *Camerade battery* is one in which several guns are engaged in firing on the same object at the same time. In Electricity, a *battery* is a combination of glasses with cooled surfaces, generally jars, so connected that they may be charged at once, and discharged by a common conductor. A *galvanic battery* or *pile* is an apparatus employed for accumulating the electric fluid, by means of plates of zinc and copper, arranged alternately, connected together, and placed in diluted nitric acid. It was invented by the celebrated Volta, and is accordingly sometimes termed the Voltaic battery or pile. In Law, *battery* is the striking, beating, or offering violence to any person, for which damages may be obtained. Battery is always an assault, but an assault does not always imply battery, as the former may be made without beating.

**BATTING**, bat'ting, *s.* Cotton or wool in mass prepared for quilts; a game played with bats.

**BATTISH**, bat'tish, *a.* Resembling a bat.

**BATTLE**, bat'tl, *s.* (*bataille*, Fr.) A fight; a hostile engagement between two opposing forces or armies; a body of forces, or division of an army; the main body, as distinct from the van;

Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with the battle a good distance behind, and after came the arrier.—*Hayward*.

—*v. n.* to join in battle; to contend in fight; to struggle with difficulties.

I own he hates an action base,  
His virtues *battling* with his place.—*Swift*.

**BATTLE-ARRAY**, bat'tl-ar-ra', *s.* Array or order of battle; the proper disposition of forces previous to an engagement.

**BATTLE-AXE**, bat'tl-aks, *s.* A kind of axe formerly used in war, first introduced into England by the Danes.

**BATTLEDOOR**, bat'tl-dore, *s.* An instrument of

# BATTLEMENT—BAWBLING.

play, consisting of a handle and flat board or palm, used in striking a ball or shuttlecock; a racket.

**BATTLEMENT**, bat'tl-ment, *s.* (generally supposed to be formed from *battle*, as the parts from which a building is defended against assailants, perhaps only corrupted from *batiment*, Fr.) A parapet raised round the top of a building with embrasures or interstices to look through, or to annoy an enemy.

**BATTEMENTED**, bat'tl-men-ted, *a.* Secured by battlements.

**BATTLING**, bat'tling, *s.* Conflict; encounter; battle.

The livid Fury spread,  
She blaz'd in omens, swell'd the growing winds  
With wild surmises, *batblings*, sounds of war.—*Thomson*.

**BATTOLOGIST**, bat-tol'o-jist, *s.* One given to needless repetition of words either in speaking or writing.

**BATTOLOGIZE**, bat-tol'o-jize, *v. a.* To repeat the same thing needlessly.

**BATTOLOGY**, bat-tol'o-je, *s.* (*battologia*, a Greek word from one Battus, who made long hymns full of tautology, and *logos*, a word or discourse.) Tautology; needless repetition of words.

**BATTUE**, bat'tû, *s.* (French.) In Hunting, a term denoting the practice of beating the bushes, and making a loud noise, for the purpose of turning out foxes and other animals of the chase.

**BATTUTA**, bat-tû'ta, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, the motion of beating with the hand or feet in directing the time.

**BATTY**, bat'te, *a.* Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows, death, counterfeiting sleep,  
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep.—*Shaks*.

**BATZE**, batz, *s.* A small silver coin in Switzerland and some parts of Germany, in value about three-halfpence.

**BAUBEE** or **BAWREE**, baw'bee, *s.* A word used in Scotland, and in the northern counties of England, for a halfpenny. The Scottish coin 'six-pennies' was struck in the reign of James II. of Scotland, who came to the throne when only six years of age: his portrait was, therefore, naturally that of a baby, from which circumstance it was termed a *bawbee*. It is still the pronunciation, in some districts of Scotland, for *baby*.

**BAUBLE**, } baw'bl, *s.* A gew-gaw; a trifling ornament or piece of finery; a trinket or plaything.

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;  
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *baubles* and seals.—*Prior*.

**BAUDIEN**, baw'de-kin, *s.* A rich embroidered silk or cloth.—Obsolete.

Shortlie after, his Grace, with the Earle of Essex, came in, apparelled after the Turkie fashion, in long robes of *baudekien*, powdered with gold, hats on their heads of crimson velvet, girded with two swords called cimeteries, hanging by great *bauderickes* of gold.—*Holmshed*.

**BAUGE**, bawj, *s.* A kind of drugget manufactured in Burgundy.

**BAVIN**, ba'vin, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) A brush-wood-faggot, a facine used in war; a piece of waste wood.

He is mounted on a hazel *bavin*,  
A cropp'd malignant baker gave him.—*Hudibras*.

**BAWBLING**, baw'bling, *a.* Trifling; contemptible.—Obsolete.

A *bawbling* vessel was he captain of,  
For shallow draught and bulk unprizable.—*Shaks*.



# BAWCOCK—BAXTERIANS.

**baw'cock, s.** (*beau*, fine, Fr. and *cock*.)  
 follow.

now, my *bawcock*? how dost thou, chuck f  
 wd, *s.* (*baude*, old French, according to  
 nson, but probably *baw*, dirty, Welsh;  
 and our old writers, use *bawd* and *bawdy*,  
 use *filthy* or *nasty*.) A procurer or pro-  
 one who introduces males and females to  
 ther for the purpose of debauchery and  
 ion;—*v. n.* to procure; to provide gal-  
 th strumpets;—*v. a.* to foul; to dirty.—  
 in this sense.

whoone smered with tallow,  
 se I upon dyt.  
 at bawleth her skyrte.—*Skelton's Poems.*

**aw, baw'd'awrn, s.** Descended from a

baw'de-le, *ad.* In an obscene or lewd

**ss, baw'de-nes, s.** Lewdness; obscenity.  
*s, baw'drick, s.* A belt.—See *Baldrick*.

nds too, the virgin's temples crowned;  
 gift swords wore at their thighs, with silver  
 is bound.—*Chapman's Iliad.*

**baw'dre, s.** The practice of a bawd; ob-  
 unchaste language.

**KEY.—**See *Geum*.

**aw'de, a.** Filthy; dirty; obscene; un-

**OUSE, baw'de-hows, s.** A brothel; a  
 obscenity and debauchery.

**el, v. u.** (*ballo*, Lat. *bellere*, to roar, Germ.)  
 to cry with great vehemence, whether  
 e pain; to cry as a forward child;—*v. a.*  
 im as a common crier.

**baw'ler, s.** One who bawls.

**baw'ling, s.** The act of loudly calling.

**aw'k, s.** The trunk of a fir-tree squared  
 ling purposes.

**wn, s.** A word used in Ireland for a  
 ar the house, enclosed with mud or stone  
 keep the cattle in during the night; but,  
 y, it seems to have signified a fortified  
 e.

and hills and square *baucens*, which you see  
 enched and throwne up, were (they say) at  
 ed for the same purpose that people might  
 selves therein, and, therefore, *anciently*  
*the folknotes*, that is, a place for people to  
 be of anything that concerned any difference  
 ries and townships.—*Spenser on Ireland.*

**baw'rl, s.** An old name for a kind of

**baw'sand, a.** Streaked with white upon  
 . A word met frequently in the ward-  
 ments of the 32d of Edward I. It is of  
 use in Scotland, in reference to dogs,  
 r horses so marked.

next, a northern laird sae grip,  
*baw'nd* nag and sillar whip,  
 et, 'Hand my horse, lad; tak' a grip,  
 Or tie him to a tree.—*Scot. Song.*

**baw'sin, s.** An old name for a badger.

rd of other geer; this fine  
 sson's cub, the young grice of a grey,  
 e urcins, and this ferret gay.—*Ben Jonson.*

**ss, bax-te're-ans, s.** A name given to  
 vers of Richard Baxter, a nonconformist  
 the 17th century. His opinions were  
 one of the Armenians and Methodists of  
 nt day.

# BAY—BAYONET.

**BAY, bay, s.** (*bayo*, Span *bai*, Fr.) A colour in-  
 clining to chestnut, and termed, according to its  
 shades, light or dark. The word is used almost  
 solely in reference to the colour of horses. All  
 bay horses have black manes. This distinguishes  
 the bay from the sorrel, the manes of which are  
 red or white. The *gilded bay* is somewhat of a  
 yellow colour. The *chestnut bay* approaches the  
 chestnut. The word *bay* (from *aboy*, Fr.) signifies  
 also the state of anything surrounded by enemies,  
 and obliged to face them through inability to make  
 an escape—as, in Hunting, dogs are said to be *at*  
*bay* when the game turns round upon them. In  
 Architecture, (from *bau*, Ger.) one of the compart-  
 ments between the ribs of a groined roof; the  
 main timbers of a common roof; the square be-  
 tween the buttresses of a wall, or between the  
 mullions of a window, the term is also used to  
 signify the magnitude of a building, as, if a barn  
 consists of a floor and two heads, where corn is  
 laid, it is said to be a barn of two *bays*. The  
 term is more properly applied, however, to the  
 place between the floor and the end of the build-  
 ing, or to a low enclosed place in which corn or  
 hay is deposited. In Naval Architecture, the *bay*  
 is that part on each side between decks situated  
 between the bitts. It seems to mean the room of  
 a house in the following passage:—

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fair-  
 est house in it after threepence a *bay*.—*Shaks.*

**Bay** (*baio*, Gr.) or more frequently *bays*, is used  
 as a poetical name for any honorary crown or gar-  
 land, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory  
 or excellence; or, figuratively, for learning itself.  
*Bay-tree*, a species of laurel, of the leaves of which  
 bays or coronal wreaths were made. In Geo-  
 graphy, a *bay* (*baie*, Ital.) is a portion of the sea  
 extending into the land, the shore of which is  
 generally of a curved appearance; but the term  
 is applied generally to openings into the land  
 which are less than a gulf, and wider at the  
 entrance than internally, and larger than a creek.  
 A pond-head or pond, formed for serving water  
 for impelling machinery, is sometimes called a  
*bay*. *Bay-salt*, salt made by exposure of sea-  
 water to evaporation from the rays of the sun or  
 action of the atmosphere. *Bay-window*, a curved  
 window projecting outwards. *Bay-yarn*, a name  
 given sometimes to woollen yarn.—Obsolete.—  
*v. n.* (*aboyer*, Fr.) to bark as a dog at the game  
 he is pursuing; to encompass; to shut in;—*v. a.*  
 to follow with barking; to bark at.

**BAYARD, ba'ard, s.** A bay horse; also, a common  
 name for a horse of an inferior sort; a stupid  
 person, who gapes and gazes at an object; an  
 unmannerly beholder.

**BAYARDLY, ba'ard-le, a.** Stupid; blind.

A blind credulity, a *bayardly* confidence.—  
*Sp. Taylor*

**BAY-BERRY, ba'ber-re, s.** The fruit of the bay-  
 tree, *Laurus nobilis*.

**BAYDA, ba'da, s.** A vessel used by the old chemists  
 in distillation.

**BAYED, bayd, a.** Having bays or rooms, as in a  
 building.

**BAYONET, ba'o-net, s.** (*baionette*, Fr. *bayoneta*,  
 Span.) A dagger made so as to fix readily on the  
 end of a musket, so called from the instrument  
 having been first made at Bayonne in France;—

## BAYOU—BEAD.

*v. a.* to stab; to compel or force forward with the bayonet.

You send troops to sabre and bayonet us into submission.—*Burke.*

BAYOU, ba'oo, *s.* (*bayau*, a gulf, Fr.) A name given in Louisiana to the outlet of a lake; a small creek.

BAZA, baz'a, } *s.* Jerusalem cotton, a species of  
BAZAT, baz'at, } cotton grown in Palestine.

BAZAAR, } ba-zâr', *s.* A market-place; a place  
BAZAR, } in which various kinds of merchandise are exposed to sale.

BDELLA, del'la, *s.* (*bdello*, Gr.) A genus of abran-  
chiate Annelides, furnished with eight eyes, inhabi-  
tants of the Nile; also, a genus of Arachnides,  
found under stones, bark of trees, and in moss;  
they are nearly allied to the Acarus or tick.

BDELLIUM, del'yum, *s.* (*bdellion*, Gr.) A name  
given by the ancients to a gum resin, supposed to  
have been the produce of an Amyris or Balsamo-  
dendron, a native of India, called, by Dr. Roxburgh,  
Amyris agallocho. The *bdellium* of Scripture is  
conjectured to mean pearls.

BDELLOSTOMA, del-los-to-ma, *s.* (*bdello*, I suck, and  
*stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of cyclostomous  
fishes.

BE, be, *v. n.* (*beo*, Sax.) *pres. sing.* I am, thou art,  
he is; *plur.* we are; *past*, I was, thou wert;  
*plur.* we were; *pres. part.* being; *past part.* been.  
To have some certain state, condition, or quality;  
to exist; to have existence; to have something  
by appointment or rule. The verb *To be*, in its  
various forms, is an auxiliary, by which the tenses  
of other verbs are conjugated; when so conju-  
gated, verbs are termed passive: *Let be*, do not  
meddle with; *Be all*, all that is to be done.

If the assassination  
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,  
With his surcease, success; that but this blow  
Might be the *be-all* and the end-all here.—*Shaks.*

BEACH, beetsh, *s.* The shore; that part which is  
dashed by the waves; the strand; the coast.

BEACHED, beetsh'ed, *a.* Exposed to the waves or  
tide.

BEACHY, beetsh'e, *a.* Having beaches.

BEACON, be'kn, *s.* (*beacen*, *beacon*, or *becun*, Sax.)  
A signal raised on an eminence, composed of some  
combustible matter, to be fired in the night, or to  
emit smoke by day, to give warning of approach-  
ing danger; marks erected, or lights made in the  
night, to direct navigators in their course, and  
warn them from rocks, shallows, and sandbanks;  
a lighthouse.

BEACONAGE, be'kn-aje, *s.* A charge for the use  
and maintenance of a buoy, lighthouse, or other  
beacon stationed for the use of seamen.

BEACONED, be'kn-ed, *a.* Having a beacon.

BEAD, bead, *s.* (*bead*, a prayer, Sax.) A small per-  
forated ornament made of glass, coral, pearl, ebony,  
&c., of which necklaces and rosaries are manufac-  
tured. In Architecture, a moulding having a cir-  
cular section, used frequently on each fascia of an  
architrave, as also in the mouldings of doors,  
shutters, skirtings, imposts, and cornices. When  
the bead is flush with the surface, it is termed a  
*quirk bead*; and when raised, a *cock bead*. *Bead*  
and *butt work* is framing in which the panels are  
flush, the beads being stuck or run upon the two  
edges, the beads running in the direction of the  
grain of the wood. *Bead*, *butt*, and *square work*,  
framing chiefly used on doors, with bead and butt

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## BEADLE—BEAL.

on one side, and square on the other.  
*flush work*, a piece of framed work, with  
on each edge of the included panel.

and *square work*, framing with bead on  
one side, and square on the other.  
*quirk*, a bead stuck on the edge of a panel,  
flush with its surface, with only one side  
without being returned on the other side.

BEADLE, be'dl, *s.* (*bydel*, Sax. *pedel*, Du-  
senger or servitor belonging to a cor-  
poration; an inferior officer of a parish or  
the vestry; a church officer. It seem-  
merly to have been the office of parish  
punish petty offenders.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon  
The *beadle's* lash still flagrant on their

BEADLESHIP, be'dl-ship, *s.* The office  
BEAD-PROOF, bead'proof, *a.* A word  
applied to express that sort of stand-  
ard spirituous liquors, which was determi-  
globular glass instruments, now used  
the hydrometer.—Which see.

BEAD-ROLL, bead'role, *s.* A list of things  
to be prayed for.

BEADS-MAN, beadz'man, *s.* A man  
praying for others.

A holy hospital,  
In which seven *beads-men* that had vowed  
Their life to service of high heaven's

BEADS-WOMAN, beadz'wum-un, *s.* A  
prays for another.

BEAD-TREE.—See *Melia*.

BEAGLE, be'gl, *s.* (*bigle*, Fr.) The sm-  
ing-dog used in this country; it is chief-  
in chasing the hare. It is remark-  
melody of its tone, and its delicate  
Huntsmen distinguish the rough and smooth  
but they are of the same species.

BEAK, beek, *s.* (*bec*, Fr. *bek*, Dut.) The  
bird. The beak of birds is composed of  
the superior and inferior mandible, the  
bones, and ossa quadrata. A promi-  
Botany, anything which resembles the  
bird, having a hard sharp point; in  
the point which ends the helmet, or  
In Naval Architecture, the beak or prow  
a ship is that part situated before the  
on the outside of the ship, fastened  
and supported by the main knee. In  
little shoe about an inch long at the  
up and fastened in upon the forepart.  
In Architecture, a small fillet left on  
a larmier, forming a canal behind, to  
water from running down the lower  
cornice. Anything ending in a point.

BEAKED, be'ked, *a.* Having a beak.

BEAKER, be'kur, *s.* (Dr. Johnson  
word from *beak*, and defines it 'a  
spout in the form of a bird's beak.'  
etymology and definition are incorrect  
is the Germ. *becher*, a cup; *bicchieri*  
*charium*, low Lat., fancifully derived from  
See Du Cange. *Bicker*, in the Nor-  
and Scottish dialects, is a small vessel  
staves or hoops.) A vessel for drink

And into pikes and musqueteers,  
Stamp'd *beakers*, cups, and porringers

BEAL, beel, *s.* (*bolla*, Ital.) A tumour



BEAM—BEAR.

containing purulent matter;—*v. n.* to ripen; to suppurate.

**BEAM**, beam, *s.* (Saxon.) A piece of timber or metal of a rectangular section, used in buildings for sustaining a weight or resisting some strain either longitudinally or transversely; any large piece of timber; that part of a balance to which the scales are suspended; the pole of a carriage; the horn of a stag; that part of the head of a stag on which the horns grow; a cylinder belonging to a weaver's loom, on which the warp or cloth is rolled; a ray of light. *Beam of an anchor*, the straight part or shank. *Beam compass*, an instrument with sliding sockets, and having several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii;—*v. n.* to emit rays or beams of light.

**BEAMLESS**, beam'less, *a.* Yielding no ray of light.

**BEAM-TREE**, beam'tree, *s.* The *Pyrus aria*, so named from its wood being much used in the manufacture of axletrees and cogs of machines.

**BEAM-FILLING**, beam'fil-ling, *s.* The building up of masonry or brickwork from the level of the under edges to that of the upper edges of beams; likewise the filling up of the space from the top of the wall-plate between the rafters, to the under side of the slating board or other covering.

**BEAMING**, beam'ing, *s.* Radiation of light.

**BEAMY**, beam'y, *a.* Radiant; shining; emitting beams; having the weight or massiveness of a beam;

His double biting axe and beamy spear,  
Each asking a gigantic force to rear.—*Dryden.*

having horns or antlers;

Issue from their desert dens the brist'ld rage  
Of bearn, and beamy stags in toils engage.—*Dryden's Virgil.*

**BEAN**, bean, *s.* (Saxon.) The common name of the useful and well-known leguminous plant *Vicia*. It is a native of Egypt. There are many varieties. Beans are wholesome and nutritious. *French or kidney bean*, a larger variety of the bean plant, the *Phaseolus vulgaris* of botanists.

**BEANCAPEE**.—See *Zygophyllum*.

**BEAN-FED**, bean'fed, *a.* Fed with beans.

I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,  
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile.—*Shaks.*

**BEAN-FLY**, bean'fi, *s.* A beautiful fly of a purple colour, generally found among bean-flowers.

**BEAR**, bear, *v. a.* (*beran*, Sax.) *past*, I bore or bare; *past part.* bore, born, or borne. This word has a wide latitude in its significations. Its general meanings are, however, comprehended in some of the following words:—To carry; sustain or support; suffer; produce; bring forth; exhibit; behave; press; *bear off*, to restrain, or carry away; *bear through*, to manage, to conduct; *bear out*, to defend, to maintain, to carry out to the end; *to bear a hand*, to be active, to assist; *to bear away*, in Navigation, to change the course of a ship when close hauled or tacking, and make her run before the wind; *bear down upon*, to press, so as to overtake;—*v. n.* to suffer pain; to be patient; to be fruitful or prolific; to take effect; to succeed; to act in any character; to tend; to be directed to any point; to act as an impellant, opponent, or reciprocal power; to act upon; to be situated with respect to, as, 'this mountain bears west of the promontory;' *to bear up*, to stand

BEAR—BEARING.

firm, not to sink, not to faint or fail; *to bear with*, to endure an unpleasant thing.

**BEAR**, bare, *s.* (*bera*, Sax. *bar*, Germ.) The common name of the genus *Ursus*. Bears are large clumsy animals, with strong limbs; they dig caves for their residence, in which they pass the winter in a half torpid state, and without taking any food. For their generic characters, see *Ursus*, *Great* and *Little Bear*, the two northern constellations, *Ursus Major* and *Minor*. Bear is a word still in use to denote a certain description of stock-jobbers. The origin of the term is thus described by Dr. Warton:—

'He who sells that, of which he is not possessed, is proverbially said to sell the skin before he has caught the bear.' It was the practice of stock-jobbers, in the year 1720, to enter into a contract for transferring South Sea stock at a future time for a certain price; but he who contracted to sell, had frequently no stock to transfer; nor did he who bought intend to receive any in consequence of his bargain: the seller was therefore called a bear, in allusion to the proverb, and the buyer a bull, perhaps only as a similar distinction. The contract was merely a wager to be determined by the rise or fall of stock; if it rose, the seller paid the difference to the buyer, proportioned to the sum determined by the same computation to the seller.'

**BEARABLE**, bare'a-bl, *a.* That can be borne or tolerated.

**BEARABLY**, bare'a-ble, *ad.* In a bearable manner; in a way that can be endured.

**BEAR-BAITING**, bare'bay-ting, *s.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

**BEARBERRY**, bare'ber-re, *s.* The *Arbutus arctostaphylus*, or Strawberry-tree; a plant, the berries of which resemble those of the strawberry, and are tonic and astringent.

**BEARBIND**.—See *Calystegia*.

**BEARD**, beard, *s.* (Saxon.) The hair that grows on the lower part of the face: the awn or sharp prickles on the ears of corn; the barb or sharp point of an arrow; the beard or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle; the rays or tail of a comet are sometimes termed its beard. *Beard* is sometimes used for the face; as,

Railed at their covenant, and jeer'd  
Their rev'rend persons to my beard.—*Bulter.*

—*v. a.* to take by the beard; to oppose to the face to set at open defiance.

**BEARDED**, beard'ed, *a.* Having a beard; having sharp prickles as corn; barbed or jagged.

**BEARDLESS**, beard'less, *a.* (*beardless*, Sax.) Without a beard; youthful.

**BEARDLESSNESS**, beard'less-ness, *s.* State of being without a beard.

**BEARER**, bare'ur, *s.* One who bears, sustains, or conveys anything from one place or person to another; one who wears anything as a mark of profession or distinction; a tree that yields fruit. In Architecture, anything which supports a body in its place, as a wall, post, street, &c. *Bearers*, in guttering, are the short pieces of timber which support the boarding. In Heraldry, supporters.

**BEAR-GARDEN**, bare'gar-dn, *s.* A place in which bears are kept for sport; any place of tumult or misrule.

**BEARHERD**, bare'herd, *s.* One who tends bears.

**BEARING**, bare'ing, *s.* The situation of anything as to distance and direction from another; gesture; mean behaviour. In Architecture, the distance or



# BEARISH—BEAT.

length which the ends of a piece of timber lie upon or are inserted into walls or piers. *Bearing of a timber*, the unsupported distance between its points of support without any intervening assistance. *Bearing wall or partition*, a wall which is built upon the solid, and is made to support another wall or partition, either in the same or in a transverse direction. In Geography and Navigation, the point of the compass that one place bears or stands off from another. In Heraldry, coats of arms or figures of armouries. In Hunting, the condition of the croches of a stag's horns.

**BEARISH**, bare'ish, *a.* Resembling the qualities of a bear: rude; savage-like.

**BEAR-LIKE**, bare'like, *a.*—Same as Bearish.

**BEARN**.—See *Bairn*.

**BEARINGS**, bare'ings, *s.* In Heraldry, a coat of arms used by the nobility and gentry to distinguish themselves and families from the poorer classes and from one another.

**BEAR'S-BREECH**, bayrz'britsh, *s.* The plant *Brankursine*, or *Acanthus*.—Which see.

**BEAR'S-EAR**, bayrz'eer, *s.* In Botany, the common name of the genus *Auricula*.

**BEAR'S-EAR SANICLE**, bayrz'eer san'e-kl, *s.* The *Cartusa Matthioli*, forming a genus of plants: Order, *Primulaceae*.

**BEAR'S-FOOT**, bayrz'fât, *s.* A species of plants, *Helleborus fetidus*: Order, *Ranunculaceae*.

**BEAR'S-GRAPE**, bayrz'grape, *s.* The *Vaccinium arctostaphylos*, a Caucasian tree: Order, *Ericaceae*. Also, the *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*, a British species of the genus *Arbutus* of Linnaeus.

**BEAR'S GREASE**, bayrz'greas, *s.* The grease of bears is an article imported into this country, and used extensively as a means of preserving and promoting the growth of hair.

**BEARWARD**, bare'ward, *s.* A keeper of bears.

**BEAST**, beast, *s.* (*bestia*, Lat. *bete*, Fr. *beest*, Dut.) A mammiferous quadruped; any four-footed animal as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal; a brutal, savage man;—*v. a.* a term at cards.

**BEASTINGS**.—See *Biestings*.

**BEAST-LIKE**, beast'like, *a.* Resembling a beast.

**BEASTLINESS**, beast'le-ness, *s.* Brutality; vulgarity; any kind of practice contrary to the rules of humanity.

**BEASTLY**, beast'le, *a.* Having the nature and form of a beast; brutal; opposed to the nature and dignity of a man; filthy; obscene; commonly used as a term of reproach;—*ad.* in the manner of a beast.

**BEAT**, beat, *v. a.* (*battre*, Fr. *beatan*, Sax.) *past*, beat; *past part.* beat or beaten. To strike; to knock; to lay blows upon; to punish with stripes or blows; to strike an instrument of music; to break; to bruise; to spread; to communicate by blows; to strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game; to thresh; to drive the corn out of the husk; to mix things by long and frequent agitation; to batter with engines of war; to dash as water; to brush as wind; to tread a path; to make a path by marking it with tracks; to conquer; to subdue; to vanquish; to harass; to overlabour; to lay, or press, as standing corn by hard weather; to depress; to crush by repeated opposition; to drive by violence; to move with fluttering agitation; to beat down, to endeavour by treaty to lessen the price demanded; to beat

# BEATEN—BEAUTEOUSLY.

up, to attack suddenly, to alarm; to beat the hoof, to walk, to go on foot; to beat into, to repeat often;—*v. n.* to move in a pulsatory manner; to dash as a flood or storm; to knock at a door; to throb; to be in agitation; to fluctuate; to try different ways; to search; to act upon with violence; to speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition; to beat up, to beat up for soldiers;—*s.* stroke; manner of striking; manner of being struck. In Hunting or Fowling, the round taken when people beat up for game.

**BEATEN**, be'tn, *a. part.* Tracked.

What makes you, sir, so late abroad  
Without a guide, and this no beaten road?—*Dryden*.

**BEATER**, be'tur, *s.* An instrument by which any thing is comminuted or mingled; a person given to strike others. In Hunting or Fowling, one who beats for the game.

**BEATH**, beeth, *v. a.* (*bethian* or *bethean*, to steep, dip, or bathe, Sax.) To bathe or warm in the fire as to harden.—Obsolete.

And in his hand a young tall oke he bore,  
Whose knotty snags were sharpen'd all afore,  
And beathed in fire for steels to be in steel—  
*Spenser*.

**BEATIFIC**, be-a-tif'ik, } *a.* (*beatificus*, from  
**BEATIFICAL**, be-a-tif'e-kal, } *beatus*, happy, Lat.)  
That which has the power of making happy, or completing fruition; blissful. The word is only used of heavenly fruition after death.

**BEATIFICALLY**, be-a-tif'e-kal-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to complete happiness.

**BEATIFICATION**, be-at-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* A term in the Roman Catholic church, distinguished from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgment made by the Pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed; but it is not a concession of the honours due to saints, which are conferred by canonization.

**BEATIFY**, be-at'e-fi, *v. a.* (*beatifico*, Lat. *beatifier*, Fr.) To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment; to settle the character of any person by a public acknowledgement that he is received into heaven, though not invested with the dignity of a saint.

**BEATING**, be'ting, *s.* Correction by the infliction of blows; the ticking of a timepiece; a pulsation; a knocking with an instrument. In Music, the keeping of time with the hands or feet. In Navigation, making a zig-zag progress against the wind, or tacking.

**BEATITUDE**, be-at'e-tude, *s.* (*beatitudo*, Lat. *beatitudo*, Fr.) Blessedness; felicity; happiness; commonly used of the happiness of heaven; a declaration of blessedness made by the Saviour to particular virtues, (Matth. v.)

**BEAU**, bo', *s.* (*pl. beaux*, pronounced boze.) A man whose chief concern is the decoration of his person; a fop.

**BEAU-IDEAL**, bo-i-de'al, *s.* (French.) The conception of perfect beauty, represented in painting, free from all the deformity, defects and blemishes, which nature exhibits.

**BEAUSH**, bo'ish, *a.* Befitting a beau; foppish.

**BEAU-MONDE**, bo-mond', *s.* (Fr.) The gay world; the fashionable portion of society.

**BEAUTEOUS**, bu'te-us, *a.* Fair; elegant in form; pleasant to the sight; beautiful.

**BEAUTEOUSLY**, bu'te-us-le, *ad.* In a beauteous



BEAUTEOUSNESS—BECALMING.

BECAME—BECOMINGNESS.

**BEAUTEOUSNESS**, *bu'te-us-nes*, *s.* The state or quality of being beautiful; beauty.  
**BEAUTIFUL**, *bu'te-fi-ur*, *s.* That which beautifies or embellishes.  
**BEAUTIFUL**, *bu'te-fil*, *a.* Fair; having the qualities which constitute beauty.  
**BEAUTIFULLY**, *bu'te-fil-le*, *ad.* In a beautiful manner.  
**BEAUTIFULNESS**, *bu'te-fil-nes*, *s.* The quality of being beautiful; beauty; excellence of form.  
**BEAUTIFY**, *bu'te-fi*, *v. a.* To adorn; to embellish; to grace; to add beauty to.  
**BEAUTIFYING**, *bu'te-fi-ing*, *s.* The act or method of making beautiful; embellishment.  
**BEAUTIFULNESS**, *bu'te-les*, *a.* Without beauty.  
**BEAUTE**, *bu'te*, *s.* (*beaute*, Fr.) That assemblage of parts, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye; a particular feature, grace, or ornament; a quality more eminently excellent than the rest, with which it is united; a beautiful person; a to adorn; to beautify; to embellish. *Beaute* as a verb.  
*Shakespeare's cheek, beautied with plastering art, is more ugly than the thing that helps it, and is my deed to your most painted word.*—*Shaks.*  
**BEAUTY-SPOT**, *bu'te-spot*, *s.* A spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some quality; a foil; a patch.  
*The beauty of swine makes them the beauty-spot of the farm.*  
**BEAUFAY**, *bu'te-wane-ing*, *a.* Declining in beauty; becoming and distressed widow, as in the afternoon of her best days, as prize and purchase of his wanton eye.—*Shaks.*  
**BEAVER**, *bu'ver*, *s.* (*befer*, Sax.) The Castor, a kind of quadruped; a hat of the best sort, made of the fur of the beaver; the part of a helmet which covers the lower part of the face, as distinguished from the visor.  
**BEAVERED**, *be'verd*, *a.* Wearing a beaver.  
**BE-BLEED**, *be-bled*, *v. a.* To make bloody; to stain with blood.—*Obsolete.*  
*In war, with woundes all bebleede.*—*Chaucer.*  
**BE-BLOOD**, *be-blud*, *v. a.* To imbue with blood; to make bloody.—*Obsolete.*  
*Will not admit, I trow, that he was so beblooded blood of your sacrament-god.*—*Sheldon's Mir.*  
**BE-BLOT**, *be-blot*, *v. a.* To stain.—*Obsolete.*  
*Written-like, or craftily it write, let it with thy tearis eke a lute.*—*Chaucer.*  
**BE-BLUB**, *be-blub'urd*, *a.* Swollen with tears.  
*A beautiful lady did call him from a certain window all beblubbered with tears.*—*Shelton's Trans.*  
**BE-BIRD**, *be-bik'o*, *s.* (*Italian.*) The Sylvia bird, or fig-eater, a small European bird, little known to the nightingale in the sweetness of its song.  
**BE-CALM**, *be-kam*, *v. a.* To still the elements; to calm the mind.  
*Be-calma, and to calm, differ in meaning; to stop motion; and to becalm is to withhold motion.*  
**BE-CALMING**, *be-kam'ing*, *s.* A calm at sea.

**BECAME**. The past of the verb *To become*.  
**BECAUSE**, *be-kawz'*, *conj.* (from *by* and *cause*.) For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that.  
**BECHANCE**, *be-tshaus'*, *v. a.* To befall; to happen to.  
*My sons, God knows what has bechanced them.*—*Shaks.*  
**BECHARM**, *be-tsharm'*, *v. a.* To captivate; to subdue by pleasure.  
**BECHER-DE-MERE**, *baysh'de-mer*, *s.* (*French.*) Sea-cucumber, or Tripang, a name given to a species of *Holothuria*, which, after being gutted, pressed, and dried in the sun, is much esteemed as a luxury by the Chinese.  
**BECHERA**, *betsh'e-ra*, *s.* A genus of fossil plants found in the carboniferous strata of Colebrookdale, England.  
**BECHICS**, *be'kiks*, *s.* (*bechikos* of *bech*, a cough, Gr.) In Medicine, remedies in cases of cough.  
**BECK**, *bek*, *v. n.* To make a sign with the head;—*v. a.* to call or guide by a motion of the head;  
*Bell, book, and candle shall not drive me back, When gold and silver beck me to come on.*—*Shaks.*  
*—s.* a sign with the head; a nod.—*See Beckon.*  
*Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles, Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles.*—*Milton.*  
**BECK**, *bek*, *s.* (*becc*, Sax. *beek*, Dut.) A small stream.—A word common in the north of England.  
*The brooks, the becks, the rills, the rivulets.*—*Drayton.*  
**BECKET**, *bek'et*, *s.* An article on board ship used in confining loose ropes, tackles, &c.  
**BECKMANTIA**, *bek-man'e-n*, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Beckman, author of the History of Inventions.) A genus of plants, the *Cynurus* or Dog's-tail of Wildenow; Order, Gramineae.  
**BECKON**, *bek'kn*, *v. n.* (*beacnian* or *dicnian*, Sax.) To make a sign to;  
*It beckons you to go with it, As if it some impartment did desire To you alone.*—*Shaks.*  
*s.* same as *beck*: a sign with the head or hand; a sign without words.  
**BECLIP**, *be-clip'*, *v. a.* (*beclyppan*, Sax.) To embrace.  
*And he took a child, and sett him in the myddill of them, and when he hade beclipped him, he said unto them.*—*Wickliffe's Trans. St. Mark ix. 36.*  
**BECLOUD**, *be-klowd'*, *v. a.* To dim; to make dull; to be obscure.  
**BECOME**, *be-kum'*, *v. n.* Past, I became; *part. become.* To enter into some state or condition by a change from another state; *to become of*, to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the consequent or final condition of; generally used with *what*;—*v. a.* (*civemen*, to please, Sax.) to appear in a suitable manner, when applied to persons. When applied to things, it signifies to be suitable to the person; to befit; to be congruous to the appearance, character, or circumstance, in such a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.  
**BECOMING**, *be-kum'ming*, *a. part.* That which pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful;—*s.* ornament.—*Obsolete* as a noun.  
**BECOMINGLY**, *be-kum'ming-le*, *ad.* In an agreeable, becoming manner.  
**BECOMINGNESS**, *be-kun'ming-nes*, *s.* Propriety; suitability; decency; elegance.

# BECRIPPLE—BEDDING.

**BECRIPPLE**, be-krip'pl, *v. a.* To make lame.  
**BE CURL**, be-kurl', *v. a.* A ludicrous word, used by some old authors for curling the hair.—Obsolete.  
**BED**, bed, *s.* (*bedd*, Sax. *badi*, Goth. *bed*, Dut.) A place to sleep upon; lodging; the convenience of a place to sleep in; a division in a field or garden in which seeds are sown; a bank of earth raised in a garden or field for planting in; the channel of a river; a layer or stratum of rock, sand, or gravel; the place where anything is generated or deposited. *To bring to bed*, to be delivered of a child; *to make the bed*, to put the bed in a fit condition to sleep in; *bed of a mortar*, a solid piece of oak hollowed in the middle, to receive the breach and half the trunnions; *bed of a great gun*, the thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage;—*v. a.* to go to bed with; to place in bed; to make partaker of the bed; to sow or plant in earth; to lie in a place of rest; to lay in order; to stratify;—*v. n.* to cohabit. In Architecture, the horizontal surface on which the stones, bricks, or other substances in building lie; the upper surface is termed the upper bed, and the under the under bed; *bed of a slate* is the under side, or that surface which lies on the rafters. In Cylindrical Vaulting, the beds of a stone are the two surfaces intersecting the intrados of the vault, in lines parallel to the axis of the cylinder. In Conic Vaulting, where the axis is horizontal, the beds are two surfaces which, if produced, would intersect the axis of the cone. In Angling, when the hairs of a link are so equally twisted that it is round in every part, the terms *bed* and *bedding* are applied to it; the substance of an artificial fly is termed its *bed*. Eels are said to *bed*, when they get into the sand or mud in great numbers.  
**BEDABBLE**, be-dab'bl, *v. a.* To wet; to besprinkle.  
**BEDAFF**, be-daf', *v. a.* To make a fool of.—Obsolete.  
*Be not bedaffed for your innocence.*—Chaucer.  
**BEDAGGLE**, be-dag'gl, *v. a.* To bemire; to trail in the dirt.  
**BEDARE**, be-dare', *v. a.* To defy; to dare.—Obsolete.  
*The eagle is emboldened  
 With eyes intentive to bedare the sun.*—*Poet's David and Bethsabe.*  
**BEDARK**, be-dark', *v. a.* To darken.—Obsolete.  
*When the blacke winter nighte,  
 Without moone or sterre light,  
 Bedarked hath the water stronde.*—Gower.  
**BEDASH**, be-dash', *v. a.* To bemire by throwing dirt; to bespatter; to wet with throwing water.  
*All the standers-by had wet their cheeks,  
 Like trees bedash'd with rain.*—Shaks.  
**BEDAUR**, be-dawb', *v. a.* To daub over; to besmear; to soil.  
**BEDAZZLE**, be-daz'zl, *v. a.* To dim the sight by too brilliant a lustre.  
**BEDCHAMBER**, bed'tshame-bur, *s.* A bedroom; the chamber appropriated to rest. *Lords of the bedchamber*, certain members of the peerage whose office is to wait upon the sovereign.  
**BEDCLOTHES**, bed'cloze, *s.* The coverings spread upon a bed.  
**BEDDER**, bed'dur, } *s.* The nether stone of an  
**BEDDITER**, be-det'tur, } oil mill.  
**BEDDING**, bed'ding, *s.* The materials of a bed; a bed; a name given in Scotland by the peasantry

# BEDEAD—BEDROOM.

to the ceremony of putting a new married to bed.  
**BEDEAD**, be-ded', *v. a.* To deaden; to depress sensation.—Obsolete.  
**BEDECK**, be-dek', *v. a.* To deck; to adorn with grace.  
**BEDHOUSE**, bed'hows, *s.* An hospital or house, where poor people prayed for their benefactors.  
**BEDLRY**, be'dl-re, *s.* A term denoting the office of a beadle's office, as bailiwick is of bailiff.  
**BEDDEVIL**, be-dev'il, *v. a.* To throw into confusion.  
**BEDREW**, be-du', *v. a.* To moisten gently, the fall of dew.  
**BEDREW**, be-du'ur, *s.* That which bedews.  
**BEDREWY**, be-du'e, *a.* Moist with dew.  
*Dark night, from her bedewy wings,  
 Drops silence to the eyes of all.*—Bacon.  
**BEDFELLOW**, bed'fel-lo, *s.* One who lies same bed with another.  
**BED-HANGINGS**, bed'hang-ingz, *s.* Curtain bed; stuff fit for curtains of a bed.  
**BEDIGHT**, be-dite', *v. a.* To adorn; to dress off.  
*The maiden fine bedight his love retains,  
 And for the village he forsakes the plains.*  
**BEDIM**, be-dim', *v. a.* To make dim; to obscure; to darken.  
**BEDISMAL**, be-diz'mal, *v. a.* To make dismal.  
**BEDIZEN**, be-dizn', *v. a.* To dress out.  
**BEDLAM**, bed'lum, *s.* (corrupted from *Be* the name of a religious house in London wards converted into an hospital for the lunatics.) A madhouse; a place set apart for the cure of lunatics; a madman; a lunatic inhabitant of bedlam;—*a.* belonging to a house; fit for a madhouse.  
**BEDLAMITE**, bed'lum-ite, *s.* An inhabitant of a madhouse.  
**BEDMAKER**, bed'may-kur, *s.* A person who is to make the beds in a university or other institution.  
**BEDMATE**, bed'mate, *s.* A bedfellow; one partakes of the same bed with another same time.  
**BED-MOULTINGS**, bed'molde-ingz, *s.* These things which are between the corona and the in all the orders of architecture.  
**BEDOTE**, be-dote', *v. a.* To make one to do.  
**BEDOUBINS**, be-doo'inz, *s.* Tribes of Arabs live in tents, and are scattered over Arabia and some other parts of Africa.  
**BEDPOST**, bed'poste, *s.* A post at the corner of the bed which supports the canopy.  
**BEDPRESSER**, bed'pres-sur, *s.* A lazy fellow who loves his bed.—Obsolete.  
*This sanguine coward, this bedpresser, this hot breaker, this huge bill of flesh.*—Shaks.  
**BEDRAGGLE**, be-drag'gl, *v. a.* To soil the bed by allowing them while walking to redden dirt.  
**BEDRENCH**, be-drensh', *v. a.* To drench; to saturate with moisture.  
**BEDRID**, bed'rid, } *a.* (*beddredda*,  
**BEDRIDDEN**, bed'rid-dn, } Sax.) Confused  
 bed by age or infirmity.  
**BEDRITE**, bed'rite, *s.* The privilege of the bed.  
**BEDROOM**.—Same as Bedchamber.



BEE-BREAD—BEEN.

—*s.* the name of an Indian musical stringed-instrument, furnished with nineteen frets.

**BEER**, beer, *s.* (*biere*, Fr. *bier*, Germ. *bir*, Welsh.) A fermented liquor, made from the malt of barley, and flavoured with hops. It may be called the wine of barley. A variety of kinds are made; those in use at present are distinguished by the names of ale, porter, or strong beer, table beer, and small beer, which differ little except in strength, and the mode of preparation in their manufacture.

**BEER-BARREL**, beer'bar-ril, *s.* A barrel for holding beer.

**BEER-HOUSE**, beer'how's, *s.* The old term for what is now named an ale-house.

**BEESTINGS**.—See *Biestings*.

**BEE'S-WAX**, bees'waks, *s.* The wax collected by bees, and of which the cells of their combs are constructed.

**BEEF**, beef, *s.* (*beta*, Lat.) *Beta*, a genus of plants with large fleshy roots. That used for salads is the *Beta vulgaris*, of which there are three varieties; the green, red, and yellow-rooted. A ton of beet produces 56 lbs. of refined sugar, and 25 lbs. of treacle, or 100 lbs. of raw sugar. *B. hortensis* forms one of the principal culinary vegetables of the peasantry of France, Germany, and Switzerland: Order, *Chenopodeae*.

**BEETLE**, bee'tl, *s.* (*bytl*, Sax.) A large wooden mallet for driving small piles; also, the monkey heavy-weight which descends from a pile engine; a round handled mallet for beating clothes; and in Scotland, the name of the instrument used in mashing potatoes. In Zoology, a coleopterous insect, (*bitel*, Sax.) Beetles have four wings: the two uppermost resembling horizontal horny scales, joining in a straight line along the inner margin; the two under wings are folded transversely, and covered with the upper pair, forming cases for them.—See *Coleoptera*.—*v. n.* to jut out; to hang over.

**BEETLE-BROW**, ee'tl-brow, *s.* A prominent brow.  
They make a wit of their insipid friend,  
His blobber-lips and beetle-brows commend.—  
*Dryden*.

**BEETLE-BROWED**, be'tl-browd, *a.* Having prominent brows.

A beetle-browed sullen face makes a palace as smoky as an Irish hut.—*Hovell's Letters*.

**BEETLE-HEAD**, be'tl-hed, *s.* A stupid fellow.

**BEETLE-HEADED**, be'tl-hed-ed, *a.* Having a head like a beetle; stupid; dull.

A beetle-headed, flap-ear'd knave.—*Shaks.*

**BEETLE-STOCK**, be'tl-stok, *s.* The handle of a beetle.

To crouch, to please, to be a beetle-stock  
Of thy great master's will.—*Spenser*.

**BEETLING**, be'tling, *a.* Overhanging; jutting out.

**BEEVES**.—See *Beef*.

**BEFALL**, be-fawl', *v. n.* (*befallan*, Sax.) To happen to, used generally of ill; to happen to, as good or neutral; to happen; to come to pass.

**BEFIT**, be-fit', *v. a.* To suit; to be suitable to; to become.

**BEFLATTERED**, be-flat'turd, *a.* Flattered.

**BEFOAM**, be-fome', *v. a.* To cover with foam.

At last the dropping wings, befoam'd all o'er,  
With flaggy heaviness their master bore.—  
*Eusden's Ovid's Met.*

**BEFOOL**, be-fool', *v. a.* To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of understanding; to lead into error.

**BEFORE**, be-fore', *prep.* (*beforan*, Sax.) onward in place; in the front of, not before the presence of, noting authority or conquest; the presence of, noting respect; in sight; to der the cognizance of, noting jurisdiction power of, noting the right of choice by pulse of something behind; preceding in preference to; prior to; superior to;—*a.* than; earlier in time; in time past; in the latest past; previously to; in order to; time; hitherto; already; farther onward.

**BEFOREHAND**, be-fore'hand, *ad.* In a state of anticipation or pre-occupation; previously, of preparation or preliminary; antecedent times; in a state of accumulation, or more has been received than expended; before anything is done.

**BEFORETIME**, be-fore'time, *ad.* Formerly, time.

**BEFORTUNE**, be-faw'tune, *v. n.* To have to betide.

**BEFOUL**, be-fowl', *v. a.* (*befylan*, Sax.) To make dirty.

**BEFRIEND**, be-frend', *v. a.* To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to show friendship; to benefit.

**BEFRINGE**, be-frin', *v. a.* To decorate with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leave  
Clothe spice, line trunks, or, fluffing in  
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho.—

**BEG**, beg, *v. a.* (*begehren*, Germ.) To ask by petition; to take anything for granted; evidence or proof;—*v. n.* to live upon; to live by asking relief of others.

**BEG**, beg, } *s.* A Turkish word, signifying  
**BEY**, bay, } lord, or chief; used in the empire as a title of governor and other high of state. It is also subjoined to proper express distinction of rank.

**BEGET**, be-get', *v. a.* (*begetan*, Sax.) To beget; to procreate; to become the father of; to beget.

**BEGETTER**, be-get'tur, *s.* One who procreates.

**BEGGABLE**, beg'ga-bl, *a.* That which may be obtained by begging.

**BEGGAR**, beg'gur, *s.* One who lives upon one who has nothing but what he receives by charity; one who supplicates for any petitioner; one who assumes what he does not deserve;—*v. a.* to reduce to beggary; to impoverish; to deprive; to exhaust; to deprive of poverishing.

**BEGGARLINESS**, beg'gur-le-nes, *s.* The state of being beggary; meanness; poverty.

**BEGGARLY**, beg'gur-le, *a.* Mean; poor; the state of being compelled to solicit alms.

**BEGGARY**, beg'gur-e, *s.* Great want; the state of being compelled to solicit alms.

**BEGHARDS**, beg'härdz, *s.* A German word signifying one who begs with importunity formerly to the Franciscan and other orders of the Church of Rome. This also given to a class of praying fanatics in the thirteenth century.

**BEGILT**, be-gilt', *a.* Gilded.

**BEGIN**, be-gin', *v. n.* (*beginan*, Sax.) to begin or begun, *past part.*, begun.

to begin upon something new; to commence any state; to do the first act, or first part



BEGINNER—BEGUAN.

er upon existence;—*v. a.* to do the first act thing; to pass from not doing to doing; to from anything as the first ground; to lay oundation;—*s.* used by Spenser in the fol- passage for beginning:

Let no whit thee dismay,  
Hard *begin* that meets thee in the dore.

*BR*, be-gin'nur, *s.* One who originates any- an inexperienced attempter; one in his nts; a young practitioner.

*NG*, be-gin'ning, *s.* The first original or the entrance into act or being; the origin or nement; the rudiments or first materials.

*NGLESS*, be-gin'ning-less, *a.* Having no ng.

be-gend', *v. a.* (*begyrdan*, Sax.) To bind girdle; to encircle; to encompass; to en- to besiege. This word is sometimes writ- Milton, Ben Johnson, and others, *begirt*.

*REG*, beg'ler-beg, *s.* (a Turkish word for f chiefs.) The governor of a province in man empire, and next in dignity to the

, be-naw', *v. a.* (*begnagan*, Sax.) To o eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

se is stark-spoiled with the staggers, *begnaw* osts, waird in the back, and shoulder-shotten.

be-gon', *interj.* Go away; hence; haste

, be-go-ne-a, *s.* (In honour of Michael ) An extensive genus of herbaceous plants, e and only genus of the order Begoniaceae.

*ELLE*, be-go-ne-a'-ce-e, *s.* A natural order genous plants. The flowers of this order sexual, with a superior calyx, generally a four, consisting in the sterile flowers of ro to four pieces, and in the fertile flowers five to eight; stamens numerous; style stigmas three, often forked, and having a r twisted appearance, originating from a ornered three-celled ovary, containing a de of little seeds, which changes to a thin- scale, with three extremely unequal wings; eshy, more or less unequally-sided, and pos- sibly developed membranous stipules at e; stems succulent.

, be-gorde', *a.* Besmeared with gore.

a thousand monsters foule abhor'd,

boast it, gaping grisly, all *begor'd*.—*Spenser*.

-got', } Past part. of the verb To

, be-got'in, } *beget*.

, be-grave', *v. a.* To engrave; to bury. etc.

They arrive  
Where that the body was *begrave*  
With worship.—*Gower*.

*E*, be-greaz', *v. a.* To soil with grease or ctuous matter.

be-grime', *v. a.* To soil with dirt deeply d; to soil in such a manner that the hse cannot easily be recovered.

Her name, that was as fresh  
ian's visage, is now *begrin'd*, and black y own face.—*Shaks*.

, be-grim'ur, *s.* That which soils or spots

*E*, be-grudj', *v. a.* To envy.

beg'n-an, *s.* A bezoar or concretion found estines of the lizard *Iguana*.

BEGUILE—BEHIND.

BEGUILE, be-gile', *v. a.* To impose upon; to de- lude; to deceive; to cheat; to evade; to deceive pleasantly; to amuse.

BEGUILEMENT, be-gile'ment, *s.* The act of beguil- ing; deceit.

BEGUILER, be-gile'ur, *s.* One who beguiles.

BEGUILINGLY, be-gile'ing-le, *ad.* In a deceiving manner.

BEGUIN, be'gwin, *s.* A nun belonging to a particu- lar order, so named from the old French word *beguin*, a coof or head-dress.

BEGUM, } be'gum, *s.* A title given to a Hindoo } princess or lady of high rank.

BEGUN, be-gun'. Past part. of the verb *To begin*.

BEHALF, be-haf', *s.* (*behefta*, Sax.) Favour; cause; vindication; support; interest; account; sake.

BEHAPPEN, be-hap'pn, *v. a.* To happen to; to befall.—Obsolete.

This is the greatest shame and foulest scorn  
Which unto any knight *behappy* may,  
To lose the badge which should his deeds display.  
—*Spenser*.

BEHAVE, be-have', *v. a.* (*behaben*, Sax.) To con- duct; to demean; to act;

NOTE.—*Behave* is used by Shakspeare and Spenser in the sense of to govern, to subdue, to discipline.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind  
*Behaves* with cares, cannot so easy miss.—*Spenser*.  
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,  
As if he had but proved an argument.—*Shaks*.

—*v. n.* to act; to conduct one's self. It is taken in either a good or bad sense; as, 'he behaved ill,' or 'he behaved well.'

BEHAVIOUR, be-have'yur, *s.* Manner of conducting one's self; manners; external appearance with respect to grace; gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions; conduct; general practice; course of life.

BEHEAD, be-hed', *v. a.* To decapitate; to take off the head.

BEHEADING, be-hed'ing, *s.* The act of separating the head from the body.

BEHEL, be-hel', *v. n.* To torture with the pains of hell.—Obsolete.

Satan, Death, and Hell were his inveterate foes, that either drew him to perdition, or did *behel* and wrack him with the expectation of it.—*Hewyt's Sermons*, (1658.)

BEHELD, be-held'. Past of the verb *To behold*.

BEHEMOTH, be'he-moth, *s.* An animal mentioned in the book of Job, generally supposed to be the hippopotamus.

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox.—*Job* xl. 15.

BEHEN, be'hen, *s.* A name given to three roots, that of the *Cucubalus behen*, or *Silene inflata* of British botanists; *Centaurea behen*, or saw-leaved Centuary, which is aromatic and astringent; and to that of *Statice Limonium*, or common Sea Lavender, used as an astringent in diarrhoea and hæmorrhage.

BEHEST, be-hest', *s.* (*be*, and *hes*, Sax.) Command; precept; mandate.

BEHIGHT, be-hite', *v. a.* (*behitan*, to promise, Sax.) To promise; to call; to name; to intrust; to commit; to adjudge; to address; to speak to; to inform; to assume; to mean; to attend; to reckon; to esteem.—Obsolete.

BEHIND, be-hinde', *prep.* (*behindan*, *hindan*, Sax.) At the back of another; on the back part; not before; following another; remaining after the de- parture of another; remaining after the death of

another; at a distance from something going before; inferior to another in excellence or dignity; on the side which is opposite the front; on the other side of that which is nearest a person. *Behind the back*; out of notice or regard; disregarded or overlooked;—*ad.* out of sight; not yet produced to the view; remaining backwards; on the back part; past in the progress of time; remaining after a payment is made; unpaid; remaining after the departure.

**BEHINDHAND**, be-hinde'hand, *ad.* In a state in which rent or profit or any advantage is anticipated, so that less is to be received or more performed than the natural or just proportion; not upon equal terms with regard to forwardness; in arrears; in an exhausted state. *Behind in the world*; in a state of poverty. The word is used as an adjective, signifying tardy, in the following lines:

And these thy offices,  
So rarely kind, are as interpreters  
Of thy behindhand slackness.—*Shaks.*

**BEHMENISTS**, bem'e-nists, *s.* The name of a sect of mystics who adopted the explication of the mysteries of Jacob Behmen, a shoemaker in Upper Lusatia.

**BEHOLD**, be-holde', *v. a.* *Past*, beheld; *past part.* beheld or beholden, (*beheldan*, Sax.) To view; to look; to see; to look upon; to behold, is to see, in an emphatical sense;—*interj.* see! lo! a word by which attention or admiration is excited; it may, however, be regarded as the imperative form of the verb when so used.

**BEHOLDEN**, be-hole'dn, *a. part.* (*gehouden*, Dut.) Obligated; bound in gratitude.

Little are we beholden to your love,  
And little look'd for at your helping hands.—*Shaks.*

**BEHOLDER**, be-hole'dur, *s.* A spectator; one who looks upon anything.

**BEHOLDING**, be-hole'ding, *s.* Obligation.—Obsolete.  
Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings* hath expressed this my testimony.—*Carac.*

**BEHONEY**, be-hun'ne, *v. a.* To sweeten with honey.  
**BEHOOF**, be-hoof', *s.* (*behefe*, Sax. *behuif*, Germ.) That which behoves or is advantageous; profit; advantage.

**BEHOOVE**, be'hoov, *v. a.* (*behofan*, Sax.) To be fit; to be meet, either with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is used only impersonally with *it*; as, 'it behooves me.'

**BEHOOFEFUL**, be-hoov'fûl, *a.* Needful; useful; profitable; advantageous.—Obsolete.

Madam, we have called such necessities,  
As are behooveful for our state to-morrow.—*Shaks.*

**BEHOOFEFULLY**, be-hoov'fûl-le, *ad.* Usefully; profitably.—Obsolete.

**BEHOT**, be-hot', *past.* of *behight*. To promise.—Obsolete.

With sharp intend'd sting so rude him smote,  
That to the earth him drove as stricken dead,  
No living wight would have him life behot.—*Spenser.*

**BEHOVE**, be-hoov', *v. a.* (*behofan*, Sax.) The modern as well as ancient and proper form of the verb *behoove*.

Thus is it written, and thus it behoved Christ to suffer.  
—*Trans.* 1578 and 1611. (*Luke* xxiv. 46.)

**BEHOVEFUL**, be-hoov'fûl, *a.* Fit; expedient.

**BEHOVELY**, be-hoov'le, *s.* Profitably.—Obsolete.

Whereof if thou wilt that I tell,  
It is behoveful for to hear.—*Gower.*

**BEHOWL**, be-howl', *v. a.* To howl.—Obsolete.  
Now the hungry lion roars,  
And the wolf *behows* the moon.—*Shaks.*

**BEING**, be'ing, (*beond*, existing, Sax.) *Pres.* of *To be*;—*s.* existence; opposed to nomen particular state or condition: the person existing any living creature;—*conj.* since.

**BEING-PLACE**, be'ing-plase, *s.* A place to exist a state of existence.—Obsolete.

Before this world's great frame, in which all  
Are now contained, found any *being-place*.—*Sp.*

**BEJADE**, be-jade', *v. a.* To tire.

**BEJAFE**, be-jape', *v. a.* To laugh at; to deride to impose upon.—Obsolete.

Thou hast *japed* here Duke Theseus.—*Chaucer.*

**BEKISS**, be-kis', *v. a.* To kiss; to salute.

**BEKNAVE**, be-nave', *v. a.* To call knave.

May satire ne'er befool ye or *beknave* ye.—*Pope.*

**BEKNOW**, be-no', *v. a.* To acknowledge; to confess.—Obsolete.

No wight that excuseth himself wilfully of his  
may be delivered of his sinne, till that he mee  
knoweth his sinne.—*Chaucer.*

**BELABOUR**, be-la'bur, *v. a.* To beat sound thump.

He sees virago Nell *belabour*,  
With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour.—*Sp.*

**BELACE**, be-lase', *v. a.* To fasten, as with or cord. A sea term.

**BELACED**, be-laste', *a. part.* Adorned with  
**BELAM**, be-lam', *v. a.* To beat; to bang.—*lete.*

**BELAMOUR**, bel'a-moor, *s.* (*bel-amour*, Fr.)  
lunt; a consort.—Obsolete.

**BELAMY**, bel'a-me, *s.* (*bel-ami*, Fr.) A friend intimate.—Obsolete.

Wise Socrates  
Pour'd out his life and last philosophy  
To the fair Critias, his dearest *belamy*.—*Spens.*

**BELATE**, be-late', *v. a.* To retard a person, so make him too late.

**BELATED**, be-la'ted, *a.* Benighted; out of late at night.

Fairy elves,  
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side  
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees,  
Or dreams he sees.—*Milton.*

**BELATEDNESS**, be-la'ted-nes, *s.* Slowness; tardiness.

**BELAVE**, be-lave', *v. a.* To wash.

**BELAWGIVE**, be-law'giv, *v. a.* To give a law to legislate for.—Obsolete.

The Holy One of Israel hath *belawgiven* his people with this very allowance.—*Milton.*

**BELAY**, be-la', *v. a.* To belay or obstruct; to in ambush; to attack; to besiege;

So when Arabian thieves *belaid* us round,  
And when by all abandon'd, Thee I found.  
*Sandys' Hymns.*

to decorate; to lay over;

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad,  
Of Lincoln greens, *belay'd* with silver lace.—*Sp.*

to fasten; to splice a rope by laying one end another. A sea term.

**BELCH**, belsh, *v. a.* (*bealcan*, Sax.) To eject from the stomach with violence; to throw eject from any hollow place;—*v. n.* to eject



## BELCHING—BELIEVE.

on the stomach; to eruct;—*s.* the act of ion. A cant term for malt liquor.  
 A reformation would follow among all sorts porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*.

*Belch'ing, s.* The act of eructation.

*Bel'dam, s.* (*belle dame*, which, in old times, probably, an old woman, as *belle age*, &c.) An old woman; a hag.

*Bel'now, s.* *Bel'now, you look angrily?—* *Bel'now, I am not reason, bel'now as you are, my and overbold?—Shaks.*

*Bel'gur, v. a.* (*belagern*, Germ.) To block up in a place; to surround with.

*Bel'gur, s.* One who besieges.

*Bel'leve, v. a.* Past, *belleft*. To leave.—*Ob-*

lating at fortune's turns, and scarce is he relating his own misery.—*May's Lucan.*

*Bel'lee, v. a.* To place on the lee.—*Ob-*

*Bel'em-nite, s.* (*belemnite*, a dart, Gr.) A head or Thunderstone, a genus of fossil lapids, the shells of which are found in great lances in the chalk and other secondary rocks. The shell is of a conical form, and divided into tiers, perforated by a siphon or pipe, and ad into a laminar solid fusiform sheath, generally composed of a yellowish spar, and having a conical or fusiform shape.

*Bel'lep'ur, v. a.* To infect with leprosy.

*Bel'lord, s.* A law, lords, that without remorse as such as are *bel'lord'd* with the curse of ingratitude to death.—*Bacon & Flet.*

*Bel'fra'je-um, s.* A moveable tower, sticking of several stories, adapted for attacking walls of fortified towns.

*Bel'fre, s.* (*beffroi*, Fr.) The place in a city, or connected with a church or other building in which the bell is suspended.

*Bel'gard, s.* (*bel*, and *egard*, Fr.) A look or glance; a kind regard.—*Obsolete.*

*Bel'gards, s.* *Bel'gards* many graces sat, the shadow of her even brows, King *bel'gards* and amorous reitrait.—*Spenser.*

*Bel'je-an, s.* Belge, the ancient inhabitant of Belgium; a native of Belgium.

*Bel'jik, a.* Pertaining to the people of Belje.

*Bel'le-al, s.* (From a Hebrew word, signifying *no value*.) Wickedness; unprofitableness; wicked; worthless.

*Bel'li-bel, v. a.* To traduce; to libel; to calumniate.—*Obsolete.*

*Bel'li, v. a.* (*bellegan*, Sax.) To counterfeit; to mimic; to give the lie to; to speak with falsehood; to calumniate; to raise reports concerning any person; to give a representation of anything; to fill with lies.

*Bel'leef, s.* (*geledfa*, Sax.) Conviction of truth of statements of which we have not had demonstration; opinion founded on testimony; a creed or system of faith.

*Bel'le-va-bl, a.* Credible; that which is credited or believed.

*Bel'leve, v. a.* (*gelyfan*, Sax.) To credit the testimony of another; to put confidence in the testimony of any one;—*v. n.* to have a firm per-

## BELIEVER—BELLES.

suasion of the truth of anything; to exercise faith in the declarations of the Bible, its teachers, or in any other system of religion.

*BELIEVER, be-le'vur, s.* One who credits anything on the testimony of others. In Christian Theology, one who believes in the divine mission of Jesus Christ; one who gives credence to any creed or system of religion.

*BELIEVINGLY, be-le'ving-le, ad.* In a believing manner.

*BELIKE, be-like', ad.* Probably; likely; perhaps.

*BELIKELY, be-like'le, ad.* Probably.—*Obsolete.*

*BELIVE, be-live', ad.* Speedily; quickly.—*Obsolete.*

By that same way, the direful dames to drive Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rusty blood, And down to Pluto's house are come *belive*.—*Spenser.*

This word has still a lingering existence in Westmoreland, and in some parts of Scotland.

*BELL, bel, s.* A vessel or hollow bowl-shaped body of cast-metal, formed to emit sounds when struck internally by a piece of metal called a tongue, or externally by a kind of hammer; anything in the shape of a bell, as the cup of a flower. In Architecture, the naked vase or *corbeille* round which the foliage and volutes of the Corinthian and composite capitals are arranged. *Bell roof*, is a roof the vertical section of which, perpendicular to the wall or its springing line, is a curve of contrary texture, being concave at bottom and convex at the top. *To bear the bell*, to be the first, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock of sheep. *Bell, book, and candle*, an old phrase for execration, adopted in the directions given, in elder times, that the sentence against delinquents should be 'throughout explained in order, in English, with bells tolling and candles lighted, that it may cause the greater dread.'

*Bell, book, and candle* shall not drive me back, When gold and silver beck me to come on.—*Shaks.*

*To shake the bells*, a phrase in Shakspeare, from the bells of a hawk;

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best, The proudest he that holds up Lancaster, Dares stir a wing, if Warwick shakes his bells.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

*BELLADONNA, bel-la-don'na, s.* (*bella*, fair, and *donna*, a lady, Ital.) *Atropa Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, called belladonna from its having been used as a cosmetic by ladies.

*BELLADONNA LILY, bel-la-don'na lil'le, s.* The *Amaryllis belladonna*, a liliaceous plant, with beautiful delicate blushing flowers.

*BELLATRIX, bel'la-triks, s.* (*bellatrix*, a female warrior, Lat.) The name of the lesser of the two bright stars in the upper portion of the constellation Orion.

*BELLE, bel, s.* (French.) A young, gay, and beautiful lady.

*BELLEROPHON, bel-ler'o-fon, s.* In Mythology, the name of a person who, mounted on the flying Pegasus furnished him by Minerva, overcame the Chimera, a monster with three heads, those of a lion, a goat, and a dragon, which continually emitted flames. In Palaeontology, the name of a genus of fossil shells found in the carboniferous limestone formation. It is supposed to have been a cephalopod allied to the Argonauta and Carinaria.

*BELLES LETRES, bel let-ter, s. pl.* (French.) Po-



## BELL-FASHIONED—BELL-WETHER.

lite literature, including poetry, rhetoric, history, and philology. It has no singular.

**BELL-FASHIONED**, bel-fash'und, *s.* Shaped like a bell.

**BELL-FLOWER**.—See Campanula.

**BELL-FOUNDER**, bel-fown'dur, *s.* One who casts bells.

**BELL-HANGER**, bel'hang-ur, *s.* One who fixes bells.

**BELLBONE**, bel'le-bone, *s.* (*bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, Lat.) A woman excelling in goodness and beauty.—Obsolete.

Pan may be proud that ever he begot  
Such a *bellibone*.—*Spenser*.

**BELLICOSE**, bel'le-koze, *s.* (*bellicosus*, Lat.) Valiant; warlike.

**BELLIED**. A word used in composition, as big-bellied, gorbellied, &c.

**BELLIGERANT**, bel-lij'e-rant, *s.* A state or person engaged in war.

**BELLIGERANT**, bel-lij'e-rant, } *a.* (*belligerans*, from  
**BELLIGERENT**, bel-lij'e-rent, } *bellum*, war, and  
**BELLIGEROUS**, bel-lij'e-rus, } *gero*, I carry on,  
Lat.) Waging war.

**BELLING**, bel'ling, *s.* (*bellan*, to roar, Sax.) A hunting term, used of a roe when she makes a noise in rutting time.

**BELLIPOTENT**, bel-lip'o-tent, *s.* (*bellum*, war, and *potens*, powerful, Lat.) Puissant; mighty in war.

**BELLIS**, bel'lis, *s.* (Latin.) The Daisy; a well-known genus of composite plants.

Wee, modest, crimson-tippit flower.—*Burns*.

**BELLITUDE**, bel'le-tude, *s.* (*bellitudo*, Lat.) Handsomeness; beauty.—Obsolete.

**BELLIUM**, bel'le-um, *s.* (*bellis*, daisy, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.

**BELLMAN**, bel'man, *s.* A man who rings the bell of a church or any other edifice; a town-crier who gives public notice on ringing a bell.

**BELL-METAL**, bel'met-tl, *s.* An alloy of 8 parts of copper and 2 of tin; zinc is sometimes a constituent, particularly in small ringing bells.

**BELLONA**, bel-lo'na, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, the goddess of war; the wife and sister of Mars.

**BELLOW**, bel'lo, *v. n.* (*bellan*, Sax.) To make a noise like a bull; to make any violent outcry; to vociferate; to clamor; to roar as the sea in a storm, or as the wind; to make any continued noise, so as to occasion terror;—*s.* roar, as the bellow of the wind or sea.

**BELLOWER**, bel'lo-ur, *s.* One who bellows.

**BELLING**, bel'lo-ing, *s.* Loud noise; a roaring.

**BELLOWS**, bel'lus, *s.* (*balgs*, *balgeis*, Goth.) An instrument used in producing a current of air to urge a fire into greater activity and heat.

**BELLOWS-MAKER**, bel'lus-ma-kur, *s.* A maker of bellows.

**BELL-RINGER**, bel'ring-ur, *s.* One who rings bells.

**BELL-ROPE**, bel'rope, *s.* The rope by which a bell is rung.

**BELL-SHAPED**, bel'shaypt, *a.* Having the form of a bell; campanulate.

**BELLUÆ**, bel'lu-e, *s.* (*bellua*, any very large beast, Lat.) The Linnæan term for an order of the Mammifera, now comprehended under the Pachydermata of Cuvier.

**BELLUINE**, bel'lu-ine, *a.* (*belluinus*, Lat.) Beastly; brutal; savage.

**BELL-WETHER**, bel'weth-ur, *s.* The sheep which acts as the leader of a flock, having a bell suspended from his neck.

## BELLY—BELONGING.

**BELLY**, bel'le, *s.* (*balga*, Goth. *balg*, *ba* *balg*, Dut. Germ. and Dan.) In Anat. abdomen, one of the three great viscera possessed by the higher animals; bound in man, by the diaphragm; posteriorly lumbar vertebræ; laterally and anteriorly abdominal muscles and integuments, and uniting below with the pelvis. The abdomen, includes the whole portion of the body behind the thorax, back as well. Anything protuberant, resembling the swell of a harp or a bottle; any he closed place;—*v. n.* to swell into a larger; to hang out; to bulge out;—*v. a.* to fill; out.

**BELLYACHE**, bel'le-ake, *s.* Pain in the the colic.

**BELLYBAND**, bel'le-band, *s.* The band that encompasses the belly of a horse, and the saddle.

**BELLYBOUND**, bel'le-bound, *a.* Diseased belly; costive.

**BELLY-CHEER**, bel'le-cheer, *s.* Good cheer. Senseless of divine doctrine, and capable loaves and *belly-cheer*.—*Milton*.

**BELLY-FRETTING**, bel'le-fret-ting, *s.* The of a horse's belly with the foregirt; excess in a horse's belly, occasioned by worms.

**BELLYFUL**, bel'le-fül, *s.* As much as fills; or satisfies the appetite.

**BELLY-GOD**, bel'le-god, *s.* A glutton; makes a god of his belly.

**BELLY-PINCHED**, bel'le-pinshd, *a.* Starved with hunger.

**BELLY-ROLL**, bel'le-role, *s.* A roller with in the middle, used in rolling land between or in hollows.

**BELLY-SLAVE**, bel'le-slave, *s.* A slave to appetite.

**BELLY-TIMBER**, bel'le-tim-bur, *s.* Food; that supports the belly.

The strength of every other member,  
Is founded on your *belly-timber*.—*Prætor*

**BELLY-WORMS**, bel'le-wurms, *s.* The worm. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the long round and the *Ascaris vermicularis*, the thread worm, are vulgarly so called.—See Entoz.

**BELLOCK**, be-lok', *v. a.* (*belucan*, Sax.) To fasten as with a lock.—Obsolete.

This is the hand which, with a yow'd con  
Was fast belock'd in thine.—*Shaks*.

**BELOMANCY**, bel'o-man-se, *s.* (*belas*, a jav *manteia*, divination, Gr.) Divination by arrows; a practice common among the Scythians, Arabians, and other oriental tribes.

**BELONE**, be-lone', *s.* (*belone*, a needle, the name of a fish in Greek.) Cuvier's name for a of the Esox or Pike family, one of which *gari*, is known by the name of the Needle fish. The belones have a long snout, bones, and are remarkable for their beauty of a beautiful green colour.

**BELONG**, be-long', *v. n.* (*belangen*, Dut.) To have property of; to be the province or business of; to adhere, or be appendant to; to have relation to; to be the quality or attributes of; to have residence or inhabitancy; to be referred to.

**BELONGING**, be-long'ing, *s.* Quality; endowment; faculty.—Obsolete.



## BELOPTERA—BEMAD.

**BELOPTERA**, be-lop'ter-a, *s.* (*belos*, a javelin, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of fossil shells, the animal of which is unknown, found in the London clay. The shell is formed of a thick solid summit, very much loaded behind, with a front annular and conical tube, having wing-shaped appendages. They are considered by Cuvier and others to be portions of the bones of some extinct cuttle-fish. *Belosopia* is a name also given to this genus.

**BELOSTOMA**, be-los'to-ma, *s.* (*belos*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects, in which all the tarsi are biarticulated, and the antennae semipectinated: Family, Hydrocorisæ.

**BELUTE**, be-luv', *v. a.* To love.—Obsolete.

**BELoved**, be-luv'ed, *a. part.* Greatly loved; dear to the heart.

**BELOW**, be-lo', *prep.* Under in place; not so high; inferior in character, dignity, or excellence; unworthy of; unbecoming;—*ad.* in the lower place; on the earth as opposed to the heavens; in hell, or the regions of the dead.

**BELOWT**, be-lowt', *v. a.* To treat with opprobrious language; to call names.—Obsolete.

**BELSWAGGER**, bel'swag-gur, *s.* A lewd man.

**BELT**, belt, *s.* (*baleus*, Lat. *baelle*, Dan. *bel*, Sax.) A girdle; a band, usually of leather, encircling the waist, or passing round any piece of machinery; a long narrow plantation. In Surgery, a bandage used for various purposes. In Astronomy, certain zones observed to pass across the surface, and parallel to the equator, of the planet Jupiter. In Geography, two straits at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, are termed the Great Belt, and the Little Belt.

**BELTANE**, } *s.* (*Bel* or *Baal*, and *tein* or *tain*, fire, *BELTIN*, } Irish and Celtic.) A name given in Scotland and Ireland to the 1st of May, on which fires in many places used to be lighted, and other superstitious observances, of Druidical origin, attended to.—See *Bael-fire*.

**BELTED**, bel'ted, *a.* Girded with a belt.

The king can make a belted knight.—*Burns*.

**BEL**, bel, } *s.* One of the names of Baal, the *BELTA, be'ta, } chief deity of Babylonian and Phœnician nations.—See *Baal*.*

**BELVIDERE**, bel-ve-deer', *s.* (*bella*, fine, and *videre*, to see, Lat.) In Italian Architecture, a small erection at the top of a house or in a garden, constructed for the sake of obtaining an extensive view of the surrounding country.

**BELVISIACEÆ**, bel-vis-e-a'se-e, *s.* (in honour of M. Belvisia.) A natural order of plants. *Belvisia ornata*, the type of the order, is a plant about seven feet high, loaded with large blue flowers; calyx consisting of five pieces; the corolla double campanulate, the outer forming a flat crenulated disk, the inner divided into a great number of regular narrow segments.

**BELTE**.—See *Belie*.

**BELTA**, be-li'ta, *s.* A genus of small Hymenopterous insects, with antennæ, consisting of fourteen or fifteen joints: Family, *Papivora*.

**BEMA**, be'ma, *s.* (Greek.) A chancel.—Obsolete.

The bema, or chancel, was with thrones for the bishops and presbyters.—*Sir G. Wheeler's Account of Churches*.

**BEMAD**, be-mad', *v. a.* To render mad.—Obsolete.

Making just report,  
Of how unnatural and bewailing sorrow  
The king hath cause to plain.—*Shaks.*

## BEMANGLE—BEN.

**BEMANGLE**, be-mang'gl, *v. a.* To mangle; to tear asunder; to lacerate.

Those bemangled limbs.—*Beaumont's Psychoe*.

**BEMASK**, be-mask', *v. a.* To mask; to hide or conceal.

**BEMAZE**, be-maze', *v. a.* To bewilder; to confound; to perplex.

With intellect bemaz'd in endless doubt.—*Cowper*.

**BEMBEX**, bem'beks, *s.* (*bembex*, a top, Gr.) A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the Fossoreæ, or burrowing wasps: Family, *Bembicidæ*.

**BEMBICIDÆ**, bem-be-sid'e-e, *s.* A family of insects: Order, *Coleoptera*.

**BEMIDIDIUM**, bem-bid'e-um, *s.* A genus of coleopterous insects which inhabit low damp places; they are small in size, and glitter with the most brilliant metallic colours.

**BEMBRAS**, bem'bras, *s.* A genus of fishes with the head broad and depressed; mouth horizontal; two dorsal fins; caudal fin truncate: Subfamily, *Platicephalinæ*, or *Flatheads*.

**BEMETE**, be-meet', *v. a.* To measure; a word addressed ludicrously by Shakspeare to a tailor.—Obsolete.

Away thou rag, thou quantity, thou remnant;  
Or shall I so bemete thee with thy yard,  
As thou shalt think on prating whilst thou liv'st?—*Shaks.*

**BEMINGLE**, be-ming'gl, *v. a.* To mix; to mingle.

**BEMIRE**, be-mire', *v. a.* To drag into or encumber in mire; to soil with passing through dirty places.

**BEMIST**, be-mist', *v. a.* To involve in mist; to obscure.

**BEMOAN**, be-mone', *v. a.* To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

Nineveh is laid waste: who shall bemoan her?—*Nabum* iii. 7.

**BEMOANABLE**, be-mo'na-bl, *a.* That may be lamented.

**BEMOANER**, be-mo'nur, *s.* One who laments.

**BEMOANING**, be-mo'ning, *s.* Lamentation.

How didst thou spend that restless night in mutual expostulations and bemoanings of your loss!—*Bp. Hall*.

**BEMOCK**, be-mok', *v. a.* To treat with mockery. *Bemocked at*, laughed at.

The elements,  
Of whom your swords are tempered, may as well  
Wound the loud winds, or with bemocked at stabs  
Kill the still-closing waters.—*Shaks.*

**BEMOIL**, be-moyl', *v. a.* To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with mud and dirt.—Obsolete.

**BEMOISTEN**, be-moy'sn, *v. a.* To make wet.

**BEMOL**, be'mol, *s.* In Music, a half note. The French use the term *bemol*, from the Latin, and annex it to the vocal syllable: thus, *si bemol* is B flat; *mi bemol*, E flat, &c.

**BEMONSTER**, be-mon'stur, *v. a.* To make monstrous.—Obsolete.

Thou changed and self-convicted thing; for shame,  
*Bemonster* not thy features.—*Shaks.*

**BEMOURN**, be-morne', *v. a.* To weep over; to bewail.

**BEMUSED**, be-muzde', *a.* Overcome with musing; dreaming. A word of contempt.

Is there a parson much bemused in beer,  
A maudlin poetess, a rhyming peer?—*Pope*.

**BEN**, ben. A Hebrew prefix signifying *son*; also, a



# BENCH—BENEDICTION.

word frequently used by old English authors for *are, been, and to be.*

Ganhardin his treuthe plight,  
To *ben* his brother he bede;  
To *ben* a true knight  
In al Tristreme's nede.—*Sir Tristrem.*

**BENCH**, *bench*, *s.* (*benc*, Sax. *banc*, Fr.) A long seat; the seat on which judges sit in court; the persons who sit as judges collectively; the court; a table on which carpenters, &c. perform their manual operations; a platform left on an embankment to strengthen it, termed likewise a *berm*;—*v. a.* to furnish with benches; to seat on a bench.

**BENCHER**, *bench'ur*, *s.* The benchers of the inns of court are the senior members of the house, to whom its government and direction are intrusted, and who have been readers. The word is also sometimes used for the alderman of a corporation, or a judge.

**BENCH-MARKS**, *bench'marks*, *s.* Fixed points left on a line of survey for reference at future times.

**BEND**, *bend*, *v. a.* (*bendan*, Sax.) To make crooked; to crook; to inflect; to direct to a certain point; to apply to a certain purpose; to direct the mind; to put anything in order to its proper use; a metaphor, taken from bending the bow; to incline; to bow in token of submission; to subdue; to make submissive, as 'war and famine will *bend* our enemies;' a sea term for fastening a rope, &c.; to *bend the brow*, to knit the brow; to frown;—*v. n.* to be incurvated; to lean or jut over; to resolve or determine; to be submissive; to bow;—*s.* flexure; incurvation; *bends* or *wales* are the strong crooked timbers in the side of a ship; with seamen, a *bend* is that part of a rope which is fastened to another. In Heraldry, one of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth of the field when uncharged, but, when charged, a third part of the escutcheon.

**BENDABLE**, *ben'da-bl*, *a.* That may be bent or incurvated.

**BENDER**, *ben'dur*, *s.* The person or instrument that bends anything.

**BENDLET**, *bend'let*, *s.* In Heraldry, a little band, occupying the sixth part of a shield.

**BENDY**, *ben'de*, *a.* In Heraldry, a term applied when an escutcheon is divided bend-ways into an uneven number of partitions.

**BENE**, *ben'e*.—See *Sesamen*.

**BENEAPED**, *be-neapt'*, *s.* In Navigation, a ship is said to be *beneaped* when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock.

**BENEATH**, *be-neeth'*, *prep.* (*beneoth*, Sax.) Under; lower in place, as opposed to above; under, as overborne or overwhelmed by some pressure; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to;—*ad.* in a lower place; below, as opposed to heaven.

**BENEDICT**, *ben'e-dikt*, *a.* (*benedictus*, Lat.) Having mild and salubrious qualities: an old obsolete word used in medicine;—*s.* a married man.

**BENEDICTINE**, *ben-e-dik'tine*, *s.* A monk of the order of St. Benedict;—*a.* belonging to the order of St. Benedict.

**BENEDICTION**, *ben-e-dik'shun*, *s.* (*benedictio*, Lat.) The act of pronouncing a blessing; a blessing pronounced; thanks; a rendering of thanks to God for blessings conferred; the advantage conferred by blessing; the form of instituting an abbot,

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# BENEDICTIVE—BENEPLACITUM

answering to the consecration of a bishop, that a bishop is not properly such till the ceremony of consecration is performed; but, being elected and confirmed, is properly before benediction.

**BENEDICTIVE**, *ben-e-dik'tiv*, *a.* Having tendency to draw down a blessing; giving a blessing.

**BENEFACCTION**, *ben-e-fak'shun*, *s.* (*benefactio*, Lat.) The act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred, as a charitable donation.

**BENEFACCTOR**, *ben-e-fak'tur*, *s.* He who confers a benefit; one who contributes to any object or institution.

Whosoever makes ill returns to his benefactor needs be an enemy to mankind.—*Swift.*

**BENEFACRESS**, *ben-e-fak'tres*, *s.* The female benefactor; a female who confers a benefit.

**BENEFICE**, *ben'e-fis*, *s.* (*beneficium*, Lat.) A gift, kindness, or benefit conferred on the term, however, is now restricted in its application to an ecclesiastical living. In the feudal system, it signified an emolument and a duty; a fee in lands. In Wickliffe's translation of the Bible, he gives, for 'partakers of the benefit,'

**BENEFICED**, *ben'e-fist*, *a.* Possessed of a benefice, or church preferment.

**BENEFICENCE**, *be-nef'e-sens*, *s.* (*beneficentia*, Fr.) The practice of doing good; action, kindness, benevolence, and charity.

**BENEFICIENT**, *be-nef'e-sent*, *a.* (*beneficent*, Lat.) Kind; doing good; partaking in acts of benevolence and charity.

**BENEFICENTLY**, *be-nef'e-sent-le*, *ad.* In a beneficent manner.

**BENEFICELESS**, *ben'e-fis-less*, *a.* Having no benefice.

**BENEFICIAL**, *ben-e-fish'al*, *a.* (French.) Doing good; conferring benefits; useful; partaking in assisting a worthy object; helpful; medicinal;—*s.* an old word for a benefice.

For that the groundwork is, and end of the matter, is to obtain a *beneficial*.—*Spenser.*

**BENEFICIALLY**, *ben-e-fish'al-le*, *ad.* Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

**BENEFICIALNESS**, *ben-e-fish'al-nes*, *s.* Usefulness; profitableness.

**BENEFICIARY**, *ben-e-fish'a-re*, *a.* Holding a benefice; something in subordination to another; having dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power;—*s.* one who is in possession of a benefice; one who receives a gift, or inheritance, by another.

**BENEFICIENCY**, *ben-e-fish'en-se*, *s.* Beneficence; benignity; graciousness.

**BENEFICIENT**, *ben-e-fish'ent*, *a.* Doing good; beneficial.

**BENEFIT**, *ben'e-fit*, *s.* (*beneficium*, Lat.) A gift; a favour conferred; an act of doing good; advantage; use; anything which tends to general prosperity and happiness;—*v.* to do good to; to advantage;—*v. n.* to gain advantage; to make improvement.

**BENEFIT OF CLERGY**.—See *Clergy*.

**BENEME**, *be-neme*, *v. a.* (*naman*, Sanscrit.) To name; to pronounce; to promise; to promise;—*s.* Obsolete.

**BENEMPT**.—*Past* of *Beneme*.

Much greater gifts for guerdon than shall Than kid or cosset, which I thee *benempt*.

**BENEPLACITURE**, *ben-e-plas'e-ture*, *s.* (*beneplicitum*, Lat.) Will; choice.—*Obsolete.*



## BENERETH—BEN-NUTS.

er, ben'e-reth, *s.* An ancient service which has rendered his landlord by the use of a wand and cart.

be-net', *v. a.* To ensnare; to catch in a

thus beset round with villains.—*Shaks.*

BENCE, be-nev'o-lens, *s.* (*benevolentia*, Lat.) Disposition to do good; kindness; goodwill; the good done; the charity given; the of an old tax imposed by Edward IV. *Bencia* is used in the old chronicles and statutes for a voluntary gratuity given by a king. *Benevolentia Regis Habenda*, sum of purchasing the king's pardon and in ancient fines and submissions, to be re- to estate, title, or place.

BEST, be-nev'o-lent, *a.* (*benevolens*, Lat.) Goodwill, or kind inclinations; a disposition to promote the happiness and prosperity of all; affectionate.

BESTLY, be-nev'o-lent-le, *ad.* In a kind

BENESS, be-nev'o-lent-nes, *s.* Benevo-

LOUS, be-nev'o-lus, *a.* Kind; friendly.—

ben-gaw', *s.* A thin slight stuff, made of hair, for women's apparel.

ben-ga-le', *s.* The native language of

ben-ga-leez', *s.* A native, or the

LIGHTS, ben'gaw' litze, *s.* A species of light, used as signals by night or otherwise, being a steady and very vivid blue-coloured. The ingredients are 28 oz. of sulphur, 12 sulphur, and 2½ oz. of realgar.

QUINCE.—See *Egle*.

ben'ga-le, *s.* The Amadina of Swainson, a small finch of the Hardbill family, Cocco-

ben-nite', *v. a.* To involve in darkness; to shroud with the shades of night; to rise with the approach of night; to debar intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance.

ben-mine', *a.* (*benignus*, Lat.) Kind; general; of a beneficent disposition; wholesome; not malignant or pernicious.

ben-nig'nant, *a.* Kind; gracious; ac-

ben-nig'ne-te, *s.* Graciousness; good-

ben-nig'le, *ad.* Favourably; kindly;

ben-in-ka'sa, *s.* (in honour of Count

ben-e-zn, *s.* (*benir*, Fr.) Blessing; bene-

ben-e-zn, *s.* (*benir*, Fr.) Blessing; bene-

ben-e-zn, *s.* (*benir*, Fr.) Blessing; bene-

ben-e-zn, *s.* (*benir*, Fr.) Blessing; bene-

ben-e-zn, *s.* (*benir*, Fr.) Blessing; bene-

## BEN-OIL—BENZOIN.

tions of the kidneys. The nuts themselves have been used in the cure of siphilitic diseases.

BEN-OIL, ben'oyl, *s.* A greasy oil procured by expression from the decorticated seeds of *Guilandia moringa*. It is inodorous, and is used in the manufacture of jasmine, tuberose, and other scented oils.

BENT, bent, *s.* The state of being bent; degree of flexure; curvity; declivity; utmost power; application of the mind; strain of the mental powers; inclination; disposition towards something; determination; fixed purpose; turn of the temper or disposition; tendency; particular direction; *past* of the verb *to bend*; made crooked; directed to a certain point; determined upon.

BENT-GRASS.—See *Agrostis*.

BENTING-TIME, ben'ting-time, *s.* The time when pigeons feed on bents before pease are ripe.

BENUM, be-num', } *v. a.* (*benumen*, Sax.) To make

BENUMB, be-num', } torpid; to deprive of sensa-

BENUMBEDNESS, be-num'ed-nes, *s.* The state of being benumbed.

BENZAMIDE, ben'za-mid, *s.* A chemical compound, consisting of 1 atom of benzoic acid, and 1 of amide. Its equivalent is 330.04. It forms colourless transparent crystals, or four-sided pearly scales.

BENZHYDRAMIDE, benz-hi'dra-mid, *s.* A chemical compound, consisting of 42 atoms of carbon, 18 of hydrogen, and 2 of nitrogen. It crystallizes into rectangular or six-sided prisms.

BENZILE, ben'zile, *s.* A chemical compound, forming large sulphur-yellow, translucent, regular six-sided rhomboidal prisms, and consisting of 14 atoms of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 2 of oxygen.

BENZILE, *Hydrocyanite of*, *s.* A chemical product, obtained from a hot solution of benzile and prussic acid, forming large colourless crystals. It consists of 1 atom of benzile, and 1 of prussic acid.

BENZILIC ACID, ben-sil'ik as-sid, *s.* A chemical compound, from benzoine, forming colourless, transparent, brilliant, rhombic crystals, and consisting of 28 atoms of carbon, 11 of hydrogen, 5 of oxygen, and 1 of water.

BENZIMEDE, ben'ze-mede, *s.* An ingredient of the raw oil of bitter almonds, from which it separates under certain circumstances. It forms very white and flocky inodorous pearly needles and laminæ. It consists of 28 atoms of carbon, 11 of hydrogen, 4 of oxygen, and 1 of nitrogen.

BENZOATE, ben'zo-ate, *s.* A combination of benzoic acid with the metallic oxides. These are the benzoates of lime, baryta, strontia, glucina, yttria, zirconia, alumina, peroxide of iron, oxide of lead, and oxide of silver.

BENZOIC ETHER, ben-zo'ik e'thur, *s.* A colourless oily liquid, with a feeble aromatic smell, and pungent taste.

BENZOIN, ben'zoyn, *s.* Benjamin, or frankincense, a concrete resinous juice of the East Indian tree, *Styrax benzoin*. It is used as a cosmetic, and burned as incense in Catholic churches. Benzoic acid is usually extracted from benzoin, but it exists also in storax, the balsams of Peru, and other substances. *Flowers of benzoin* are white needle-like prisms, with a soft silky lustre and pungent taste, obtained by the sublimation of benzoic acid. It consists of 1 equivalent of benzule = 106.68 + 1 of oxygen = 8; atomic weight 14.68. Benzoic acid unites with the earthy and alkaline



BENZONAMIDE—BERBERIDEÆ.

BERBERIN—BERHYME.

bases, and with the metallic oxides, forming the compounds called *benzoates*.

**BENZONAMIDE**, ben-zoyn'a-mid, *s.* A white tasteless inodorous powder, obtained by heating benzoine with aqua ammoniac.

**BENZOINE**, ben'zoyn, *s.* A chemical compound, produced by the contact of alkalis with the oil of bitter almonds. It forms transparent colourless prisms. It consists of 14 atoms of carbon, 6 of hydrogen, and 2 of oxygen.

**BENZOINE**, *Hydrocyanite of*. A chemical product, from a mixture of oil of bitter almonds, prussic acid, caustic potash, and alcohol. It consists of 36 atoms of carbon, 18 of hydrogen, 2 of nitrogen, and 4 of oxygen.

**BENZOLE**, ben'zole, } *s.* A clear colourless liquid,  
**BENZINE**, ben'zine, } of peculiar ethereal agreeable odour, which freezes at 32° in a crystalline mass resembling loaf-sugar. It consists of 12 atoms of carbon, and 6 of hydrogen.

**BENZONE**, ben'zone, *s.* The carbobenzide of Met-scherlich, a colourless or pale-yellow, viscid, oily liquid, heavier than water, consisting of 13 atoms of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen.

**BENZULE**, ben'zule, *s.* A compound obtained from the volatile oil of the bitter almond. It consists of 14 atoms of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 2 of oxygen. Its equivalent or atomic weight is therefore = 106.68.

**BENZULE**, *Bromide of*:—1 atom of benzule, and 1 of bromine, atomic weight = 185.03.

**BENZULE**, *Cyanogen of*:—1 atom of benzule, and 1 of cyanogen, atomic weight = 133.07.

**BENZULE**, *Hyduret of*:—1 atom of benzule, and 1 of hydrogen, atomic weight = 142.10.

**BENZULE**, *Iodide of*:—1 atom of benzule, and 1 of iodine, atomic weight = 232.98.

**BENZULE**, *Sulphuret of*:—1 atom of benzule, and 1 of sulphur, atomic weight = 122.78.

**BEPAINT**, be-paynt', *v. a.* To cover with paint.  
Thou know'st the mask of night is on my face,  
Else would a maiden-blush *be-paint* my cheek.—  
*Shaks.*

**BEPALE**, be-pale', *v. a.* To make pale.

**BEPINCH**, be-pinsh', *v. a.* To mark with pinches.

**BEPOWDER**, be-pow'dur, *v. a.* To dress out with powder.

**BEPRaise**, be-praze', *v. a.* To praise greatly or extravagantly.

**BEPURPLE**, be-pur'pl, *v. a.* To render of a purple colour.

Like to beauty, when the lawn,  
With rosy cheeks *be-purpled* o'er, is drawn  
To boast the loveliness it seems to hide.—  
*Dudley Digges.*

**BEQUEATH**, be-kweth', *v. a.* (*bequeathan*, Sax.) To leave by will or testament.

**BEQUEATHER**, be-kwe'thur, *s.* A testator.

**BEQUEATHMENT**, be-kweth'e'ment, *s.* A legacy.

**BEQUEST**, be-kwest', *s.* Something left by will; a legacy.

**BERAIN**, be-rane', *v. a.* To rain upon; to wet.—  
Obsolete.

And with his tears salt her breast *berained*.—  
*Chaucer.*

**BERATE**, be-rate', *v. a.* To scold.

**BERATTLE**, be-rat'tl, *v. a.* To fill with noise or rattling sounds.

**BERAY**, be-ray', *v. a.* To make foul; to soil.

**BERBERACEÆ**, ber-be-ra'se-e, } *s.* (*berberis*, one of  
**BERBERIDEÆ**, ber-be-rid'e-e, } the genera.) A na-

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tural order of Exogenous plants, known by thers being opened by reflexed valves, its opposite the petals, and its flowers usually upon a ternary plan, there being three or tals, with a similar number of stamens order consists of bushes and herbs. The the plants gives a yellow tinge; the bark if not woody, is bitter and slightly astring.

**BERBERIN**, ber'ber-in, *s.* A substance from *Berberis vulgaris*, or common *berberry* ing a bright yellow crystalline powder of lustre, with a strong bitter taste: it is dyeing yellow.

**BERBERIS**, ber'ber-is, *s.* (*berberys*, Arab *Berberis*, a genus of plants consisting of shrubs, with berried fruit. The stamens touched with a pin, bend inwards, and fo remain curved. Type of the natural ord beraceæ.

**BERBERRY**, ber'ber-re, *s.*—See *Berberis*.

**BERCKHEYA**, berk-he'ya, *s.* (in honour of M hey.) A genus of plants with yellow flow the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Compos

**BERE**, bere, *s.* (Saxon.) A name given in to *Hordeum vulgaris*, the common barley.

**BEREANS**, be-re'ans, *s.* The name of a su in Scotland which, in addition to high C principles, hold with their founder, John that the same evidence which determin man's mind the truth of Christianity, det also his own justification before God. T is assumed from the Bereans mentioned New Testament, who searched the Scriptur

**BEREAVE**, be-re've', *v. a.* *Past*, I bereaved o part bereft; (*bereavian*, Sax. *berooeen* To strip of; to deprive of; to take away

**BEREAVEMENT**, be-re've'ment, *s.* Depr great loss, particularly by the death of fri

**BEREFT**, be-reft', *Past part* of the verb *reave*.

**BERENGARIANS**, be-ren-je're-ans, *s.* A sec in the eleventh century, denied the Catho trine of transubstantiation: named fro leader, Berengerius.

**BERENIX**, be-re'niks, *s.* A genus of floati lepha.

**BERG**, berg, *s.* An old obsolete word for l Which see.

**BERGAMOT**, ber'ga-mot, *s.* The fragrant fr Bergamot orange-tree, *Citrus Bergamia*, rhind of which an essential oil is obtain by pressure or distillation: used as a per

**BERGANDER**, ber'gan-dur, *s.* A species of

**BERGERA**, ber'je-ra, *s.* (in honour of Prof. A genus of plants: Order, Aurantiaceæ.

**BERGERET**, ber'je-ret, *s.* (*bergerette*, Fr.) toral song.—Obsolete.

**BERGIA**, ber'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. ) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllææ.

There began anon,  
A lady for to sing, right womanly,  
A *bergeret* in praising the daisie.—*Chaucer*

**BERGMASTER**, berg'mas-tur, *s.* (*berg*, a u Sax. and master.) The bailiff or chi among the Derbyshire miners.

**BERGMOTE**, berg'mote, *s.* (*berg*, and mote ing, Sax.) A court held by the miners i shire, so named from its being held on a

**BERHYME**, be-rim', *v. a.* To mention i A word used in contempt.



*ber-e*, *s.* (*beri*, weakness, Singalese.) given in India to two diseases: the one species of dropsy, and the other a chronic which paralysis is the most prominent

*s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: *stacantha*.

*berk'lay-a*, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. *ey*.) A genus of small fragile ball-weeds, found in the British seas.

*lin*, *s.* (from Berlin, the city where first name once given to a particular kind

re of Latin authors all.  
think your verses sterling,  
in with a golden pen you scrawl,  
scribble in a *berlin*.—*Swift*.

*n*, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a of ground, three, four, or five feet outside, between the feet of the ramp, the side of the mote, to prevent the falling down into the mote. It is palisaded.

*cedar*, *ber-mu'das se'dar*, *s.* The tree the *Bernuda juniper-tree*, *Juniperus*

*st*.

—See *Barnacle*.

*s.* *ber-nur'dine*, *s.* A monk of the *Bernard*.

*s.* *bern-har'de-a*, *s.*—See *Marrubium*.

*ob'*, *v. a.* (*berauban*, Goth.) To rob; to wrong any one, by taking away stealth or violence.—*Obsolete*.

*s.* A genus of very minute radiated animals, with globular gelatinous bodies, for emitting a phosphoric light. They constitute one of the principal sub-which whales feed.

*e-ro'sus*, *s.* A genus of fresh water insects, usually found in ponds.

*er'id*, *a.* Furnished with berries.

*re*, *s.* A small fleshy fruit, containing small seeds; also, a hillock or mound, from *barrois*—which see;—*v. n.* to *s.* *Berry*, *berria*, or *berie*, words used to certain towns in England, denoting to which it is attached is built in an from *berra*, an open plain, Saxon.

*ring*, *ber're-bare'ing*, *a.* In Botany, certain trees which produce berries, as bearing cedar, *Cedrus baccifera*.

*red*, *ber're-shaypt*, *a.* Formed like a

*s.* (*beort*, bright, Sax.) An affix to *be-Saxon* names, signifying illustrious *es*, *Egbert* and *Sigbert*, &c.

*s.* A sea term; a station at which at anchor; an apartment in a ship, number of men or officers reside and sleeping place in a ship; the place of an office or situation in which a person *s.*—*v. a.* to allot berths in a ship.

*s.* *ber-thel'e-a*, *s.* A genus of British *lusca*, with an internal delicate oval shell.

*s.* *ber-the-e-rite*, *s.* (in honour of Prof. *Paris*.) A mineral found in confused masses, or in indistinct elongated prisms, grey steel colour, inclining to brown, metallic lustre. It consists of antimony, *aur*, 30.3; iron, 16.0; zinc, 0.3.

*BERTHOLETIA*, *ber-tho-le'she-a*, *s.* (in honour of L. C. Bertholet.) The Brazil nut, a tall South American tree (*B. excelsa*), the fruit of which is sold in the London market.

*BERYL*, *ber'ril*, *s.* (*beryllus*, Lat.) A precious stone or gem, differing from the precious emerald in not having the oxide of chrome as an ingredient. The Aquamarine is a beryl, and is transparent; greyish, green, blue, yellow, or white; crystal, a hexagonal prism, admitting of cleavage parallel to the faces of the regular prism. It consists of silica, 68.35; alumina, 17.60; oxide of iron, 0.72; glucina, 13.13; oxide of columbium, 0.27.

*BERYLINE*, *ber'e-line*, *a.* Partaking of the nature of beryl; having a pale green colour.

*BERYTUS*, *be-ri'tus*, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Pentatomidae.

*BERYX*, *be'riks*, *s.* A name given by Cuvier to a genus of fishes having the dorsal fin single, placed in the middle of the back, the rays of all the fins slender; caudal very large and forked; ventral fins nearly equal to the pectorals, and often of ten rays; operculum and preoperculum crenated, but the spines very small or wanting: Sub-family of the Percidae, Holocentrinae.

*BERZALITE*.—See *Petalite*.

*BERZELINE*, *ber'ze-line*, *s.* (in honour of Berzelius.) The seleniuret of copper.—Which see. Also, a name given by Necker to a mineral found in Italy, occurring in minute white octahedral crystals.

*BESAILE*, } *be-sale'*, *s.* (*bisacul*, Fr.) A writ, *BESAYLE*, } which anciently lay at the common law, where the great-grandfather was seized, the day that he died, of any lands or tenements in fee-simple; and after his death a stranger entered the same day upon them, and kept out the heir.

*BESAINT*, *be-saynt'*, *v. a.* To make a saint of.—*Obsolete*.

Make antiquity  
A patron of black patches, and deny  
That perukes are unlawful, and besaint  
Old Jesebet for showing how to paint.—

*Hall's Poems.*

*BESCATTER*, *be-skat'tur*, *v. a.* To scatter over.—*Obsolete*.

Her goodly lockes adowne her back did flow  
Unto her waist, with flowers bescattered.—*Spenser.*

*BESCORN*, *be-skawrn'*, *v. a.* To treat with scorn; to mock at.—*Obsolete*.

*BESCRATCH*, *be-skratah'*, *v. a.* To scratch; to tear with the nails.—*Obsolete*.

For sore he swat, and, running through the same  
Thick forest, was bescratched, and both his feet nigh lame.  
—*Spenser.*

*BESCRAWL*, *be-skrawl'*, *v. a.* To scrawl; to scribble over.

*BESCREEN*, *be-screen'*, *v. a.* To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.

*BESCUMBER*, *be-skum'bur*, *v. a.* To encumber; to load with something useless or important.—*Obsolete*.

Did Block bescumber  
Statute's white suit, wif the parchment lace there?—  
*Ben Jonson.*

*BESEE*, *be-se'*, *v. n.* To look; to mind.—*Obsolete*.

*BESEECH*, *be-seetsh'*, *v. a.* *Past*, I besought; *past part.* besought. To entreat; to implore; to supplicate; to beg; to ask;—*s.* a request.—*Obsolete* in this sense.

BESEECHER—BESMEARER.

BESMIRCH—BESPREAD.

**BESEECHER**, be-seetsh'ur, *s.* One who beseeches or makes a supplication.

Let no unkind, no fair *beseechers* kill.—*Shaks.*

**BESEECHING**, be-seetsh'ing, *a. part.* Entreating.  
**BESEECHINGLY**, be-seetsh'ing-le, *ad.* In a beseeching manner.

**BESEEK**, be-seek', *v. a.* To beseech.

We *beseech* you of mercie and succour.—*Chaucer.*

**BESSEEM**, be-seem', *v. a.* To become; to become fit; to become decent for.

**BESSEEMING**, be-seem'ing, *a. part.* Becoming; fit; worthy of;—*s.* comeliness.

**BESSEEMINGNESS**, be-seem'ing-nes, *s.* Quality of being fit or becoming.

**BESSEMLY**, be-seem'le, *a.* Fit; becoming; decent.

**BESSEN**, be-seen', *part.* Adapted; adjusted; becoming.—*Obsolete.*

Then her they crown their goddesse and their queen,  
And deck with flowers thy altars well *besene*.—*Spenser.*

**BESET**, be-set', *v. a.* *Past*, I beset; *past part.* beset. To besiege; to hem in; to enclose as with a siege; to way-lay; to surround; to embarrass; to perplex; to entangle without the means of escape.

**BESSETTING**, be-set'ting, *a.* Habitually attending or pressing.

**BESUINE**, be-shine', *v. a.* To shine upon.—*Obsolete.*

**BESHREW**, be-shroo', *v. a.* To wish a curse to; to happen ill to.

How much *beshrew* my manners and my pride,  
If Hermia meant to say Lysander lied.—*Shaks.*

**BESHROUD**, be-shrowd', *v. a.* To wrap in a shroud.—*Obsolete.*

**BESHUT**, be-shut', *v. a.* To shut up.

**BESIDE**, be-side', } *prep.* At the side of another;

**BESIDES**, be-sidze', } near; over and above; not according to, though not contrary, as we say, 'some things are *beside* nature,' 'some things are contrary to nature;' out of, in a state deviating from; out of, as 'he is *beside* himself,' i. e. out of his wits or senses;—*ad.* moreover; more than that; over and above; not in this number; out of this class; not included here; except.

**BESIDERY**, be-sid'ur-e, *s.* A species of pear.

**BESIEGE**, be-seej', *v. a.* To beleague; to lay siege to; to beset a town or fortress with armed forces, for the purpose of forcing the inhabitants, by famine or violence, to surrender.

**BESIEGER**, be-seej'ur, *s.* One employed in a siege.

**BESIT**, be-sit', *v. a.* To suit; to become.—*Obsolete.*

And that which is for ladies most *besitting*,  
To stint all strife, and foster friendly peace.—*Spenser.*

**BESLAVE**, be-slave', *v. a.* To enslave; to subjugate.—*Obsolete.*

**BESLAVER**, be-sla'vur, *v. a.* To defile with slaver.

**BESLERIA**, bes-le're-a, *s.* (in honour of B. Besler.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneraceæ.

**BESLIME**, be-slime', *v. a.* To daub with slime; to soil.

**BESLUBBER**, be-slub'bur, *v. a.* To daub; to smear.

He persuaded us to tickle our noses with speargrass, and make them bleed; and then *beslubber* our garments with it, and swear it was the blood of true men.—*Shaks.*

**BESMEAR**, be-smear', *v. a.* To bedaub; to spread over with any viscous or other adhesive matter; to soil; to foul.

**BESMEARER**, be-smear'ur, *s.* One who besmears or soils anything.

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**BESMIRCH**, be-smurtch', *v. a.* To soil; to sully.—*Obsolete.*

Our gayness and our gilt are all *besmirched*  
With rainy marching in the painful field.

**BESMOKE**, be-smoke', *v. a.* To soil with to harden or dry in smoke.

**BESMUT**, be-smut', *v. a.* To blacken with to soil or blacken with soot or smoke.

**BESNOW**, be-snow', *v. a.* (*besniwed*, from *sn* snow, Sax.) To scatter in abundance like to whiten as with snow.—*Obsolete.*

The presents every day *ben* newed,  
He was with giftes all *benowwed*,  
The people was of him so glad.—*Tower.*

**BESNUFFED**, be-snuff', *a.* Smeared with Unwash'd her hands, and much *besnuff'd* her

**BESOM**, be-zum, *s.* (*besm*, *besma*, Sax.) A broom; sweep.

**BESORT**, be-sawrt', *v. a.* To suit; to fit come;—*s.* company; attendance; train.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,  
With such accommodation and *besort*  
As levels with her breeding.—*Shaks.*

**BESOT**, be-sot', *v. a.* To infatuate; to stupefy; to make dull and senseless; to stupify with to make to dote.

Paris, you speak  
Like one *besotted* on your sweet delights.—*Shaks.*

**BESOTTEDLY**, be-sot'ted-le *ad.* In a foolish manner.

**BESOTTEDNESS**, be-sot'ted-nes, *s.* Stupid situation.

**BESOTTINGLY**, be-sot'ting-le, *ad.* In a manner.

**BESOUGHT**, be-sawt', *v. a.* *Past* of the *beseech*.

**BESPANGLE**, be-spang'gl, *v. a.* To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle or dot with small substances, as drops of rain.

**BESPATTER**, be-spat'tur, *v. a.* To soil by ing filth; to spot or sprinkle with dirt or to soil by spattering; to slander; to asperse and reproach.

**BESPAWL**, be-spawl', *v. a.* To daub with —See Spawl.

**BESPEAK**, be-speak', *v. a.* *Past*, I bespake spoke; *past part.* bespoke or bespoken. To entreat anything beforehand against time; to make way by a previous apology; to tell something beforehand; to address; to betoken; to show; to announce by external appearances or marks; to announce.

**BESPEAKER**, be-spe'kur, *s.* One who bespoken speaking, by way of apology, or cure favour.

**BESPECKLE**, be-spekl', *v. a.* To mark with or spots.

**BESPEW**, be-spew', *v. a.* To daub with vomit.

**BESPICE**, be-spise', *v. a.* To season with —Thou might'st *bespice* a cup  
To give mine enemy a last wink.—*Shaks.*

**BESPIE**, be-spit', *v. a.* To daub with spit.

**BESPOKE**, be-spoke'. *Pres.* and *past part.* speak.

**BESPOUT**, be-spot', *v. a.* To mark with spots.

**BESPREAD**, be-spre'd', *v. a.* To spread; to cover over.



# BESPRENT—BET.

BET, be-sprent', *part.* Besprinkled.—Obso-  
head besprent with hoary frost I find.—  
*Spenser.*

BESPRENKL, be-spring'kl, *v. a.* (*besprenkelen*, Dut.)  
sprinkle over; to scatter over.

BESPRINKLER, be-springk'lur, *s.* One that sprin-  
kles anything.

BESPURT, be-spart', *v. a.* To spurt out; to throw  
out scatteringly.

besparted with his own holy water.—*Milton.*

BESPUTTER, be-sput'tur, *v. a.* To daub anything  
smeering or throwing out spittle upon it.

BEST, *a.* Superlative of *good*. Most good;  
which has good qualities in the highest degree.

BEST, the utmost power; the strongest endea-  
vor; the most; the highest perfection. *At best,*

best manner; in the utmost degree or ex-  
treme. *To make the best of,* to carry to its greatest

degree; to improve to the utmost;—*ad.* in the  
utmost degree of goodness; beyond all others; to

get advantage; with most profit or success.  
BES-STATE, *v. a.* To mark with stains; to

stain; bes-ted', *v. a.* To profit; to accommodate.

BESTIAL, best'yal, *a.* Belonging to a beast, or to  
beasts; having the qualities of a beast;

below the dignity of reason or humanity;  
BETTER, best-to-al'e-tu, *s.* (*bestialite*, old Fr.)

quality of beasts; degeneracy from human-  
ity.

BETTERIZE, best'yal-ize, *v. a.* To make like a  
beast.

BETTERLY, best'yal-le, *ad.* Brutally; in a man-  
ner unworthy of humanity.

BESTIALITY, best'yalz, *s. pl.* Beasts or cattle of any  
kind.—*Obsolete.*

BETTER, best-to-a-re-i, *s.* (Latin.) Combatants  
of the Romans who fought with beasts volun-  
tarily, or were compelled to do so by way of

amusement.  
BETTER, be-stik', *v. a.* To stick over with any-  
thing with sharp points.

BETTER, be-stur', *v. a.* To put into vigorous action.  
BETTER, be-stawm', *v. n.* To rage; to storm.—  
*Obsolete.*

All is sea besides;  
under us, *dearborn*, and then devours.—*Young.*

BETTER, be-sto', *v. a.* To give; to confer upon;  
as charity or bounty; to give in marriage;

as a present; to apply; to lay out upon;  
up; to stow; to place.

BETTER, be-sto'al, *s.* Disposal.  
BETTER, be-sto'ur, *s.* He that confers or be-  
stows anything; a giver.

BETTER, be-strad'll, *v. a.* To bestride.  
BETTER, be-strawt', *a.* Distracted; mad.—  
*Obsolete.*

BETTER, be-stride', *v. a.* To stride over any-  
thing to stand or sit with anything between the  
feet to step over.

BETTER, be-stro', *v. a.* To sprinkle over.  
BETTER, be-stud', *v. a.* To adorn with studs.

BETTER, be-sure', *ad.* Certainly. A vulgar word.  
BETTER, be-swik', *v. a.* (*beswican*, Sax.) To

swear.—*Obsolete.*  
*s.* (*baot*, Sax.) A wager; something laid  
down upon certain conditions;—*v. a.* to

stake at a wager.

# BET—BETRAY.

BET, bet. The old *part.* of the verb *To beat*.

BETAKE, be-take', *v. a.* (*betaecan*, Sax.) To take  
to; to have recourse to; to apply; to move; to  
remove; to resort; with the reciprocal pronoun.

BETA-ORCEINE, be'ta-awr-sane, *s.* A colouring  
matter obtained from the beet-root, composed of  
18 atoms of carbon, 10 of hydrogen, and 8 of the  
protoxide of nitrogen.

BETAUGHT, be-tawt'. *Past* of the verb *To betake*.

BETEEM, be-teme', *v. a.* To bring forth; to be-  
stow; to give.

BETEL, be'tl, *s.* An East Indian plant, *Piper betel*,  
the leaf of which, mixed with the fruit of the  
Areca palm, *Areca catechu*, commonly called betel,  
or Penang nut, and fine lime, *Chunam*, forms a  
hot and acrid masticatory, in almost universal use  
in India and the Malayan Archipelago. The mix-  
ture is used by both sexes, and at all ages. It is  
aromatic and stomachic, and produces intoxication  
in those not habituated to its use. *Betel nut* or  
*Areca* is used in dyeing cottons, an article of ex-  
tensive commerce in India.

BETHINK, be-think', *v. a.* *Past*, I bethought; *past*  
*part.* bethought; (*bethencan*, *betholt*, Sax.) To  
recall to recollection; to bring back to considera-  
tion or recollection;—*v. n.* to consider.

BETHEMITES, beth'lem-itse, *s.* The name of a  
religious order of the thirteenth century, the mem-  
bers of which wore a red star with five rays upon  
their breast, called the Star of Bethlehem.

BETHOUGHT, *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To*  
*bethink*.

BETHRAWL, be-thrawl', *v. a.* To enslave; to bring  
into subjection.

BETHUMP, be-thump', *v. a.* To beat; to lay blows  
upon.

I never was so bethumpt with words  
Since first I called my brother's father dad.—  
*Shaks.*

BETHYLUS, be-thi'lus, *s.* In Ornithology, a genus  
of Passerine birds. In Entomology, a genus of  
Hymenopterous insects.

BETIDE, be-tide', *v. a.* *Past*, it betid or betided;  
*past part.* betid and betight; (*tidan*, Sax.) To  
happen to; to befall; to bechance, whether good  
or bad;—*v. n.* to come to pass; to happen; to  
become; to be the fate of.

BETIME, be-time', *ad.* Seasonably; early; before  
it is late; soon.

BETOKEN, be-to'kn, *v. a.* To signify by some visi-  
ble object; to mark; to foreshow; to presignify.

BETONICA, be-ton'e-ka, *s.* Betony, a genus of Labi-  
ate plants, consisting of perennial deciduous herbs,  
allied to, and merged in, the genus *Stachys*.—  
Which see.

BETONY.—See Betonica.

BETOOK, be-took'. *Past* of the verb *To betake*.

BETORN, be-terne', *a. part.* Torn in pieces.—*Ob-*  
*solete.*

BETOSS, be-tos', *v. a.* To toss about; to agitate;  
to disturb; to put into violent motion.

BETRAP, be-trap', *v. a.* (*betrappen*, Germ.) To en-  
trap; to ensnare.

BETRAY, be-tra', *v. a.* To deliver into the hands of an  
enemy by treachery or breach of trust; to discover  
that which has been intrusted to secrecy; to expose  
to injury by violation of confidence; to disclose  
any matter which ought to be concealed or kept a  
secret; to mislead and expose to danger or incon-  
venience; to show; to discover; to indicate what



# BETRAYER—BETWEEN.

is not obvious at first view, or would otherwise be concealed.

**BETRAYER**, be-tra'ur, *s.* A traitor; one who betrays.

**BETRAYMENT**, be-tra'ment, *s.* Breach of trust; act of betraying; treachery.

**BETRIM**, be-trim', *v. a.* To deck; to dress; to adorn; to grace; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy bank with ploned and twilled brims,  
Which spongy April at thy best betrimms,  
To make cold nymphs chaste crowns.—*Shaks.*

**BETROTH**, be-troth', *v. a.* To contract in order to marriage; to affianc; to have affianced by promise of marriage; to nominate to a bishopric in order to consecration.

**BETROTHMENT**, be-troth'ment, *s.* The act of betrothing; a mutual contract of marriage.

**BETT**, bet, *ad.* The old English word for *better*.

*Bett* is to dien than have indulgence.—*Chaucer.*  
The dapper ditties, that I wont devise  
To feed youthe's fancy, and the flocking fry  
Delighten much: what I the *bett* thereby!—  
*Spenser.*

**BETTER**, bet'tur, *a.* The comparative of *good*; (*bet*, good, *betera*, better, Sax.) Having a greater degree of good than something else; more advantageous; more prosperous; more safe; more correct: improved in health; *to be better off*, to be in a better pecuniary condition; *to have the better*, to have the advantage or superiority; *to get the better*, to gain the advantage, superiority, or victory; *for the better*, for a greater degree of good, advantage, or improvement;—*ad.* comparative of *well*; in a more excellent manner; with more skill, wisdom, virtue, advantage, or success; more amply; more correctly;—*v. a.* (*beterian*, Sax.) to improve; to meliorate; to surpass; to excel; to advance; to support; to give advantage to;—*s.* a superior; one who has a claim to precedence through age, office, or rank in society.

**BETTER**, bet'tur, *s.* One who bets or wagers.

**BETTERING**, bet'tur-ing, *s.* (*betrumg*, Sax.) The act of meliorating or improving.

**BETTING**, bet'ting, *s.* The act of betting or proposing a wager.

**BETTY**, bet'te, *s.* A cant word for an instrument to force open the doors of houses.

Record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalades of needy heroes, describing the powerful *betty* or the artful picklock.—*Arbutnot.*

**BETULA**, bet'u-la, *s.* (*beitha*, Celt.) A genus of plants, including the Birch and Alder: Order, Amentaceæ.

**BETULACEÆ**, bet-u-la'se-æ, } *s.* A division of the  
**BETULINÆ**, bet-u-lin'e-æ, } natural order Amen-  
taceæ of Juss., consisting of trees or shrubs, with  
the leaves having their venæ primariæ running  
straight from the midrib to the margin; fruit  
indehiscent, membranous, two-celled, with solitary  
ovules; seeds pendulous, naked.

**BETUMBLED**, be-tum'bld, *a. part.* Disordered; rolled about.

From her *betumbl'd* couch she starteth,  
To find some desperate instrument of death.—  
*Shaks.*

**BETWEEN**, be-tween', *prep.* (*betweenan*, *betweynan*, from the original word *twa*, two, or *twegen*, twain, Sax.) In the intermediate space; from one to another; noting intercourse; belonging to two in partnership; bearing relation to two; noting dif-

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# BETWIXT—BEWAIL.

ference or distinction of one from the other. *Between* is properly used of two, and *among* though this accuracy is not always preserved. *Between*, as well as *betwixt*, is sometimes denote participation; as, 'the colour is green and yellow.'

**BETWIXT**, be-twixt', *prep.* (*betwixt*, Sax.) as between.

**BEUDANTITE**, bu'dan-tite, *s.* (In honour of dant.) A name given by Levy to a mine associated with brown iron ore in the district of Nassau. It occurs in small closely aggregated rhombic crystals, with truncated summits, consisting of the oxides of lead and iron.

**BEVEL**, } bevel, *s.* In Masonry, Carpen-  
**BEVEL**, } an instrument, or sort of square of which is frequently straight, and the other curved, according to the sweep of an arch. It is moveable on a point or centre, and may be set to any angle. The make and use of the bevel are pretty much the same as those of the common square or mitre, except that the bevel is fixed; the first at an angle of ninety degrees, and the second at forty-five; whereas the square being moveable, may, in some measure, supply the office of both; and yet, which it is intended for, supply their deficiencies, serving to transfer angles, either greater or less than ninety or forty-five degrees. Bricklayers also a bevel, by which they cut the under side of the bricks of arches, straight or circular, oblique angles as the arches require, and for other uses. *Bevel angle* is used among the men to denote any other angle besides ninety or forty-five degrees;—*v. a.* to cut at an angle;—*v. n.* to incline from a right angle.

**BEVELED**, bev'eld, *a.* When the angle of a square is greater or less than a right angle.

**BEVEL-GEER**, bev'el-geer, *s.* A kind of work, in which the axles of two wheels into each other are neither parallel nor perpendicular, but inclined to one another at certain angles.

**BEVELING**, bev'el-ing, *s.* The act of cutting a stone so as to bevel; the bevel itself.

**BEVELMENT**, bev'el-ment, *s.* In Mineralogy, the removal of two continuous faces from the edges, angles, or terminal face of a crystal, thereby presenting new faces inclined to each other at certain angles and forming an edge.

**BEVEL-WHEEL**.—See *Bevel-geer*.

**BEVER**, be'vur, *s.* (*bevere*, Ital.) A cold refreshment between meals;—*v. n.* to partake of a refreshment between meals.—Obsolete.

**BEVERAGE**, be'vur-aje, *s.* (*beveraggio*, Ital.) Drink; liquor to be drunk; cider made by putting the mure into a vat of water; a treat given upon wearing a new coat; a treat on first entering a prison, also *garnish*.

**BEVILE**, bev'il, *s.* In Heraldry, a thing as a carpenter's bevel.

**BEVY**, bev'e, *s.* (*beva*, Ital.) A flock or company of persons; applied generally not exclusively, to an assemblage of ladies.

In the midst thereof, upon the floor,  
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,  
Courtied by many a jolly paramour.—*Shaks.*

**BEWAIL**, be-wale', *v. a.* To bemoan; to express sorrow for;—*v. n.* to express



## BEWAILABLE—BEWROUGHT.

**ABLE**, be-wa'la-bl, *a.* That may be l-  
**ER**, be-wa'lur, *s.* One who bewails.  
**ING**, be-wa'ling, *s.* Lamentation.  
**INGLY**, be-wa'ling-le, *ad.* In a mournful  
**MENT**, be-wa'le'ment, *s.* The act of be-  
**WAKE**, be-wake', *v. a.* To keep awake.  
*Note that night was well bewak'd.—Gower.*  
**WARE**, be-ware', *v. n.* (*bewarnian*, Sax. *bewahren*,  
*to regard with caution; to be suspicious*  
*ger; to avoid; to take care.*  
**WEEP**, be-weep', *v. a.* To weep over; to bedew  
*sars;—v. n. to make lamentation.*  
*to besweep so many simple gulls.—Shaks.*  
**WET**, be-wet', *v. a.* To wet; to moisten; to  
*to water.*  
*napkin, with his true tears all beset.—*  
*Titus Andronicus.*  
**BEG**, be-hore', *v. a.* To corrupt from chas-  
*to pronounce a whore.*  
*ago, my lord hath so bechored her.—Shaks.*  
**BELIEVE**, be-wil'dur, *v. a.* (from *be*, and *wild*.)  
*to be in pathless places; to confound for want*  
*in road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.*  
**BELIEVED**, be-wil'dur-dur-nes, *s.* State of  
*bewildered.*  
**BELIEVINGLY**, be-wil'dur-ing-le, *ad.* In a be-  
*ing manner.*  
**BELIEVE**, be-wil'tur, *v. a.* To make like winter.  
*white.*  
*sars that beset all my year.—Cowley.*  
**BELIEVE**, be-witsh', *v. a.* To influence by charms,  
*tion, or incantation; to charm: to please*  
*to a degree as to take away the power of*  
*see; to mislead by trickery or imposture.*  
**BELIEVED**, be-witsh'ed-nes, *s.* State of  
*bewitched.*  
**BELIEVER**, be-witsh'ur, *s.* One who enchants or  
*bes.*  
**BELIEVING**, be-witsh'ur-c, *s.* Fascination; charm;  
*ess prevalence.*  
**BELIEVINGLY**, be-witsh'ing, *a.* Alluring; bewitching.  
**BELIEVINGLY**, be-witsh'ing-le, *ad.* The act of fascinat-  
*bewitching.*  
**BELIEVINGLY**, be-witsh'ing-le, *ad.* In a fasci-  
*or alluring manner.*  
**BELIEVINGNESS**, be-witsh'ing-nes, *s.* Quality of  
*ing.*  
**BELIEVINGMENT**, be-witsh'ment, *s.* Fascination;  
*of charming.*  
**BELIEVING**, be-witsh', *s.* In Falconry, pieces of leather  
*on a hawk's bells are fastened and buttoned*  
*up.*  
**BELIEVED**, be-wun'durd, *a. part.* Amazed;  
*with wonder.*  
**BELIEVE**, be-wap', *v. a.* To wrap round; to enclose.  
*word, that many a pagan stout had shent,*  
*yet with flowers, hung idly by his side.—*  
*Fairfax, Tasso.*  
**BELIEVE**, be-rn', *v. a.* (*weggan*, Sax.) To betray;  
*over perfidiously.*  
**BELIEVER**, be-rn'ur, *s.* A betrayer; a discoverer;  
*tyger of secrets.*  
**BELIEVE**, be-rek', *v. a.* To ruin; to destroy.  
**BELIEVE**, be-rawt', *a.* Worked.  
*their smocks all bewrought*  
*his thread which they bought.—Ben Jonson.*

## BEY—BIAURICULATE.

**BEY**.—See Beg.  
**BEYOND**, be-yond', *prep.* (*begeond*, *begeondan*, Sax.)  
*Further onward than; at a distance not yet*  
*reached; on the farther side of; past; out of the*  
*reach of; above; proceeding to a higher degree;*  
*remote from; not within the sphere of; to go*  
*beyond, to outstrip in competition, or exceed in*  
*dexterity, research, or quality; to circumvent; to*  
*deceive;—ad. at a distance; yonder.*  
**BEZAN**, bez'an, *s.* A cotton cloth manufactured in  
*the East Indies.*  
**BEZANT**, be-zant', *s.* An old gold coin struck at  
*Byzantium, the ancient name of Constantinople.*  
*In Heraldry, a circle.*  
**BEZANTLER**, be-zant'lur, *s.* The branch of a deer's  
*horn, next above the brow antler.*  
**BEZIL**, bez'il, *s.* That part of a ring in which the  
*stone is fixed.*  
**BEZOAR**, be-zore', *s.* (*pashahar*, a destroyer of poison,  
*Pers.*) A concretion formed in the intestines of  
*land animals, some of which, particularly in India,*  
*were formerly celebrated for their supposed medi-*  
*cinal virtues. Those found in the intestines of*  
*herbivorous quadrupeds consist of the phosphate*  
*of ammonia and magnesia.*  
**BEZOARDIC**, bez-o-ardik, *a.* Compounded of be-  
*zoar;—s. a medicine consisting of or compounded*  
*with bezoar.*  
**BEZOARTICAL**, bez-o-ar'te-kal, *a.* Having the  
*qualities of an antidote.*  
**BEZONIAN**, be-zo'ne-an, *s.* A low fellow.  
**BEZZLE**, bez'zl, *v. a.* (*besler*, old Fr.) To waste  
*in riot. The parent of the modern word embezzle.*  
*They that spend their youth in loitering, bezzling, and*  
*harloting.—Milton.*  
**BHEELS**, beels, *s.* An aboriginal tribe in India,  
*remarkable for their cunning and dexterity.*  
**BI**, bi, (*bis*, twice, Lat.) A prefix to certain words,  
*as, bivalves, bicarbonate, signifying two, twice, or*  
*double.*  
**BIEUM**, bi'e-um, *s.* (*diaion*, constrained, Gr.) In  
*Rhetoric, a counter-argument, whereby something*  
*alleged by the opponent is turned against the con-*  
*clusion he wishes to deduce from it in favour of*  
*the defender.*  
**BIANGULATE**, bi-ang'gu-late, } *a. (bis, and an-*  
**BIANGULATED**, bi-ang'gu-la-ted, } *gulus, a corner,*  
**BIANGULOUS**, bi-ang'gu-lus, } *Lat.) Having*  
*two angles or corners.*  
**BIAPHOLIUS**, bi-a-fo'le-us, *s.* A name given by  
*Leach to a genus of bivalve shells indistinctly*  
*known, considered to be identical with the Atella.*  
**BIARCHY**, bi'ar-ke, *s.* (*bis*, Lat. and *archo*, I govern,  
*Gr.) The government of two persons.*  
**BIARTICULATE**, bi-ar-tik'u-late, *a.* (*bis*, and *articu-*  
*lus*, a joint, Lat.) Two-jointed.  
**BIAS**, bi'as, *s.* (*bia*, *bios*, force, Gr. *biais*, Fr.) The  
*inclination of the mind to any particular study,*  
*pursuit, or opinion; that which tends to determine*  
*a particular course; propension; inclination; a*  
*weight lodged on the side of a bowl which turns*  
*it from the straight line;—v. a. to incline to some*  
*side; to balance one way; to prejudice;—ad. to*  
*give anything a wrong interpretation.*  
**BIAS-DRAWING**, bi'as-draw-ing, *s.* Partiality.  
**BIASNESS**, bi'as-nes, *s.* (*biascure*, old Fr.) An  
*inclination or tendency to some side.—Not used.*  
**BIAURICULATE**, bi-aw-rik'u-late, *a.* (*bis*, and *auri-*  
*cula*, an auricle, Lat.) Applied to animals which  
*have hearts with two auricles.*



## BIB—BIBLIOTHEKE.

## BIBLIS—BID.

**BIB**, bib, *s.* (*bavette*, Fr.) A small piece of cloth worn by children over the breast;—*v. n.* (*bibo*, Lat.) to tipple; to sip; to drink frequently.

**BIBACIOUS**, bi-ba'shus, *a.* (*bibax*, Lat.) Addicted to drinking.

**BIBACITY**, bi-bas'se-te, *s.* (*bibacitas*, Lat.) Much addicted to drinking.

**BIBBER**, bib'bur, *s.* A tippler; a toper; one who drinks much; a sot.

**BIBBLE-BABBLE**, bib'bl-bab'bl, *s.* Prating; idle talk.

Malvolio, Malvolio, thy wits the heavens restore! endeavour thyself to sleep, and leave thy vain *bibble-babble*.—*Shaks.*

**BIBESY**, bi'be-se, *s.* An eagerness after drink.

**BIBIO**, bib'e-o, *s.* A genus of heavy-bodied Dipterous insects, common in the gardens of France: Family, Nemocera.

**BIBITORY**, bib'e-to-re, *a.* Pertaining to drinking.

**BIBLE**, bi'bl, *s.* (*biblion*, a book, Gr.) The name applied by way of eminence to the collection of sacred writings, forming the Old and New Testaments; the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God. The term is sometimes restricted to the Old Testament.

**BIBLE-BEARING**, bi'bl-bar-ing, *a.* Carrying a Bible; a word used to denote a hypocrite thus employing himself to be seen of men.

A saint-seeming and *bible-bearing* paritan.—*Montagu's Appeal to Cæsar.*

**BIBLICAL**, bib'li-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible or divinity.

**BIBLIOGRAPHER**, bib-le-og'gra-far, *s.* (*biblion*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One skilled in the history of books and literature; one who compiles a history of literary productions; a transcriber.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC**, bib-le-o-graf'ik, } *a.* Relat-  
**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL**, bib-le-o-graf'e-kal, } ing to the knowledge or history of books.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**, bib-le-og'graf-e, *s.* A history or description of books; the knowledge of the history of literature.

**BIBLIOLATRY**, bib-le-ol'a-tre, *s.* (*biblion*, and *latreia*, worship, Gr.) Homage paid to books; bibliomancy.

**BIBLIOMANCY**, bib-le-om'an-se, *s.* (*biblion*, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) A kind of divination, performed by selecting passages from the Scriptures at random, and drawing deductions from them concerning future events.

**BIBLIOMANIA**, bib-le-o-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*biblion*, and *mania*, Gr.) An immoderate or insane desire for the possession of rare and curious books.

**BIBLIOMANIAC**, bib-le-o-ma'ne-ak, *s.* One who is smitten with an insane desire for books.

**BIBLIOMANIACAL**, bib-le-o-ma-ni'a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an inordinate desire for books.

**BIBLIPOLE**, bib'le-o-pole, } *a.* (*biblion*, and  
**BIBLIOPOLIST**, bib-le-op'o-list, } *poleo*, I sell, Gr.) A bookseller.

**BIBLIOPOLIC**, bib-le-o-pol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to bookselling.

**BIBLIOTHECAL**, bib-le-oth'e-kal, *a.* (*bibliotheca*, a library, Lat.) Belonging to a library.

**BIBLIOTHECARY**, bib-le-oth'e-ka-re, *s.* (*biblion*, and *theke*, a case, Gr. *bibliothecaire*, Fr.) A librarian.

**BIBLIOTHEKE**, bib-le-o-theke', *s.* A library.—An old obsolete word.

He (Alcuinus) much commendeth a *bibliotke*, or lybrary, at Yorke.—*Bale.*

**BIBLIS**, bib'lis, *s.* A genus of Lepidopterous the Melanites of Fabricius: Family, Pap.

**BIBLIST**, bib'list, *s.* One who takes the sole standard of his faith.

**BIBRACTEATE**, bi-brak'te-ate, *a.* Doubly h

**BIBULOUS**, bib'u-lus, *a.* (*bibulus*, Lat.)

having the property imbibing water; abs

Strewed *bibulous* above, I see the sands,  
The pebbly gravel next, and guttered rock

**BICALCARATE**, bi-kal'ka-rate, *a.* (*bis*, tw  
*calcar*, a spur, Lat.) Having two spurs.

**BICALLOSE**, bi-kal'lose, } *a.* (*bis*, and *callus*  
**BICALLOUS**, bi-kal'lus, } of bare hard fles

In Botany, having two small callosities o

**BICAPSULAR**, bi-kap'su-lar, *a.* (*bicapsular*  
Having a double capsule; having the se

**BICARBONATE**, bi-kar'bo-nate, *s.* Supercar  
a carbonate containing two equivalents of

**BICE**, bise, *s.* The name of a colour used i  
ing. There are two varieties, the green

**BICEPHALOUS**, bi-sef'a-lus, *a.* (*bis*, Lat. as  
*ale*, a head, Gr.) Having two heads.

**BICIPITAL**, bi-sip'e-tal, } *a.* (*biceps*, *bicipit*  
**BICIPITOUS**, bi-sip'e-tus, } Having two h

**BICKER**, bik'kur, *s.* (*bicera*, a contest, Wels  
skirmish; to fight without a set battle; to  
and dispute; to scold; to keep up nois  
tion; to fight off and on; to quiver, to b  
lous, or play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effusion rowl'd  
Of smoke, and bickering flame, and sparkles d

**BICKERER**, bik'ur-ur, *s.* One who bickers  
gages in noisy disputes; a skirmisher.

**BICKERING**, bik'ur-ing, *a.* Noisy alterca  
quarrel; a skirmish.

**BICKERMINT**, bik'ur-ment, *s.* Quarrel;  
tion.

**BICKERN**, bik'kurn, *s.* An iron ending in  
or point.

**BICOLLIGATE**, bi-kol'le-gate, *a.* (*bis*, col  
together, and *ligo*, I bind, Lat.) In Ornith

**BICOLOUR**, bi'kul-lur, *s.* (*bis*, Lat. and  
leg, Lat.) Having two legs.

**BICONJUGATE**, bi-kon'ju-gate, *s.* (*bis*, L  
*conjugate*.) In two pairs, placed side by

**BICORN**, bi'kawrn, } *a.* (*bicornis*, Lat.  
**BICORNOUS**, bi-kaw'r-nus, } ing two horns.

**BICORPORAL**, bi-kaw'r-po-ral, *a.* (*bicorpo*  
Having two bodies.

**BICRURAL**, bi-kru'ral, *a.* (*bis*, and *cruis*, c  
leg, Lat.) Having two legs.

**BICUSPID**, bi-kus'pid, } *a.* (*bis*, and  
**BICUSPIDATE**, bi-kus'pe-date, } a point,

Having two points.

**BID**, bid, *v. a.* (*biddan*, Sax.) *Part*, I did,  
bade; *past part.* bid. To ask; to desire;

to invite; to command; to order or direct;  
to propose; to proclaim; to make know

public voice; to pronounce or declare; to de  
to bid beads, is to pray in the Catholic fa

beads; to bid fair, is to offer fair, or open  
prospect;—*s.* an offer of price, as at a pul



# EID—BIFURCATED.

} *Part part.* of the verb *To bid*.  
*Invited; commanded.*  
*ale, s.* An invitation of friends to  
 a poor man's house, and there to  
 a charity.  
*lar, s.* One who bids or offers a price.  
*'ding, s.* Command; order; the pro-  
 ce for what is to be sold.  
*s. n. (bidan, Sax.)* To endure; to  
 to dwell; to live; to inhabit; to  
 place; to continue in a state.  
*-den'tal, } a. (bis, and dens, a*  
*bi-den'tate, } tooth, Lat.) Hav-*  
*bi-den'tate-ed, } ing two teeth.*  
*ma, s. (bis, and dens, Lat.)* A genus  
 of plants of the *Helianthus* or *Sun-*  
*ly.*  
*s. (French.)* A small house.  
*to myself, mount my bidet in a dance;*  
*on my curial.—Ben Jonson.*  
*ng, s.* Residence; habitation.  
*-en'ne-al, a. (biennis, Lat.)* Continu-  
 years. In Botany, a plant which does  
 svers and seed till the second year, after  
 ch it dies.  
*bi-en'ne-al-le, ad.* At the return of  
 (boer, Sax.) A carriage, or frame of  
 high the dead are carried to the grave.  
*beer'lawk, s.* The church road for  
 bees'tingz, *s. (byst, Sax.)* The first  
 by a cow after calving.  
*bi-fa're-us, a. (Latin.)* In Botany,  
 faced in two opposite rows.  
*r, bi-fa're-us-le, ad.* In a bifarious  
*if fo-rus, a. (bifer, biferus, Lat.)* Bear-  
 rice a-year.  
 } *a. (bifidus, bifidatus, Lat.)*  
*if fo-date, } In Botany, divided at the*  
 parts; two-cleft.  
*'fid-le, ad.* In a bifid manner.  
*bif fo-rus, a. (bis, and floreus, Lat.)*  
 o flowers.  
*old, a. (bis, and fold, Lat.)* Twofold;  
 two kinds.  
*bi-fo'le-ate, n.* In Botany, having two  
 affets.  
*bi'fo-rate, a. (bis, and foro, to pierce,*  
 ring two perforations.  
*fawrin, a. (biformis, Lat.)* Having a  
 n.  
*bi'fawrin, a.* Compounded of two  
*bi-fawrin'me-te, s.* A double form.  
*buffo-rinze, s.* A name given to certain  
 ated sacs, consisting of two coats, found  
 py part of the leaves of some plants.  
 or sac is full of fine spicula, and the  
 en the bags filled with transparent fluid.  
 biforine is placed in water, it discharges  
 with considerable violence, first from one  
 then from another, recoiling at every  
 and finally emptying itself, when it be-  
 tionless flaccid bag.  
*bi-frun'ted, a.* Having two fronts.  
*bi'fur-kale, } a. (bifurcus, Lat.)*  
*bi-fur'ka-ted, } Forked; divided*  
 ranches or prongs.

# BIFURCATION—BIGNONIACEÆ.

*BIFURCATION, bi-fur-ka'shun, s.* In Botany, the  
 division of a stem when it is divided like a fork  
 into two branches.  
*BIFURCOUS, bi-fur'kus, a.* Two-forked.  
*BIG, big, a.* Large; distended; pregnant; bulky;  
 full; teeming; swollen; ready to burst, as with  
 passion; full of something, and desirous or about  
 to give it vent; haughty; proud; great in air or  
 mien; tumid; surly; great in spirit; lofty; brave;  
 —*s.* a kind of barley,—*v a. (byggan, Sax.)* to  
 build.  
*BIGAMIST, big'ga-mist, s. (bigamus, Lat. from bis,*  
*Lat. and gamos, marriage, Gr.)* One who has  
 two wives at the same time. *Bigam* is an obso-  
 lete form of the word.  
*BIGAMY, big'ga-me, s.* The crime of having two  
 wives at a time. In Canon Law, the marriage  
 of a second wife, or of a widow, or a woman  
 already debauched. It is in this sense Shakspeare  
 uses the word in the following passage:  
 A waning beauty, and distressed widow,  
 Seduced the pitch and height of all his thoughts  
 To base declension and loathed bigamy.  
*BIGBELLIED, big-bel'lid, a.* Having a large belly;  
 advanced in pregnancy.  
 A bigbellied bottle's the soul of my care.—*Burns.*  
 When we have laugh'd to see the sails conceive,  
 And grow bigbellied with the wanton wind.—*Shaks.*  
*BIGBONED, big'bonde, a.* Having large bones;  
 stout; strong in body.  
*BIGCORNEED, big'kawrd, a.* Having large grains.  
 The strength of bigcorn'd powder.—*Dryden.*  
*BIGELOVIA, bij-e-lo've-a, s. (after Prof. Bigelow.)*  
 A genus of plants, separated by Sprengel from  
*Spermaceæ*, or *Button-weed*: Order, *Rubiaceæ*.  
*BIGEMINATE, bi-jem'me-nate, a. (bis, and geminus,*  
*Lat.)* In Botany, twin-forked.  
*BIGGIN, big'gin, s. (beguin, Fr.)* A cap similar to  
 that worn by children.  
 Sleep now!  
 Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,  
 As he whose brows with homely biggin bound,  
 SnORES out the watch of night.—*Shaks.*  
 In the north of England, and in Scotland, *biggin*  
 is a common word for a small building, coarsely  
 got up; derived from the Saxon *byggan*, to build.  
*BIGHT, bite, s.* The double part of a rope when  
 folded; the coil of a cable, not including its ends;  
 a bend or small bay between two points of land;  
 the inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the  
 bend of the fore knees.  
*BIGLANDULAR, bi-glan'du-lar, a.* In Botany, hav-  
 ing two glands.  
*BIGLY, big'le, ad.* In a big, haughty, blustering  
 manner; tumidly.  
*BIGNESS, big'nes, s.* Bulk; size; dimension.  
*BIGNONIA, big-no'ne-a, s. (in honour of M. Bignon.)*  
 The Trumpet-flower, a genus of plants with trum-  
 pet-shaped corollas, of a white, yellow, orange,  
 purple, or violet colour. It consists chiefly of  
 climbing shrubs. Most of the species are natives  
 of the warmer regions of South America: Type of  
 the natural order, *Bignoniaceæ*.  
*BIGNONIACEÆ, big-non-i-a'se-e, s. (bignonia, one*  
*of the genera.)* A natural order of Corolliferous  
 Exogens, consisting of trees and shrubs, mostly  
 climbing, and of great variety, with showy trum-  
 pet-shaped flowers; many of them are of great  
 beauty. They are chiefly inhabitants of tropi-  
 cal America.



BIGNONIEÆ—BILESTONE.

BILGE—BILL.

**BIGNONIEÆ**, big-no-ni-e'e, *s.* A tribe of the natural order, Bignoniaceæ.

**BIGOT**, big gut, *s.* (French.) A person obstinately and perversely attached to some particular dogma, creed, or practice; a blind zealot.

**NOTE**—The word *bigot* is said by Camden to be derived from Rollo, Duke of Normandy, refusing with an oath (*ne se by Gott*, not so by God,) to kiss the foot of his father-in-law, Charles the Foolish, when invested; on the occasion of his marriage, with the dukedom; on account of which he was ironically styled '*bigot*,' and the term was afterwards transferred to the Normans. Bullokar says 'the word came into England out of Normandy, where it continues to this day in the sense of a hypocrite, and also a scrupulous or superstitious person.' Todd traces it to *begutta*, one of the appellations of the nuns called Beguins, who were distinguished for their great zeal.

**BIGOTED**, big'gut-ted, *a.* Blindly possessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous.

**BIGOTEDLY**, big'gut-ted-le, *ad.* In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously; superstitiously.

**BIGOTRY**, big'gut-re, *s.* Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinion; the practice or tenets of a bigot.

**BIGSOUNDING**, big-sown'ding, *a.* Having a pompous sound.

**BIGSWOLN**, big'swoln, *a.* Turgid; ready to burst.

**BIHYDROGURET**, bi-hi-drog'u-ret, *s.* A compound containing two equivalents of hydrogen.

**BIJOU**, be'zhoo, *s.* (French.) A jewel; a trinket or little box.

**BIJOUTRY**, be-zhoo'tre, *s.* Jewelry; trinkets.

**BIJUGOUS**, bi-ju'gus, *a.* (*bis*, two, and *jugum*, a yoke, Lat.) In Botany, having two pair of leaflets.

**BILABATE**, bi-la'be-ate, *a.* (*bis*, and *labium*, a lip, Lat.) In Botany, having two lips; furnished with an outer and inner lip.

**BILAMELLATE**, bi-lam'mel-late, *a.* (*bis*, and *lamella*, a little leaf, Lat.) Divided longitudinally into thin leaves or plates.

**BILANDER**, bil'an-dur, *s.* (*bylander*, Dutch.) A small flat vessel used for the conveyance of goods; used principally in the canals of the Low Countries.

**BILATERAL**, bi-lat'er-al, *a.* (*bis*, and *latus*, a side, Lat.) Having two sides.

**BILBERRY**, bil'ber-re, *s.* The English name of a plant, or of its berry, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, or Whortleberry.

**BILBO**, bil'bo, *s.* A rapier; a sword, so named from Bilboa in Spain, where the best kinds were manufactured.

**BILBOES**, bil'boze, *s.* A kind of stocks used at sea in the punishment of offenders, so termed from being made at Bilboa in Spain.

**BILBOQUET**, bil'bo-ket, *s.* (French.) The toy called a cup and ball.

**BILE**, bile, *s.* (*bilis*, Lat.) An animal secretion of a greenish-yellow colour, bitter taste, and somewhat viscid consistence, secreted from the blood, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum. Human bile, according to Berzelius, consists of water, 809.4; peromel, 80; albumen, 3; soda, with a little lime, 110. The use of bile is to produce a specific change upon the food in a certain stage of its digestion. Also, the name of a collection of pus in some morbid part of the body.—See Boil.

Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood.—*Shaks.*

**BILEDUCT**, bile'dukt, *s.* The vessel or canal through which the bile flows.

**BILESTONE**, bile'stone, *s.* A concretion of viscid bile.

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**BILGE**, bilj, *s.* The swell or protuberant part of a cask; the breadth of a ship's bottom;—spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.

**BILGE-PUMP**, bilj'pump, *s.* A pump to draw bilge-water from a ship.

**BILGE-WATER**, bilj'waw-tur, *s.* The leak which lies on the bottom or bilge of a ship.

**BILIARY**, bil'ya-re, *a.* (*bilis*, Lat.) Belonging to the bile.

**BILIMBI**, be-lim'bi, *s.* (Malayan name.) A plant used in pickles, the produce of the East Indies, *Averrhoa bilimbi*.

**BILINGSATE**, bil'lingz-gate, *s.* (a word now used in London, in consequence of the language used there.) Ribaldry; foul language.

**BILINGUOUS**, bi-ling'gwus, *a.* (*bis*, and *tongue*, Lat.) Having two tongues, or two languages.

**BILIOUS**, bil'yus, *a.* (*biliosus*, Lat.) Conducive to bile; diseased with an over-abundance of bile; secretion; choleric.

**BILITERAL**, bi-lit'er-al, *a.* (*bis*, and *littera*, Lat.) Consisting of two letters.

**BILK**, bilk, *v. a.* (*bilikan*, Goth.) To cheat; to defraud; to overreach; to frustrate.

**BILL**, bil, *s.* (*bile*, Sax.) The beak of a bird; a crescent-shaped instrument used in cutting and for other purposes; a pick-axe or battle-axe; a written paper of any kind; an account of money; a law presented to the monarch; a physician's prescription;—*v. n.* to bill by an advertisement;—*v. a.* to bill doves, by joining bills; to be fond.

**BILL of Credit**: that which a merchant or banker gives to a person, empowering him to draw money from his correspondents in foreign countries.

**BILL of Divorce**, in the Jewish Law, was given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved.

**BILL of Entry**: a note of the particulars entered at the custom-house, delivered to the collector or the collector and comptroller of the port, according to the terms of the Regulation Act.

**BILL in Equity or Chancery**: the first commencement of a suit in Chancery is by petition to the Lord Chancellor, in the nature of a writ of habeas corpus, or a libel of error, in the spiritual court, setting forth the stances of the case at length, and praying for relief; and also a process of subpoena against the defendant, to compel him to answer upon matters charged in the bill.

**BILL of Exceptions**, is when the counsel for the party, in the hearing and determining of a case, apprehends that the judge, either in his opinion or decisions, mistakes the law, through inadvertence, or design, requires him to state the exceptions, stating the points where he supposed to err.

**BILL of Exchange**: a written order directing one party to pay a sum of money to another, the person who gives the order, or to some third party, at a day fixed or ascertainable. The person who issues the order is called the drawer, the person to whom it is addressed is the payee, until he consent to honour the order, after which he is called the acceptor. The bill may be passed from



hand by delivery or indorsation, according to circumstances; and, in the latter case, the individual who makes it over is called the *indorser*, and the person who receives it the *indorsee*. The person who is in the legal possession of the bill, and the obligation it contains, is termed the *holder* or *payee*.

**BILL of Health:** a certificate or instrument, signed by proper authorities, delivered to the masters of ships at the time of their clearing out from all parts or places suspected of being infested with disease, certifying the state of health at the time that such ships sailed.

**BILL of Lading:** a written account of goods shipped by any person on board a vessel, signed by the master of the vessel, who acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and promises to deliver them safe at the place to which they are directed.

**BILL in Law:** proceedings signifying a declaration in writing, expressive of the grievance and wrong which the complainant has suffered by the party complained of, or else of some act committed by him against some law or statute of the realm.

**BILL of Mortality:** an account of deaths in a place, in a given time.

**BILL of Parcels:** an account of goods sold, given by the seller to the purchaser, usually containing the quantities and prices of the articles, with a statement of the date, and terms of credit.

**BILL in Parliament:** a paper containing propositions offered to the houses of parliament, to be passed by them, and then to be presented to the sovereign to pass into an act or law.

**BILL of Rights:** a declaration of rights and privileges claimed by a people.

**BILL of Sale,** is when a person, wanting a sum of money, delivers goods as a security to the lender, to whom he gives his bill, empowering him to sell the goods in case the sum borrowed is not repaid with interest at the time appointed.

**BILL of Sight:** a form of entry at the custom-house, by which goods, respecting which the importer is not possessed of full information, may be provisionally landed for examination. The bill must contain the best description that can be given, and a perfect entry is required to be made within three days.

**BILL, Single or Penal:** a writing under seal, where one person is bound to another to pay a sum on a future day, or presently on demand, according to the agreement of the parties at the time it is entered into, and the dealings between them. The *bill single* has no penalty attached to its non-payment; the *bill penal* has a penalty stated.

**BILL of Store:** a form of writing, by which certain kinds of goods may be entered at the custom-house for re-importation; also, a custom-house license, permitting the provisions and stores necessary for a ship's voyage to be shipped duty free, and without entry.

**BILL of Suffrance:** a license granted by a person at the custom-house, suffering him to trade from one English port to another without paying custom.

**BILLET, bil'let, s. (French.)** A small note or paper in writing; a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge; (*billot, Fr.*) a small log of firewood;—*v. a.* to direct a soldier, by a ticket or note, where and with whom he is to lodge; to quarter or place in lodgings.

**BILLET-DOUX, bil'le-doo, s. (French.)** An affectionately written epistle; a love-letter.

**BILLIARDS, bil'yurds, s. (billard, Fr.)** A game played on a rectangular table with little ivory balls, which the players endeavour to drive into hazard nets, or little bags, situated at the corners and sides of the table, by striking one ball against another by means of rods, called *cues*.

**BILLION, bil'yun, s. (bis, Lat. and million.)** A million of millions; in figures, 1,000,000,000,000.

**BILLITTING, bil'lit-ting, s.** A term used by hunters for the ordure or dung of a fox.

**BILLON, bil'on, s. (French.)** Gold or silver below the standard value by adulteration with copper, the copper predominating.

**BILLOT, bil'lot, s. (billot, a block, Fr.)** Bullion in the block or bar previous to being coined.

**BILLOW, bil'lo, s. (bilge, Germ. *bolge*, Dan. probably from *balig*, a bladder, Sax.)** A swollen wave or surge of the sea;

The billows heave around me, and on high  
The winds lift up their voices.—*Byron*.

—*v. n.* to swell; to roll as a wave.

The billowing snow and violence of the shower.—*Prior*.

**BILLOW-BEATEN, bil'lo-be-ta, a.** Tossed by the waves.

He, sitting in his own sublimed height,  
Surveys and weighs the billow-beaten fate  
Of towering statists.—*Jordan*.

**BILLOWY, bil'lo-e, a.** Swelling; turbid; wavy.

**BILMAN, } bil'man, s.** One who uses a bill: formerly applied to a soldier armed with a bill.—*Obsolete*.

**BILOBATE, bi'lo-bate, } a. (bis, and lobos, Gr.)** Having two lobes.

**BILOBED, bi-lobde', } ing two lobes.**

**BILOCULAR, bi-lok'u-lar, a. (bis, and *loculus*, a small place or cell, Lat.)** Having two cells.

**BILOCULINA, bi-lok-u-li'na, s.** A name given by D'Orbigny to a genus of very minute two-celled cephalopods.

**BIMACULATE, bi-mak'u-late, a. (bis, and *macula*, a spot, Lat.)** Marked with two spots.

**BIMANA, bi-ma'na, s. (bis, and *manus*, the hand, Lat. *bimanes*, Cuvier.)** The name given by Hamilton Smith and others to the first order of the animal kingdom, consisting of the genus and species *Homo*, Man. Man is distinguished in his physical structure from the *Quadrumania*, which most nearly approach him by many peculiarities; the chief of which are—the possession of hands on the fore limbs, with opposable thumbs; the structure of the pelvis and the feet, by which he is enabled to support an upright position; the form of the teeth, and of the adaptation of the organs of speech for articulate sounds; as also, the superior magnitude of his brain, and the number of its convolutions. The normal varieties of man are—the Caucasian, the Mongolian, and the Negro. The anomalous races are—the Malayan, Polynesian, Australian, Tasmanian, Hyperborean, and the American Indian.

**BIMANOUS, bi-ma'nus, a.** Having two hands.

**BIMARGINATE, bi-mar'je-nate, a. (bis, Lat. and *margin*.)** In Conchology, applied to shells which have a double margin as far as the lip.

**BIMEDIAL, bi-me'de-al, a. (bis, and *media*, middle, Lat.)** A term applied to a quantity arising from a combination of two other quantities. In Mathematics, if two medial lines, A B and B C, commensurable only in power and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line A C will be irrational, and called a *bimedial line*.



# BIMENSAL—BINDINGLY.

# BINDWEED—BIPARTIENT.

**BIMENSAL**, bi-men'sal, *s.* (*bis*, and *mensa*, a month, Lat.) Occurring once in two months.

**BIMUSCULAR**, bi-mus'ku-lar, *a.* (*bis*, and *musculus*, muscular, Lat.) In Malacology, having two attaching muscles, and two muscular impressions.

**BIN**, bin, (*bin*, am, Sax.) A word often used by our old writers for *be* and *been*;—*s.* (*binne*, a manger, hutch, or rack, Sax.) a place in which corn, bread, or wine is deposited.

As when from rooting in a *bin*,  
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,  
A lively maggot sallies out,  
You know him by his haze! snout.—*Swift*.

**BINARY**, bi'na-re, *a.* (*binarius*, Lat.) Composed of two; double;—*s.* the constitution of two. *Binary number*, a number composed of two integers, as 39. 58. *Binary arithmetic*, a kind of notation proposed by Leibnitz, in which, instead of the ten figures used in common arithmetic, and the progression from ten to ten, two only, 1 and 0, are employed, the 0 having the power of multiplying the preceding 1. In Music, *binary measure* is that in which the raising of the hand or foot is equal to that of the falling; it is usually called common time.

**BINATE**, bi'na-te, *v. a.* (*bis*, and *natus*, born, Lat.) In Botany, produced in twos; growing in couples; applied to a finger-leaf having two leaflets inserted at the same point, exactly on the top of the petiole.

**BIND**, binde, *v. a.* *Past*, I bound; *past part.* bound or bounden;—the last word being obsolete;—(*bindan*, Sax. and Goth.) To confine with bonds; to enchain; to gird; to enwrap; to involve; to connect closely or inseparably; to cover a wound with dressings and bandages; to lay under solemn obligation by stipulation, promise, or oath; to compel by force or law; to constrain by kindness; to constrain by moral persuasion; to confine; to hinder—with *in*, if the restraint be local—with *up*, if it relate to thought or act; to restrain the laxity of the bowels; to render costive; to cover with leather or other matter, as in bookbinding; to cover or secure anything with a band; to confirm or ratify; to form a border; to make hard or firm. *To bind to*, to oblige to serve some one by contract or indenture; *to bind over*, to oblige by bond to make appearance, or to keep the peace;—*v. n.* to contract, so as to grow stiff and hard; to become costive; to be obligatory;—*s.* a stalk of hops, so called from its twining round a pole or tree, two or three binds being reckoned sufficient for one pole.

**BINDER**, bind'ur, *s.* One who binds books; one who binds sheaves of corn; a fillet; anything that is used in binding another.

**BINDING**, bind'ing, *s.* A bandage; the cover of a book; the act of fastening with a band; obliging by a bond or contract; a ribbon, tape, or other matter, used in securing the edges of cloth. In Fencing, a method of securing or crossing the adversary's sword with pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist. In Falconry, a term used in tiring, or when a hawk seizes his prey. A *binding-screw* is one by which the wires of galvanic batteries, electro-magnetic apparatus, &c., are bound together during the time of action. *Binding-joists* are those into which the trimmers of staircases, and well-holes of stairs and chimney-ways, are framed;—*a.* obligatory; constrictive.

**BINDINGLY**, binde'ing-le, *ad.* In a binding manner.

**BINDWEED**, binde'weed, *s.* The common the genus of plants *Convolvulus*, as also *aspera*.—See *Convolvulus*.

**BINERVATE**, bi-ner'vate, *a.* In Entomology to the wing of an insect.

**BING**, bing, *s.* A heap.

**BINNACLE**, } bin'na-kl, *s.* The frame in the  
**BINACLE**, } age of a ship in which the  
is placed.

**BINOCLE**, bin'o-kl, *s.* (*bis*, and *oculus*, an eye) A dioptric telescope fitted with two tubes together, so that an object can be seen at a distance with both eyes.

**BINOCULAR**, bi-nok'u-lar, *a.* Having two two-eyed tubes.

**BINOCULATE**, bi-nok'u-late, *a.* Same as binocular.

**BINOCULUS**, bi-nok'u-lus, *s.* A genus of podons crustaceans, inhabiting fresh water.

**BINOMIAL**, bi-no'me-al, *a.* (*bis*, twice, and a name, Lat.) In Algebra, a *binomial* is one composed of two terms connected by signs *plus* or *minus*, as  $a + b$ ,  $c - d$ . *Binomial Theory* is a formula by which a quantity can be raised to any power, or extracting any root of it, by an approximate series.

**BINOMINOUS**, bi-nom'e-nus, *a.* Having two notes. (*bis*, and *nota*, Lat.) Consisting of two notes.

**BINOXIDE**, bi-noks'ide, *s.* (*bis*, Lat. and *oxy*, compound body, containing two equivalent oxygen.

**BIOCULATE**, bi-os'sel-late, *a.* (*bis*, and a little eye, Lat.) In Entomology, applying when it is dotted with two eye-like spots.

**BIOGRAPHER**, bi-og'gra-fur, *s.* (*bios*, life, *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who writes the count or history of the life and actions of a person; a writer of lives.

**BIOGRAPHIC**, bi-o-graf'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to  
**BIOGRAPHICAL**, bi-o-graf'e-kal, } biography.

**BIOGRAPHY**, bi-og'gra-fe, *s.* The history of life and character of any person.

**BIOLOGY**, bi-ol'o-je, *s.* (*bios*, life, and *logos*, course, Gr.) A description of life and of the structure in its living state; the science of life; physiology.

**BIOPHYTUM**, bi-of'e-tum, *s.* (*bios*, life, and *phyton*, Gr.) A Chinese annual plant, the pods of which open when touched: the *Oxalis sensitiva*.

**BIOTINE**, bi'o-tine, *s.* (in honour of M. Biot) A Vesuvian mineral of a white or yellowish and brilliant lustre.

**BIPAPILLARIA**, bi-pap-pil-la're-a, *s.* (*bis*, twice, *pilla*, a nipple, Lat.) A genus of marasmodia; bodies free and naked; shape between and globular, and terminated by a tail, at the upper extremity two conical papillae are equal, perforated, and furnished with cilia.

**BIPAROUS**, bip'pa-rus, *a.* (*bis*, and *pario*, to bring forth, Lat.) Producing two at a birth.

**BIPARTIBLE**, bi-pär'te-bl, } *a.* (*bis*, and  
**BIPARTILE**, bip'pär-tile, } divide.) Divided into two parts.

**BIPARTIENT**, bi-pär'shent, *a.* Two equal parts. *s.* a number that divides into two equal parts.



## BIPARTITE—BIRCH.

ITE, bi-pár-tite, *a.* Divided or cleft into parts.

TI, bi-pár-tí-te, *s.* A section of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Carabici.

TION, bi-pár-tish'un, *s.* The act of dividing into equal parts, or of making two correspondents.

NATE, bi-pek'te-nate, *a.* (*bis*, and *pecten*, a Lat.) Having two margins toothed like a comb.

BI-PE'D, *s.* (*bipes*, Lat. *biped*, Fr. from *bis*, twice, a foot, Lat.) An animal with two feet.

BI-PE'DAL, *a.* Having two feet; of the feet of two feet.

ATA, bi-pel'tay-ta, *s.* (*bis*, double, and *pelta*, a shield, Lat.) A family of crustaceans, belonging to the order Stomatopoda, in which the shell is divided into two shields, the anterior of which is large, more or less oval, and forms the head; the posterior, corresponding to the thorax, is transverse and angular in its circumference, and supports the foot-jaws and feet.

IE, bi-pel'tate, *a.* (*bis*, and *pelia*, a shield, Lat.) Having a double shield.

ATE, bi-pen'nate, } *a.* (*bis*, and *penna*, a wing, Lat.) Having two wings; twice pinnate.

IPES, *s.* (*bipes*, two-footed, Lat.) A genus of scaly reptiles, in which the hind feet only, the clavicles, or shoulderblades, of the four limbs, are hid under the skin.

LOCS, bi-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*bis*, Lat. and *petalum*, a flower-leaf, Lat.) Having two flower-leaves or petals.

ATE, bi-pin'nate, *a.* (*bis*, and *pinna*, a wing, Lat.) Doubly pinnate; applied to a compound leaf having a common petiole or stalk, which projects into two lateral ones, in which the leaflets are inserted.

ATIFIED, bi-pin-nat'e-fid, *a.* Having pinnate or winged leaves on each side of the petiole or stalk.

A, bi-fo-ra, *s.* (*bis*, Lat. and *phora*, I bear, Lat.) A genus of naked Acephala: Family, Sestidae.

R, bi-po-lar, *a.* Doubly polar.

TUAL, bi-punk'tu-al, *a.* (*bis*, and *punctum*, a point, Lat.) Having two points.

LLATE, bi-pu'pil-late, *a.* (*bis*, and *pupilla*, an eye, Lat.) In Entomology, applied to the wing of a butterfly, having two eye-spots on it of different colours.

DRATE, bi-kwa'drate, } *a.* (*bis*, and *quadratus*, a square, Lat.) Squared.

In Mathematics, the fourth power arising from the multiplication of a square by itself; as,  $4 = 16 \times 16 = 256$ , the biquadratic power. In Algebra, it is noted  $a^4$   $b^4$   $c^4$ , &c. *Biquadratic equation*, is one in which the unknown quantity runs to the fourth, but not to a higher power. *Biquadratic root*, the fourth root of any quantity; the square root of any number or quantity marked  $\sqrt[4]{}$ .

FILE, be-kwin'tile, *a.* (*bis*, and *quintus*, the fifth, Lat.) An aspect of the planets when they stand from each other by twice the fifth part of a great circle, or  $144^\circ$ .

ATE, bi-ra'de-ate, } *a.* (*bis*, and *radius*, a ray, Lat.) Rayed, Lat.) Having rays.

BURSH, *s.* (*birce*, Sax. *birke*, Germ. *birch*,

## BIRCHEN—BIRDPEPPER.

Dan. *birke*, Scotch.) The common English name of the *Betula* of botanists. The leaves of the birch are like those of the poplar; the shoots slender and weak; the catkins produced at remote distances from the fruits on the same tree; the fruit is a little scaly cone; the seeds are winged, and the tree casts its outer rind every year.

BIRCHEN, bur'tshn, *a.* (*birce*, Sax.) Made of the wood of the birch; consisting of birchen.

BIRCH WINE, bur'tsh wine, *s.* Wine made of the vernal juice of the birch, once held in high estimation.

She boasts no charms diving,  
Yet she can carve, and make birch wine.—  
T. Warion.

BIRD, burd, *s.* (*bird* or *brid*, Sax.) A feathered oviparous vertebrate animal; a general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. Birds are distinguished from the other Vertebrata in having the body covered with feathers, and possessing two feet and two wings. The mandible of birds is naked and protracted; they are destitute of teeth, scrotum, womb, bladder, epiglottis, and diaphragm. They constitute the order Aves of naturalists. In the arrangement of Cuvier, they are divided into the following orders:—Accipitres, Passerinae, Scansoriae, Gallinae, Grallatoriae, Palmipedes;—*v. n.* to catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow to my house to breakfast; after, we'll a birding together.—Shaks.

BIRDBOLT, burd'bolte, *s.* An arrow having a ball of wood at the end of it, with an iron point projecting from it, used formerly in shooting birds.

To be generous, and of free disposition, is to take those things for birdbolts which you deem cannon bullets.—Shaks.

BIRDCAGE, burd'k-je, *s.* A framework with interstices made of wire or wicker, in which birds are kept.

BIRDCALL, burd'kaw, *s.* A pipe or reed with which fowling allure birds to their nets by an imitation of their notes.

BIRDCATCHER, burd'katsh-ur, *s.* One who makes it his employment to catch birds; a fowler.

BIRDCATCHING, burd'katsh-ing, *s.* The practice and art of ensnaring birds.

BIRDER, bur'dur, *s.* A birdcatcher.—Not used.

BIRDEYE, burd'i, } *a.* A word often applied to BIRD'S-EYE, burdz'i, } pictures of places and landscapes, to denote such a view as may be supposed to be obtained by a bird in the air.

A birdseye landscape of a promised land.—Burke.

BIRDEYED, burd'ide, *a.* Quick-sighted.

'Slud, 'tis the horse-start out o' the brown study.—  
Rather the birdseyed stroke, sir.—Ben Jonson.

BIRD-FANCIER, burd-fan'se-ur, *s.* One who delights in birds.

BIRDINGPIECE, bur'ding-pees, *s.* A fowlingpiece.

BIRDLIKE, burd'like, *a.* Resembling a bird.

BIRDLIME, burd'lime, *s.* A glutinous adhesive substance made of the bark of the holly, used in catching birds. It is also made from the misletoe, *Viscus album*.

BIRDLIMED, burd'limde, *a.* Spread with birdlime; figuratively, laid to ensnare.

Those birdlimed kindnesses.—Howell's Letters.

BIRDMAN, burd'man, *s.* A fowler or birdcatcher.

BIRD OF PARADISE.—See *Paradisæa*.

BIRDPEPPER, burd-pep'pur, *s.* The *Capsicum baccatum*, an Indian plant: Order, Solanæ.



**BIRDS**, burdz, *s. p.* In Heraldry, birds represent a contemplative or active life, and are emblems of expedition, liberty, readiness, and fear.

**BIRD'S-CHERRY**, burdz-tsher're, *s.* *Prunus padus*, a small ornamental tree with white flowers in leafy branches, and berries, successively green, red, and black, nauseous to the taste, though greedily eaten by birds. Common in woods in the north of England and in Scotland: Order, Amygdaleæ.

**BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE**, burdz'i ma'pl, *s.* Curled maple, a species of wood extensively used in cabinet-work.

**BIRD'S-FOOT**.—See Ornithopus.

**BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL**.—See Lotus.

**BIRD'S-MOUTH**, burdz'mowth, *s.* In Architecture, an interior angle or notch cut across the grain at the extremity of a piece of timber, for its reception on the edge of a notch; also, the anterior of a polygon.

**BIRD'S-NEST**, burdz'nest, *s.* The erection constructed by birds, in which they deposit their eggs and hatch their young.

**BIRD-WITTED**, burd-wit'ed, *a.* Not having the faculty of attention.—An absurd word.

**BIREME**, bi'reme, *s.* (*biremes*, Lat.) An ancient form of a vessel with two tiers or banks of oars.

**BIRGANDER**, ber'gun-dur, *s.* A species of goose.

**BIRGUS**, ber'gus, *s.* A genus of Decapod crustaceans, allied to the hermit crabs, *Pagurus*.

**BIRHOMBOIDAL**, bi-rom-boyd'al, *a.* Composed of double rhomboids.

**BIROSTRATE**, bi-ros'trate, } *a.* Having a double  
**BIROSTRATED**, bi-ros'tra-ted, } beak.

**BIROSTRITES**, bi-ros'tri-tes, *s.* (*bis*, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) A fossil two-beaked valvule shell, the disks of the valves of which are raised into unequal and rather straight divaricating cones resembling horns, the base of the shorter being surrounded by that of the longer.

**BIRTH**, berth, *s.* (*beorht*, Sax.) The act of coming into life; extraction; lineage; rank which is inherited by descent; the condition or circumstances in which any person is born; the thing born; production, whether animal or vegetable; the act of bringing forth. *Birth*, or rather *berth*, is a sea term.—See Berth.

**BIRTHDAY**, berth'day, *s.* The day on which any one is born; the day of the year on which any one was born.

**BIRTHDOM**, berth'dum, *s.* Privilege of birth.

Let us rather  
Hold fast the mortal sword, and, like good men,  
Bestride our downfall'n birthdom.—*Shaks.*

**BIRTHNIGHT**, berth'nite, *s.* The night on which any one is born; the night annually kept in memory of one's berth.

A youth more glittering than a birthnight beau.—*Pope.*

**BIRTHPLACE**, berth'plac, *s.* The place of a person's nativity.

**BIRTHRIGHT**, berth'rite, *s.* The rights and privileges to which a person is born; the right of the first-born.

**BIRTHSONG**, berth'song, *s.* A song sung at the nativity of a person.

**BIRTHSTRANGLED**, berth'strang-gld, *a.* Strangled or suffocated in being born.

Finger of birthstrangled babe,  
Ditch-delivered by a drab.—*Shaks.*

**BIRTHWORT**.—See Aristolochia.

**BIS**, bis, *ad.* (*bis*, twice, Lat.) In Music, *bis* that the passage is to be repeated.

**BISCOTIN**, bis'ko-tin, *s.* (French.) A suga biscuit made of flour, sugar, eggs, and flowers.

**BISCUIT**, bis'kit, *s.* (French word from *bis* Lat. and *cuit*, baked, Fr.) A kind of or qnoit-shaped flour-cake. See *biscuit* tra hard variety, baked so as to preserve long voyages. Other varieties are made flour, butter, &c., or, as confections, a name of seed-biscuit, sponge-biscuit, &c. is a name also given to a kind of por which groups and figures are made, and twice passed through the fire. The name wise given to earthenware and porcelain has been hardened in the fire, and before fected to the glazing process.

**BISCUTELLA**, bis-ku-tel'la, *s.* (*bis*, and saucer, Lat. from the form of its seed-ves bursting.) Bastard-mustard, a genus consisting of annual or perennial herbs, with yellow flowers: Order, Cruciferae.

**BISECT**, bi-sekt', *v. a.* (*bis*, and *seco*, I divide) To divide into two equal parts.

**BISECTION**, bi-sek'shun, *s.* Division into two parts.

**BISEGMENT**, bi-seg'ment, *s.* (*bis*, and slice, Lat.) One of the parts of a line into two equal parts.

**BISERRULA**, bi-ser'ru-la, *s.* (*bis*, and serrul Lat.) The hatchet vetch, a leguminous pods of which are serrated on each edge.

**BISETOSE**, bi-se'tose, } *a.* (*bis*, and seta, like appendages.

**BISETOUS**, bi-se'tus, } Lat.) Having two

**BISEXOUS**, bi-seks'us, } *a.* (*bis*, and sex

**BISEXUAL**, bi-seks'u-al, } Belonging to both

**BISHOP**, bish'up, *s.* (*episcopus*, Lat. *epish bisceop*, and *biscop*, Sax.) A prelate, or chief rulers of the Episcopal Church, a lished Church of England, subject to th of the Archbishop of Canterbury or Yo prelates of the Church of England are lords, and have a seat in the house of pe bishops of the Church of Ireland are re in that house by four of their number. of bishop is also held in the Roman Cat Greek Churches. It is contended by A palians, that, in the primitive church, t of a bishop differed in no respect from t intendency exercised by presbyters as p particular churches, and that the claim u lic succession, as well as the immense w tached to such charges, is unscriptural. word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and

Fine oranges,  
Well roasted with sugar and wine in a cup,  
They'll make a sweet bishop when gentle fol

—*v. a.* to confirm; to admit solemnly church; a mode of trickery among hor to make an old horse appear younger th

**BISHOPDOM**, bish'up-dum, *s.* (*bisceopdom*, ceop, and dom, a province, Sax.) The ju of a bishop.

**BISHOPLIKE**, bish'up-like, } *a.* (*bisceop*

**BISHOPLY**, bish'up-le, } Resembling

belonging to a bishop.

**BISHOPRIC**, bish'up-rik, *s.* (*bisceoprice*, co



op, and rice, a region.) The diocese of a the district under the jurisdiction of a the office of a bishop.

WEED, bish'ups-weed, } *s.* (*biscop-wyrt*,  
FORT, bish'ups-wurt, } Sax.) The Sison  
of Linneus, and *Pimpinella lateriflora* of  
al, a species of the umbelliferous genus  
ort.

k, *s.* (*bisque*, Fr.) Soup or broth made by  
different kinds of butcher meat together;  
gravy soup.

—See Biscuit.

bis'muth, *s.* (*wismuth*, Germ.) A metal  
lowish or reddish-white colour, harder than  
ad not malleable. Its equivalent is 71;  
being 8. Its principal chemical compounds  
are protoxide and peroxide of bismuth, the  
bromide, and sulphuret of bismuth, the  
which also occurs native. *Magistry* of  
a name formerly given to the subnitrate  
of bismuth. *Butler of bismuth*, the chlo-  
bismuth.

AL, bis'muth-al, } *a.* Containing bismuth;  
ic, bis'muth-ik, } resembling bismuth.

ISE, bis'muth-in, *a.* Partaking of the  
of bismuth; containing bismuth.

ORES, bis'muth orze, *s. pl.* These are  
or octahedral bismuth; bismuth ochre, a  
meral, an oxide of bismuth; prismatic bis-  
sance, a sulphuret of bismuth; and needle  
ular bismuth glance.

us, *s.* (Latin.) A subgenus of the ox.  
The European bison, or auroch, has fourteen  
ribe, and the American bison fifteen pair,  
the common ox has only thirteen pair. Both  
merican bisons have huge heads, lengthened  
processes of the dorsal vertebra, a conical  
between the shoulders, and a shaggy mane.  
European is still an inhabitant of the  
of Lithuania and Caucasus. The bison  
er been tamed.

ERS, bi-spi-no-zus, *a.* (*bis*, and *spina*, a  
Lat.) In Zoology, having two spines.

ILE, bis-seks'til, *s.* (*bissextilis*, Lat.) Leap  
The name given in the Roman calendar to  
inserted every fourth year between the  
and 25th of February, so named from the  
of March being the sixth day before the  
of March, which, being repeated, is called  
the, that is, the six days doubled.

is'man, *a.* (*bisen*, Sax.) Blind; bleareyed.  
etc.

arn can your bison conspectivities glean out  
acter?—Shaks.

bit'tur, } *s.* (*bistre*, Fr.) A dark brown  
bit'tur, } colour made from the soot of  
wood, particularly beech.

ED, bi-stip'ulde, *a.* Having two stipules.

bit'tan, *s.* A name given by Leach to a  
of Moths, belonging to the family Geome-  
three species of which are found in this  
, namely—*B. prodromaria*, the oak beauty;  
*lorius*, the pepper moth; and *B. hirtarius*,  
ed beauty. The first of these have the  
e bipectinated to the apex, and the two  
ave the antennæ simple at the apex, in  
es.

bit'tawrt, *s.* (*bistorta*, Lat.) An astrin-  
dicine, the root of *Polygonum bistorta*, or  
eed.

BISTOURY, bis'tur-e, *s.* (*bistouri*, Fr.) A surgeon's  
incision knife, of which there are various forms.

BISULCATE, bi-sul'kate, } *a.* (*bisulcus*, Lat.) Cloven  
BISULCOUS, bi-sul'kus, } footed, as oxen are.

BISULPHURET, bi-sul'fu-ret, *s.* A sulphuret hav-  
ing two equivalents of sulphur.

BIT, bit, *s.* (*bitol*, a bridle, Sax.) The iron mouth-  
piece of a bridle, to which the reins are attached;  
(*bita*, a morsel, Sax.) as much meat as is put  
into the mouth at a time; a morsel of food; a  
small piece of anything; a Spanish West Indian  
silver coin, worth about fivepence; an instrument  
for boring holes in wood or any other substance,  
so constructed as to admit of being inserted or  
taken out of a spring in the handle; *shell bits* are  
used for boring wood, and have an interior cylin-  
drical cavity for containing the core; *centre bits*  
are used in making cylindrical holes; *countersink*  
*bits* are for widening the upper part of a hole in  
wood or iron, to take in the head of a screw or  
pin, so as that it may not appear above the wood;  
*primer bits*, and *taper shell bits*, are for widening  
holes;—*v. a.* to put the bridle on a horse.

BITCH, bitsh, *s.* (*becce*, Sax. *betze*, Germ.) The  
female of the canine or dog kind, such as the dog,  
fox, wolf, &c.; a name of reproach for a woman  
of loose character.

BITE, bite, *v. a.* *Past*, I bit; *past part.* bit or bit-  
ten; (*bitan*, Sax. *bytan*, Dut. *bitu*, Swed.) To  
crush or pierce with the teeth; to give pain by  
cold; to hurt or pain with reproach or sarcasm;  
to cut; to wound; to make the mouth smart  
with an acrid taste; to cheat; to trick; to de-  
fraud;—*s.* a seizure by the teeth; the wound  
made by seizure with the teeth; a morsel; a  
mouthful; a cheat; a trick; a fraud; a sharper;  
one who commits frauds. In Letter-press Print-  
ing, that part of the impression which is im-  
properly printed, owing to the frisket not being suf-  
ficiently cut away.

BITER, bi'tur, *s.* One who bites; a cheater; a de-  
frauder. In Angling, a fish apt to seize the bait.

BITERNATE, bi-ter'nate, *a.* (*biternatum*, Lat.) In  
Botany, a term applied to compound leaves when  
the common petiole divides into two, each of which  
bears three leaflets.

BITING, bi'ting, *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic;—*s.*  
act of biting; the act of wounding with censure,  
reproach, or sarcasm. In Mezzotinto, *biting* is  
the process of corroding copper and steel plates  
with acids, after being prepared by a ground of a  
waxy composition being laid over, and the design  
traced through it with an etching needle.

BITINGLY, bi'ting-le, *ad.* Sarcastically; reproach-  
fully; jeeringly.

BITLESS, bit'les, *a.* Without bit or bridle.

BITT, bit, *v. a.* To put the cable round the bits.  
A sea term.

BITTACLE, bit'ta-kl, *s.* Termed also Binnacle.—  
See Binnacle.

BITTEN, bit'tn. *Past part.* of the verb *To bite*.

BITTER, bit'tur, *a.* (*biter*, Sax. *bitter*, Dut. Dan.  
Swed. and Germ.) Having a hot, acrid taste,  
like wormwood; sharp; cruel; severe; calami-  
tous; miserable; reproachful; painful; inclement;  
unpleasant; hurtful; satirical; mournful; afflic-  
tive; poignant;—*s.* anything bitter. In Medi-  
cine, any bitter vegetable production, as gentian,  
cinchona, &c.

BITTER-ALMOND, bit'tur-d-mund, *s.* *Amygdalus*  
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## BITTERFUL—BITUMINOUS.

amara, a variety of the almond: Order, Amygdaleæ.

**BITTERFUL**, bit'tur-fūl, *ad.* Full of bitterness.—Obsolete.

Small cause have I to be merie or glad,  
Remembering this bitterful departing.—*Chaucer.*

**BITTERGOURD**, bit'tur-gawrd, or *gorde*, *s.* *Cucumis colycynthis*, a variety of cucumber, with an intolerably bitter taste, imported from the Mediterranean under the name of *Coloquintida*. It is a very drastic cathartic, and requires to be taken in very small doses.

**BITTERISH**, bit'tur-ish, *a.* Somewhat bitter; bitter in a moderate degree.

**BITTERLY**, bit'tur-le, *ad.* (*biterlice*, Sax.) With a bitter taste; in a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously; sharply; severely.

**BITTERN**, bit'turn, *s.* The *Botaurus stellaris*. The bittern is a solitary bird, living constantly near the water, where it preys on fish. It is allied to the Heron.

**BITTER OAK**, bit'tur oke, *s.* The *Quercus cerris*, of which there are six varieties.

**BITTER SALT**, bit'tur sawlt, *s.* Epsom salt, the sulphate of magnesia.

**BITTERS**, bit'tur-spär, *s.* A variety of Dolomite, occurring in rhomboidal crystals. It is composed of carbonate of lime, 55; carbonate of magnesia, 45; with sometimes a little iron and manganese.

**BITTERSWEET**, bit'tur-sweet, *s.* A British species of the Nightshade, *Solanum daledamera*.

**BITTER VETCH**.—See *Orobis*.

**BITTERWORT**, bit'tur-wurt, *s.* The British plant *Gentiana amarella*.—See *Gentiana*.

**BITTOUR**, bit'tur, } —See *Bittern*.

**BITTOR**, bit'tur, }

**BITTS**, bits, *s. pl.* A frame placed on the forepart of a ship, to which the cables are fastened when the vessel rides at anchor.

**BITUME**, be-tume', *s.* Bitumen: so named in the following passage for the sake of the rhyme:

Mix with these  
Idean pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume,  
Sea onion, hellebore, and black bitume.—*May.*

**BITUMED**, be-tumde', *a.* Besmeared with pitch.

**BITUMEN**, bit'u-men, or be-tu'men, *s.* (Latin word from *pitis*, the pitch-tree, Gr.) A name given to a number of inflammable substances found in a liquid or viscid state, and known as naphtha, petroleum, mineral tar, maltha or mineral pitch, asphalt, elastic bitumen, amber, and mineral tallow. It constitutes the inflammable principle of coal, and is a compound of carbon and hydrogen.

**BITUMINATE**, be-tu'me-nate, *v. a.* To impregnate with bitumen.

**BITUMINATED**, be-tu'me-na-ted, *a.* Impregnated with bitumen.

**BITUMINIFEROUS**, be-tu-me-nif'ur-us, *a.* (*bitumen*, and *fero*, I produce, Lat.) Yielding bitumen; containing bitumen.

**BITUMINIZATION**, be-tu-me-ni-za'shun, *s.* The conversion of organic matter into bitumen.

**BITUMINIZE**, be-tu-me-nize, *v. a.* To prepare with, or coat with, bitumen.

**BITUMINIZING**, be-tu-me-ni'zing, *a. part.* Forming or converting into bitumen.

**BITUMINOUS**, be-tu'me-nus, *a.* (*bitumeneus*, Fr.) Containing or partaking of the nature of bitumen.

*Bituminous shale*, an argillaceous shale or slaty

## BIVALVE—BLACKBALL.

clay, much impregnated with bitumen: c in the coal formation. *Bituminous springs*, impregnated with petroleum, naphtha, &c., which, in the Birman empire, is said to 400,000 hogsheads of petroleum annually.

**BIVALVE**, bi'valv, *s.* (*bis*, and *valvæ*, shutter) The shell of an *Acephalous* (headless) n having two valves or shutters, as an oyster, &c.

**BIVALVE**, bi'valv, } *a.* Consisting  
**BIVALVOUS**, bi-val'vus, } valves.  
**BIVALVULAR**, bi-val'vu-lar, }

**BIVAULTED**, bi-vawl'ted, *a.* Having two va arches.

**BIVENTRAL**, bi-ven'tral, *a.* (*bis*, and *ventr* belly, Lat.) Having two bellies.

**BIVIOUS**, biv'e-us, *a.* (*bis*, and *via*, a way, Having two ways, or leading two ways.

**BIVONÆA**, bi-vo-ne'a, *s.* (in honour of A. Bernardi.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, of Italy.

**BIVOUAC**, biv'wak, *s.* (French.) An army ca all night;—*v. a.* to be under arms all nig pecting an engagement.

**BIXA**, bik'sa, *s.* The American name of th orellana, a West Indian genus of plants: the natural order *Bixineæ*, which is charac by numerous hypogonous stamens, fruit w rietal placenta, and leaves marked with trans dots. It consists of four genera, all of wh small tropical trees or bushes.

**BIXINEÆ**.—See *Bixa*.

**BIZARRE**, bi-zâr', *a.* (French.) Odd; fanci  
**BLAB**, blab, *v. a.* (*blabberen*, Dut.) To tel ought to be kept secret; to publish secrets or in a thoughtless manner, or without discret *v. n.* to tattle; to tell tales;—*s.* a telli thoughtless babbler; a treacherous betr secrets.

**BLABBER**, blab'bur, *s.* A tattler; a telltale; to whistle to a horse; to fib; to falter.—O  
**BLABBERLIPPED**.—See *Blobberlipped*.

**BLACK**, blak, *a.* (*blac*, Sax.) Of the col night; dark; cloudy of countenance; sullen rible; wicked; atrocious; dismal; mournf Painting, the blacks chiefly used are ivory Spanish black, Frankfort black, and Hart's *Black and blue*, the dark colour of a bri stripe. *Black and white*, a common exp for anything committed to writing;—*s.* that is destitute of light or whiteness; a negro; colour; a black dress or mourning;—*v. a.* t black; to blacken.

**BLACK ACT**, blak akt, *s.* The statute, 9 which makes it felony to appear armed park or warren, for the purpose of hun stealing deer, or fish from rivers, with t blackened or disguised.

**BLACK ADIANTUM**, blak ad-e-an'tum, *s.* *Adiantum nigrum* of Linnæus, now *Asy adiantum*; a British fern with bipinnate l

**BLACKAMOOR**, blak'a-moor, *s.* A man of complexion; a negro.

**BLACK APE**, blak ape, *s.* The *Cercopithecus* quadramanous animal of the Philippine Is

**BLACK ART**, blak art, *s.* Necromancy, or of-hand, so named from it being supposed professors are aided in their operations by cal agency.

**BLACKBALL**, blak'bawl, *s.* A composition fo



## BLACK—BLACKEN.

ing shoes;—*v. a.* to vote against by putting the black ball into the ballot-box; to vilify.

**BLACK BEAR**, *blak bare, s.* The *Ursus Americanus*, a small black bear, a native of North America, held in much veneration by the Indians. The European black bear (*Ursus Europeanus*) is another species of the ursine family peculiar to northern Europe.

**BLACKBERRY**, *blak'ber-re, s.* (*blacherian*, Sax.) The fruit of the bramble.

**BLACKBIRD**, *blak'bird, s.* The *Turdus merula* of Linnaeus, and the *Merula nigra* of Selby; a bird remarkable for the full-toned sweetness of its notes, and one of the most esteemed of our woodland choristers.

**BLACKBOARD**, *blak'borde, s.* A board used in schools and lecture-rooms for writing lessons and drawing diagrams on.

**BLACKBONNET**, *blak'bon-net, s.* The reed bunting, *Emberiza schoeniculus*, a British bird which usually haunts the vicinity of marshy places.

**BLACK-BOOK**, *blak'book, s.* The *Black-Book* of the Exchequer, composed in 1175. Also, a book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the enormities practised in religious houses to blacken them, and hasten their dissolution.

**BLACK-BRONY**, *blak-bri'o-ne, s.* The *Tamus communis*, a British twining plant.—See *Tamus*.

**BLACKBROWED**, *blak'browd, a.* Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.

*Come, gentle night; come, loving blackbrow'd night, Give me my Romeo.*—*Shaks.*

**BLACKBURNIA**, *blak-bur'ne-a, s.* (in honour of Mr. J. Blackburn.) A genus of trees, natives of the Norfolk islands: Order, Rutaceæ.

**BLACKCAP**, *blak'kap, s.* The *Sylvia atricapilla* of Latham. The blackcaps form a subfamily of the Muscipidae, or Flycatchers.—See *Psarinnæ*.

**BLACK-CATTLE**, *blak-kat'tl, s.* Oxen, bulls, or cows, reared for slaughter.

**BLACK-CHALK**, *blak'tshawk, s.* A preparation of ivory-black and fine clay; a kind of carbonaceous shale found in Caernarvonshire.

**BLACK-COAT**, *blak'kote, s.* A common and familiar term for a clergyman, as a red-coat is for a soldier.

**BLACKCOCK**, *blak'kok, s.* Heathcock, one of the British grouse; the *Tetrao tetrix* of Linnaeus, and *Lyrurus* (lyre tail) *tetrix* of Swainson.

**BLACKCRESTED MONKEY**, *blak'crested mung'ke, s.* The *Semnopithecus malalophus* of F. Cuvier, and *Sempai* of the Javanese, a monkey belonging to the island of Sumatra.

**BLACK-DAY**, *blak'day, s.* A gloomy, melancholy, or disastrous day.

*A black-day this will be to somebody.*—*Shaks.*

**BLACK DEATH**, *blak deth, s.* That kind of the plague termed *Pestis nigra*, black plague or pestilence.

**BLACK DRAUGHT**, *blak draft, s.* A popular purgative medicine. It consists of 3x of the infusion, 3j of the confection, 3j of the tincture of anna, with 3j or 3ij of sulphate of magnesia. A few drops of tincture of opium may be added to prevent griping.

**BLACKEN**, *blak'kn, v. a.* (*blacian*, Sax.) To make black; to soil; to defame;—*v. n.* to grow black; to darken.

## BLACKENER—BLACK.

**BLACKENER**, *blak'kn-ur, s.* One who blackens; one who defames.

**BLACK-FASTING**, *blak-fas'ting, s.* Rigid, severe fasting.

**BLACK-FLUX**, *blak'flux, s.* A flux used in melting various metallic substances. It is made by deflagrating tartar with half its weight of potash; the substance remaining being a compound of charcoal and the carbonate of potash.

**BLACKFRIAR**, *blak'fri-ur, s.* A friar of the order of St. Dominick.

**BLACKGUARD**, *blag'gård, s.* A low person of vulgar manners; ill-principled; also, a kind of snuff made in Ireland, usually called Irish blackguard;

**NOTE.**—The term *blackguard* appears to have been formerly given to the lowest menials of the royal household. In a MS. account-book, written by Sir William Saint Low in 1581, soon after his arrival at the court of Queen Elizabeth, whose captain of the guard he was, there is an item 'for money delivoured to you to give amonge the *black guard* for forfeiting of your spurs, v.s.'

—*a.* villanous; low; disreputable.

**BLACKGUARDISM**, *blag'gård-izm, s.* The conduct of a blackguard.

**BLACKGUARDLY**, *blag'gård-le, ad.* In the manner of a blackguard; villanously.

**BLACKHEADED MONKEY**, *blak'hed-ed mung'ke, s.* The *Pithecia* of Humboldt. An American monkey, which, according to Humboldt, makes the nearest approach to the human form.

**BLACKHEARTED**, *blak'hârted, a.* Having a malignant heart.

**BLACK HELEBORE**, *blak hel'le-bore, s.* The *Helleborus nigra*, or Christmas rose.—See *Helleborus*.

**BLACKING**, *blak'ing, s.* A compound liquid used for blacking shoes, &c. A good blacking is made by mixing 12 oz. of ivory-black, 12 oz. of treacle, and 4 oz. of spermaceti oil, in 4 pints of white wine vinegar.

**BLACKISH**, *blak'ish, a.* Somewhat black; inclining to black.

**BLACK-JACK**, *blak'jak, s.* A large leathern drinking cup, sometimes made in the form of a jack-boot; a local term given by miners to the mineral blende, or sulphate of zinc.

**BLACK JAUNDICE**, *blak jan'dis, s.* A name given to a certain state of the jaundice, in which the disease is of long duration, and assumes a blacker hue than in green jaundice.

**BLACK LEAD**, *blak led, s.* A mineral found in various rocks, much used for pencils, and for giving a metallic lustre to grates, fenders, &c.—See *Plumbago*.

**BLACKLEG**, *blak'leg, s.* A sheep with diseased limbs; a swindler; a notorious gambler; a low cheater. *Blackfoot*, a name given in Scotland to a person sent to solicit an interview between lovers by one of the party.

**BLACKLY**, *blak'le, ad.* Darkly; atrociously.

**BLACKMAIL**, *blak'male, s.* A levy formerly made by the border chiefs, on the peaceable inhabitants of adjoining districts, for the protection of their cattle and goods against depredations by marauders.

**BLACK MONDAY**, *blak mun'day, s.* Easter Monday, so termed from that day, the 14th of April, the 34th of Edward III., being remarkably dark and cold, while the British troops lay before Paris; so much so, that many of the soldiers died on horse-back from cold.



# BLACK—BLADEBONE.

**BLACK MONKS**, black mungks, *s.* An appellation of the Benedictines.

**BLACKMOOR**.—See Blackamoor.

**BLACKMOUTHED**, blak'mowthd, *a.* Foul-mouthed; using low, foul language; scurrilous.

**BLACK-MUSTARD**, blak-mus'turd, *s.* The *Senapis nigra*: Order, Cruciferae.

**BLACKNESS**, blak'nes, *s.* The quality of being black.

**BLACK-PEOPLED**, blak'pe-pld, *a.* Having people of a black colour.

The admiring queen, wing'd with thy fame,  
From her black-peopled empire came.—*Sandys.*

**BLACK-PUDDING**, blak'pud-ding, *s.* A sausage, consisting of blood, fat, and other ingredients: common in Scotland.

**BLACK-ROD**, blak'rod, *s.* A name given to the usher who carries the black rod at assemblies of the order of the garter, and in parliament.

**BLACKSMITH**, blak'smith, *s.* A smith who works in malleable iron.

**BLACKTHORN**, blak'thawn, *s.* The sloe-tree, *Prunus spinosa*.

**BLACK TIN**, blak tin, *s.* Tin ore, when dressed, stamped, and washed, and ready for melting.

**BLACK TURFETI**, blak tur'peth, *s.* Grey oxide of mercury.

**BLACK-VISAGED**, blak'viz-ayjd, *a.* Having a dark complexion.

**BLACK VOMIT**, blak vom'it, *s.* The yellow or jungle fever, when attended with excessive retchings.

**BLACK-WADD**, blak'wad, *s.* One of the ores of manganese.

**BLACKWASH**, blak'wawsh, *s.* A lotion made of calomel and lime-water.

**BLACKWORK**, blak'wurk, *s.* A name sometimes given to the work of a blacksmith.

**BLADDER**, blad'dur, *s.* (*bladdre*, *blodr*, Sax. *blatter*, Germ. *bladdra*, Swed.) A musculo-membranous bag, situated within the pelvis, between the pubis and the rectum in the male, and pubis and vagina in the female subject. Its use is to receive and retain the urine, previous to its expulsion from the body by the urethra. Any membranous bag; a pustule; a blister.

**BLADDER ANGLING**, blad'dur ang'gling, *s.* Attaching a baited hook to an inflated ox bladder. The sudden rising of the bladder, after it has been pulled under water, never fails to strike the fish as effectually as the spring of a rod.

**BLADDERED**, blad'durd, *a.* Swollen like a bladder.

**BLADDER-NUT**.—See *Staphylea*.

**BLADDER SENNA**.—See *Culutea*.

**BLADDER WRACK**, blad'dur rak, *s.* The common sea-weed, *Fucus vesiculosus*, so named for its abounding in air-cells or bladders.

**BLADDERY**, blad'dur-re, *a.* Resembling or containing a bladder.

**BLADE**, blade, *s.* (*blade*, Sax. *bled*, Swed. Dan. Dut. and Icelan. *blatt*, Germ.) A leaf; the spire of grass or corn before it grows to seed; the sharp cutting point of a knife, sword, or other instrument of a similar kind, so named, probably, from its resemblance to a blade of grass. A term of contempt for a sharp, gay, or fierce fellow;

Then, turning about to the hangman, he said,  
'Dispatch me, I prithee, this troublesome blade.'—*Prior.*

—*v. a.* to furnish or fit with a blade.

**BLADEBONE**, blade'bone, *s.* The scapula, or shoulder-blade.

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# BLADED—BLANCHING.

**BLADED**, bla'ced, *a.* Having blades or spurs.

Her silver visage in the watery glass,

Decking with liquid pearl the bladed gown.

**BLADEFISH**, blade'fish, *s.* The *Xiphieth sellii* of Swainson; an extraordinary fish, living to India, having a thin body like a sword, eight inches in length; the dorsal fin, the whole length of the body, and long like appendages extending from the crown of the head.

**BLADESMITH**, blade'smith, *s.* A sword cutler, an old word from *Hoelut*.

**BLÆREA**, ble're-a, *s.* (in honour of P. Blair, A genus of heath plants from the Cape of Good Hope, Order, Ericaceæ.)

**BLAIN**, blane, *s.* (*blegan*, Sax. *blegne*, Dan. Dut.) An ulcer or blister. In Farriery, a temper incident to horses. It is a bladder which grows at the root of the tongue, against the pipe, and swells so as to stop the breath.

**BLAKEA**, bla'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Blake, a genus of plants: Order, Melastomeæ.)

**BLAME**, blame, *s.* (*blâmer*, Fr.) To charge with fault; to censure. In an obsolete sense, to reproach; to bring reproach upon;

To think of this ill state in which she stood;  
To which she for her sake had wearily  
Now brought herself, and blamed her noble lord.

to blame, to be deserving of censure; to be excused;—*s.* imputation of a fault; crime which produces or deserves censure; hurt or loss in the last sense.

Wherewith upon his crest,  
With vigour so outrageously he smit,  
That a large share it hued out of the rest,  
And glancing down his shield, blame from his breast.—*Spenser.*

**BLAMEABLE**, bla'ma-bl, *a.* Deserving of censure; culpable; faulty.

**BLAMEABLENESS**, bla'ma-bl-nes, *s.* Fault; culpability.

**BLAMEABLY**, bla'ma-ble, *ad.* Culpably.

**BLAMEFUL**, blame'fûl, *a.* Criminal; guilty; deserving blame.

**BLAMEFULLY**, blame'fûl-le, *ad.* In a blameful manner.

**BLAMELESS**, blame'les, *a.* Guiltless; exempt from censure or blame.

**BLAMELESSLY**, blame'les-le, *ad.* Innocently; exempt from censure.

**BLAMELESSNESS**, blame'les-nes, *s.* Exemption from censure.

**BLAMER**, bla'mur, *s.* One who censures; fault; a censurer.

**BLAMEWORTHY**, blame'wur-the, *a.* Deserving blame or censure; culpable.

**BLAMEWORTHINESS**, blame'wur-the-nes, *s.* Quality of deserving blame.

**BLANCH**, blansh, *v. a.* (*blanchir*, Fr.) To whiten; to peel or strip such things as have husks;—*v. n.* to evade; to shift; to speculate; to omit; to obliterate. In an obsolete sense, to slur; to balk; to pass over.

**BLANCHER**, blan'shur, *s.* One who whiteneth.

**BLANCHING**, blansh'ing, *s.* The art of making anything white. In Gardening, the act of covering the stalks or leaves of plants with earth, so as to exclude the action of light. In Cookery, the straining of liquids.



## BLANCHIMETER—BLAPS.

f almonds. In Coinage, the operation on the planchets or pieces of silver, to give them the requisite lustre and brightness. *g* of copper is done in various ways, so that it resemble silver; if done for sale, it is felony by 8 and 9 William III. ch. xxvi. *g* is also the operation of covering iron with a thin coat or crust of tin.

**ETER**, blan-shim'e-tur, *s.* (*blanchir*, Fr. measure, Gr.) An instrument used for testing the bleaching power of chloride of lime.

**NGER**, blo-monje', *s.* A jelly made of isinglass, milk, sugar, &c., boiled into a masticence, and garnished with blanched almonds, *a.* (*blandus*, Lat.) Soft; mild;

**ON**, blan-da'shun, *s.* (*blanditio*, Lat.) A flattery.

**QUENCE**, blan-dil'o-kwens, *s.* (*blandilo*, Lat.) Fair and flattering speech; courtship; compliment.

**ISH**, blan'dish, *v. a.* (*blandior*, Lat.) To soften.

**ER**, blan'dish-ur, *s.* An insinuating flatterer.

**ING**, blan'dish-ing, *s.* Expression of blandishment.

*seemles* are honest harmless things, as they tell us what we have to fear; *able-hearted* friends, whose *blandishings* soothe our ears, but sting our bosoms, are dangerous sycophants, whose sweet maiden face mortal treason's burnish'd glass.—*Beaumont's Psyche*.

**MENT**, blan'dish-ment, *s.* Act of fond expression of fondness by gesture; soft kind speeches; kind treatment; caress. *blank*, *a.* (*blanc*, white, Fr.) White; not upon; without any marks; empty; pale; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed. *no face* contentment wears, *black* sadness or continual fears.—*Pope*.

*verse*, verse without rhyme;—*s.* a void paper; a lot by which nothing is gained, but a prize marked upon it; a paper from which writing is effaced; a paper on which is written; anything without marks or letters upon it. It is also used in the following senses—the point to which an arrow is directed, because marked with white; aim; object to which anything is directed;

*Slander*, as *whisper* o'er the world's diameter, as the cannon to his *blank*, sports its poison'd shot.—*Shaks*.

*to damp*; *to confuse*; *to dispirit*; *to efface*;

**ANK**, blan'et, *s.* (*blanchet*, Fr.) A soft woven woollen stuff, of which bed-coverings are made. In Letterpress Printing, the cloth used in stuffing the tympan. In Cloth printing, the cover of the printing table;—*v. a.* with a blanket; to toss in a blanket by accident or derision.

**ING**, blan'et-ing, *s.* Tossing in a blanket; making blankets.

**LY**, blank'le, *a.* In a blank manner; with confusion.

**ES**, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects,

## BLARE—BLATANT.

having the elytra soldered together, and embracing the abdomen; termed darklings, and churchyard beetles.

**BLARE**, blare, *v. n.* (*blaren*, Dut.) A term in some places of England for *roar* or *bellow*.

**BLASPHEME**, blas'feme, *v. a.* (*blasphemeo*, Gr.) To curse; to revile; to rail at the name or providence of God;—*v. n.* to speak blasphemy.

**BLASPHEMER**, blas-fe'mur, *s.* One who speaks irreverently or impiously of the Divine Being; one who blasphemes.

**BLASPHEMING**, blas-fe'ming, *s.* The act of blasphemy.

**BLASPHEMOUS**, blas'fe-mus, *a.* Impiously irreverent with regard to God; containing blasphemy.

**BLASPHEMOUSLY**, blas'fe-mus-le, *ad.* Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

**BLASPHEMY**, blas'fe-me, *s.* (*blasphemia*, from *blapto*, I hurt or strike, and *pheme*, reputation, Gr.) Evil speaking; reviling; applied more particularly to impious epithets or language used respecting the Deity or his attributes, and extended in the statutory law of England 'to denying the being or providence of God, contumelious reproaches of Christ, profane scoffing at the Scripture, or exposing it to ridicule and contempt.'—*Blackstone*.

**BLAST**, blast, *s.* (*blast*, Sax. *blast*, Dan.) A gust or puff of wind; the sound made by blowing a musical wind instrument; the current of air directed on a furnace from the blowing cylinder of a steam-engine; any pernicious or destructive influence on animals or plants; the current of air emitted from bellows on a fire or furnace;—*v. a.* to strike with some sudden plague or calamity; to blight; to wither; to injure; to invalidate; to cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity; to confound or strike with terror; to split rocks by an explosion of gunpowder.

**BLASTEMA**, blas-te'ma, *s.* (*blastema*, a bud, Gr.) In Botany, the axis of the embryo of a plant, including the plumule and radicle. In Anatomy, the granular gelatinous basis of the ovum.

**BLASTER**, blas'tur, *s.* Any person or thing that blasts or destroys.

**BLAST-FURNACE**, blast-fur'nis, *s.* A furnace blown by means of steam-power, used chiefly in smelting iron and other refractory ores.

**BLASTING**, blas'ting, *s.* A mode of detaching large masses of stone, &c., in quarries, mines, or excavations, by means of gunpowder.

**BLASTMENT**, blast'ment, *s.* Blast; sudden stroke of some destructive agent.—Obsolete.

In the morn. and liquid dew of youth,  
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent.—*Shaks*.

**BLASTOCARPOUS**, blas-to-kár'pus, *a.* (*blastos*, vital, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) Applied to fruits which germinate in the inside of the pericarp.

**BLASTODERM**, blas-to-derm, *s.* (*blastos*, and *derma*, a skin, Gr.) The granular membrane, situated immediately beneath the membrana vitelli of the ovum; the seat of development of all parts of the body of birds.

**BLAST-PIPE**, blast'pipe, *s.* A pipe employed in locomotive engines to convey the waste steam up the chimney, and to urge the fire by creating a stronger current of air.

**BLASTUS**, blas'tus, *s.* (*blastos*, Gr.) A name given occasionally to the plumule and radicle of grasses.

**BLATANT**, bla'tant, *a.* (*beuglant*, Fr.) Bellowing as a calf; noisy.



**BLATCH.**—See Blotch.

**BLATTA**, blat'ta, *s.* (Latin.) The cockroach or black beetle, a genus of Orthopterous insects: Type of the tribe Blattariæ.

**BLATTARÆ**, blat-tar'e-e, } *s.* A tribe of Orthopterous insects, with five jointed tarsi; wings folded longitudinally, and covered by parchment-like elytra: the body depressed, oval or orbicular; head concealed under a semicircular or orbicular thorax; maxillary palpi long, and terminated by an elongated axe-shaped process; feet spinous.

**BLATERATION**, blat-tur-a'shun, *s.* (*blateratio*, Lat.) Noise; senseless roar.—Obsolete.

**BLATTER**, blat'tur, *v. n.* (*blatero*, Lat.) To roar; to make a senseless noise.

**BLATTERER**, blat'tur-ur, *s.* A noisy, blustering boaster.

**BLAY**, blay, *s.* One of the names of the bleak *Leuciscus alburnus*, a small river fish.

**BLAZE**, blaze, *s.* (*blaze*, Sax. *blaas*, Dut.) A flame; the light of a flame; publication; wide diffusion of report; a white spot on the forehead or face of a horse; agitation; commotion;—*v. n.* to flame; to send forth or show the light of the flame; to be conspicuous;—*v. a.* to publish; to make known far and wide; to blaze; to fire.

**BLAZER**, bla'zar, *s.* One who publishes or spreads reports.

**BLAZING**, bla'zing, *a.* Emitting flame or light.

**BLAZON**, bla'zn, *v. a.* (*blasonner*, Fr.) To explain in proper terms the figures or ensigns armorial; to deck; to embellish; to adorn; to display; to set; to show; to celebrate; to blaze about; to make public;—*s.* the art of drawing or explaining coats of arms; celebration; proclamation of some quality.

**BLAZONER**, bla'zn-ur, *s.* (*blasonneur*, Fr.) One who blazons; a herald; an evil-speaker.

**BLAZONRY**, bla'zn-re, *s.* The art of drawing or explaining armorial bearings.

**BLEA**, ble, *s.* An old term for the liber or inner bark of a tree.

**BLEABERRY**, bla'ber-re, *s.* The *Vaccinium uliginosum*, a well-known plant with small leaves like those of boxwood, having little purple berries; found growing in woods and heathy places.

**BLEACH**, bleetsh, *v. a.* (*bleacan*, Sax.) To whiten by exposure to the open air;—*v. n.* to grow white; to grow white in the open air.

**BLEACHER**, bleetsh'ur, *s.* One who bleaches cloth.

**BLEACHERY**, bleetsh'ur-e, *s.* A place for bleaching.

**BLEACHFIELD**, bleetsh'feeld, *s.* A field at which cloth or yarn is bleached.

**BLEACHING**, bleetsh'ing, *s.* The art of rendering the various articles used for clothing white, by exposure to atmospheric influence, or by chemical agency. *Bleaching powder*, chloride of lime, a substance obtained by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine. *Bleaching liquid*, oxymuriate of lime.

**BLEAK**, bleke, *a.* (*blac*, *blac*, Sax. *bleich*, Germ.) Pale; cold; chill; barren; exposed;—*s.* the small river fish, *Leuciscus alburnus*.

**BLEAKNESS**, bleke'nes, *s.* Exposure to the weather; openness of situation; coldness; chillness.

**BLEAKISH**, bleke'ish, *a.* Moderately bleak; rather cold and exposed.

**BLEAKLY**, bleke'le, *ad.* Coldly; in a cold situation.

**BLEAKY**, ble'ke, *a.* Bleak; cold; chill.

**BLEAR**, bleer, *a.* (*blaer*, Dut.) Dim with water; sore with rheum; dim; obscure;—*v. a.* to make the eyes watery or sore with rheum; to dim the eyes.

**BLEAREDNESS**, bleer'ed-nes, *s.* The state bleared or dimmed with rheum.

**BLEAREYED**, bleer'ide, *a.* Having sore eyes inflamed with rheum.

**BLEAT**, blete, *v. n.* (*blatan*, Sax.) To bleat;—*s.* the cry of a sheep or a lamb.

**BLEATING**, ble'ting, *s.* The cry of lambs.

**BLEB**, bleb, *s.* A blister or small tumour.

**BLEBBY**, bleb'be, *a.* Abounding with blebs.

**BLECHNUM**, blek'num, *s.* (*blechnon*, a fern.) A genus of ferns, with pinnate fronds. *S. continous*, sometimes interrupted, continuing the mid rib; indusium membranous, continuous, opening inwards: Tribe, Polypodiæ.

**BLECHROPUS**, blek'ro-pus, *s.* A subgenus belonging to the Flavicolineæ, or Water-bugs, Family, Muscicapidæ.

**BLECHUM**, blek'um, *s.* (*blechnon*, Gr.) A genus of exotic herbaceous plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

**BLED**, bled, *Part and past part.* of the verb *bleed*.

**BLEDIUS**, ble'de-us, *s.* A genus of beetles commonly burrowing in wet clay or sand near the sea coast; three species belong to Britain, which are of a black colour, with the wings more or less red: Family, Stenidæ.

**BLEED**, bleed, *v. n.* (*bledan*, Sax.) *Past, part.* bleed. To lose blood; to run with blood; to die a violent death; to drop as blood from a wound;—*v. a.* to let blood; to take blood by opening a vein.

**BLEEDING**, ble'ding, *s.* A discharge of blood.

**BLEINE**, bleine, } *s.* An inflammation in the bone.

**BLEYNE**, bleine, } of a horse, between the knee and the bone.

**BLEIT**, blete, } *a.* (*blode*, Germ.) Bashful.

**BLATE**, blate, } in Scotland and the north of England.

**BLEMISH**, blem'ish, *v. a.* To mark with blemish; to defame or tarnish with reputation or character; to injure or impair;—*s.* a mark of disfigurement; a scar; a diminution of beauty; reproach; imputation; a soil or taint; a stain.

**BLEMISHLESS**, blem'ish-less, *a.* Without blemish or taint.

**BLEMISHMENT**, blem'ish-ment, *s.* Disfigurement; a mark of disfigurement.

**BLEMUS**, ble'mus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Harpalidæ.

**BLENCH**, blensh, *v. n.* To shrink; to start; to give way;—*v. a.* to hinder; to obstruct;—*s.* a start.

These blenches gave my heart another year.

**BLENCH-HOLDING**, blensh'hold-ing, *s.* A white rent, or blanch-farm, *reditus* in Law, an old name for a sort of land; as, to hold land in *blench*, is by a lease for years, a couple of capons, a beehive, &c., if the same be demanded in the lease;—*i. e.*, *nomine alba firmæ*.—Cowell.

**BLENCHER**, blensh'ur, *s.* One who frightens or startles.

**BLENCH-HOLDING**, blensh'hold-ing, *s.* A white rent, or blanch-farm, *reditus* in Law, an old name for a sort of land; as, to hold land in *blench*, is by a lease for years, a couple of capons, a beehive, &c., if the same be demanded in the lease;—*i. e.*, *nomine alba firmæ*.—Cowell.



## BLEND—BLESS.

this kind of small payment is called *golding*, or *reditus alba firmae*.—*Bl. Com. firmae*: in feudal times the crown-rents sometimes reserved in *libris albis*, or *blanch* in which case the buyer was holden *de alba firma*; viz., his base money or coin, worse standard, was molten down in the Exchequer, used to the fineness of standard silver; or, hereof, he paid to the king twelvecpence in gold, by way of addition.

*blend*, *v. a.* (*blendan*, Sax.) To mingle together; to confound; to pollute; to spoil; to

*blend*, *s.* (*blenden*, Germ.) Sulphuret of black-jack. The term *blende* is applied by assayer Jamieson to other ores, as *manganese*, antimony blende, &c.

*blendur*, *s.* One who mingles or con-

*blend*, *a.* Pertaining to blend.

*blendur*, *s.* A distemper to black cattle, arising either from the yellows, or the change of ground.

*blendur*, *s.* The Blennies, a family of leptoptygious fishes, belonging to the Cancer-Mail-cheeks. The blennies have slender fins, thick flat obtuse heads, with thick scales.

*blendur*, *s.* A subfamily of the

*blendur*, *s.* A genus of fishes. Subfamily, Blenninae.

*blendur*, *s.* (*blenna*, mucus, Gr.) The genus of fishes, divided by Cuvier into subgenera, remarkable for the slimy mucus which their bodies are covered with. The dorsally deeply marginate or cleft in the middle a palmated or fimbriated membranous over the eyes; head thick, obtuse; snout

*blendur*, *s.* (*blenna*, mucus, ophis, a Gr.) A genus of fishes, with lengthened horn bodies, belonging to the family Blenninae.

*blendur*, *s.* (*blenna*, mucus, ophis, a Gr.) A discharge of from the uterus.

*blendur*, *s.* (*blenna*, mucus, ophis, a Gr.) An extraordinary discharge of gleet; gonorrhoea.

—See Blennius.

*blendur*, *s.* The obsolete *part.* of the verb *To*

*blendur*, *s.* (*blepharis*, the eyelash, a genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, with amboid bodies; short soft dorsal and anal fin in prolonged filaments, which are above the body, and having free spines before; a genus of Orthopteroous insects; a genus of blacous plants.

*blendur*, *s.* Inflammation of the

*blendur*, *s.* (*blepharis*, Gr.) A genus of plants with fringed sepals.

*blendur*, *s.* A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, with fleshy barbels under the jaw; gills with five rays; one dorsal fin into three unequal lobes; ventral fin very

*blendur*, *v. a.* (*bledian*, Sax.) Past and present

## BLESSED—BLIND.

*part.* blessed or blest. To make happy; to prosper; to make successful; to wish happiness to another; to pronounce a blessing upon one; to consecrate by a prayer; to praise; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

**BLESSED**, *bles'sed*, *a.* Happy; enjoying felicity; holy and happy; enjoying heavenly felicity; having received the benediction of another.

**BLESSEDLY**, *bles'sed-le*, *ad.* Happily; in a fortunate manner.

**BLESSEDNESS**, *bles'sed-nes*, *s.* Happiness; felicity; heavenly enjoyment; divine favour; sanctity.

**BLESSED THISTLE**, *bles'sed this'sl*, *s.* The Centaurea benedicta, an annual plant with yellow flowers, a native of Spain.

**BLESSER**, *bles'sur*, *s.* One that blesses or prospers; one that gives a blessing.

**BLESSING**, *bles'sing*, *s.* (*bletsung*, Sax.) Benediction; a prayer by which happiness is implored for any one; a prophetic benediction, by which happiness is promised; any of the means of happiness; a gift; an advantage; a benefit; divine favour; among the Jews, a gift or present sent by a friend, so called because such favours were generally accompanied by a blessing or benediction.

**BLEST**, *blest*, *a. part.* Happy; enjoying felicity.

**BLETHIA**, *ble'the-a*, *s.* (in honour of Louis Bletia.) A genus of tropical bulbous-rooted plants: Order, Orchideae.

**BLETONISM**, *ble'ton-izm*, *s.* The pretended faculty of discovering springs and underground currents by sensation; so named from one Bleton, who is said to have possessed this faculty.

**BLETONIST**, *ble'ton-ist*, *s.* One who has the supposed faculty of ascertaining the existence of subterraneous springs by sensation.

**BLEW**, *blu*. The past of the verb *To blow*.

**BLIGHEA**, *bli'he-a*, *s.* (in honour of Captain Bligh, who first carried the bread-fruit to the West Indies.) A genus of plants consisting of the savoury Akee, an esteemed African fruit-tree, with reddish or yellowish berries about the size of a hen's egg.

**BLIGHT**, *blite*, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) A name given to various distempers incident to plants. Blight is occasioned sometimes by cold, sharp, easterly winds or frosts; sometimes another kind originates from parasitical fungi, which attack the leaves or stems of herbaceous and woody plants, particularly the various kinds of grain;—anything nipping or blasting;—*v. a.* to affect with blight; to blast; to prevent growth and fertility.

**BLIGHTINGLY**, *bli'ting-le*, *ad.* In a blighting manner.

**BLIGHT INSECTS**, *blite in'sekts*, *s.* Coccides, or plant bugs; small insects which, in their ordinary appearance, resemble a scale, all the parts of the body being concealed underneath. They live on the bark or leaves of vegetables, the juices of which they suck; the males are winged, the females apterous.

**BLIN**, *blin*, *v. a.* (*blinnan*, Sax.) To stop; to cease or leave off.—Obsolete.

Did th' other two their cruel vengeance bin.—*Spenser*.

**BLIND**, *blinde*, *a.* (Saxon.) Deprived of sight; wanting the sense of seeing; dark; intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant; unseen; out of the public view; private; not easily discernible; hard to find; obscure; unseen;—*v. a.* to make blind; to deprive of sight; to darken; to obscure to the eye; to darken the understanding; to eclipse;—



## BLINDFOLD—BLITUM.

*s.* something to hinder the sight; something to mislead the eye or the understanding; a hiding-place.

**BLINDFOLD**, blinde'fold, *v. a.* To hinder from seeing; to cover the eyes;—*a.* having the eyes covered.

**BLINDLY**, blinde'le, *ad.* Without sight; implicitly; without examination; without judgment or direction.

**BLINDMAN'S BUFF**, blinde'manz buf, *s.* A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts out the rest of the company.

**BLINDNESS**, blinde'nes, *s.* (*blindnes*, Sax.) Want of sight; ignorance; intellectual darkness.

**BLINDS**, blindez, *s.* In the Military art, a sort of defence made of ozers or branches, interwoven and laid across between two rows of stakes, used at the heads of trenches to shelter the workmen, and prevent their being overlooked by the enemy.

**BLINDSIDE**, blinde'side, *s.* Weakness; foible; weak part; the side most vulnerable.

**BLIND-WORM**, blinde'wurm, *s.* The English name for a species of serpents belonging to the genus *Anguis* of Linnæus.

**BLINK**, blink, *v. n.* (*blican*, Sax. *blinken*, Dut.) To wink or twinkle with the eyes; to see obscurely;—*s.* a glimpse; a twinkle; a slight view; a glance. A *blink of ice* is the dazzling whiteness reflected from fields of ice in the North Seas on the horizon.

**BLINKARD**, blink'urd, *s.* A person who blinks, or has bad eyes; something twinkling.

**BLINKERS**, blink'urz, *s.* Those parts of a horse's bridle which prevent him from looking aside.

**BLISS**, blis, *s.* (*blis*, Sax.) The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; the happiness of blessed souls.

**BLISSFUL**, blis'ful, *a.* Full of joy; happy in the highest degree.

**BLISSFULLY**, blis'ful-le, *ad.* Happily; in a blissful manner.

**BLISSFULNESS**, blis'ful-nes, *s.* Happiness; fullness of joy.

**BLISSLESS**, blis'les, *a.* Without bliss; wanting happiness.

**BLISSOM**, blis'sum, *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be lustful.—Obsolete.

**BLISTER**, blis'tur, *s.* (*blase*, the bladder, Germ.) An elevation of the cuticle, arising from the deposition of a serous fluid underneath it. A blister may be raised artificially by topical applications, or it may be caused by a burn, by hard friction of the cuticle, or by disease. In Medicine, the plaster or application that raises a blister, chiefly made of the cantharides, or Spanish flies;—*v. n.* to rise in blisters;—*v. a.* to raise blisters by a hurt, burn, or violent rubbing on the skin; to raise tumours on iron bars.

**BLISTER-FLY**, or **BLISTER-BEETLE**.—See *Cantharis*.

**BLISTERY**, blis'tur-e, *a.* Covered with blisters.

**BLITHE**, blithe, *a.* (Saxon.) Gay; airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

**BLITHEFUL**, blithe'ful, *a.* Gay; full of gaiety.

**BLITHELY**, blithe'le, *ad.* (*blithelice*, Sax.) In a blithe manner.

**BLITHENESS**, blithe'nes, } *s.* The quality

**BLITHESOMENESS**, blithe'sum-nes, } of being blithe.

**BLITHESOME**, blithe'sum, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful.

**BLITUM**, bli'tum, *s.* (*bliton*, insipid, Gr.) The Strawberry Blite, a genus of annual plants: Order, Chenopodeæ.

## BLOAT—BLOOD.

**BLOAT**, blote, *v. a.* To swell or make turgid; to puff up; to inflate or make swell with water or other means;—*v. n.* turgid.

**BLOATED**, blo'ted, *a.* Swelled with intumescence; turgid.

**BLOATEDNESS**, blo'ted-nes, *s.* Turgidness; tumour.

**BLOBBER**, blob'bur, *s.* A bubble.

**BLOBBERLIP**, blob'bur-lip, *s.* A thick lip.

**BLOBBERLIPPED**, blob'bur-lipt, } *a.* Having

**BLOBLIPPED**, blob'lipt, } or thick

**BLOBTALE**, blob'tale, *s.* A telltale; a blab

**BLOCK**, blok, *s.* (*bloc*, Fr. *blok*, Dan.)

A heavy piece of timber, usually with one p

face. *Block of stone or marble*, a ste

from the quarry, before it has received

from the hands of the workmen. *Block*

term for pulleys, are thick pieces of wo

with three, four, or five shivers in them,

which all the running ropes pass. *Blocks*,

single or double, are distinguished and

the names of the ropes they carry, and

they serve for;—a massy body; the mo

which hats are formed; the wood upo

criminals are beheaded; an obstruction;

a blockhead; a fellow remarkable for s

—*v. a.* to shut up; to enclose, so as to

egress; to obstruct.

**BLOCKADE**, blok-kade', *s.* (*bloccatura*, I

siege carried on by surrounding a place to

any relief;—*v. a.* to surround a place w

by land, or with ships by sea, so as to

all intercourse with it.

**BLOCKHEAD**, blok'hed, *s.* A stupid fellow

a person of deficient intellect.

**BLOCKHEADED**, blok'hed-ed, *a.* Stupid;

**BLOCKHEADEDLY**, blok'hed-ed-le, *ad.*

blockhead.

**BLOCKHOUSE**, blok'how's, *s.* A fortress

obstruct or block up a pass, commonly

a harbour.

**BLOCKISH**, blok'ish, *a.* Stupid; dull.

Make a lottery,

And, by decree, let *Blockish* Ajax draw

The sort to fight with Hector.—*Shaks*

**BLOCKISHLY**, blok'ish-le, *ad.* In a stupid

**BLOCKISHNESS**, blok'ish-nes, *s.* Stupid

ness.

**BLOCKLIKE**, blok'like, *a.* Resembling a bl

stupid.

Am I twice sandblind I twice so near the bl

I would arrive at, and *blocklike* never knew t

Ben

**BLOCK-MACHINE**, blok'ma-sheen', *s.*

for making blocks.

**BLOCK TIN**, blok tin, *s.* Pure unwrought

**BLOMARY**, bloom'a-re, *s.* The furnace in

a mass of iron is brought when first su

the forge-hammer; the hammering the

**BLOND LACE**, blond lase, *s.* Silk lace.

**BLOKNET**, blong'kit, *s.* An old obsolete

grey.

Our *Monbet* liveries been all too sad

For thilke same season, when all is yet

With pleasure.—*Spenser*.

**BLOOD**, blud, *s.* (*blod*, Sax. *bloed*, Dut. *bl*

The nutritious fluid which circulates in t

and veins of animals. The blood of v

animals is red and warm, and when a

cool it separates into two substances, t





## D-BESPOTTED—BLOOD-PUDDING.

## BLOOD-RED—BLOODY-MINDED.

it, which are nearly identical in their components. Human blood, according to Lecanu, is of water, 780.145; fibrine, 2.100; colouring matter (hematosine and globuline), 133.000; s. 65.090; crystalline fat, 2.430; oily matter, 110; extractive matter (soluble in water alcohol), 1.790; albuminate of soda, 1.265; chlorides, carbonates, phosphates, and sulphates, 8.370; carbonates of lime and magnesia, 2.100; loss, 2.400 = 1000. The constituents of dried blood are 48 atoms of hydrogen, 6 of nitrogen, and 15 of oxygen.

The word *blood* is also used to denote family; kindred; descent; lineage; royal birth; high extraction; murder; violent life; the carnal part of man, as 'flesh and hath not revealed it unto thee;' tempest of the passions; a man of a fiery spirit; the juice of anything, if red, as 'the blood grape.' In Farriery, a distemper in the legs of a horse, which makes him, in going, draw his legs aside or after him.

**BESPOTTED**, blud'be-spot-ted, *a.* Spotted with blood.

*adhered to Neapolitan.*

*lost of Naples, England's bloody scourge!—Shaks.*

**BOLTERED**, blud-bol'turd, *a.* Sprinkled with blood.

*lost-bolter'd Banquo smiles upon me.—Shaks.*

**CONSUMING**, blud'kon-su-ming, *a.* Consuming or wasting the blood.

*lost liquid tears, or heart-offending groans, blood-consuming sighs recall his life, could be blind with weeping, sick with groans, as pale as primrose with blood-drinking sighs, call to have the noble duke alive.—Shaks.*

**DRENCHED**, blud'drensht, *a.* Drenched with blood.

**DRINKING**, blud-drink'ing, *a.* Drinking blood.

**FLOWER**.—See *Hæmanthus*.

**FROZEN**, blud'fro-zn, *a.* Having the blood frozen or chilled.

*lost rather more by his bold heartie speech, and his blood-frozen heart emboldened be.—Spenser.*

**GUILTINESS**, blud-gilt'e-nes, *s.* Murder; guilt of shedding blood.

**HOT**, blud'hot, *a.* Of the same temperature as blood.

**HOUND**, blud'hownd, *s.* The Sleuth-dog, a remarkable for the acuteness of its scent, so named from its having been employed in tracking animals pursued for crime or otherwise.

**IN**, blud'e-le, *ad.* In a bloody manner; with a disposition to shed blood.

**INCLINED**, blud'e-ses, *s.* The disposition to shed blood; the state of being bloody.

**KILL**, blud'les, *a.* Not sanguinary; destitute of blood; without slaughter; dead; without activity.

**LET**, blud'let, *v. a.* To bleed; to open a vein.

**LETTER**, blood'let-tur, *s.* A phlebotomist; one who lets blood.

**LETTERING**, blud'let-ting, *s.* Phlebotomy; the operation of letting blood.

**PUDDING**, blud'pud-ding, *s.* A pudding of blood, suet, &c., termed also a black-bird.

**BLOOD-RED**, blud'red, *a.* Of the same red colour as blood.

**BLOODROOT**, blud'root, *s.* The *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, a small herbaceous North American plant, so termed from its roots yielding a red juice. It is called by the Indians *puccoon*, and by farriers *turmeric*.

**BLOOD-RUNNING ITCH**, blud'run-ning itsh, *s.* In Farriery, a disease in horses, proceeding from an inflammation of the blood, by over-heating, hard riding, or too severe labour, which, insinuating itself between the skin and the flesh, makes the animal rub and bite himself, and, if not cured, frequently turns into an infectious mange.

**BLOOD-SHAKEN**, blud'sha-ken, *a.* Having the blood put in commotion.

**BLOODSHED**, blud'shed, *s.* The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life.

**BLOODSHEDDER**, blud'shed-dur, *s.* One who sheds blood.

**BLOODSHEDDING**, blud'shed-ding, *s.* The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood.

**BLOODSHOT**, blud'shot, *a.* Filled with blood; inflamed.

**BLOODSHOTTEN**, blud'shot-ten, *a.* Filled with blood; inflamed.

**BLOODSIZED**, blud'size, *a.* Smeared or sized with blood.

**BLOODSPAVIN**, blud'spav-in, *s.* A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse.

**BLOODSTAINED**, blud'staynd, *a.* Smeared or stained with blood.

**BLOODSTONE**.—See *Heliotrope*.

**BLOODSUCKER**, blud'suk-kur, *s.* A leech; a cruel oppressor.

**BLOODSUCKING**, blud'suk-ing, *s.* Sucking blood.

**BLOODSWOLLEN**, blud'swolln, *a.* Suffused with blood.

*So boils the fired Herod's bloodswoll'n breast, Not to be slak'd but by a sea of blood.—Crashaw.*

**BLOODTHIRSTY**, blud'thurs-te, *a.* Desirous of shedding blood.

**BLOODVESSEL**, blud'ves-sil, *s.* A vessel in which the blood circulates in the animal system; an artery or vein.

**BLOODWARM**, blud'warn, *a.* Having the same temperature as blood.

**BLOODWITE**, blud'wite, *s.* An old term for the fine paid as a compensation for shedding blood.

**BLOODWON**, blud'wun, *a.* Obtained by shedding blood.

**BLOODWORT**, blud'wurt, *s.* *Rumex sanguinis*, a species of Dock, with a crimson-coloured juice.

**BLOODY**, blud'e, *a.* Stained with blood; cruel; murderous; of a savage disposition;—*v. a.* to make bloody.

**BLOODY-EYED**, blud'e-ide, *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes.

**BLOODY-FACED**, blud'e-faste, *a.* Having a bloody appearance.

**BLOODY-FLUX**, blud'e-fluks, *s.* The dysentery.

**BLOODY-FLUXED**, blud'e-flukst, *a.* Afflicted with dysentery.

**BLOODY-HUNTING**, blud'e-hunt-ing, *a.* Hunting for blood.

*Mad mothers with their howls confused Do break the clouds, as did the wives of Jewry At Herod's bloody-hunting slaughtermen.—Shaks.*

**BLOODY-MINDED**, blud'e-minde-ed, *a.* Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.



BLOODY-SCEPTERED—BLOW.

**BLOODY-SCEPTERED**, blud'e-sep'turd, *a.* Having a sceptre, or wearing a crown, obtained by blood.

O nation miserable,  
With an untitled tyrant bloody-scepter'd,  
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?—  
*Shaks.*

**BLOOM**, bloom, *s.* (*bloma*, Goth. *blum*, Dut.) A blossom; the flower on a plant which precedes the fruit; the state of anything ripening or expanding to greater perfection; youth ripening into manhood, maturity, and vigour; the blue colour upon grapes and plums newly gathered; a mass of unwrought iron when taken out of the furnace to be hammered;—*v. a.* to produce the blossom; to put forth as blossoms;—*v. n.* to bring or yield blossoms; to be in a state of youth and improvement.

**BLOOMINGLY**, bloom'ing-le, *ad.* In a blooming or flourishing manner.

**BLOOMINGNESS**, bloom'ing-nes, *s.* State of being in bloom.

**BLOOMY**, bloom'e, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing.

**BLORE**, blore, *s.* The act of blowing; a blast.—Not used.

**BLOSSOM**, blös'sum, *s.* (*blotsma*, or *blosma*, Sax.) The flower or corolla of a plant. The word is likewise applied to denote the colour of a horse having his hair white, and intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs;—*v. n.* to put forth blossoms.

**BLOSSOMY**, blös'sum-e, *a.* Full of blossoms.

**BLOT**, blot, *v. a.* (*blauthjan*, Goth.) To obliterate; to make writing invisible, by covering it with ink; to efface; to erase; to make black spots on paper; to blur; to disgrace; to stain with infamy; to tarnish; to disfigure; to darken;—*s.* an obliteration of something written; an extinction of light; a stain or spot upon anything; a taint in reputation; a disgrace; a reproach. In Backgammon, when a single man lies open to be taken up.

**BLOTCH**, blotsh, *s.* An eruption or pustule upon the skin;—*v. a.* to blacken.

**BLOTE**, blote, *v. a.* To smoke and dry.

**BLOTTER**, blot'tur, *s.* A term applied in counting-houses to a waste book.

**BLOTTING**, blot'ting, *s.* The making spots or marks on paper; staining or obliterating. *Blotting paper*, a soft unsized paper for absorbing ink.

**BLOUSE**, blowz, *s.* A sort of loose frock-coat.

**BLOW**, blo, *s.* (*blawan*, *blowan*, Sax.) The act of striking; a stroke; the fatal stroke; the stroke of death; an act of hostility; *blows* are also used to represent combat or war; a sudden calamity; an unexpected evil; a sudden event; an ovum or egg deposited by a fly. The term is sometimes used for *bloom*, as in the following passage from the *Tattler*:—

'He believed he could show me such a *blow* of tulips, as was not to be matched in the whole country.'

—*v. n.* to make a current of air; to pant; to puff; to be breathless; to breathe; to sound with being blown, as with a musical wind instrument; *to blow over*, to pass away without effect; *to blow up*, to rise into the air by an explosion of gunpowder;—*v. a.* to drive by a current of air; to impel; to swell; to puff into size; to sound a musical wind instrument; to warm with the breath; to spread by report; to cause to blossom; *to blow out*, to extinguish by a current of air; *to blow up*, to fill with air; to inflate with pride; to kindle; to explode with gunpowder; to raise into the air;

BLOWER—BLUE.

*to blow upon*, to make stale; *to blow a scatter*; to dissipate with wind; *to blow a prostrate* by wind.

**BLOWER**, blo'ur, *s.* One who blows; a m tin; the iron or tin-plate used in drawing fire in a stove or chimney.

**BLOWING**, blo'ing, *s.* (*blawung*, Sax.) The blowing; the motion of wind.

**BLOWN**, blone. *Past part.* of the verb *to blow*. Driven by wind; sounded by blowing; a report; inflated; swelled.

**BLOWPIPE**, blo'pipe, *s.* In Chemistry and alchemy, an instrument used for the purpose of increasing the heat of a lamp or candle same way as bellows are employed in raising the temperature of a fire or furnace. Its rim is that of a tapering tube, about eight inches long and curved nearly at right angles, with inches of its smaller extremity, which is as a wire. It is used by the artist for the purpose of enamelling, and of softening and small pieces of metal; by the glassblower, for inflating thermometers and other glass instruments; and by the chemist and mineralogist, in the fusion of substances. Of late, this instrument has been greatly improved by the introduction of the self-acting or oxyhydrogen blowpipe, with one part of oxygen, and two of hydrogen, means of a condensing syringe, which is of obtaining the highest temperatures, and of acting on the most refractory substances and its action.

**BLOWPOINT**, blo'poynt, *s.* A sort of play children.

**BLOWTH**, blöthe, *s.* Bloom or Blossom.

**BLOWZE**, blowz, *s.* A ruddy, fat-faced w Obsolete.

**BLOWZY**, blow'ze, *a.* Sunburnt; high-coloured.

**BLUB**, blub, *v. a.* To swell.—Obsolete.

**BLUBBER**, blub'bur, *s.* The fat of Cetaceals, of which oil is made. *See blubber*, sometimes given to the Acalepha, or Sea Anemone;—*v. n.* to weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

**BLUBBERED**, blub'burd, *a. part.* Swelled; applied commonly to the lip.

**BLUDGEON**, blud'jun, *s.* (*blyggwcon*, Goth.) A thick stick, having one end loaded or much thicker than the other, used as an offensive weapon.

**BLUE**, blu, *s.* (*bleo*, Sax.) One of the colours, which, mixed with yellow, make green, or with red, purple. The blues used in painting are—ultra-marine, Prussian blue, blue as in limning fresco and miniature, and blue Indigo forms the chief ingredient in blue a dyestuff;—*v. a.* to make blue; to dye a colour. *Prussian blue*, the ferrocyanate of iron, prepared from bullocks' blood, earthen potash, sulphate of iron, and alum. Its use has been supposed occasionally to be in the urine. *Saxon blue*, sulphate of copper. *Blue verditer*, an impure carbonate of copper to be prepared by decomposing nitrate of copper by chalk. It also denotes various compounds. *Blue eye-water*, the Liquor Cupri Ammoniacalis. *Blue pill*, the Unguentum Hydrargyri, or mercurial pill. *Blue stone*, or blue vitriol, the Sulphate of Copper.



**BLUEBELL**, blu'bel, *s.* *Campanula rotundifolia*, a well-known and beautiful British herb, with blue bell-shaped flowers.

Where the *Musbell* and gowan lurk lowly unseen.—*Burns*.

**BLUEBIRDS**, blu'burdz, *s.* A genus of American birds, the *Sialia* of Swainson.

**BLUEBOTTLE**, blu'bot-tl, *s.* The annual plant *Centaurea cyanus*, frequently found growing in corn-fields; also, the common name of a species of dipterous insects, the *Musca vomitoria*, which has a large glossy-blue abdomen, with black streaks, and enjoys the sense of smell to a high degree, announces its presence in our dwellings by a loud humming, and deposits its ova on meat.

**BLUECAP**, blu'kap, *s.* Blue-fish, a species of the Salmonidae, or Salmon family.

**BLUE-EYED**, blu'ide, *a.* Having blue eyes.

**BLUE-HAIRED**, blu'hayrd, *a.* Having blue hair.

This place,  
The greatest and the best of all the main,  
His quarters to his blue-hair'd deities.—*Milton*.

**BLUEJOHN**, blu'jon, *s.* A name given by miners to fluor-spar.

**BLUJLY**, blu'le, *ad.* With a blue colour.

**BLUKNES**, blu'nes, *s.* The quality of being blue; a blue colour.

**BLUFFETER**, blu'pe-tur, *s.* The signal for sailing.

**BLUE-VEINED**, blu'vaynd, *a.* Having blue veins or streaks.

**BLUFF**, bluf, *a.* Big; surly; blustering; not pointed; obtuse;—*s.* a high projecting bank, presenting a steep front.

**BLUFFOWED**, bluf'bowd, *a.* Having broad and flat bows.—A sea term.

**BLUFFHEADED**, bluf'hed-ed, *a.* Having an upright stem.—A sea term.

**BLUFFNESS**, bluf'nes, *s.* A turgid appearance; stiffness.

**BLUFFY**, bluffe, *a.* Abounding in bluffs or bold points of a coast;—*v. a.* to swell the cheeks with swelling.

**BLIND**, blind, *s.* A method of bringing iron from a straw to a blue colour.

**BLINSH**, blu'sh, *a.* Inclining to blue.

**BLISHNESS**, blu'sh-nes, *s.* A small degree of blue colour.

**BLUNDER**, blun'dur, *v. n.* To mistake grossly; to err widely; to mistake stupidly; to flounder; to stumble; to act without necessary precaution;—*v. a.* to mix foolishly or blindly; to make to blunder or confound;—*s.* an error; a gross or shameful mistake.

**BLUNDERBUSS**, blun'dur-bus, *s.* A short wide gun, with a large bore, capable of discharging several bullets at a time.

**BLUNDERER**, blun'dur-ur, *s.* One who commits blunders; one who acts without caution or forethought; a careless person.

**BLUNDERHEAD**, blun'dur-hed, *s.* A stupid fellow; a blunderer.

**BLUNDERINGLY**, blun'dur-ing-le, *ad.* In a blundering manner.

**BLUNT**, blunt, *a.* Having a thick or worn edge; dull; not sharp; slow in understanding; not quick; rough; indelicate; not courteous or civil; abrupt; not elegant;—*v. a.* to dull the edge or point; to repress or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

**BLUNTING**, blun'ting, *s.* Restraint; hindering.

**BLUNTLY**, blunt'le, *ad.* In a blunt manner; plainly; coarsely; roughly.

**BLUNTNES**, blunt'nes, *s.* Want of edge or point; dullness; obtuseness; want of sharpness; coarseness; roughness of manners; rude; want of polish.

**BLUNTWITTED**, blunt'wit-ted, *a.* Dull; stupid.

*Bluntwitted* lord, ignoble in demeanour.—*Shaks.*

**BLUR**, blur, *s.* (*borrar*, Span.) A dark spot, stain, or blot;—*v. a.* to blot; to obscure without quite effacing; to sully; to stain; to blemish.

**BLURT**, blurt, *v. a.* To speak inadvertently; to throw out at random; to utter suddenly.

**BLUSH**, blush, *v. n.* (*blosen*, Dut. *ablisian*, Sax.) To redden in the face with shame or confusion, modesty or surprise; to bear a blooming red colour, or any soft bright colour;—*v. a.* to make red;

To blush and beautify the cheek again.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* the colour of the cheeks when raised by shame or confusion; a red or purple colour.

**BLUSHET**, blush'et, *s.* A young modest girl.—*Obsoleta.*

Go to, little *blushet*, for this, anan.

You'll steel forth a laugh in the shade of your fan.—*Ben Jonson.*

**BLUSHFUL**, blush'ful, *a.* Full of blushing; covered with blushes.

**BLUSHING**, blush'ing, *s.* The appearance of colour on the cheeks.

**BLUSHINGLY**, blush'ing-le, *ad.* In a blushing manner.

**BLUSHLESS**, blush'les, *a.* Without a blush; impudent; barefaced.

**BLUSHY**, blush'e, *a.* Having the colour of a blush.

**BLUSTER**, blus'tur, *v. n.* (supposed from *blast*.) To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud; to bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous; to hurry;—*v. a.* to blow down;—*s.* roar; storm; tempest; noise; tumult; turbulence; fury; boast; boisterousness.

**BLUSTERER**, blus'tur-ur, *s.* A swaggerer; a boaster; a bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.

**BLUSTERING**, blus'tur-ing, *s.* Noise; tumult; swaggering.

**BLUSTERINGLY**, blus'tur-ing-le, *ad.* In a blustering manner.

**BLUSTEROUS**, blus'tur-us, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; boastful.

**BLYSMUS**, blis'mus, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceae.

**BO**, bo, *interj.* An exclamation used to frighten children.

**BOA**, bo'a, *s.* A genus of prehensile-tailed serpents, having the body compressed; jaws capable of great dilatation; and the anal region furnished with a hook. The great boa or boa-constrictor, when full grown, is about thirty-five feet in length;—a long fur tippet worn from the neck.

**BOANERGES**, bo-a-ner'jis, *s.* (Greek.) Sons of thunder; an appellation given by Jesus Christ to his two disciples James and John.

**BOAR**, bore, *s.* (*bar*, Sax.) The masculine of sow; the male swine;—*v. n.* in Farriery, a horse is said to *boar* when he shoots out his nose as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind.

**BOARD**, borde, *s.* (*bord*, Sax.) A piece of timber of any length, generally more than four inches broad, and less than two inches thick. When nine inches broad, they are termed planks, if narrower,



## BOARDABLE—BOATSMAN.

## BOAT-ROPE—BODE.

battens—when two and a-half or three inches thick, deals; a table; entertainment; food; a table, at which a council or court is held; an assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction for a department of public affairs, or for that of any private business or speculation; the deck or floor of a ship;—*to go aboard*, to go into the ship; *board and board*, is when two ships come so near as to touch one another, or when they lie side by side; *to make aboard*, is to turn to windward; *to board it up*, is to beat it up sometimes upon one tack, and sometimes upon another; *weather board*, that side of a ship which is to windward;—*v. a.* to enter a ship by force; to attack or make the first attempt; to lay or pave with boards; to place as a boarder in another's house;—*v. n.* to live in a house and be provided with victuals.

**BOARDABLE**, *borde'a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being boarded; approachable.

**BOARDER**, *bor'e-dur*, *s.* One who pays a certain rate to have his meals in another's house; one selected to board a ship in action.

**BOARDING-SCHOOL**, *borde'ing-skool*, *s.* A school at which the scholars live and board with the teacher.

**BOARD-WAGES**, *borde'way-jiz*, *s.* Wages allowed to servants to display themselves in victuals.

**BOARISH**, *bor'e-ish*, *a.* Swinish; brutal.

**BOAST**, *boste*, *v. n.* (*bostiau*, Welsh, *bogan*, Sax.)

To brag; to display one's own worth or actions in an ostentatious manner; to exalt one's self;—*v. a.* to brag of; to display with ostentatious language; to magnify; to exalt; to exalt in confident expectation of;—*s.* an expression of ostentatious feeling; a proud speech; a cause of boasting; an occasion of exultation; the thing boasted of; a brag.

**BOASTER**, *boste'tur*, *s.* One who brags or exults in an ostentatious manner; a vaunter; a fool used by masons to make the surface of the work nearly smooth.

**BOASTFUL**, *boste'ful*, *a.* Ostentatious; addicted to boasting.

**BOASTING**, *boste'ing*, *s.* An expression of ostentatious feeling. In Masonry, the act of paring the stone with a broad chisel and mallet, but not in uniform lines. In Carving, it is the rough cutting round the ornaments, to reduce them to their contours and profiles, before the incisions are made for forming the ruffles or minuter parts.

**BOASTINGLY**, *boste'ing-le*, *ad.* Ostentatiously; vauntingly.

**BOASTIVE**, *boste'iv*, *a.* Presumptive; assuming.

**BOASTLESS**, *boste'les*, *a.* Without ostentation.

**BOAT**, *bote*, *s.* (*bat*, *bat*, Sax. *boot*, Dut.) A small sailing vessel, generally open, and impelled by oars; also, a small vessel with masts, as a packet boat;—*v. a.* to put goods into a boat.

**BOAT-BILLS**.—See *Cancroma*.

**BOAT FLIES**, *bote flize*, *s.* A family of water Cicadas, or singing insects, forming the Notonectidae of naturalists.

**BOAT-HOOK**, *bote'huk*, *s.* A hook fixed on a long pole, and used in pushing or pulling boats.

**BOATING**, *bote'ing*, *s.* The act of transporting in a boat; sailing in a boat.

**BOATION**, *bo-a'shun*, *s.* (*boare*, Lat.) Roar; noise; loud sound.—Obsolete.

**BOATMAN**, *bote'man*, } *s.* One who manages a  
**BOATSMAN**, *bots'man*, } boat.

**BOAT-ROPE**, *bote'rope*, *s.* A rope used in a boat, usually termed a painter.

**BOAT-SHAPED**, *bote'shaypt*, *a.* Having the shape of a boat; cymbiform; hollow, like a boat.

**BOATSWAIN**, *bo'zn*, *s.* (*batsman*, Sax.)

On board a ship, who has charge of all the ropes, cables, anchors, &c., and of the deck and its furniture. It is also his duty to direct the several gangs and companies to their respective duties. As a kind of provost-marshal, he punishes such offenders as have been sent to the captain, or court-martial of the fleet.

**BOB**, *bob*, *s.* Anything that hangs so loosely at the end of a string; generally a kind of ornament of the ear; a pendant; an ear-ball of a short pendulum; the words at the end of a stanza; a blow; a shake; a term used in ringing, meaning a peal of courses, or sets of changes; a term used in angling; a bobwig, or short wig; a joke;—*v. a.* to cut, whence bobtail; to drub; to strike; to cheat; to gain by tricking; to touch gently, especially at the end of a stanza; to play back and forward; to play against anything; to angle for eels with a line.

**BOBANCE**, *bob'ans*, *s.* The act of boasting.

**BOBBIN**, *bob'bin*, *s.* (*bobine*, Fr.) A small cylindrical piece of wood for winding the thread on.

**BOBBINET**, *bob'be-net*, *s.* A kind of net used for catching eels.

**BOBBINWORK**, *bob'bin-wurk*, *s.* Work done by means of bobbins.

**BOBBISH**, *bob'bish*, *a.* A familiar word for a fellow.

**BOBCHERRY**, *bob'tsher-re*, *s.* A play and sport, in which a cherry is hung up, so as to be caught by the mouth.

**BOBOLINK**, *bob'o-link*, *s.* A popular name for the bird of America.

**BOBSTAYS**, *bob'stayz*, *s.* Those ropes which confine the bowsprit to the stem.

**BOBTAIL**, *bob'tale*, *s.* A short tail; a peacock's tail; his coat cut short; a word used to the rabble, as also, tag-rag-and-bobtail.

**BOBTAILLED**, *bob'tayld*, *a.* Having a short tail.

**BOBWIG**, *bob'wig*, *s.* A short wig.

**BOCAL**, *bo'kal*, *s.* (French.) A cylindrical vessel of glass, with a large aperture at one extremity, used for the preservation of plants.

**BOCASINE**, *bok'a-sin*, *s.* (*bocassin*, Fr.) A kind of buckram used as lining.

**BOCCA**, *bok'ka*, *s.* The round hole in the furnace of a glass manufactory, by which the glass is taken out of the large pots; the opening on each side of the bocca is called the boccone.

**BOCCONIA**, *bok-ko'ne-a*, *s.* (in honour of Boccone.) The greater tree Celendine, a genus of West Indian and Mexican plants of the Papaveraceae.

**BOCKELET**, *bok'e-let*, } *s.* A species of locust.  
**BOCKERET**, *bok'e-ret*, } hawk.

**BOCYDEUM**, *bo-sid'e-um*, *s.* A genus of locustous insects.

**BODDICE**, *bod'dis*, *s.* Stays; a vestment worn by females and strengthened by slips of whalebone.

**BODE**, *bode*, *v. a.* (*bodian*, to tell or announce.) To portend; to foreshow; to be the omens of.

This bodes some strange eruption to our



## BODEMENT—BOBOTRYS.

—*v. n.* to be an omen; to foreshow;—*s.* an omen; *delay; stop.*—Obsolete as a noun.

**BODEMENT**, bod'e-ment, *s.* An omen; portent; prognostic.—Obsolete.

**BODDY**, bodj, *v. n.* To boggle; to stop; to fail.—Obsolete.

With this we charged again; but, out, alas!  
We body'd again; as I have seen a swan  
With bootless labour swim against the tide.—  
*Shaks.*

—*s.* a batch.

**BODIED**, bod'did, *a.* Having a body.

Thou that in frames eternity dost bind,  
And art a written and a bodied mind.—  
*Lovelace Luc.*

**BODILESS**, bod'e-less, *a.* Incorporeal; having no body or material form.

**BODILINESS**, bod'e-le-ness, *s.* Corporality.—Not used.

**BODILY**, bod'e-le, *a.* Corporeal; having a body; relating to the body, not the mind; real; actual;—*ad.* corporally; united with matter.

**BODING**, bod'ing, *s.* Omen; prognostic.

**BODKIN**, bod'kin, *s.* An instrument with a small blade and sharp point, used in piercing holes in cloth; an instrument with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribbons, through a loop or fold; an instrument used in dressing the hair;

You took constant care,  
This bodkin, comb, and essence, to prepare,  
For this your locks in paper durance bound.—  
*Pope.*

also, a dagger, the oldest acceptance of the word.

Out with your bodkin,  
Your pocket dagger, your stiletto.—*Beau. & Flet.*

**BODLEIAN**, bod'le-an, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, or the library at Oxford, which he founded, and which bears his name.

**BODY**, bod'ee, *s.* (*bodig*, the height and stature of a man, *Sax.*) The material substance of an animal; matter, opposed to mind or spirit; reality, opposed to representation; having length, breadth, and thickness; a person; a human being, whence *somebody* and *nobody*; a collective mass; a joint power; the main army; the battle; distinct from the wings, van, and rear; a corporation; a number of men united by some common tie; the main part; the bulk, as, 'the body of a church, the body or trunk of an animal, &c.'; a pandect; a general collection, 'as a body of divinity'; strength, as, 'wine of a good body.' In Physics, *body* is a solid, extended, palpable substance, of itself, merely passive, that is, capable only of acting when acted upon. In Geometry, any solid figure. Among painters, the colour is said to bear the body, when, having been finely ground, it embodies with the oil in working, and does not separate from it;—*v. a.* to produce in some form.

**BODYCLOTHES**, bod'de-kloze, *s.* Clothing for the body; clothing for horses.

**BODIGUARD**, bod'de-gyárd, *s.* Properly, the body of troops which attend the sovereign or a distinguished commander; the life-guards; figuratively, security.

**BOERHA**, be-be'ra, *s.* (in honour of M. Boer.) A genus of American plants: Order, Compositæ.

**BOERHERIA**, be-me're-a, *s.* (in honour of G. R. Boerher.) A genus of plants: Order, Urticæ.

**BOBOTRYS**, be-o-bo'tris, *s.* (*baïos*, small, and *betry*, a bunch of grapes, *Gr.*) An East Indian plant: Order, Rhamnæ.

## BOERHAAVIA—BOILING-POINT.

**BOERHAAVIA**, bo-er-ha've-a, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated Boerhaave of Leyden.) Hogweed, a genus of exotic plants: Order, Scitamineæ.

**BOG**, bog, *s.* (*bogan*, *Gael.*) A morass; a soft track of land, covered generally with heath, and augmenting in the depth of its soil by the growth of the *Sphagnum palustre*, and other moss plants; some bogs have augmented eight feet in depth, since the time of the Roman invasion of this country;—*v. a.* to plunge as in mud and mire.

**BOGARMITE**, bo-gár-me-te, } *s.* A sect, of the  
**BOGOMILI**, bog'o-me-le, } eleventh century,  
who denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and maintained that God has a human form, and that the world was created by evil spirits.

**BOGBEAN**, bog'been, *s.* Buckbean, the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, of botanists: Order, Gentianæ.

**BOGGLER**, bog'glur, *s.* One who boggles; a wavering minded person.

**BOGGLISH**, bog'glish, *a.* Doubtful; wavering.

**BOGGY**, bog'ge, *a.* Consisting of bog; full of bogs.

**BOGLAND**, bog'land, *a.* Living in or pertaining to a boggy country.

Each bring his love a bogland captive home.—  
*Dryden.*

**BOGLE**, bo'gl, } *s.* (*bug*, *Welsh.*) A bugbear; a  
**BOGGLE**, bog'gl, } spectre; a goblin;—*v. a.* to  
start; to hesitate; to proceed; to play fast and loose; to embarrass with difficulties.

**BOGMOSS**, bog'mos, *s.* The *Sphagnum*, a genus of aquatic moss plants, of which there are several species: Tribe, Gymnostomi.

**BOG ORE**, bog ore, *s.* A variety of iron ore formed in bogs or other places, from the ore contained in calybeate springs, and, in some instances, from the shields of Infusoria.

**BOGRUSH**.—See *Schænus*.

**BOGTROTTER**, bog trot'tur, *s.* One who lives in a boggy country.

**BOHEA**, bo-he, *s.* A species of tea of an inferior quality. There are two kinds of bohea from China; the inferior, called Canton bohea, which is a mixture of coarse tea, called woping, and the refuse of congou; the better kind comes from the district of Bohea in Fo-kien.

**BOIL**, boil, *v. n.* (*bullio*, *Lat.* *bouillir*, *Fr.*) To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat; to be hot; to be fervent; to swell; to rise in bubbles; to effervesce, as a mixture of acid and alkali; to be irritated; to fume with ardour or passion; to be in hot liquor, so as to be made tender by the heat;—*v. a.* to heat or dress by subjecting to the action of boiling water; to seethe; to extract the quality or juice of anything by boiling;—*s.* (*bile*, *Sax.* *beule*, *Germ.*) an inflammatory, and very painful swelling, immediately under the skin, seldom exceeding the size of a pigeon's egg. It has always a central core, and is chiefly found in persons of good health; it always suppurates, and sooner or later discharges its contents.

**BOILER**, boil'ur, *s.* A person engaged in superintending boiling operations; the vessel in which anything is boiled. In Mechanics, the vessel in which steam is engendered for propelling a steam-engine.

**BOILERY**, boil'ur-e, *s.* A place for boiling, and having apparatus constructed for the purpose, as at the salt-works, where the brine is boiled.

**BOILING**, boyl'ing, *s.* Extension by heat; the act of dressing or preparing by hot water; ebullition.

**BOILING-POINT**, boyl'ing-poynt, *s.* The degree of



## BOIS—BOLEUM.

temperature at which ebullition and evaporation takes place in liquids when subjected to heat; the boiling point of water is 212°; alcohol, 176°; ether, 96°; oil of turpentine, 316°; mercury, 66°.

**BOIS PERDIX.**—See *Heisteria*.

**BOISTEROUS**, boys'tur-us, *a.* (*byster*, furious, Dut.) Violent; loud; roaring; stormy; turbulent; tumultuous; furious; unwieldy.

**BOISTEROUSLY**, boys'tur-us-le, *ad.* Violently; tumultuously.

**BOISTEROUSNESS**, boys'tur-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; tumultuousness.

**BOLARY**, bo'la-re, *a.* Partaking of the nature of bole or clay.

**BOLBOCERUS**, bol-bos'e-rus, *s.* (*bolbos*, a bulb, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.

**BOLD**, bold, *a.* (*bald*, *beald*, Sax. *baldo*, Ital.) Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid; executed with spirit; confident; not scrupulous; not timorous;—*in an ill sense*, rude; impudent; licentious;—standing out to the view; striking to the eye; open; smooth; even; level; prominent; *to make bold*, to take freedoms—a phrase not grammatical, though common, to be bold, is better.

**BOLDEN**, bold'dn, *v. a.* To make bold; to give confidence.

I am much too vent'rous,  
In tempting of your patience; but am bolden'd  
Under your promised pardon.—*Shaks.*

**BOLDFACE**, bold'fase, *s.* Impudence; sauciness; a term of reproach and reprehension.

**BOLDFACED**, bold'faste, *a.* Impudent.

**BOLDLY**, bold'le, *ad.* In a bold manner; with courage; intrepidly; with spirit; *in a bad sense*, impudently; audaciously.

**BOLDNESS**, bold'nes, *s.* Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness; exemption from caution and scrupulous nicety; freedom; liberty; confident mein; temerity; assurance; prominence; impudence. In the Fine Arts, a fearlessness manifested in the design.

**BOLDOA**, bol-do'a, *s.* (in honour of D. Boldo.) A genus of West Indian plants: Order, Nyctaginæ.

**BOLDSPIRITED**, bold-spir'it-ed, *a.* Having a bold spirit; fearless.

**BOLE**, bole, *s.* A friable, argillaceous earth, generally red, from the presence of the oxide of iron. The kind called Armenian bole is used as tooth-powder, and as colouring to the sauce called the essence of anchovies. It consists of silica, 63.13; alumina, 22.67; iron, 11.00; loss, 3.20.

**BOLETIC ACID**, bo-le'tik as'id, *s.* An acid contained in the juice of *Boletus pseudo ignarius*, a species which, like the others, is frequently found on the trunks of old trees.

**BOLETOBIUS**, bo-le-to'be-us, *s.* A genus of beetles, found in great abundance in *Boletus* and other fungi, particularly when in a state of decay. The known British species are eighteen in number, many of which have the elytra, or wing-cases, yellow, with two black spots on each side of the apex.

**BOLETUS**, bo-le'tus, *s.* A genus of fungi, of the mushroom kind, from which tinder and a kind of cork are obtained.

**BOLEUM**, bo'le-um, *s.* (*bolos*, a ball, Gr.) A genus of plants with round pods: Order, Crucifere.

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## BOLITOPHAGUS—BOLT.

**BOLITOPHAGUS**, bol-e-tof'a-gus, *s.* (*bolphago*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of Coleoptera (beetles) which live in the fungus *Bol*. British species are small, ovate, and of a black colour: Family, Tenebrionidae.

**BOLITOPHILA**, bol-e-tof'fe-la, *s.* A gen-  
terous insects.

**BOLL**, bole, *s.* A Scotch measure of 16 pe-  
four bushels; a round stalk or stem;  
flax, it means the pericarp or seed-ve-  
part of the blade of a knife which joins  
upon the end of the handle;—*v. a.* to  
a pericarp or seed-vessel.

**BOLLINGS**, bo'l-lings, *s. pl.* Trees which  
shorn of their heads and branches, and  
stem only left.

**BLOGNA-SAUSAGE**, bo-lo'na-saw-saje, *s.*  
sage made of bacon, veal, and pork suet

**BOLOGNIAN PHOSPHORUS**, bo-lo'ne-an  
*s.* A preparation of the powdered cal-  
phate of barytes, which has the property  
in the dark like phosphorus.

**BOLOGNIAN STONE**, bo-lo'ne-an stone, *s.*  
of the sulphate of barytes, found new  
which, when powdered and heated with  
shines in the dark.

**BOLSOVER STONE**, bol-so'vur stone, *s.*  
limestone, occurring at Bolsover in I  
It is a combination of the carbonate of  
with carbonate of lime, in small granu-  
and contains no organic remains. It is  
of which the new houses of parliament

**BOLSTER**, bole'stur, *s.* (*bolstar*, *bolstre*, S.  
Dut.) A long pillow or cushion, us-  
with down or feathers, on which small  
are laid, to support the head in bed;  
quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill t-  
cuity; a pad or compress to be laid on  
In Saddlery, the bolsters of a saddle  
parts raised upon the bows to hold  
thighs. In Naval language, bolsters  
bags used to preserve the stays of the  
it is rocking at sea, from being cha-  
masts;—*v. a.* to support the head with  
to support; to hold up; to maintain;—  
bed to.—Seldom used in the last sense.

Let the lawyer forbear to set his tongue to  
bolstering-up of unjust causes.—*Hakneill.*

**BOLSTERED**, bole'sturd, *a.* Swelled out  
Three pair of stays bolstered below the left

**BOLSTERER**, bole'stur-ur, *s.* That which  
a maintainer.

**BOLSTERING**, bole'stur-ing, *s.* Prop; s

**BOLT**, bolte, *s.* (*bolt*, Sax. Dut. and I  
arrow; a dart, shot from a crossbow;  
shaft; a stream of lightning, so name  
darting like a bolt; a short cylindric  
iron or other metal, used to fasten a do-  
fetter to fasten the legs of a prisoner  
a fetter, Goth.); a sieve; a bolt of  
equal to twenty-eight ells; bolt up-  
pendicular manner;—*v. a.* to shut or  
a bolt; to blurt out; to throw out pre-

I hate when vice can bolt her argument  
And virtue has no tongue to check her

to fasten as a bolt or pin; to pin;  
gether; to fetter; to shackle; to sift,  
the parts of anything with a sieve (fr



ve, Norm.) With sportsmen, to disney from its resting-place; a horse is when he runs off the course; a fox is have bolted, when, having run to earth, d out. To bolt, is also used by some for—to examine by sifting; to try out; ; to purify; to purge;

The fanned snow  
led by the northern blast twice o'er.

—Shaks.

spring out with speed and suddenness; it with the quickness of an arrow.

B, bolte'aw-gur, *s.* A large boring in- used by ship-carpenters.

B, bolte'bote, *s.* A strong boat built to rough sea.

bol-te'ne-a, *s.* A subgenus of Ascidians, body composed of a coriaceous shell, sup- em its summit by a long fixed stalk. imals form the connecting link between a and Mollusca.

el'tur, *s.* A sieve for separating the m the grain of corn, or for separating from the coarser flour; a kind of net;— esnear.—Obsolete as a verb.

At, now I see, 'tis true;  
Blood-bolter'd Bianquo smiles upon me,  
ate at them for his.—Shaks.

bolte'ed, *s.* An old name for the vessel now termed a receiver.

bol'ting, *s.* The act of fastening with a passing of grain through a sieve; also, art, formerly used in our inns of court, ate arguing of cases.

BOLE, bole'ting-kloth, *s.* The cloth of ers for sifting grain are made.

BOLE, bole'ting-hows, *s.* The house in al is sited.

BOLE, bole'ting-hutsh, *s.* The tub for ie bolted meal, termed also the bolting-

ACHINE, bole'ting-ma-sheen', *s.* That machinery of a flour mill, by which the eated from the chaff.

bol-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of I. B. Bol- gens of North American perennial der, Composite.

bol't-rop, *s.* A rope attached to the le to strengthen them.

—See Bowsprit.

BT, bolt-up-rite', *a.* Perfectly upright.

BOLE, *s.* (Latin.) A form of medicine, in ingredients are made up into a soft mass, a pills, to be swallowed at once. In the mass formed by the food after to mastication and insalivation, and red for its passage into the pharynx, is alimentary bole.

*s.* (*bombus*, Lat. *bombos*, Gr.) A loud Artillery, a globe or shell of cast iron, ut to receive a wooden fusee. The shell

with powder, the fusee is fastened with hin an inch of the head. The tube is a combustible matter, which ignites

omb is fired of, and coming in contact inpowder in the shell, it bursts with violence. Bombs or shells average in

eighteen inches downwards, and are brown from mortars or howitzers, and from cannon;—sound of a large bell.

*Bomb-ketch*, a small vessel, strongly constructed, for the use of mortars at sea; it is generally from sixty to seventy feet in length, and draws eight or nine feet of water. *Bomb-vessel*, a ship-of-war appointed for the bombardment of a town or place situated on the sea coast. *Bomb-chest*, a chest filled with combustibles for the purpose of explosion under ground;—*v. n.* to sound; to emit a noise;—*v. a.* to attack with bombs; to bombard.

BOMBACEÆ, bom-ba'se-e, *s.* (*bombax*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Dicotyledonous or Exogenous plants, consisting chiefly of large tropical trees, with showy flowers, broad deep green leaves, and fruit containing a kind of cotton, but too short to be manufactured into yarn. Botanically speaking, they differ from the Malvaceæ in having two cells to their anthers, which are often doubled down upon themselves; in their calyx opening in an irregular rather than a valvate manner; and in their stamens being collected into five parcels. From the great quantity of cotton they produce, they have been called cotton-trees.—See *Adansonia* and *Malvaceæ*.

BOMBARD, bum'bård, *s.* (*bombarde*, Fr.) A piece of thick short ordnance; an attack with bombs; bombardment; a barrel for holding liquor.—Obsolete.

That swell'n parcel of dropsies, that huge bombard of sack.—Shaks.

—*v. a.* (bom-bård') To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, bum-bård-deer', *s.* An engineer whose duty it is to shoot bombs in an attack.

BOMBARDIERS.—See *Brachinus*.

BOMBARDMENT, bum-bård'ment, *s.* (*bombarda-mento*, Ital.) The act of attacking a fortified place, by throwing shells into it to destroy the houses, magazines, &c.

BOMBARDO, bum-bård'o, *s.* A musical wind instrument resembling the bassoon.

BOMBAST, bum-bast', *s.* A name given formerly to a stuff of a loose texture, used in giving the appearance of bulk to garments; hence big sounding words without meaning; fustian; a turgid style;—*a.* high sounding; inflated;—*v. a.* to inflate; to puff up.—Obsolete as a verb.

BOMBASTIC, bum-bas'tik, *a.* High sounding; bombast; ranting.

BOMBASTRY, bum-bas-tre, *s.* Swelling words without much meaning; fustian.

BOMBAX, bom'baks, *s.* (Greek.) The cotton-tree: Type of the order Bombaceæ.—Which see.

BOMBAZETTE, bum-ba-zet', *s.* A cloth of a worsted fabric.

BOMBAZINE, bum-ba-zeen', *s.* (*bombasin*, Fr.) A twilled fabric, having its warp of silk, and its shoot or weft of worsted. The worsted is thrown on the right side, which has a twill upon it. It was formerly made entirely for mourning garments, but is now manufactured of various colours. Bombazines are all woven with silk of the natural colour, and dyed afterwards.

BOMBIATES, bom-be-ayts, *s.* A genus of salts, resulting from the combination of bombic acid with other bases.

BOMBIC, bom'bik, *a.* (*bombax*, the silk worm, Gr.) Pertaining to the silk worm.

BOMBIC ACID, bom'bik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained from the silk worm, particularly while in its chrysalis state, now ascertained as identical with acetic acid.

## BOMBILATION—BONA-FIDE.

## BONAIR—BOND.

**BOMBILATION**, bom-be-la'shun, *s.* (*bombila*, Lat.) Sound; noise; report; the humming sound of bees.—Obsolete.

**BOMBINATOR**, bom-be-na'tur, *s.* A genus of Batrachian reptiles or toads, one of which, *B. obstrictus*, is remarkable for carrying its eggs upon its back.

**BOMBUS**, bom'bus, *s.* The Humble-bees, a genus of Hymenopterous insects, having hairy bodies, the antennæ twelve-jointed, posterior tibiae compressed, smooth, and margined with strong hairs, and armed with spines at the apex. Thirty-seven species are known as British: Family, Apidæ.

**BOMBYCIDÆ**, bom-bis'e-de, *s.* (*bombyx*, one of the genera.) A family of Lepidopterous insects, mostly nocturnal; chiefly distinguished by their possessing only rudimentary maxillæ, remarkably small palpi, and bipectinated antennæ; the caterpillars generally weave cocoons, as in the case of *Bombyx mori*, the silk worm.

**BOMBYCILLA**, bom-be-sil'la, *s.* The Wax-wings, or Waxen-chatterers, a genus of birds, the type of the subfamily Bombycillinae, a group of the Fruit-eaters, Ampellis. Three species are known, the Bohemian chatterer, and the American and Asiatic Wax-wings.

**BOMBYCILLINÆ**, bom-be-sil'le-ne, *s.* The Swallow-chatterers, a subfamily of the Ampellidæ, or Fruit-eaters.

**BOMBYCINOUS**, bom-bis'se-nus, *s.* (*bombycinus*, Lat.) Silken; made of silk.

**BOMBYLIDÆ**, bom-bil'e-de, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects, distinguished by their long proboscides, short and hairy bodies, and their four-jointed antennæ. Seven species are known as British. They are sometimes termed Humble-bees.

**BOMBYLIUS**, bom-bil'e-us, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects, covered with a woolly down: Family, Tanystoma.

**BOMBYX**, bom'biks, *s.* (Greek.) The silk-worm.—See Bombycidæ.

**BOMONICE**, bo-mon'e-se, *s.* (*bomos*, an altar, Gr.) A name given to the Grecian youths, who, during the festival of Diana Orthia, were whipt at her altar. The youth who bore the flagellation with the greatest fortitude received a reward.

**BON**, bon, *s.* The Egyptian name of the coffee-tree.

**BONA DEA**, bo'na de'a, *s.* (Latin.) A name given to Ops, Vesta, Cybele, and Rhea, by the Greeks; and to Fauna and Fatua, by the Latins. This goddess was so chaste, that no man saw her after her marriage; for which reason, her festivals were celebrated only in the night, by the Roman matrons in their houses; all the statues of men being carefully covered with a veil during the ceremonies.

**BONA-FIDE**, bo'na-fi'de. A Latin word, signifying good faith, or without deceit or fraud. *Bona confiscata*, an old law term for forfeitures of lands and goods for offences; so termed, because they belonged to the fiscus, or imperial treasury. *Bona notabilia*: where a person dies, having at the time of his death goods in any other diocese, besides those in the diocese where he dies, to the value of five pounds, he is said to have *bona notabilia*. *Bona patria*, an assize of countrymen, or good neighbours. *Bona peritura*, goods that are perishable. *Bona vacantia*, goods in which no one but the king can claim a property, as royal fish, shipwrecks, treasure-trove, waifs, and estrays.

**BONAIR**, bon-ayr', *a.* (*bonario*, Ital.) yielding; complaisant.—Obsolete.

**BONAPARTEA**, bon-a-pâr'te-a, *s.* (*Napoleon Bonaparte*.) A genus of *P.* the leaves of which are rush-like diminutive, and borne on a very tall Bromeliaceæ.

**BONAPARTEAN**, bon-a-pâr'te-an, *a.* the policy or government of Napoleon

**BONAPARTISTS**, bon-a-pâr'tists, *s.* A in France, attached to the Bonapart and the memory of Napoleon.

**BONA-ROBA**, bo'na-ro'ba, *s.* (*buono*, r showy wanton female.—Obsolete.

Here comes the lady:

A bouncing *bona-roba*!—*Ben J*

**BONASSIA**, bon-as'se-a, *s.* A name Bonaparte to the Ruif Grouse, or cock; the Tetrao umbellus, and Te ornithologists; a ruffed variety of N grouse.

**BONASUS**, } bo-na'sus, *s.* The Ame  
**BONASSUS**, } See Bison.

**BONATEA**, bo-na'te-a, *s.* (in honour of A genus of Cape of Good Hope Orchidæ.

**BONCHIEF**, bon'tsheef, *s.* (*bon*, and ch consequence; opposed to mischief-used.

If I consent to do after your will for chief, that may befall me in this life, I be cursed.—*Thrope's Exam. in Fox*, (1704.

**BOND**, bond, *s.* (*bond*, bound, Sax.)

which another is bound or held together by ligament; union; connection; cause of union; link of connection obligation to pay a sum, or perform obligation; law, by which a person In Law, a deed by which a person to pay certain sums of money by or otherwise to forfeit the property rity. In Architecture, the method two or more bodies together. In Brickwork, the disposition of stone building. In brickwork, there are of the *bond*—the *English bond*, a *bond*—in the first, a row of bricks wise on the length of the wall, and another row which has its length of the wall, and so on alternately. in which the lengths of the brick through the length of the wall, are *ing courses*, and the bricks *stretch* courses in which the bricks run in of the length of the walls, *heads* the bricks *headers*. The *Flemish* placing a *header* and a *stretcher* alt same course. *Bond heart*, a term stones, placed in a longitudinal pos the exact thickness of a wall, and stone placed over the joint in the wall. *Bond stones* are stones used rubble work, having their length middle of the wall; when inserted ness of the masonry, they are called *perpend stones*. *Bond timbers* are in the horizontal direction in the ings, in tiers at certain distances which the battens, laths, &c. are the horizontal mouldings or finish



# BONDAGE—BONE.

General term which includes the whole as disposed in the walls of a house, as wall plates, lintels, and templets. A goods for the duties payable, on are given at the custom-house. *Post-bond*, the main condition of which is, becomes payable after the death of whose name is therein specified. *Bond* holders and customary tenants;—a. servile state:—*v. a. to bond*, to put in the warehouses appointed by the toms, till the duties chargeable are paid. *Madje*, *s.* Captivity; imprisonment; mint; obligation; tie of duty. *Mad'made*, *s.* A female slave. *Mad'man*, *s.* A male slave or serf. *Mad'ser-vant*, *s.* A slave. *Mad'ser-vis*, *s.* Slavery; the consenservant.

*Bond'slave*, *s.* A person in a state of who is not at liberty to choose his

*Bond'sman*, *s.* One bound or giving another; a slave.

*Bond's-wim-un*, *s.* A female slave. *Bond'wim-un*, *s.* A female slave.

*Bond's*, *s.* A large East Indian legu- with yellow flowers; the Guilan- Tribe, Cassiææ.

*Bone*, *s.* (Dut. and Swed. *ban*, Sax.)

scarious substance which forms the higher orders of animals. Bone, Fourcroy, is composed of solid carti- and oil, 51.00; phosphate of lime, phosphate of lime, 10.00; phosphate of 30. Or, according to Berzelius:— lime, 51.04; carbonate of lime, side of calcium, 2.00; soda, and chlo- am, 1.20; phosphate of magnesia, matter, 33.30;—*v. a.* to take out in the flesh, as in cookery.

of the HEAD. These, including the fifty-five in number, viz:—

.....The frontal,.....	1
.....The occipital,.....	1
.....The parietals,.....	2
.....The temporals,.....	2
.....The sphenoid,.....	1
.....The ethmoid,.....	1
.....The nasal,.....	2
.....The cheek,.....	2
.....The lacrymal,.....	2
.....The upper jaw,.....	2
.....The lower jaw,.....	1
.....The palatine,.....	2
.....The turbinated,.....	2
.....The tongue bone,.....	1
.....The teeth,.....	32

of the TRUNK. These are fifty-seven in number, viz:—

.....Spine bones,.....	24
.....The ribs,.....	24
.....Breast bone,.....	1
.....Hip bones,.....	2
.....Rump bone,.....	1
.....Coccygeal bones,.....	4

# BONE-ACE—BONIFORM.

III. The Bones of the EXTREMITIES. These are one hundred and thirty-two, viz:—

<i>Clavicula</i> ,.....	Collar bones,.....	2
<i>Scapula</i> ,.....	Blade bones,.....	2
<i>Ossa humeri</i> ,.....	Arm bones,.....	2
<i>Radius et ulna</i> ,.....	Fore-arm bones,.....	4
<i>Ossa carpi</i> ,.....	Wrist bones,.....	16
<i>Ossa metacarpi</i> ,.....	Hand bones,.....	8
<i>Phalanges</i> ,.....	Finger bones,.....	24
<i>Ossa pollicis</i> ,.....	Thumb bones,.....	6
<i>Ossa sesamoidea</i> ,.....	Sesamoid bones,.....	4
<i>Ossa femoris</i> ,.....	Thigh bones,.....	2
<i>Patella</i> ,.....	Knee pans,.....	2
<i>Tibia</i> ,.....	Shin bones,.....	2
<i>Fibula</i> ,.....	Small leg bones,.....	2
<i>Ossa tarsi</i> ,.....	Tarsal bones,.....	14
<i>Ossa metatarsi</i> ,.....	Metatarsal bones,.....	10
<i>Phalanges</i> ,.....	Toe bones,.....	28
<i>Ossa sesamoidea</i> ,.....	Sesamoid bones,.....	4

IV. To these may be added the proper Bones of the EAR, contained in the temporal bones. These are:—

<i>Mallei</i> ,.....	2
<i>Incudes</i> ,.....	2
<i>Stapedes</i> ,.....	2
<i>Orbicularia</i> ,.....	2

BONE-ACE, bone'ase, *s.* A game played at cards.

BONE-ACHE, bone'ake, *s.* Pain in the bones.

BONED, bonde, *a.* Bony; large; strong.

Marcus, we are but shrubs, no cedars we;

No big-boned men, fram'd of the Cyclops' size.—*Shaks.*

BONEDUST, bone'dust, *s.* Bones ground and used as manure, from their containing the phosphate of lime, one of the necessary ingredients of nutritive vegetation, particularly of grain.

BONE-EARTH, bone'erth, *s.* The residue of bones after being calcined and deprived of their animal matter.—See Bone.

BONELACE, bone'lase, *s.* A coarse kind of lace; flaxen lace.

BONELESS, bone'les, *a.* Having no bones; tender.

BONELLA, bo-nel'le-a, *s.* A genus of the Echinodermatous Apoda of Cuvier, in which the body is oval, and furnished with a proboscis formed of a double lamina, susceptible of great elongation, and forked at the extremity. They live in the sand, and extend their proboscides into the water.

BONE PHOSPHATE, bone fos'fate, *s.* The subphosphate of lime, obtained from bones.

BONESET, bone'set, *v. a.* To set a dislocated bone.

BONESETTER, bone'set-tur, *s.* One who sets bones professionally.

BONESETTING, bone'set-ting, *s.* The practice of setting bones.

BONESPAVIN, bone'spav-in, *s.* A hard tumour or excrescence formed on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.

BONITA, bo-ni'ta, *s.* A fish, the Thyannus pelamis of Cuvier, remarkable for its persecution of the flying-fish and flying-squid: Family, Scomberidae.

BONFIRE, bon'fire, *s.* A great fire made on occasions of public rejoicings. The word is supposed to be derived from the ancient custom of burning human bones; or, from *bon*, good, Fr., and *fire*.

BONGRACE, bon'grase, *s.* (*bonne*, grace, Fr.) A covering for the forehead.—Obsolete.

BONIFORM, bon'ne-fawrin, *a.* Of a good form or shape.

**BONIFY**, bon'ne-fi, *v. a.* To render good.—Obsolete.

This must be acknowledged to be the greatest of all arts, to *bonify* evils, or tincture them with good.—*Cudworth*.

**BONIS NON AMOVENDIS**, bon'nis non a-mo-ven'dis, (Latin.) A writ directed to the sheriffs of London, &c., where a writ of error is brought, to charge them that the person against whom judgment is obtained, be not suffered to remove his goods till the error is tried and determined.

**BONITY**, bon'ne-te, *s.* (*bonitas*, goodness, Lat.) Goodness.—Obsolete.

**BON-MOT**, bong'mo, *s.* (French.) A jest; a witty repartee.

**BONNAYA**, bon-na'ya, *s.* A genus of exotic plants: Order, Scrophularineæ.

**BONNEMAISONIA**, bon-may-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Bonnemaison.) A genus of Alga, asparagus-like, and finely branched: Tribe, Florideæ.

**BONNET**, bon'net, *s.* (French.) A covering for the head; a cap; a hole placed in iron pipes, and furnished with a sliding lid for the purpose of clearing the inside when requisite. In Fortification, a kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the salient angles of the glacis.

*Bonnet a prestre*, or priest's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles, and two inwards. *Bonnet* is the name given by French anatomists to the second stomach of ruminating animals, called the honeycomb-bag, or king's-hood. It is a globular appendage of the first stomach, but is distinguished from it by the polygonal and acute-angled cells of its internal coat;—*v. n.* to pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance.

**BONNETED**, bon'net-ed, *a.* Wearing a bonnet.

**BONNETS**, bon'netz, *s.* Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, mainsail, and foresails of a ship.

**BONNIBEL**, bon'ne-bel, *s.* (*bonne*, and *belle*, Fr.) A fair or handsome girl.

**BONNILASS**, bon'ne-las, *s.* A beautiful maid.

As the *bonnilasse* pass'd by,  
She rov'd at me with glancing eye.—*Spenser*.

**BONNELY**, bon'ne-le, *ad.* Gaily; handsomely; prettily.

**BONNINESS**, bon'ne-nes, *s.* Gaiety; handsomeness; prettiness.

**BONNY**, bon'ne, *a.* (*bon*, *bonne*, Fr.) Handsome; beautiful; gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe: sometimes used for plump.

**BONNY-CLABBER**, bon'ne-klab'bur, *s.* A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk.

It is against my freehold, my inheritance,  
To drink such balderdash or *bonny-clabber*.—  
*Ben Jonson*.

**BONPLANDIA**, bon-plan'de-a, *s.* The *Caldesia heterophylla* of Willdenow, a plant which produces the bark *angustora*, used in fever.

**BONTEN**, bon'ten, *s.* A narrow woollen stuff.

**BONTIA**, bon'she-u, *s.* (in honour of Dr. T. Bont.) A genus of West Indian plants: Order, Myoporinæ.

**BON-TON**, bong'tong' *s.* (French.) High fashion.

**BONUS MAGNUM**, bo'num mag'num, *s.* (*bonus*, good, *magnus*, large, Lat.) A species of plum.

**BONUS**, bo'nus, *s.* (Latin.) A premium; a benefit; an advantage; a term commonly used to express an extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, out of its accumulated profits.

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**BONUS HENRICUS**, bo'nus hen're-kus, *s.* Henry, a British species of the *Chenopodium* Goose-foot, formerly supposed to possess virtues.

**BON-VIVANT**, bong've-vong', *s.* (French.) fellow.

**BONY**, bo'ne, *a.* Consisting of bones; full of strong; having large bones.

**BONZES**, bon'zes, *s.* The name by which the of Buddhas are usually designated in Japan go with their heads entirely shorn, and large corporation of male and female ecclesiastics maintaining their influence by the supplicacy of their prayers. They have a viceroy, and once every fortnight preach temples to large congregations. They are divided into two sects—extremely hostile to one another. The dress of the one sect is red, and the of the other is blue.

**BOONY**, boo'be, *s.* One of the names given to Gannets, birds of the genus *Sula*, or *Diomedea* Subfamily, Peliconidæ.

**BOODH**, bood, *s.* The supreme divinity of the Buddhists. The idol is that of a human figure cross-legged, and wholly absorbed in contemplation.

**BOODHISM**, bood'izm, *s.* The religion of the Buddhists.

**BOODHISTS**, } boo'dists, *s.* One of the three

**BOUDDHISTS**, } sects of India, distinct from the

**BUDHISTS**, } the Brahminical sect.

Jainas. Buddhists consider virtue as a reward; conferring happiness on the individual and improving the condition of society as a world at large. They believe in a supreme being (*Boodh*), but so elevated above all human concerns as to take no concern in their government, and require no worship from men. But the doctrine of a kind of demons,—men raised to immortality by their virtues; and these men are the immediate objects of Buddhism, which prevails chiefly in Ceylon, and the eastern peninsula of India.

**BOOK**, book, *s.* (*boc*, Sax. *buch*, Germ. *buch*) (Junius and others suppose, that as *booc* is a beech-tree as well as a book, in the latter was used in reference to the material of which the northern nations first made their books, the inner bark of a tree, with the Latin *byblos*, the name of the Egyptian plant, papyrus, hence *paper*;) with the Greeks, names used for book, these being the names to which their earliest writings were committed. A volume in which we read or write; a part or division of a history, or other literary production; the register in which a trader keeps an account of his transactions in business; *in books*, remembrance or favour; *without book*, by repetition, without reading;—*v. a.* to be in a book.

**BOOK-ACCOUNT**, book-ak-kownt', *s.* An account kept in a book.

**BOOKBINDER**, book'binde-ur, *s.* One who binds books professionally.

**BOOKBINDING**, book'binde-ing, *s.* The art of binding the sheets of a book together, and covering them with a cover.

**BOOKCASE**, book'kase, *s.* A case for holding books.

**BOOK-DEBT**, book'debt, *s.* An obligation to pay the price of goods sold and delivered, when there is no better evidence than the books of the



## BOOKFUL—BOOM.

**BOOK'FUL**, *a.* Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested learning.

**BOOK'ISH**, *a.* Given to reading books; acquainted with books than practical know-studious.

**BOOK'ISH-LE**, *ad.* In a way devoted to

**BOOK'ISH-NES**, *s.* Much application to; over-studiousness.

**BOOK'KEEP-UR**, *s.* One who keeps books; a clerk.

**BOOK'KEEP-ING**, *s.* The art of keep-accounts, or recording pecuniary transactions, so may know at any time the true state of whole or any part of his affairs, with clear-headed expedition;—the act of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic

**BOOK'LAND**, *s.* (*boeland*, Sax.) Char-ter-land; a kind of inheritance among the Anglo-Saxons, held by deed, under certain rents and

**BOOK'LEARN-ED**, *a.* Versed in books; acquainted with books and literary history.

**BOOK'LEARN-ING**, *s.* Skill in literary acquaintance with books; knowledge acquired by reading.

**BOOK'LESS**, *a.* Not given to books; without books; unlearned.

**BOOK'LOWS**, *s.* A small Apterous fly, the larvae of which are very destructive to plants that have been exposed to damp.

**BOOK'MAD-NES**, *a.* Bibliomania.

**BOOK'MAK-ING**, *s.* The practice of binding and publishing books.

**BOOK'MAN**, *s.* A man whose profession is the study of books; a term also applied sometimes to the person who delivers books, published in parts or numbers, to subscribers.

**BOOK'MATE**, *s.* A school-fellow.

**BOOK'MINDE-ED-NES**, *s.* Love of books.

**BOOK'MUZLIN**, *s.* A very fine muslin cloth.

**BOOK'OTHE**, *s.* An oath taken on the books.—A vulgar word.

*See how to thy book-oath, deny it if thou can'st.*

**BOOK'SEL-LUR**, *s.* One whose profession is to sell books.

**BOOK'SHOP**, *s.* A shop in which books are sold.

**BOOK'STORE**, *s.* An Americanism for a bookshop.

**BOOK'WORM**, *s.* An insect which preys on books; a person too closely addicted to reading, or study.

**BOO'LY**, *s.* A term used in Ireland for one who has no fixed place of abode.

**BOO'LYANS**, and the people about the Caspian are naturally Scythians, live in hordes; being sure that the Irish *booleys* are, driving their cattle, and living only on their milk and white

*power on Ireland.*

**BOOM**, *s.* (*Dutch*.) A sea term for a long boom spread out the bottom of particular ships the jib-boom and studdingsail-boom; also, a chain of iron extended across a river, at the mouth of a harbour, to prevent the entrance of an enemy's vessel; a *fire-boom* is a

## BOOMING—BOOTES.

strong pole thrown out of a ship to prevent the approach of fire-ships; a pole, with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to show seamen how to steer;—*v. n.* to rush with violence; a ship is said to come *booming* when she makes all the sail she can; to roll and roar as the waves.

**BOOMING**, *boom'ing*, *a. part.* Rushing with violence like the waves.

*Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid,  
When booming billows clos'd above my head.—Pope.*

**BOON**, *boon*, *s.* (*bene*, a prayer or petition, Sax.) A gift; a grant; a favour bestowed;—*a. gay*; merry, as 'a *boon* companion;' kind; bountiful.

*Flowers worthy of Paradise, which not nice art,  
In beds and curious knots, but Nature boon  
Pour'd forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain.—Milton.*

**Boon-days**: before copyholds became hereditary, the lord of the manor frequently stipulated for such services as reaping or carrying his corn, tiling his houses, thatching his barn, or ploughing his lands, for a certain number of days in the year; usually called *boon-days*, or *due-days*.

**BOOPS**, *bo'ops*, *s.* A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to the *Chaetodon* family, with oblong compressed bodies. The species called the golden-tailed sparus, is a fish with the back of a deep rose-colour; a longitudinal golden yellow stripe extends from the gills to the tail, which is much forked, and of the same colour. It is about thirteen inches long, and inhabits the South American seas. *Boops* is also the specific name of the Jubarta (*Balena boops*), a whale about fifty-four feet long, with a dorsal fin, which is wanting in the common whale; it is an inhabitant of the Greenland seas.

**BOOR**, *boor*, *s.* (*gebur*, Sax. *boer*, a farmer or peasant, Dut.) A clownish country fellow.

**BOORISH**, *boor'ish*, *a.* Clownish; rustic; untaught; uncivilized.

**BOORISHLY**, *boor'ish-ly*, *ad.* In a boorish manner; after a clownish fashion.

**BOORISHNESS**, *boor'ish-ness*, *s.* Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

**BOOSE**, *boose*, *s.* (*bosih*, *bosig*, *bosg*, Sax. *baas*, Dan.) A name given by the common people, in the mid-land and northern counties of England, for an ox or cow-stall; but now more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies.

**BOOSE**, *booze*, } *v. n.* To drink to excess; to  
**BOUSE**, *booze*, } guzzle.

**BOOT**, *boot*, *s.* (*bot*, Sax. and Swed. *boete*, compensation, Dut.) Profit; gain; advantage; compensation;—*to boot*, with advantage; over and above; besides;—(*botte*, Fr.) a shoe with a covering for the leg; a kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for punishing criminals, or extracting confession of the crime laid to their charge; a box in the front of a coach for containing parcels;—*v. a.* to profit; to advantage; to enrich; to benefit; to put on boots.

**BOOT-CATCHER**, *boot'katch-ur*, *s.* A person whose business is to pull off the boots of gentlemen at an inn.

*The ostler and the boot-catcher ought to partake.—Swift.*

**BOOTED**, *boot'ed*, *a.* Wearing boots.

*A booted judge shall sit to try his cause,  
Not by the statute, but by martial laws.—Dryden.*

**BOOTES**, *bo-o'tes*, *s.* (*bous*, an ox, Gr.) A northern constellation, containing fifty-nine stars. *Bootes*



BOOTH—BORAGO.

- is represented on the modern celestial globe as a man with a club in the right hand, and in the left a string which holds the two dogs, *canes venatici*.
- BOOTH**, booth, *s.* (*buth*, Welsh, *buth*, Gael.) A temporary building of boards or other slight material.
- BOOT-HOSE**, boot'hoze, *s.* Spatterdashes; a kind of stockings used in covering the legs, instead of boots.
- BOOT-JACK**, boot'jak, *s.* A utensil for pulling off boots.
- BOOTLAST**, boot'last, } *s.* Pieces of wood, with a  
**BOOTHEE**, boot'tree, } wedge or screw for stretching boots.
- BOOTLEG**, boot'leg, *s.* Leather cut for the leg of a boot.
- BOOTLESS**, boot'les, *a.* (*botelos*, or *botleas*, Sax.) Useless; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage; without success.
- BOOTLESSLY**, boot'les-le, *ad.* Uselessly; to no purpose.
- BOOTS**, boots, *s.* The servant in an inn who cleans and blackens the boots and shoes of the guests.
- BOOT-TOPPING**, boot'top-ping, *s.* The operation of cleansing the bottom of a ship near the surface of the water.
- BOOTY**, boot'te, *s.* (*bytte*, Dan. *buyl*, Dut.) Plunder; pillage; spoil taken from an enemy; to *play booty*, to play with an intention to lose.
- BOOZY**, boo'ze, *a.* Tipsy; merry with liquor.
- BOPEER**, bo-peep', *s.* The act of looking out and suddenly drawing back as if frightened, or with the purpose of frightening some other; a play among children.
- BOPYRUS**, bo'pe-rus, *s.* A genus of Crustacea: Order, Isopoda.
- BORABLE**, bo'ra-bl, *a.* That may be bored.
- BORACHIO**, bo-ratsh'o, *s.* (*borracho*, Span.) A bottle or cask; a drunkard.—Obsolete.
- BORACIC**, bo-ras'sik, *a.* Produced from borax.
- BORACIC ACID**, bo-ras'ik as'sid, *s.* A compound of boron and oxygen. It occurs as a natural product in the hot springs of Lipari, and in those of Sasso, in the Florentine territory. It is a constituent of several minerals.
- BORACITE**, bo'ra-site, *s.* Native borate of magnesia. It consists of boracic acid, 54.55; magnesia, 30.68; with a little lime and silica. Its crystals are cubes of a yellowish, greyish, or greenish white.
- BORACITED**, bo'ra-se-ted, *a.* Combined with boracic acid.
- BORAGE**.—See Borago.
- BORAGINÆ**, bo-ra-jin'e-e, *s.* (*borago*, one of the genera.) A natural order of regular-flowered monopetalous Endogens, distinguished by the ovary being divided deeply into four lobes, from the middle of which arises a simple style, and their flowers being arranged in a gyrate manner before expansion, all the species have their surface covered with stiff hairs. They have generally a muciliginous sap, of which nitre is an ingredient. Forget-me-not (*Myosotis*), Bugloss (*Echium*), Auchusa, and Lithospermum, are well-known favourite wild flowers. They were formerly called asperifoliae, from the roughness of the leaves. Some of them yield a deep purple dye.
- BORAGO**, bo-ra'go, *s.* (altered from *cor*, the heart, and *ago*, I affect, Lat.) Borage, a genus of plants, forming the type of the natural order Boraginæ.

BORAMEZ—BORDHALFPENNY.

- BORAMEZ**, bor'a-mez, *s.* The Scythian fern, the shaggy roots and stems of which somewhat the appearance of an animal.
- BORATE**, bo'rate, *s.* Boracic acid with Borate of lime.—See Datholite. *Borate of nesia*.—See Boracite. *Borate of soda*, or a mineral occurring in prismatic crystals, terminated; whitish, with an occasional green or blue. It consists of soda, 14.5; acid, 37.0; water, 47.0; sp. gr. 1.74. It is in an impure state in certain lakes of India, is subsequently purified by solution and crystallization.
- BORASSUS**, bo-ras'sus, *s.* (*borassos*, Gr. one name applied to the spathe of the date. Fan-palm, a small genus of the palm-tree tribe, gigantic leaves formed of plates, radiating from the top of the petiole or stalk, and folded up in a manner of a lady's fan. *B. flabelliformis* considered by the Hindoos as the king of trees, trunk is from thirty to fifty feet high, the leaves have from seventy to eighty rays. It yields, when fermented, an intoxicating liquor.
- BORAX**, bo'raks, *s.* A compound of boracic acid and soda. The chief use of borax is as a material in the operations of the blowpipe.
- BORAXATED TARTAR**, bo-raks'a-ted tãrtãr, compound of two parts of borax, with five of the crystals of bitartrate of potash, dried and evaporated afterwards to the consistency of honey.
- BORBORYGM**, bor'bo-rim, *s.* (*borborygmus*, Gr. rumbling noise occasioned by flatulency in the intestines.
- BORDAGE**.—See Bordland.
- BORDARI**, bor-da'ro-i, *s.* A class of agriculture mentioned frequently in Doomsday-book, seem to have been less servile than the villans, and to have had a cottage and a portion of land allowed them, on condition of supplying their lord with eggs, poultry, &c.
- BORDEL**, bawr'del, } *s.* (*bordel*, Fr. & Ital.) A brothel; a bawdy-house.
- BORDELLER**, bawr'del-lur, *s.* The keeper of a house of ill-fame.
- BORDER**, bawr'dur, *s.* (*bord*, Fr. and Germ. outer part or edge of anything; the exterior or confine of a country; the outer ornament of a garment, handkerchief, &c.; to raise round a garden, and set with flowers. Heraldry, *border*, or *bordure*, a cutting of within the escutcheon all round it about the edge of the field, serving as a difference in arms, to distinguish families of the same name, persons bearing the same coat;—*v. n.* to border; to approach near to; to adorn; to reach to; to touch at the edge; to be contiguous to; to limit; to keep bounds.
- BORDERER**, bawr'dur-ur, *s.* One who dwells on the border, or at the extreme part or confine of a country, or next to any place; one who is near approach to another.
- BORDER WARRANT**, bawr'dur waw'runt, writ issued by the sheriffs of the Scottish counties, to apprehend a person domiciled in Scotland who has incurred debt in Scotland, should happen to be in the sheriffs' jurisdiction.
- BORDHALFPENNY**, borde'hay-pen-ne, *s.* A



# BORDLANDS—BORNE.

iently paid to the lord of a town, for the  
of setting up boards, tables, booths, &c.,  
and markets.

DS, borde'lands, *s.* In old Law, the de-  
which lords kept in their hands for the  
ance of their board or table.

D, } borde'lode, *s.* The ancient service  
E, } required of tenants to carry timber  
woods of the lord to his house.

ING, bawrd'ray-jing, *s.* An incursion on  
ers of a country.—Obsolete.

Who (Constantine)  
time in peace his realm established,  
ft annoy'd with sundry bordragings  
ghbour Scots.—*Spenser.*

ICE, borde'ser-vis, *s.* The tenure by  
ariland was held.

E, *v. a.* (*borian*, Sax.) To pierce the  
means of boring instruments, in order  
tain the nature of the different strata  
which they pass; to pierce, so as to  
hole in anything; to be pierced or pene-  
r by an instrument that turns; to perforate;  
forward to a certain point; to molest by  
on;—*v. a.* to eat out or make a hollow  
ing or corroding as a worm; to penetrate  
through by turning or labour; to perfo-  
penetrate a solid body, and make a round  
hole the hole made by boring; any instru-  
making holes by boring or turning, as an  
gimlet, or wimble; a sudden swelling in  
of an estuary or river; anything that is  
In Farriery, a horse is said to bore when  
his nose near the ground.

*Past* of the verb *To bear*.  
bo're-al, *a.* (*borealis*, Lat.) Northern;  
ing to the north.

bo're-as, *s.* (Latin.) The name of the  
wind blowing from the hyperborean moun-  
In Mythology, the son of Astræus and;  
others make him the son of Stremon.  
is worshipped as a deity, and represented  
legs and white hair.

*a.* bore'kole, *s.* An acephalous garden  
of the cabbage plant, *Brassica sabellica*.

o'ur, *s.* An instrument for boring holes;  
a engaged in mineral boring.

bo're-us, *s.* A genus of Neuropterous in-  
The insect which constitutes this genus is  
a quarter of an inch long, of a greenish  
it is scarce in this country, and is found  
winter months only; Family, Planipennes.

bo-rid'e-s, *s.* A genus of fishes, with  
red fusiform bodies.

bo'ring, *s.* The act of perforating or mak-  
ing in any solid body. In Mineralogy, a  
of piercing the earth, and extracting por-  
the different layers passed through, so as  
to ascertain the extent of any mineral  
rich enough to be worth sinking a shaft  
the same operation is performed in seeking  
a. Boring-collar, in Turning, is an appen-  
the lathe, used instead of the back poppit,  
one end of a piece of wood which is to be  
Boring-rods, the rods used in mineral

rrn. *Past part.* of the verb *To bear*. *To*  
is to be produced or brought into life.  
orne. *Past part.* of the verb *To bear*.  
conveyed; supported; defrayed.

# BORNINE—BORRI.

BORNINE, bawr'nine, *s.* A name given by Beudant  
to telluric bismuth, a mineral of a light steel-grey  
colour and metallic lustre, occurring in crystalline  
masses or six-sided prisms, with brown spar and  
iron-flint, at Pilsen in Hungary. It is composed  
of tellurium, 29.74; bismuth, 61.15; sulphur,  
with traces of silenium, 2.33; silver, 2.07; sp.  
gr. 7.2—8.0.

BORO-FLUORIDES, bo-ro-flu'o-ridze, *s.* Compounds  
formed by the union of the fluorides of boron, or  
fluoboric acid gas, with either potassium, sodium,  
or borium.

BORO-HYDROFLUORIC ACID, bo-ro-hi-dro-flu-o'rik  
as'sid, *s.* A compound of the boracic and fluoric  
acids.

BORON, bo'ron, *s.* One of the elementary substances.  
It is of a dark olive colour, without taste or smell,  
and is a non-conductor of electricity. It is in-  
soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and oils. It does  
not decompose water, whether hot or cold. It  
bears intense heat in close vessels, without fusing  
or undergoing any other change except a slight  
increase of density. Its specific gravity is about  
twice that of water. It may be exposed to  
the atmosphere at common temperatures without  
change; but if heated to 600°, it suddenly takes  
fire, oxygen gas disappears, and boracic acid is  
generated.

BORONIA, bo-ro'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of F. Boron.) A  
genus of Australian shrubs: Order, Rutaceæ.

BOROUGH, bur'ro, *s.* (*burg*, *burh*, Sax. *burg*, Dut.  
*borg*, Swed. Dan. Icel.) All places which were  
called boroughs, among our Saxon and Norman  
ancestors, were fenced or fortified. In the reign  
of Henry II. they had great privileges; if a bond-  
man or servant remained in a borough a year and  
a day, he was by that residence made a freeman.  
These were called free burghs, and the tradesmen  
in them free burgesses, from a freedom to buy and  
sell, without disturbance, exempt from toll, &c.  
being granted them by charter. *Parliamentary*  
*boroughs*, the name given to such towns or villages  
as send burgesses or representatives to parliament.  
*Royal boroughs*, in Scotland, are corporations made  
for the advantage of trade, by Royal charter.  
These boroughs have the privilege of sending com-  
missioners to represent them in parliament, besides  
other peculiar immunities. *Borough-English*, a  
customary descent of lands or tenements, in cer-  
tain places, by which they descend to the youngest  
instead of the eldest son; or, if the owner has no  
issue, to the younger instead of the elder brother.

BOROUGH-HOLDER, bur'ro-holde-ur, *s.* A head-  
borough; a borsholder.—See Borsholder.

BOROUGH-MASTER, bur'ro-mas-tur, *s.* The mayor,  
governor, or bailiff of a borough.

BOROUGHMONGER, bur'ro-mung-gur, *s.* One who  
traffics in the privileges of boroughs.

BOROZAIL, bo'ro-zale, *s.* (Ethiopic.) An epidemic  
disease, indigenous to the shores of the river Seneg-  
gal, which attacks the genital organs of both  
sexes.

BORREL, bor'rel, *s.* (*bure*, a clown, Sax.) Rude;  
rustic; coarse.

BORRERA, bor're-ra, *s.* (in honour of W. Borrer,  
F.L.S.) A genus of lichens found on the branches  
and trunks of trees.

BORRI, bor'ri, *s.* The Indian name for tumeric, as  
also of an ointment used in India, of which the  
root of the tumeric is the principal ingredient.



**BORROW**, bor'ro, *v. a.* (*borgian*, Sax.) To take anything from another with his consent, on condition that it be used and returned to the owner; to use the property of another as one's own; to ask of another the use of something for a time; to take something belonging to another; to copy or select from the writings or sayings of another; to adopt the principles or sentiments of another as one's own; to assume or imitate. It is obsolete in the following senses, though the meaning is most agreeable to the original northern word *borga*, to be a surety for;

It (contrition) is a garment of sorrow,  
Fro payne it will you borrow.—*Hawkins.*

the thing borrowed; a pledge; a surety.

This was the first source of shepherds' sorrow,  
That now will be quit with baile nor borrow.—*Spenser.*

**BORROWER**, bor'ro-ur, *s.* One who borrows; one who takes money on trust; opposed to lender; one who takes that which is another's and uses it as his own.

**BORROWING**, bor'ro-ing, *s.* The act of borrowing; the thing borrowed.

*Borrowing* dulls the edge of husbandry.—*Shaks.*

**BORSHOLDER**, bors'holde-ur, *s.* (*borisalder*, old Fr.) The head or chief of a tithing, or *burg* of ten men; the headburg.

Tenne thythings made a hundred, and five made a lathe or wapentake; of which tenne, each one was bound for another, and the eldest or best of them, whom they called the thythingman or *borsholder*, that is, the eldest pledge, became the surety of all the rest.—*Spenser.*

**BORURET**, bo'ru-ret, *s.* A combination of boron with a simple body.

**BORYA**, bo're-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Bory de St. Vincent.) A genus of North American shrubs: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

**BOS**, bos, *s.* (*bos*, the ox, Lat.) A genus of Mammalia, of which the domestic ox, the buffalo, bison, &c., are species. The genus is characterised by large heads, with straight foreheads, square muzzles, horns occupying the crest of the forehead, large eyes, funnel-shaped ears, and dewlaps on the neck; long-tufted tails; horns simple, conical, and round, with various inflections; the females have an udder with four teats: Order, Ruminantia.

**BOSA**, bo'sa, *s.* An intoxicating preparation used by the Egyptians, made of the meal of darnel, hempseed, and water.

**BOSCAGE**, bos'kuje, *s.* (*boscage*, old Fr. now *boscage*.) A wood or woodlands; thickets or underwood. In Painting, the representation of woodland thickets. In old Law, such food for cattle as was afforded by the thickets or woodlands.

**BOSCHUS**, bos'kus, *s.* A genus of the Anatinae, or Duck family, including the domestic and other ducks; distinguished from others of the same family, by having the bill of equal breadth throughout, the lamina quite concealed, and the nape of the neck crested.

**BOSCIA**, bos'se-a, *s.* (in honour of M. L. Bosc.) A genus of tropical African plants: Order, Capparidæ.

**BOSEA**, bo'se-a, *s.* (in honour of E. G. Bose.) The golden rod, a genus of evergreen plants: Order, Chenopodæ.

**BOSELAPHUS**, bos-sel'a-fus, *s.* (*bos*, an ox, and *elaphos*, a stag, Gr.) A genus of large South

African Ruminants, the Impoofa and Elan Dutch colonists.

**BOSH**, bosh, *s.* A figure; an outline. A cialism used in Norfolk.

**BOSJESMANS**, bos'jes-mans, *s.* (Dutch.) men; a wild and erratic race of people Africa.

**BOSKET**, } bos'ket, *s.* (*boschetto*, Ital.)

**BOSQUET**, } dening, a grove or compart trees, formed by branches of trees.

**BOSKY**, bos'ke, *a.* (*bosque*, Fr.) Woody; swelled; covered or abounding with thick

I know each lane and every alley green,  
Dingle and bushy dell, of this wild wood  
And every bosky bourn from side to side.

**BOSOM**, boo'zum, *s.* (*bosm*, *bosom*, Sax. breast; the heart or breast, as the sea passions or of tenderness; the folds of that cover the bosom, as 'he put his bosom;' the breast, as the receptacle; any receptacle which is close and as 'the bosom of the earth,' 'the bosom deep;' the embrace of the arms; the tenditions; kindness. Obsolete in the sense of nation and desire, as 'you shall have you on this wretch.' In Composition, *bosom* intimacy, confidence; as, bosom-friend, lover, bosom-interest, bosom-companion; to enclose or treasure up in our thoughts; to deal in privacy.

**BOSS**, bos, *s.* (*bosse*, Fr.) A stud; a shining eminence by way of ornament; the part in the middle of a shield; a thick body of a

**BOSSAGE**, bos'saje, *s.* Any stone in a building which has a projecting surface; rustic mass projecting from the rest of the building, especially at the corners, where it is termed quoins.

**BOSSSED**, bost, *a.* Swelled out; studded.

**BOSSLEA**, bos-si-e'a, *s.* (in honour of M. Lamartiniere.) A genus of Leguminosæ. Subtribe, Genistæ.

**BOSSIVE**, bos'siv, *a.* (*bossé*, Fr.) Crooked formed.

**BOSSY**, bos'se, *a.* Prominent; studded; out.

**BOSTANGIS**, bos-tan'jis, *s.* In Turkey, employed in the gardens of the sultan, are privileged to row his brigantines.

**BOSTRICHIDÆ**, bos-trik'e-de, *s.* A family of leopterous insects, having *Bostrichus* for its

**BOSTRICHUS**, bos'tre-kus, *s.* (*bostrychus*, a hair, Gr.) A genus of woodboring Coleoptera insects, which occasion the destruction of valuable timber. *B. capucinus*, about five in length, with the case-covers and abdomen is very common in old wood-yards on the continent, but rare in this country.

**BOSWELLIA**, bos-wel'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Boswell, Edinburgh.) The Olibanum, of East Indian trees. One of the species *thurifera*, yields the gum resin olibanum thus or frankincense of the ancients, and used in Catholic churches: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

**BOTANIC**, bo-tan'ik, } *a.* (*botanique*, Fr.)

**BOTANICAL**, bo-tan'e-kal, } Relating to

skilled in botany.

**BOTANICALLY**, bo-tan'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the laws of botany; in a botanical manner.

**BOTANIST**, bot'a-nist, *s.* One skilled in botany.



# BOTANIZE—BOTANY.

# BOTANY—BOTRYCERAS.

**bot'an-ize, v. a.** To gather and arrange  
**bot'any, bot-an-ol'o-je, s.** (*botanologia*, Gr.)  
use on plants.

**BOTANY, bo-ta-nom'an-se, s.** (*botane*, an  
*scantia*, divination, Gr.) An ancient kind  
tion, by writing on the leaves of plants.  
**bot'a-ne, s.** (*botane*, a plant, Gr.) The  
which comprehends all that relates to the  
kingdom. Plants are classed, in the  
system, according to the number and  
osition, or degree of combination, of their  
and styles. In the natural system, they  
ed into **VASCULARES** and **CELLULARES**,  
ulares being composed of woody fibres  
lar tissue—the **Cellulares**, of cellular tis-  
e. These are divided according to their  
fructification, or their organs of nutrition.

## Division I.—VASCULARES.

**I. DICOTYLEDONS or EXOGENS.** The  
this class have stems consisting of con-  
yers, formed by external annual additions,  
composed of vascular and cellular tissue;  
consists of two cotyledons or seed-lobes;  
s are netted, as in the thorn and rose,  
the *Gymnosperms* or pines, netted or  
the flowers are sexual, that is, are fur-  
ish male and female organs of reproduc-  
ed stamens and pistils.

**II. MONOCOTYLEDONS or ENDOGENS.**  
s of this class are formed by the addition  
bres to the interior of the stem already  
the veins of the leaves are parallel, and  
ed; flowers sexual, the seed consisting of  
edon.

## Division II.—CELLULARES.

**I. SEMI-VASCULARES, or ACROGENS.**  
**I. SEMI-VASCULARES.** Plants having  
a well as cellular tissue; the stems are  
by simple elongation; the leaves veined  
ed; the sexual organs distinct and visible  
e microscope only, but formed on a plan  
ifferent from that of flowering plants.  
s belong to this class.

**II. THE AGAME.** Plants which increase  
tion or irregular expansion of their parts,  
lly composed of cellular tissue, showing,  
e microscope, no sexual organs whatever.  
nsist of the fungi, mosses, lichens, he-  
e liverworts, and algæ. The *Dicotyle-*  
divided into four subclasses—the *Tha-*  
*Calycifloræ*, *Corollifloræ*, and *Monoc-*  
*æ*. The three first of these, collectively  
e *Dichlamydeæ*, are distinguished by a  
oral envelope, that is, by their flowers  
th a calyx and corolla; and the last, by  
lower envelope, termed a perianth. The  
form have the stamens placed under the  
, and inserted into the receptacle, as in  
eculus, pink, and mallow. The *Caly-*  
see the stamens inserted on the calyx, as  
a-rose and apple. The *Corollifloræ* have  
ns attached to the corolla, as in the prim-  
potato.

**Linnean system of Classification,** now  
acknowledged and adopted, is founded  
umber, situation, and proportion of the  
and pistils. The following twenty-  
es owe their distinctions principally to

the stamens:—1. *Monandria*, one stamen. 2.  
*Diandria*, two stamens. 3. *Triandria*, three. 4.  
*Tetrandria*, four. 5. *Pentandria*, five. 6. *Hex-*  
*andria*, six. 7. *Heptandria*, seven. 8. *Octan-*  
*dria*, eight. 9. *Enneandria*, nine. 10. *Decan-*  
*dria*, ten. 11. *Dodecandria*, twelve. 12. *Icosan-*  
*dria*, twenty or more stamens, inserted into the  
calyx. 13. *Polyandria*, all above twenty inserted  
into the receptacle. 14. *Didynamia*, four stamens,  
two long and two short. 15. *Tetradynamia*, six  
stamens, four long and two short. 16. *Monadel-*  
*phia*, the stamens united into one body by the  
filaments. 17. *Diadelphia*, the stamens united  
into the bodies by the filaments. 18. *Polyadel-*  
*phia*, the stamens united into three or more bodies  
by the filaments. 19. *Syngenesia*, anthers united  
into a tube. 20. *Gynandria*, stamens inserted  
either upon the style or germen. 21. *Monœcia*,  
stamens and pistils in separate flowers, but on the  
same plant. 22. *Diœcia*, stamens and pistils, like  
the former, in separate flowers, but on two sepa-  
rate plants. 23. *Polygamia*, stamens and pistils  
separate in some flowers, united in others, either  
on one, two, or three distinct plants. 24. *Crypt-*  
*ogamia*, stamens and pistils, either not well as-  
certained, or not to be numbered with certainty.

**BOTANY BAY RESIN, bot'ta-ne bay resn, s.** An  
aromatic resin, of a yellowish colour, which exudes  
from the Australian plant *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*.

**BOTARGO, bo-tar'go, s.** (*botarga*, Span.) A food  
made on the coasts of the Mediterranean of the  
roes of a species of mullet; a kind of sausage. The  
best is made at Tunis.

**BOTCH, botsh, s.** (*bozza*, Ital.) A swelling or erup-  
tive discoloration of the skin; a part in any work  
ill finished, so as to appear worse than the rest;  
an adventitious part clumsily added; ill applied  
words;—*v. a.* to mend or patch clothes in a clumsy  
manner; to put together unsuitably or unskil-  
fully; to make use of unsuitable pieces; to mark  
with botches.

**BOTCHER, botsh'ur, s.** One who patches or mends  
in a clumsy manner.

**BOTCHERLY, botsh'ur-le, a.** Awkwardly patched.

**BOTCHY, botsh'e, a.** Marked with botches.

**BOTE, bote, s.** (*bot*, Sax.) An old law term signi-  
fying compensation, satisfaction, or reparation, for  
an offence committed. *House-bote* was a sufficient  
allowance of wood to repair or to burn in the  
house, termed sometimes *fire-bote*. *Plough-bote*  
and *cart-bote* are terms for wood to be employed  
in making and repairing all instruments of hus-  
bandry. *Hedge-bote*, wood for repairing hedges  
or fences.

**BOTELESS.**—See *Bootless*.

**BOTH, both, a.** (*ba*, Sax.) The two; the one and  
the other;—*conj.* as well.

**BOTHER, both'ur, v. a.** To perplex and confound  
by senseless loquacity; to tease by continuous  
solicitation; to make a stunning noise.

**BOTHNIAN, both'ne-an,} a.** Pertaining to *Bothnia*

**BOTHNIC, both'nik, }** in Sweden.

**BOTHRIOCEPHALUS, both-re-o-sef'a-lus, s.** (*both-*  
*rión*, a little pit, and *kephale*, Gr.) A species of  
tape-worm found in the intestines of certain fishes  
and birds, so named from there being two longi-  
tudinal pits in the head.

**BOTRYCERAS, bo-tris'e-ras, s.** (*botrys*, a raceme or  
bunch of grapes, *keras*, a horn, Gr.) An Aus-  
tralian shrub, *B. laurinum*: Order, *Protacœæ*.



## BOTRYCHIUM—BOTTOM.

## BOTTOMED—BOWLERS.

**BOTRYCHIUM**, bo-trik'e-um, *s.* Moonwort, a genus of ferns: Tribe, Ophioglossæ.

**BOTRYLLARIÆ**, bot-tril-la're-æ, } *s.* (*botrys*,  
**BOTRYLLARIANS**, bot-tril-la're-anz, } Gr.) A family of the naked Acephala, having an oval form fixed on various bodies, and united by tens or twelves like the rays of a star.

**BOTRYLLUS**, bo-tril'lus, *s.* One of the genera of the family Botryllaria.

**BOTRYOGENE**, bot're-o-jene, *s.* The native red iron vitriol of Fahlun, a bisulphate of the peroxide of iron and water, occurring in small crystals usually aggregated in reniform and botryoidal masses.

**BOTRYOID**, bo'tre-oyd, } *a.* (*botrys*, and *eidos*,  
**BOTRYOIDAL**, bo'tre-oy'dal, } like, Gr.) Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

**BOTRYOLITE**, bo'tre-o-lite, *s.* (*botrys*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Grapestone, a variety of prismatic datolite occurring in mammillary concretions.

**BOTRYTIS**, bot're-tis, *s.* (*botrys*, Gr.) A genus of obscure parasitical fungi, to which what is termed melder is often attributable, named from a roundish collection of seed-cases at the extremity of the erect portion of the plant.

**BOTS**, bots, *s.* The larvæ of the gadfly, *Estrus equi*, inhabiting the stomach of the horse.

**BOTT**, bot, *s.* The name given by laceweavers to the round cushion placed on the knee, on which the lace is woven.

**BOTTLE**, bot'tl, *s.* (*bouteille*, Fr. *botella*, Span.) A hollow vessel of glass, leather, or other material, with a narrow mouth, for containing liquids; the quantity contained in a bottle, as a *bottle of wine*; a quantity of straw, hay, or grass, bundled up; *bottle friend*, or *bottle companion*, a comrade in drinking;—*v. a.* to put into bottles.

**BOTTLED**, bot'tld, *a.* Having a protuberant belly like a bottle.—Obsolete.

**BOTTLEGOULD**.—See Lagenaria.

**BOTTLENOSED**, bot'tl-nozde, *a.* Having a very large nose.

**BOTTLESCREW**, bot'tl-skroo, *s.* A screw to draw corks out of bottles.

**BOTTLING**, bot'tling, *s.* The operation of putting liquids into bottles.

**BOTTOM**, bot'tum, *s.* (*botm*, Sax. *boden*, Germ. *boten*, Swed.) The lowest part of anything; the ground under the water; the foundation; the groundwork; a dale; a valley; a low ground; the part most remote from the vein; the deepest part; bound; limit; the utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow; the last resort; the remotest cause; first motion; a ship; a vessel; a chance; a state of hazard; an adventure; a ball of thread; *bottom* of a lane or street, the lowest end; *bottom of beer*, the grounds, the dregs. *Bottom heat*, in Gardening, the temperature communicated to certain soils by the fermentation of different substances, as leaves, dung, bark, &c., placed underneath them. *Bottom*, in Navigation, is used to denote the channel of rivers and harbours, as well as the body or hull of a ship: thus, in the former sense, we say, a sandy bottom, a gravelly bottom, a clayey bottom, &c., and, in the latter sense, a British bottom, a Dutch bottom, &c. By statute, certain commodities imported in foreign bottoms, pay a duty called petty customs, over and above what they are liable to if imported in British bottoms;—*v. a.* to build upon; to fix upon as a sup-

port; to wind round something, as in a ball of thread; to furnish with a seat or—*v. n.* to rest upon as its ultimate support.

**BOTTOMED**, bot'tumd, *a.* Having a bottom is usually compounded, as 'a flat-bottomed

**BOTTOMLESS**, bot'tum-less, *a.* Without a unfathomable.

**BOTTOMRY**, bot'tum-re, *s.* In Commerce tract by which money is borrowed on the security of a ship and its owners, repaid the ship terminating her voyage successfully corresponds with *Respondentia*, which is a method of raising money on the cargo. It may be executed either by bill on the part of the owner, or by a mutual bond, provided the conditions be clearly expressed. At home, the bill is entered into by the owners, or by the agent. The master has full authority to bind the foreign country to bind the owners, and to cate the ship and freight by a *bottomry* cases of necessity. The bond may be given only for money lent, but for repairs executed.

**BOTTOMY**, bot'to-ne, *s.* In Heraldry, a crest terminates at each end in three buds or buttons, resembling the trefoil. It is of the order of St. Maurice.

**BOTTS**, bot'tis, *s.* A genus of Lepidopterous caterpillars of which fold themselves under the leaves of the nettle.

**BOUCHET**, boo-shet', *s.* A kind of pear.

**BOUD**, bowd, *s.* An insect which breeds in and other grain.

**BOUDOIR**, boo'doo-ar, *s.* A small room or generally adjoining the bed-room or dressing for the retirement of the master or mistress of a house.

**BOUGE**, boodj, *v. n.* (*bouche*, Fr.) To swallow—*s.* provisions. *Bouche of court*, common *budge of court*, was a certain allowance given to the king's knights and gentlemen that attended him in any military expedition.

**BOUGET**, boo'zhet, *s.* (French.) In Heraldry a buget or dobber, an armorial bearing, supposed to represent a vessel for carrying water.

**BOUGH**, bow, *s.* (*boga*, Boh. Sax. *bogan*, Ger. Dut.) An arm or a large shoot of a tree.

**BOUGHT**, bawt. *Past* and *past part.* of the *buy*;—*s.* (*boght*, bowed, Sax.) a twist; a knot; a flexure. Pronounced *boiwt*.

Immortal verse,  
Such as the melting soul may pierce,  
In notes, with many a winding thought  
Of linked sweetness, long drawn out.—M.

**BOUGHTY**, bow'te, *a.* Crooked; bending; crooked.

**BOUGIE**, boo'zhe, *s.* (*bougie*, a wax taper,) a long flexible instrument used by surgeons to move obstructions in the uterus.

**BOULBUL**, } bul'bul, *s.* The Indian name for a

**BULBUL**, } vouritsingbird.—See HAZARD

**BOULCOLACA**, bool-ko-lak *a.* (supposed to have derived from *bourkos*, mud, and *lakos*, a devil) A name given by the modern Greeks to the tre of a wicked person who died excommunicated by the Patriarch, reanimated by the devil, causing great disturbance among the people.

**BOWLERS**, } bowl'durs, *s.* In Geology, fragments of rock lying on the surface of the ground, or embedded in what are termed alluvial clays, sands, &c., usually differing



ey overlie, and bearing marks of abrasion sport, in their angles being worn off, the smoothed, and very much scratched or longitudinally. *Boulder formation*, def clay, gravel, &c., containing boulders, in Scotland by the name of *till*. *Boulder wall* built of pebbles, flints, and other orn stones.

boo'let', *s.* In the Manege, a horse is so termed when the fetlock or posterns forward, and out of its natural posi-

ED, boo'vānī, *s.* (French.) The space by a bastion, or curtain; a promenade French towns, formed on the site of forts now demolished.

bole'tin, *s.* In Architecture, a moulding, exity of which is one-fourth of a circle.

bowns, *v. n.* (*bounzen*, Dut.) To fall or est anything with great force, so as to re-to spring; to make a sudden leap; to sudden noise; to boast; to bully; to be strong;—*a.* a heavy thump or blow; a lden sound, as by explosion; vulgarly, a threat. In Ichthyology, a species of the qualus.

bow'n'sur, *s.* A boaster; a bully; an breater.

bow'n'sing, *a.* Stout; lusty; large.

had a merry and a lusty ordinary, and good meat, and a bouncing reckoning. —*Beau. & Flet.*

BLV, bow'n'sing-le, *ad.* In a boastful

bownd, *s.* (*bunde*, past of *bindan*, Sax.)

; a boundary; that by which anything is ed; a limit by which any excursion is ed; a jump; a leap; a spring; a spring

foot to another; a rebound; the leap of ing flying back by the force of the blow;—

limit; to terminate; to set bounds; to ; to confine; to make to bound;—*v. n.*

(Fr.) to leap; to jump; to spring; to

ward by leaps; to rebound. Past and rt. of the verb *To bind*.—*a.* (*boen*, Goth.)

d; intended to come to any place.

BY, bow'n'da-re, *s.* Limit; bound.

BAILEIFF, bownd'bay-lif, *s.* A sheriff's offi-

executing of process. The sheriff being able for the misdemeanours of any bailiff,

reties for the due execution of his office, ince is called *bound-bailiff*, which the com-people have corrupted into the much more

appellation, *Bumbailiff*.

BY, bow'n'den, *a.* Under obligation, as 'a n duty.' Not much used.

BY, bow'n'den-le, *ad.* In a bounden or manner.—Obsolete.

BY, bow'n'dur, *s.* One that limits; a boun-

G-STONE, bow'n'ding-stone, } *s.* A stone

ONE, bownd'stone, } to play with.

I am past a boy; sceptre's but a plaything, and a globe bigger bounding-stone.—*Dryden*.

BY, bownd'les, *a.* Unlimited; unconfined; urable; illimitable.

BY, bownd'les-nes, *s.* The quality ; boundless.

BOUNTEOUS, bow'n'te-us, *a.* Liberal; kind; gene-rous; munificent; beneficent.

BOUNTEOUSLY, bow'n'te-us-le, *ad.* Liberally; gene-rously; largely.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, bow'n'te-us-nes, *s.* Munificence; liberality; kindness.

BOUNTIFUL, bow'n'te-fūl, *a.* Liberal; generous; munificent.

BOUNTIFULNESS, bow'n'te-fūl-nes, *s.* The quality of being bountiful.

BOUNTIHEAD, bow'n'te-hed, } *a.* Goodness.—Ob-

BOUNTIHEDE, bow'n'te-hed, } solete.

BOUNTHOOD, bow'n'te-hud, } *a.* Goodness.—Ob-

BOUNTY, bow'n'te, *s.* (*bonté*, Fr.) Liberality in be-stowing gifts and favours; generosity; munifi-

cence; a premium or sum offered to induce men to enlist into the army or navy; or paid by govern-ment, on its exportation, to encourage any branch of manufacture.—Obsolete in the sense of good-

ness, simply considered.

Let not her fault your sweete affections marre,  
Ne blot the bounty of all womankind,  
'Mongst thousands good, one wanton dame to find.—*Spenser*.

BOUQUET, boo-kay', *s.* (French.) A nosegay; bunch of flowers culled for ornament.

BOURBON PALM, bur'bon pām, *s.* A genus of Palms, natives of the Mauritius and the island of Bourbon.

BOURD, boord, *s.* (*bourde*, a fib, Fr.) A jest.—Obsolete.

BOURDER, boor'dur, *s.* (*bourder*, story-teller, Fr.) A jester.—Obsolete.

BOURGEON, boor'jun, *v. n.* (*bourgeonner*, Fr.) To sprout; to shoot into branches; to put forth buds.

BOURNE, borne, *s.* (*borne*, Fr.) A bound; a limit.

That undiscovered country, from whose bourne  
No traveller returns.—*Shaks.*

(*burn*, Sax.) A brook; a current; a rivulet.

*Bourne* is now obsolete in the latter signification, but *burn* is quite common in Scotland for a rivulet.

BOURNONITE, boor'no-nite, *s.* The antimonial sulphurate of lead.

BOURRERIA, bú-re-re-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Bourer.) A genus of West Indian trees: Order, *Cardiaceæ*.

BOUSTROPHEDON, bow-strof'e-don, *s.* (*bous*, oxen, and *stropho*, I turn, Gr.) An ancient method practised by the Greeks, in writing one line from right to left, and the next from left to right, al-

ternately.

BOUT, bowt, *s.* (*botta*, Ital.) A turn; as much of an action as is performed at a time without in-

terruption; a single part of any action carried on at successive intervals.

Ladies that have your feet  
Unplagued with corns, we'll have a bout.—*Shaks.*

BOUTADE, boo-tade', *s.* (French.) A whim; start of the fancy; an act of caprice.—Obsolete.

BOUTANT, boo-tang', *s.* (French?) termed likewise Arch-boutant. An arch, or part of an arch, abutting against the reins of a vault, to prevent its giving way. A *pillar-boutant* is a large chain, or pile of stone, serving to support a wall, terrace, or vault.

BOUTEFEU, boot'fu, *s.* (French.) An incendiary; one who creates feuds and discontentments.—Obsolete.

Besides the herd of *boutefus*.  
We set on work within the house.—*Hudibras*.

BOUTISALE, boo'te-sale, *s.* (from *sale* and *booty*?)



## BOUVARDIA—BOWER.

A sale at a cheap rate, as booty or articles of plunder are sold.

**BOUVARDIA**, *bû-vâr'de-a*, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Bouvard.) A genus of South American shrubs: Order, Rubiaceæ.

**BOVATE**, *bo'vate*, *s.* (*bos*, *bovis*, an ox, Lat.) An oxgate, or as much land as an ox can plough in a year.

**BOVEY COAL**, *bo've kole*, *s.* A kind of lignite or wood-coal, found at Bovey, near Exeter. Its constituents are—carbon, 77.10; oxygen, 19.35; hydrogen, 2.54; earthy matter, 1.000. Lignites are chiefly found in rocks of tertiary formation.

**BOVIDÆ**, *bo-vid'e*, *s.* A tribe of Ruminants, of which the genus *Bos* is the type.—See *Bos*.

**BOVINE**, *bo'vine*, *a.* (*bos*, *bovis*, Lat.) Relating to Ruminants of the genus *Bos*, viz., oxen, cows, bisons, &c.

**BOVISTA**, *bo-vis'ta*, *s.* (*befist*, Germ.) A genus of puff-ball Fungi, found in pasture grounds.

**BOW**, *bow*, *v. a.* (*bogan*, Sax. *beugan*, Germ.) To bend or inflect; to band the body in token of respect or submission; to bend; to incline, in condescension; to depress; to crush;—*v. n.* to bow; to bend; to suffer flexure; to make a reverence; to stoop; to sink under pressure;—*s.* an inclination of the head, or bending of the body, in token of reverence, civility, or submission.

**BOW**, *bo*, *s.* (*bogh*, *boga*, Sax.) An instrument of war or the chase, made of elastic materials, with a string attached to each end, so that, when drawn at full bent, it has the power of projecting an arrow with great force; anything bent in the form of a curve; the rainbow; the doubling of a string in a slip-knot; that part of the yoke which embraces the neck of oxen; the instrument with which the chords of a violin are sounded; a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lathe of wood or steel to any arch; an instrument for turning a drill. *Bows of a saddle* are the two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give to the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Bow of a ship* is the round part in the front, commencing where the planks arch inwards, and terminating where they close; also, that part of a ship which is contained between the stern and the afterpart of the fore-castle on either side; so that a ship has two bows—the starboard and the larboard; or, as they are sometimes called, the weather and the lee bows.

**BOWABLE**, *bow'a-bl*, *a.* Of a flexible disposition.

**BOWBEARER**, *bo'bære-ur*, *s.* An under officer of the forest, whose duty is to inform on trespassers.

**BOWBENT**, *bo'bent*, *a.* Crooked.

**BOWCOMPASSES**, *bo'kuin-pas-ses*, *s.* A small pair of compasses for drawing circles.

**BOWDRILL**, *bo'dril*, *s.* A drill worked by bow and spring.

**BOWDYE**, *bo'di*, *s.* A kind of scarlet.

**BOWEL**, *bow'el*, *v. a.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate.

**BOWELLESS**, *bow'el-less*, *a.* Cruel; unfeeling; merciless.

**BOWELS**, *bow'elz*, *s. pl.* (*boyau*, Fr.) The intestines of an animal; the viscera; the inner part of anything; the seat of pity and kindness; tenderness—hence, in the language of Scripture, 'bowels of compassion.'

**BOWER**, *bow'ur*, *s.* (*bwr*, Sax.) A chamber; a

## BOWERY—BOWSPRIT.

private room; a cottage; a shady recess; covered with the intertwining of the bra trees or shrubs; an anchor carried at the a ship. *Bowers*, a name given to the muscles.

His rawboned armes, whose mighty brawnes Were won't to rive steel-plates, and helmets

—*v. n.* to lodge.—Obsolete.—*v. a.* to enclose.—Obsolete.

Thou did'st bowery the spirit

In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh.—S

**BOWERY**, *bow'ur-e*, *s.* Embowering; covering the shade of trees as a bower; containing

**BOWESS**, *bow'es*, } *s.* A young hawk.

**BOWET**, *bow'et*, }

**BOWGE**. See *Bouge*.

**BOWGREASE**, *bo'grase*, *s.* A frame used by

in high latitudes, to secure the sides, sta bows of vessels from injury by the contact

**BOWHAND**, *bo'hand*, *s.* The hand that dr

**BOWIE-KNIFE**, *bow'e-nife*, *s.* A long knife

sword, carried by hunters in the Western of America.

**BOWINGLY**, *bow'ing-le*, *ad.* In a bending

**BOWL**, *bole*, (*bolla*, Sax. *bolle*, Dan.) A

vessel for holding liquids, more wide than distinguished from a cup, which is more de

wide; the hollow part of anything; a b fountain; (*bol*, Dut. *boule*, Fr.) a ball of

used in playing on a bowling-green;— play with bowls on a bowling-green;—

pelt with anything rolled; to roll as a bowl Break all the spokes and fellicies of her wheel

And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav

**BOWLERS**.—See *Boulders*.

**BOWLEG**, *bo'leg*, *s.* A crooked leg.

**BOWLEGGED**, *bo'leg-ged*, *a.* Having crook

**BOWLER**, *bo'lur*, *s.* One who plays at bowl

**BOWLINE**, *bo'line*, *s.* In Navigation, the n

a rope fastened near the middle of the l perpendicular edge of the principal square

is fastened in three or four parts of the sail the *bowline bridle*; its use is to make th

stand sharp and close to the wind.

**BOWLING**, *bo'ling*, *s.* The act of throwing o

ing with bowls.

**BOWLING-GREEN**, *bo'ling-green*, } *s.* A

**BOWLING-GROUND**, *bo'ling-grownd*, } grou

smooth and appropriated for bowling up

Gardening, a parterre in a grove laid w

smooth turf.

**BOWMAN**, *bo'man*, *s.* An archer; the pers

rows the foremost oar in a boat.

**BOWNET**, *bo'net*, *s.* An instrument for c

lobsters, called also a *bow-wheel*.

**BOWPEN**, *bo'pen*, *s.* A metallic ruling pen,

holding the ink being formed of two cheek

out towards the middle and regulated by

**BOWPIECE**, *bo'pees*, *s.* A piece of ordna

ried at the bow of a vessel.

**BOWSE**, *bows*, *v. a.* To haul or pull tog

A sea term.

**BOWSHOT**, *bo'shot*, *s.* The distance to w

arrow may be shot.

**BOWSPRIT**, *bo'sprit*, *s.* The large spar

which projects angularly over the stem o

sel, for the purpose of carrying sail forward

also *boltsprit*.



**BOWSEN**, bows'sen, *v. n.* To drench; to soak.—  
Obsolete.

**BOWSTRING**, bo'string, *s.* The string of a bow.

**BOWTELLS**, bo'telz, *s.* The shaft of a clustered pillar.

**BOW-WINDOW**, bo'win-do, *s.* A curved window projecting outwards, termed also a *bay-window*.

**BOWYER**, bo'yur, *s.* An archer; one who makes bows.—Not used.

**BOX**, boks, *s.* (*box*, Sax. *bächa*, Germ. *buske*, low Dut.) A coffer or chest, made of wood or metal; the quantity of anything which a box contains, as 'a box of oranges'; a seat of the better sort in a theatre or other place of entertainment; the case which contains the mariner's compass; a money chest; a blow with the fist; a cylindrical hollow iron in the nave of wheels, in which the axle turns; a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve; also, the common name of the plant *Buxus*, termed likewise box-tree (*box-tree*, Sax.); the driver's seat on a stage-coach; boxwood, the wood of the box-tree;—*v. a.* to strike with the fists; to enclose in a box; to furnish with boxes; to box the compass, to repeat its several points seriatim; to box a tree, to make a hole in it, so as to allow the sap to escape.

**BOXED**, bokst, *part.* Enclosed in a box; struck with the fists; furnished with a box or hollow iron, as a wheel.

**BOXEN**, bok'an, *a.* Made of boxwood.

**BOXER**, bok'sur, *s.* A man skilled in fighting with his fists; a pugilist.

**BOXING**, bok'sing, *s.* The act of fighting with the fists; tapping a tree to make its juice flow, as in the case of the maple. *Boxing off*, throwing the head sails aback, in order to force the ship's head rapidly off the wind. *Boxing the compass*, repeating the several points of the compass in order.

**BOX-THORN**, bok'shawrn, *s.* The English name of the genus of plants *Lycium*.

**BOX-TREE**, bok'stree, *s.* The English name of the Euphorbean genus of plants *Buxus*.

**BOXWOOD**, bok'swood, *s.* The fine hard-grained timber of the box-tree, extensively used in the manufacture of many articles, and in wood-engraving.

**BOY**, boy, *s.* (etymology uncertain.) A male child; a youth not yet arrived at puberty, yet older than an infant;—*v. a.* to treat as a boy.

**BOYAU**, boy'o, *s.* (*boyau*, bowels, Fr.) A trench made by the besiegers of a fortress, to serve as a covered line of communication or approach during the siege.

**BOYHOOD**, boy'hood, *s.* Youth; the state of adolescence.

**BOYISH**, boy'ish, *a.* Belonging to boyhood; childish; trifling.

**BOYISHLY**, boy'ish-le, *ad.* Childishly; triflingly.

**BOYISHNESS**, boy'ish-ness, *s.* Childishness.

**BOYISM**, boy'izm, *s.* Puerility; childishness; the state of a boy.

**BOY'S-PLAY**, boys'play, *s.* Amusement or pursuit suitable to a boy; anything trifling.

**BRABBLE**, brab'bl, *s.* (*brabbelen*, Dut.) A clamour; a contest;—*v. n.* to clamour; to contest noisily.

**BRABLER**, brab'blur, *s.* A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

**BRABEJUM**, bra-be'jum, *s.* (*trabeion*, a sceptre, Gr.) The African almond, named from the elegant sceptre-like form of its splendid racemes: Order, *PROTEACEÆ*.

**BRACCATE**, brak'kate, *a.* (*bracca*, breeches, Lat.)

In Ornithology, applied when the feet are concealed by long feathers descending from the legs.

**BRACE**, brase, *v. a.* (*embrasser*, Fr.) To bind; to bandage; to tighten up; to make tense; to strain up;—*s.* a cincture; bandage; that which holds anything tight; a couple. In Music, a bracket or line at the beginning of each set of staves, tying them vertically together. In Printing, a crooked line enclosing a passage which ought to be taken together as a triplet in poetry; a curved instrument of wood or iron, made to receive and move small boring tools called bits.

**BRACELET**, brase'let, *s.* (French, from the low Latin *fracellus*.) An ornament for the wrist; a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

**BRACER**, bra'sur, *s.* A bandage; anything to tighten; an astringent or bracing medicine.

**BRACES**, bra'ses, *s.* Straps passing over the shoulders for suspending breeches or trousers; the thick straps on which a coach is hung; ropes on board ship belonging to all the yards except the mizen, and serving to square and traverse them; the timbers of a roof which support the principal rafters; the cords which tighten a drum.

**BRACH**, brak, *s.* (*brague*, Fr.) A bitch-hound.

**BRACHELYTRA**, brak-e-l'tra, *s.* (*brachys*, short, and *elytron*, a sheath, Gr.) The Staphylinus of Linnaeus, a section of Coleopterous insects, distinguished by an elongated form of the body and the shortness of the wing covers, which do not extend more than one-third of the length of the abdomen, the apex of which contains two vesicles that the animal can protrude at will.

**BRACHIAL**, brak'y'al, *a.* (*brachium*, an arm, Lat.) Belonging to the arm.

**BRACHIATE**, brak'yate, *a.* (*brachiatius*, Lat.) Having arms or branches usually placed opposite each other, nearly at right angles with the main stem, and crossing each other alternately.

**BRACHINUS**, bra-ki'nus, *s.* (*bracho*, I make a noise, Gr.) The Bombardiers, a genus of Coleopterous insects or beetles, remarkable for the power they possess of discharging an acrid fluid, accompanied by an explosive noise.

**BRACHIONUS**, brak'e-o-nus, *s.* (*brachion*, an arm.) A genus of rotiferous Infusoria, found both in stagnant fresh water and in sea water. The body is more or less covered by a shell, and prolonged into an arm-like tail; the other extremity is furnished with two tufts of vibratory cilia. The genus has been divided into several subgenera by Blainville.

**BRACHIOPODA**, brak-e-op'o-da, } *s.* (*brachion*, an arm, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A class of Mollusca, inhabitants of bivalve shells. The animals have a double-lobed mantle, and, instead of feet, are furnished with two fleshy arms, provided with numerous filaments, which they have the power of thrusting out or drawing into the shell at pleasure. The shells have one muscular impression.

**BRACHIOPODES**, brak-e-op'o-dus, *a.* Pertaining to the Brachiozoa.

**BRACHIUM**, brak'ke-um, *s.* (Latin.) In the Mammalia, that part of the arm which articulates with the scapula and extends to the elbow: the *os humeri*, or arm bones, of anatomists. In hexapod insects, the brachia are the first pair of legs.

**BRACHMAN**.—See Brahmins.



## BRACHYCARPÆA—BRACING.

- BRACHYCARPÆA**, brak-e-kar-po'a, *s.* (*brachys*, short, and *karpos*, fruit, in allusion to its short pods.) A genus of plants: Order, Cruciferae.
- BRACHYCATALECTIC**, brak-e-kat-a-lek'tik, *a.* (*brachys*, short, and *kakalektikos*, deficient, Gr.) Applied to a verse in Latin or Greek poetry which wants two syllables of the complete measure.
- BRACHYCERAS**, bra-kis'e-rus, *s.* (*brachys*, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of beetles; wingless; rostrum short, and nine-jointed: Family, Curculionidae.
- BRACHYGASTRA**, brak-e-gas'tra, *s.* (*brachys*, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) A name given by Perty to a species of wasp, which stores up honey in its nest—now called Nectarina.
- BRACHYGRAPHER**, bra-kig'ra-fur, *s.* A short-hand writer.
- BRACHYGRAPHY**, bra-kig'ra-fu, *s.* (*brachys*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Short-hand writing.
- BRACHYLOGY**, bra-kil'o-je, *s.* (*brachys*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Conciseness of expression.
- BRACHYLOPHUS**, bra-kil'o-fus, *s.* (*brachys*, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Rasorial woodpeckers, having on the head a short narrow-pointed crest.
- BRACHYPODINÆ**, brak-e-pod'e-ne, *s.* (*brachypus*, one of the genera.) The short-footed thrushes, a subdivision of the Thrush family, distinguished by the tarsus being remarkably short, and feathered below the knees.
- BRACHYPTERA**, bra-kip'ter-a, *a.* The Divers, a genus of short-winged sea-fowl.
- BRACHYPTEROUS**, bra-kip'ter-us, *s.* (*brachys*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) Applied to birds, the folded wings of which do not reach to the base of the tail, as in the Divers, the Brachypteres of Cuvier.
- BRACHYPTERYX**, bra-kip'ter-iks, *s.* (*brachys*, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) The mountaineer warbler, a genus of birds belonging to the Mytherinæ, or Ant-thrushes, natives of tropical India.
- BRACHYPUS**, brak'e-pus, *s.* (*brachys*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) The short-footed thrush: Type of the Brachypodinæ.
- BRACHYSEMA**, brak-e-se'ma, *s.* (*brachys*, and *sema*, a standard or small flag, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Leguminosæ.
- BRACHYSTEMMA**, brak-e-stem'ma, *s.* (*brachys*, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in allusion to its short minute petals.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllæ.
- BRACHYSTOCHRONÆ**, bra-kis'to-kronæ, *s.* (*brachys*, and *kronos*, time, Gr.) A curve which possesses the property, that a body setting out from a given point A, and impelled merely by the force of gravity, will arrive at another point B, in a shorter time by moving in this curve than if it had gone in any other direction.
- BRACHYSTOMA**, bra-kis'to-ma, *s.* (*brachys*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) An Australian genus of the Glanopinæ, or Wattle-crows.
- BRACHYTELES**, brak'e-te-lis, *s.* (*brachys*, and *ateles*, Gr. a kindred genus of monkeys.) A genus of monkeys allied to Ateles, but distinguished by having the thumb very slightly developed.
- BRACHYTURA**, brak-e-u'ra, *s.* (*brachys*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) The Crabs, a tribe of Crustaceans, in which the tail is shorter than the trunk, without appendages on fins at the extremity, and doubled under in a state of rest, when it is received in a fossula or hollow on the chest.
- BRACING**, bra'sing, *a. part.* Having the quality of

## BRACK—BRAGLY.

- adding strength;—*s.* the act of bracing; the state of being braced.
- BRACK**, brak, *s.* (*brakan*, to break, Sax.) A breach; a broken part.—Obsolete.
- BRACKEN**, bra'ken, *s.* A name given in the north of England and Scotland to the Fern.
- BRACKETS**, brak'ets, *s.* (*brachium*, an arm, Lat.) In Guntery, the cheeks of the carriage of a mortar. In Shipbuilding, the small knees which support the galleries; also, the timbers that support the gratings in the head. In Carpentry, a kind of wooden stays or supports for shelves, busts, &c.
- BRACKISH**, brak'ish, *s.* (*brack*, Dut. *broke*, the sea, Goth.) Having the taste of sea-water; saltish.
- BRACKISHNESS**, brak'ish-nes, *s.* Saltiness, in a small degree.
- BRACKY**, brak'e, *a.* Brackish.
- BRACON**, bra'kon, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects.
- BRACT**, brakt, *s.* (*bractea*, a thin leaf, Lat.) In Botany, a leafy appendage to the flower or stalk, differing from the other leaves of the plant in form or colour; the floral leaf placed at the base of a flower on the outside of the calyx; the leaf in the axilla of which a flower bud is produced.
- BRACTEATE**, brak'te-ate, *a.* Furnished with bracts or bractææ.
- BRACTEOLÆ**, brak-te'o-le, *s.* Little bractææ or bracts.
- BRACTEOLATE**, brak-te'o-late, *a.* Furnished with small bractææ.
- BRACTLESS**, brakt'les, *a.* Without bracts.
- BRAD**, brad, *s.* A kind of nails, the thin heads of which sink into the board; used in flooring, &c.
- BRADFORD CLAY**, brad'fawrd klay, *s.* In Geology, one of the argillaceous members of the Oolitic strata, occurring near Bradford in Wiltshire.
- BRADLEJA**, brad-le'ja, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Bradley.) A genus of evergreen shrubby plants, from China and the East Indies; Order, Euphorbiaceæ.
- BRADYPTERUS**, bra-dip'ter-us, *s.* (*bradys*, slow, *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A short-winged African genus of the Nightingale family.
- BRADYPUS**, brad'e-pus, *s.* (*bradys*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Edentate Mammalia, consisting of the sloths, animals in which sluggishness, and all the details of the organization which produce it, are carried to the highest degree. They live suspended on the branches of trees.
- BRAG**, brag, *v. n.* (*braggeren*, Dut.) To boast; to display ostentatiously;—*s.* a boast; a proud expression; the thing boasted; a game at cards so called.
- BRAGGADOCIO**, brag-ga-do'sho, *s.* (from Spenser's vain-glorious knight Braggadocchio.) A vain, boasting, puffing fellow.
- BRAGGARDISM**, brag'gård-izm, *s.* (*braggardise*, old Fr.) Boastfulness; vain ostentation.
- BRAGGART**, brag'gart, *s.* A boaster; a vain fellow;—*a.* boastful; vainly ostentatious.
- BRAGGER**, brag'gur, *s.* (*braguer*, old Fr.) A boaster; an ostentatious fellow.
- BRAGGET**, brag'get, *s.* (*bragawd*, Welsh.) A kind of sweet drink made of the wort of ale, with bread, spice, and honey.
- BRAGGINGLY**, brag'ging-le, *ad.* Boastingly.
- BRAGLESS**, brag'less, *a.* Without a boast.
- BRAGLY**, brag'le, *s.* Finely, so as it may be bragged of.—Obsolete.

How bragly it begins to bud!—Spenser.



# BRAHMA—BRAMA.

bra'm'a, *s.* (*brahma*, the name of the Being, Sansc.) As an individual deity in stern mythology, Brahma is the operative of the universe, forming, with Vishnu the creator and sustainer, and Seva the destroyer, principal triad or trinity of the Hindoo gods.

Hindoo writings, he is termed the self, the creator, the greater father, the ruler of all, &c.

BRIC, bra-man'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to the  
BRA, bra-min'ik, } Brahmins.

BRAMS, bra-min'ia, } *s.* The first or highest caste  
BRAMINS, } of the Hindoos, they constitute the learned and sacerdotal portion of the community; their chief occupations are to read the sacred volume, institute sacrifices, impart instruction, and beg. Notwithstanding the eminent character of their tenets, in morals and in their rank at present extremely low; they are highly famed for both in former ages.

BRIDE, *v. a.* (*bredan*, Sax.) To weave together;—*s.* a knot of false hair; a sort of trimmings chiefly in ornamenting children's dresses.

BRID, bra'ded, *a.* Plaited or twisted in an artificial manner, such as hair, &c.

BRIG, *s.* A sea term; small ropes used in the sails crosswise. To *brail up the sail*, haul up the sail in order to be furled or close to the yard.

BRINE, *s.* (*bragan*, Sax. and *brein*, Dut.) A soft and pulpy mass of nervous matter which fills the cavity of the skull, divided into three parts—the cranium, or proper brain, which occupies the whole of the superior part of the cavity; cerebellum, occupying the lower and back part of the cavity; and the medulla oblonga, situated at the base, beneath the cerebrum and cerebella, extended with, and forming the commencement of the spinal cord; that collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise; *brains*, the understanding; fancy; sensation;—*v. a.* to kill, by beating out the brains.

BRIST, brane'ish, *a.* Hot-headed; furious  
BRASS, brane'les, *a.* Silly; thoughtless; witty.

BRAN, brane'pan, *s.* The skull containing the brains.

BROCK, brane'sik, *a.* Diseased in the undergirding; addleheaded; giddy; thoughtless.

BROCKNESS, brane'sik-nes, *s.* Indiscretion; want of sense.

BRUIT, *s.* A name given by jewellers to the diamond.

BRUKE, *v.* Past of the verb *To break*.

BRUKE, *s.* (*brug*, Welsh.) A thicket of shrubs or brambles; the fern *Pteris*—which is a machine for separating the cuticle or outer husk from the flax plant; a baker's kneading-trough; a sharp bit or snaffle for horses; a wide-edged ravel, used by weavers in beaming webs; a harrow, used in agricultural operations; a handle of a pump.

BRUKE, bru'ke-man, *s.* The person whose business it is to stop the progress of carriages on wheels.

BRUKE, *a.* Thorny; prickly; rough.

BRUKE, *s.*—See *Brahma*. A genus of theopharyngeous fishes, consisting of only one

# BRAMBLE—BRANCHIOPODS.

known genus, *Brama rai*, an inhabitant of the Mediterranean. It is about two and a-half feet in length, of a deep blue colour; the dorsal fin contains thirty-four rays; the tail large and forked.

BRAMBLE, bram'bl, *s.* (*bræmbel*, Sax.) The genus *Rubus*, applied commonly to *Rubus fruticosus*, or blackberry, common in hedges and stony places.

BRAMBLE-BUSH, bram'bl-bûsh, *s.* A collection of brambles growing together.

BRAMBLED, bram'bl'd, *a.* Overgrown with brambles.

BRAMBLE-NET, bram'bl-net, *s.* A kind of net for catching birds.

BRAMBLY, bram'ble, *a.* Full of brambles.

BRAMINEE, bra-min-ee', *s.* A Braminess, or Brahman's wife.

BRAMINICAL, bra-min'e-kal, *a.* Relating to the office or character of the Brahmins.

BRAMINS.—See *Brahmins*.

BRAN, bran, *s.* (Welsh.) The husks of ground corn.

BRANCARD, brang'kârd, *s.* (French.) A litter supported by horses or men.—Obsolete.

BRANCH, bransh, *s.* (*branche*, Fr. from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.) The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any part that shoots out from the rest; a smaller river running into or proceeding from a larger; a shoot from the main line of a railway, &c.; any part of a family descending from a collateral line; the offspring, the descendant; the antlers or shoots of a stag's horns; a subdivision of a subject. *Branch of a curve* consists of such parts of it as, when produced, do not return into the curve again, such as the size of the parabola and hyperbola. *Branches of a bridle*, two pieces of bent iron which bear the bit, the cross chains, and the curb;—*v. n.* to spread into branches; to spread into separate parts;—*v. a.* to divide as into separate branches; to adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.

BRANCH-CHUCK, bransh'tshuk, *s.* A chuck formed of four branches turned up at the ends, and these furnished with a screw to each.

BRANCHED-WORK, bransht'work, *s.* The carved and sculptured leaves and branches in monuments and friezes.

BRANCHELLION, bran-kel'le-un, *s.* A genus of Annelides, which have the body furnished above with leafy appendages, the typical species of which attaches itself to the Torpedo in the Mediterranean.

BRANCHER, bransh'ur, *s.* A young bird when it is able to perch upon the branches, but still unable for flight; that which shoots into branches.

BRANCHERY, bransh'ur-re, *s.* The ramifications in the veins of fruits, &c.

BRANCHLE, brang'ke-e, *s.* (*branchia*, gills of a fish, Lat.) The respiratory organs of fishes and other aquatic animals.

BRANCHIFERA, brang-ki'er-a, *s.* (*branchia*, gills, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) The name given by Blainville to a family of Mollusca, including the genera *Fissurella*, *Emarginula*, and *Parnophorus*, the shells of which resemble the Patella, or Limpet.

BRANCHINESS, bransh'e-nes, *s.* Fulness of branches.

BRANCHING, bransh'ing, *a.* Shooting into branches or antlers.

BRANCHIOPODA, brang-ke-op'o-da, } *s.* (*branchia*,  
BRANCHIOPODS, brang-ki'o-pods, } Lat. and



## BRANCHIOPODOUS—BRANGLER.

*pous*, a foot, Gr.) An order of Entomostracans, whose respiratory organs or gills are attached to, or rather form, those of locomotion; these vary in number, in different species, from twenty to one hundred or more. They are chiefly microscopic, are always in motion, and are generally protected by a shell or crust in the shape of a shield or of a bivalve shell, and are furnished sometimes with four, sometimes with two antennae.

BRANCHIOPODOUS, *brang-ke-op'o-dus*, *a.* Pertaining to the Branchiopods; gill-footed.

BRANCHIOSTEGEUS, *brang-ke-os'te-jus*, *a.* Having the characters of the Branchiostegi; having the gills covered.

BRANCHIOSTIGANS, *brang-ke-os'te-gans*, } *s.* (*branchi-*  
BRANCHIOSTEGI, *brang-ke-os'te-ji*, } *chia*,  
Lat. and *stegos*, a cover, Gr.)

An order of fishes which have the gills free and covered by a membrane, including the Sturgeons and Chimæra.

BRANCHIPIUS, *brang'ke-pus*, *s.* (*branchia*, gills, Lat. and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) The Brineshrimp or Brine-worm, a genus of tailed branchiopods, found in myriads in open salt tanks and reservoirs, where the brine is deposited previous to boiling. It is the Cancer Salinus of Linnaeus, the Artimimus Salinus of Lamarck.

BRANCHLEAF, *bransh'leef*, *s.* A leaf growing on a branch.

BRANCHLESS, *bransh'les*, *a.* Without branches; without any valuable product; naked.

BRANCHLET, *bransh'let*, *s.* A little branch; a twig.

BRANCHY, *bransh'e*, *a.* Full of branches; spreading.

BRAND, *brand*, *s.* (*brand*, from *brennan*, to burn, Sax.) A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted in the fire.

BRAND, *brand*, *s.* (*bandar*, Arabic, *brando*, a sword, Ital.) A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron; a stigma or mark of infamy; a thunderbolt;—*v. a.* to mark with a brand or hot iron; a vote of infamy.

The sire omnipotent repairs the brand,  
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand.—  
*Granville.*

BRANDER, *bran'dur*, *s.* The name given to a grid-iron in Scotland.

BRANDING-IRON, *bran'ding-i-urn*, } *s.* A trivet to  
BRAND-IRON, *brand'i-urn*, } set a pot up-  
on; an iron to brand with.

BRANDISH, *bran'dish*, *v. a.* (*brandir*, Fr.) To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a weapon;—*s.* a flourish.

BRANDISHER, *bran'dish-ur*, *s.* One who brandishes.

BRANDLE, *bran'dl*, *v. n.* (*brandiller*, Fr.) To shake; to wag; to totter.—Obsolete.

Subjects cannot be too curious when the state brandles.—  
*Lord Northampton.*

BRANDLING, *brand'ling*, *s.* The dew-worm.

BRANDRITH, *bran'drith*, *s.* A fence or rail round the opening of a well.

BRANDY, *bran'de*, *s.* (from *brandewine*, or *burnt-wine*—'buy any brandewine?'—*Beau. and Flet.*) A strong liquor distilled from wine and husks of grapes. It contains from forty-eight to fifty-four per cent. of alcohol.

BRANGLE, *brang'gl*, *s.* (probably corrupted from *wrangle*.) A squabble; wrangle;—*v. n.* to squabble; to wrangle.

BRANGLEMENT, *brang'gl-ment*, *s.* Wrangle; quarrelling.

BRANGLER, *brang'glar*, *s.* A quarrelsome person; wrangler.

## BRANGLING—BRAUNITE.

BRANGLING, *brang'gling*, *s.* Quarrelling.  
BRANK, *brank*, *s.* Buckwheat.—Which is  
BRANKURSINE, *brank'ur-sine*, *s.* The plant  
breech.—See *Acanthus*.

BRANLIN, *bran'lin*, *s.* A species of the snail.  
BRAN-NEW, *bran'nu*, *a.* (*brand-nein*, Teut.)  
new; bright or shining.—A provincial word.

BRANNY, *bran'ne*, *a.* Consisting of bran  
the appearance of bran; foul; dry.

BRANSLE, *bran'sl*, *s.* (*bransle*, Fr.) A  
dance.—Obsolete.

*Bransles*, ballads, virelays, and verses vain.—  
BRASEN.—See *Brazen*.

BRASH, *brash*, *a.* Impetuous; violent; but  
BRASIER, *bra'shur*, *s.* (from *brass*.) One who  
in brass; a pan for holding coals.

BRASS, *brass*, *s.* (*bras*, Sax. *pres*, Welsh.)  
of copper and zinc. Good brass consists  
parts of copper and one of zinc. Figuratively  
signifies impudence. The word is used also  
for copper.

Provide neither silver nor gold, nor brass  
purses.—*New Test.*

BRASSAGE, *bras'saje*, *s.* A sum formerly  
defray the expense of coinage.

BRASSART, *bras'sart*, *s.* (*bras*, an arm, Ital.)  
Plate-armour, the piece which protected the  
arm, between the shoulderpiece and the elbow.

BRASSE, *bras*, *s.* The pale-spotted perch.

BRASSES, *bras'ses*, *s.* In Architecture, metal  
plates, generally sunk into a flat gravestone,  
an inscription, effigy, armorial bearing,  
device engraved on it.

BRASSET, *bras'set*, *s.* The casque or helmet  
armour.

BRASSICA, *bras'se-ka*, *s.* (Latin.) A well  
and valuable genus of Cruciferous plants,  
hending, among other species, the cabbage,  
flower, brocoli, borecole, rape, turnip, &c.  
cal characters: siliques rather terete, cross-  
a small short blunt style; seeds in one  
bose; calyx closed; usually biennial, annual  
or perennial; radical leaves, usually  
racemes elongated; pedicels bractless and  
flowers yellow, rarely white.

BRASSINESS, *bras'se-nes*, *s.* An appearance  
brass.

BRASSOLIS, *bras'so-lis*, *s.* A genus of  
terous insects: Family, Diptera.

BRASSPAVED, *bras'payvd*, *a.* Firm and  
as brass.

Heaven's brasspaved way.—*Spenser.*

BRASSVISAGED, *bras-viz'ayjd*, *a.* Impudent  
zenfaced.

BRASSY, *bras'se*, *a.* Partaking of the colour  
brass; made partly of brass.

BRAT, *brat*, *s.* (Etymology uncertain;  
Welsh signifies a clout; in the north of  
and in Scotland, it signifies a coarse and  
contemptuous name for a child; offspring  
geny.)

BRATTISHING, *brat'tish-ing*, *s.* An old and  
term, supposed to mean the carved wood  
shrine.

BRAUNITE, *brau'nite*, *s.* (in honour of Mr.  
A mineral of a brownish black colour,  
massive and crystalized, consisting of per-  
manganese, 87.00; oxygen, 10.00; bary-  
and water, 1.00 nearly.



## BRAVADO—BRAYLE.

*bra-ra'do, s. (bravato, Span.)* A boast;

*brave, a. (brav, Germ.)* Courageous; dard; generous; high-spirited; gallant; haughty mien; lofty; graceful; magnificent; excellent; noble; fine showing;—*s.* a man daring beyond decency or discretion; to defy; to challenge; to set at defiance; a boasting appearance.

*brave'le, ad.* Gallantly; nobly; generously; splendidly.

*brav'ur, s.* Courage; magnanimity; gallantry; show; ostentation; bravado;

*bra'ving-le, ad.* In a defying or insinuating manner.

*brav'o, s. (Italian.)* One who murders for money; an exclamation of approbation.

*bra-vo'o-ra, s. (Italian, for courage or victory.)* An air consisting chiefly of difficult and divisions, in which many notes are one syllable; therefore requiring great and much skill in the performance.

*brawl, s.* A blue and white striped cloth used in India.

*brawl, v. a. (brawler, Fr. bragal, Welsh, to quarrel.)* To quarrel in a noisy manner; to speak indecently; to make a noise, as

*to bark that brawks along this wood.—Shake.*

*to drive away by noise; to brawl down, down;—s.* quarrel; noise; scurrility; a

*brave lord-keeper led the brawks.—Gray.*

*braw'lar, s.* A wrangler; a quarrelsome, low.

*braw'ling, s.* The act of quarrelling; brawling.

*The brawling brook.—Thomson.*

*braw'ling-le, ad.* In a quarrelsome, brawling manner.

*brawn, s. (supposed to be from baren, the boar, a boar, Sax.)* The fleshy or muscular of the leg; the arm, so called from its muscular; the hard flesh of a boar; a boar, and in the north of England.

*braw'ned, a.* Strong; brawny.

*braw'nur, s.* A boar killed for the table.

*brass, braw'ne-nes, s.* Strength; hardness.

*braw'ne, a.* Muscular; fleshy; bulky; muscle and strength; hard; unfeeling.

*brawny conscience.—Mead's Apostacy.*

*bray, v. a. (bracan, Sax. braier, Fr.)* To grind small; to emit; to give vent to; to utter words which he doth bray out.—

*Spenser.*

*to make a noise like an ass; to make a loud disagreeable noise.*

*bray, s. (bre, Welsh, brae, Scottish dialect.)* A rising ground; a fortification.

*bray's, s. (in honour of Count Bray.)* A little Cruciferous plant, with linear leaves, racemes, and purple flowers.

*bray'ur, s.* One who brays like an ass; a bray, an instrument to spread and temper

*bray'ing, s.* The neigh peculiar to the

*bray, s.* In Hawking, a piece of slit lead to tie up a hawk's wing.

## BRAZE—BREAK.

*BRAZE, braze, v. a. (from brass.)* To solder with a brazen alloy; to harden to impudence.

*Now I am brazed to it.—Shake.*

*BRAZED, bra'zed, a.* In Heraldry, applied when three cheverons clasp one another.

*BRAZEN, bra'zn, a.* Made of brass; proceeding from brass;—*v. n.* to be impudent; to bully.

*BRAZEN-AGE, bra'zn-aje, s.* In Mythology, the age of brass; the age which succeeded the silver age.

*BRAZENBROWED, bra'zn-browd, a.* Shameless; impudent.

*BRAZENFACED, bra'zn-faste, a.* Shameless; impudent.

*BRAZENLY, bra'zn-le, ad.* In a bold, impudent manner.

*BRAZENNESS, bra'zn-nes, s.* Appearance of brass; impudence.

*BRAZIER, braze'yur, s.—See Brasier.*

*BRAZILIAN, bra-zil'yan, s.* A native of Brazil; pertaining to Brazil.

*BRAZIL-NUT, bra-zil'nut, s.* The fruit of Bertholletia excelsa.

*BRAZIL TEA, bra-zil' te, s.* The Gongonha, or Brazilian Mate, *Ilex Martiniana*, which, like a similar plant grown in Paraguay, produces leaves of which a liquor is made, and used as tea.

*BRAZING, bra'zing, s.* The soldering together of metals by means of an alloy, of which brass forms the principal ingredient.

*BRAZIL-WOOD, bra-zil'wud, s.* The heavy red coloured wood of *Cassalpa Brasiliensis*, used as a dye-stuff.

*BREACH, breetch, s. (breche, Fr.)* The act of breaking anything; a gap in a fortification made by a battery; the violation of a law or contract; difference; quarrel; infraction, as an injury; bereavement in a family.

*BREAD, bred, s. (breod, Sax.)* Food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.

*BREAD-CORN, bred'kawrn, s.* Corn of which bread is made.

*BREADEN, bred'dn, a.* Made of bread.

*BREAD-FRUIT, bred'frut, s.* The fruit of the *Artocarpus insisa* of the South Sea Islands.—See *Artocarpus*.

*BREADLESS, bred'les, a.* Without bread; destitute of food.

*BREAD-NUT, bred'nut, s.* The fruit of the West Indian plant, *Brosimum alicastrum*.

*BREAD-ROOM, bred'room, s.* The apartment in a ship in which the bread is kept.

*BREAD-ROOT, bred'root, s.* The tuberous-rooted plant *Psoralea esculenta*, a native of Missouri, in the United States of America, where it produces abundant crops of roots, which are used like the potato in this country.

*BREADTH, bredth, s. (bræd, bred, Sax. from braid, Goth.)* The measure of any plane superficies from side to side, that is, at right angles to its length.

*BREADTHLESS, bredth'les, a.* Without limit of breadth.

*The term of latitude is breadthless line.—More.*

*BREAD-TREE, bred'tree, s.* The *Artocarpus*.

*BREAK, brake, v. a. Past, I broke or brake; past part. broke or broken, (brikan, Goth. breacan, Sax. brechen, Germ.)* To part by violence; to burst open by force; to pierce; to divide as light di-



# BREAK—BREAKING-IN.

vides darkness; to destroy by violence; to crush; to batter; to appal the spirit; to shatter; to weaken the mental faculties; to tame; to train to obedience or tractability, as in breaking a young horse; to make bankrupt; to discard; to dismiss; to crack or open the skin; to violate a contract or promise; to infringe a law; to stop; to cause to cease; to intercept; to interrupt; to separate company; to reform; to lessen the force of; to dissolve any union; to open; to propound something new;—*v. n.* to part in two; to burst; to spread by dashing as waves on a rock; to break as a swelling; to open and discharge matter; to open as the morning; to burst forth; to exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and strength; to make way by some kind of suddenness or vehemence; to come to an explanation; to fall out; to be friends no longer.

Phrases connected with the verb *To break*:—*v. a.* to break the back, to disable one's fortune; to break ground, to plough; to open trenches; to break the heart, to destroy with grief; to break a jest, to utter a jest unexpectedly; to break the neck, to dislocate the cervical vertebrae; to break off, to put a sudden stop to; to break up, to dissolve; to preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed; to tear asunder; to put a sudden end to; to open; to lay open; to force open; to separate or disband; to break upon the wheel, to punish by stretching the accused upon a wheel; to break a horse, to inure him to the saddle or the carriage;—*v. n.* to break from, to separate from with some vehemence; to break in, to enter unexpectedly; to break loose, to escape from captivity; to shake off restraint; to break off, to desist suddenly; to part from with violence; to break off from, to part from with violence; to break out, to discover itself in sudden efforts; to have eruptions from the body; to become dissolute; to break up, to cease; to intermit; to dissolve itself; to begin holidays; to be dismissed from business; to break with, to part friendship with any one.

**BREAK**, brake, *s.* State of being broken; opening; a pause; an interruption; a line drawn noting that the sense is suspended; a projection from, or recess into, the wall of a building; a drag applied to the wheels of railway carriages; the fly-wheel of cranes, &c., to check their velocity or stop the motion of the machinery.

**BREAKABLE**, bra'ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being broken.

**BREAKAGE**, bra'kaje, *s.* A breaking; a sum charged or paid for goods broken or damaged.

**BREAKER**, bra'kur, *s.* One who breaks; a wave broken by rocks or sand-banks—a sea term; a pier, mound, or other erection, made in a river to break the floating ice; a destroyer.

The breaker is come up before them.—*Micah.*

**BREAKFAST**, brek'fast, *v. n.* To eat the first meal of the day;—*s.* the morning meal; the thing eaten at the first meal.

**BREAKING**, bra'king, *s.* Bankruptcy; irruption. *Breaking-joint*, in Masonry, or Brickwork, the placing of a stone or brick over the course below, in such a manner that the joint above shall not fall vertically immediately above those below it.

**BREAKING-IN**, bra'king-in, *s.* The training of a young horse; inroad.

A wide breaking-in of waters.—*Job.*

A break in, in Carpentry, the cutting or breaking

# BREAKING-SQUARE—BREATHABLE.

a hole in brickwork with the instrument the ripping-chisel, for the purpose of timber, or to receive plugs, the end of a beam.

**BREAKING-SQUARE**, bra'king-skware, *s.* A square phial holding about two ounces, an of exceedingly thin glass, used for the purpose showing the elasticity and pressure of the sphere.

**BREAKNECK**, brake'nek, *s.* A steep and dangerous place.

To do't or no is certain to me a breakneck.—**BREAKPROMISE**, brake'prom-is, *s.* One who is accustomed to break his promise.

I will think you the most atheistical break, And the most hollow lover.—*Shaks.*

**BREAKVOW**, brake'vow, *s.* One who breaks vows.

**BREAKWATER**, brake-waw'tur, *s.* Any barrier at the entrance of a harbour to break the force of the sea.

**BREAM**, breem, *v. n.* To burn the filth from the bottom of a ship.

**BREAST**, brest, *s.* (*brust*, Germ. *breast*, Sax.) anterior part of the body situated between the neck and the belly; the bosom; disposition.

A dauntless breast.—*Dryden.*

the seat of the passions; the heart; the science;

The law of man was written in his breast.—*v. a.* to meet in the front; to oppose by breast.

Breasting the lofty surge.—*Shaks.*

**BREASTBONE**, brest'bone, *s.* The sternum bone in the front of the chest.

**BREASTCASKET**, brest'kas-ket, *s.* The largest of the caskets, which are a kind of attached to the middle of the yard.—A sea term.

**BREAST-DEEP**, brest'deep, *a.* To the depth of the breast.

**BREASTED**, bres'ted, *a.* Having a capacious and good voice.

**BREASTFAST**, brest'fast, *s.* A large rope by which a vessel is fastened to a wharf or quay.

**BREASTING**, bres'ting, *s.* Cutting the face of a hedge on one side, so as not to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants.

**BREASTKNOT**, brest'not, *s.* A bunch or knot of ribbons worn on the breast.

**BREASTPIN**, brest'pin, *s.* An ornamental pin in the breast of the shirt or neckcloth.

**BREASTPLATE**, brest'plate, *s.* Armour for the breast.

**BREASTPLOUGH**, brest'plow, *s.* A small plough instrument used in the cutting of turf by the side of the breast.

**BREAST-ROPES**, brest'ropse, *s.* Those ropes on a ship which fasten the yards to the hull, termed 'parrel-ropes.'

**BREASTWHEEL**, brest'hweel, *s.* A water wheel which receives the water at about half its height or at the level of its axis.

**BREASTWORK**, brest'wurk, *s.* A parapet thrown up breast-high for the purpose of defence.

**BREATH**, breth, *s.* (*bræth*, Sax.) The air inhaled by the lungs; life; respiration; spite; pause; relaxation; breeze; motion; a single respiration; an instant.

**BREATHABLE**, breth'a-bl, *a.* Fit or capable of being breathed.



## BRIGNONIA—BRING.

BRIGNONIA, brig-no'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of J. L. Brignoli.) A genus of plants: Order, Rubiaceae.

BRIGOSE, bre-gose', *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious. —Obsolete.

BRIGUE, brig, *s.* (French.) Strife; quarrel;

The *brigues* of the cardinals.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

—*v. a.* to canvass; to solicit;

Too proud to *brigue* for an admission.—*Hurd*.

BRILLANTE, bril-lant', *a.* (Italian.) In Music, gay and lively movement.

BRILLIANCE, bril'yans, } *s.* (*brillant*, to glitter,  
BRILLIANCY, bril'yan-se, } Fr.) Lustre; splendour.

BRILLIANT, bril'yant, *a.* Sparkling; shining;—*s.* a diamond of the finest cut; a high-spirited horse.

BRILLIANTLY, bril'yant-le, *ad.* Splendidly.

BRILLIANTNESS, bril'yant-nes, *s.* Splendour; lustre.

BRILLS, brils, *s.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

BRIM, brim, *s.* (*brymme*, Sax.) The edge of anything; the upper edge of any vessel; the top of any liquor; the bank of a fountain;—*a.* (*bryme*, Sax.) public; well-known; famous—obsolete in this sense;—*v. a.* to fill to the brim;

Then *brims* his ample bowl.—*Milton*.

—*v. n.* to be filled to the brim.

BRIMFUL, brim'fūl, *a.* Full to the top; overcharged.

BRIMFULNESS, brim'fūl-nes, *s.* Fulness to the top.

BRIMLESS, brim'les, *a.* Without an edge or brim.

BRIMMER, brim'mur, *s.* A bowl filled to the brim.

BRIMMING, brim'ming, *a.* Full to the brim.

To store the dairy with a *brimming* pail.—*Dryden*.

BRIMSTONE, brim'stone, *s.* Sulphur; a yellow volcanic mineral.—See Sulphur.

BRIMSTONY, brim'sto-ne, *a.* Containing brimstone; sulphureous.

BRINDED, brin'ded, *a.* (*brinata*, grey, variegated, Ital.) Streaked; variegated.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mewed.—*Shaks*.

BRINDLE, brin'dl, *s.* The state of being brindled.

BRINDLED, brin'dld, *a.* Brindled; streaked.

BRINE, brine, *s.* (*bryne*, salt liquor, Sax.) Water impregnated with salt; the sea, as it is salt; tears, as they are salt;—*v. n.* in Farming, to *brine* corn is an operation performed on the seed by steeping it in brine to prevent smut.

BRINEPAN, brine'pan, *s.* A tank in which salt is made by the evaporation of salt water.

BRINEPIT, brine'pit, *s.* A pit containing water largely impregnated with salt.

BRING, bring, *v. a.* Past and past part. brought. (*Briggan*, Goth. *brigan*, Sax.) To fetch from

another, distinguished from to carry or convey to another place; to convey or carry to another place; to convey in one's own hand, not to send by another; to produce; to procure as a cause; to reduce; to recal; to attract; to draw along; to come into a particular state or circumstances; to make liable to anything; to lead by degrees; to summons; to induce; to prevail upon; to attend; to accompany;—to *bring about*, to bring to pass; to effect; to *bring forth*, to give birth to; to produce; to bring to light; to *bring in*, to place in any condition; to reduce; to afford gain; to introduce; to *bring off*; to clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape; to *bring on*, to engage in action; to produce as an occasional cause; to *bring over*, to convert; to draw to a

## BRINGER—BRITE.

new party; to *bring out*, to exhibit; to *bring to*, to check the course of a ship when vanishing, by arranging the sails in such a manner as to counteract each other; to *bring to pass* effect; to *bring under*, to subdue; to *bring up*, to educate; to instruct; to for introduce to general practice; to cause to *bring from* a lower to a higher place; to duce; to occasion; to *bring down*, to reduce; to degrade; to impoverish. *Bringing up*, used by builders for building up.

BRINGER, bring'ur, *s.* The person who brings a thing.

BRINISH, brine'ish, *a.* Having the taste of brine.

BRINISHNESS, brine'ish-nes, *s.* Saltiness.

BRINK, brink, *s.* (Danish.) The edge of any as of a river or precipice.

BRINY, brine'ne, *a.* Salt; of the nature of brine.

BRIONY.—See Bryony.

BRISK, brisk, *a.* (*brisk*, Gael.) Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly; powerful; spirituous; having effervescing quality;—*v. n.* *brisk up*, to come briskly;—*v. a.* to enliven; to make sprightly.

BRISKET, bris'kit, *s.* (*brechet*, Fr.) The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast next the ribs.

BRISKLY, brisk'le, *ad.* Actively; vigorously.

BRISKNESS, brisk'nes, *s.* Liveliness; vivacity.

BRISTLE, bris'al, *s.* (*bristl*, Sax.) The stiff growing on the back of swine, used for brushes; a hairy pubescence on plants;—*v. n.* to stand erect as bristles.

BRISTLE-ARMED, bris'al-arm'd, *a.* Armed with bristles.

BRISTLE-BEARING, bris'al-ba'ring, *a.* Bearing bristles.

BRISTLE-LIKE, bris'al-like, *a.* Stiff as a bristle; of the thickness and length of a bristle.

BRISTLY, bris'le, *a.* Set thick with bristles.

BRISTOL-DIAMOND, bris'tul-di'a-mund, *s.* A variety of crystallized quartz, consisting of pure silica, and crystallized in six-sided pyramids, so named from their being found in a rock near Bristol.

BRISTOL-STONE, bris'tul-stone, *s.* A parent variety of crystallized quartz, consisting of pure silica, and crystallized in six-sided pyramids, so named from their being found in a rock near Bristol.

BRISTOL-WATER, bris'tul-waw'tur, *s.* The water of the hot-springs of Bristol, much resorted to for its medicinal qualities. Its temperature is each pint contains 3.5 cubic inches of carbonic acid; carbonate of lime, 1.5 grs.; sulphate of lime, 1.5 grs.; sulphate of soda, 0.5 grs.; muriate of soda, 0.5 grs.; muriate of magnesia, 1 gr.

BRITANNIA-METAL, bre-tan'ne-a-met'tl, *s.* A metallic compound, made by melting an equal weight of plate-brass and tin, and, when melted, adding the same quantities of bismuth and regulus of antimony.

BRITANNIC, bre-tan'nik, *a.* Pertaining to Britain.

BRITCH.—See Breech.

BRITCHING.—See Breeching.

BRITCHKA, britsh'ka, *s.* A kind of barouche, or open carriage.

BRITSKA, brits'ka, *s.* open carriage.

BRITE, brite, *v. n.* To become over-ripe.

BRIGHT, brite, *s.* barley, wheat, or hops.



# BRIDECHAMBER—BRIDLE.

**BRIDECHAMBER**, brîd'e-shame-bur, *s.* The nuptial chamber.

Can the children of the *bridechamber* mourn?—*St. Matthew.*

**BRIDEGROOM**, brîd'e-groom, *s.* (*bridguma*, Sax. from *bride*, and *guma*, a man, Goth.) A newly-married man.

**BRIDELLA**, brî-de'-le-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Bidel.) A genus of East Indian plants, consisting of trees and shrubs: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

**BRIDEMAIL**, brîd'e-made, *s.* The woman who attends or waits upon the bride at the marriage ceremony.

**BRIDEMAN**, brîd'e-man, *s.* The man who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony.

**BRIDESTAKE**, brîd'e-stake, *s.* A poll to dance round at nuptials.—Old word.

And divide about the broad *bridecake*.  
Round about the *bride's stake*.—*Ben Jonson.*

**BRIDEWELL**, brîd'e-wel, *s.* A name now generally given in Britain to houses of correction. The name is derived from the locality of the ancient house of correction in London, built on the site of St. Bride's well, in Blackfriars, which was originally founded as an hospital by Edward VI.

**BRIDGE**, brîdj, *s.* (*brico*, Sax. *brug*, Dut. *brücke*, Germ. *brügge*, Swed.) A structure for the purpose of connecting the opposite banks of a river, gorge, or valley, and forming a passage across; the supporters over which the strings of certain musical instruments are stretched. In Guntery, the two pieces of timber which go between the transoms of a gun-carriage on which the bed rests;—*v. a.* to raise a bridge over any place.

Over Hellespont,  
*Bridge* his way, Europe with Asia joined.—*Milton.*

*Bridge-board* or *Notch-board*, is a board on which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened; *bridge-over*, a term applied when several parallel timbers and another piece is fixed transversely over them; *bridge-stone*, a stone laid from the pavement to the entrance-door of a house, over a sunk well, and supported by an arch; *bridged-gutters* are those which are made with boards, supported by beams, and covered above with lead; *bridging-floors* are those in which bridging-joists are employed; *bridging-joists* are those which are supported by transverse beams below, called *bending-joists*; the name is also given to those joists which are nailed or fixed to the flooring-boards; *bridgings* or *bridging-pieces*, termed also strutting or straining pieces, are pieces placed between two opposite beams, to prevent their nearer approach, as rafters, braces, struts, &c.

**BRIDGE-HEAD**, brîdj'hed, or *tête de pont*, *s.* A fortification, covering that extremity of a bridge which is nearest to the position occupied by the enemy, in order, by securing the line of communication, to facilitate the advance of an army, or protect its retreat.

**BRIDGELESS**, brîdj'les, *a.* Without a bridge.

**BRIDLE**, brîdl, *s.* (*bridl*, Sax.) The headstall and reins by which a horse is governed; a restraint; a curb; a check; a short piece of cable attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a harbour from a ship, and secured at the one end to the bits;—*v. a.* to restrain; to guide by a bridle; to put a bridle on; to govern;—*v. n.* to hold up the head.

How the fool *bridles*!—*Beau. & Flit.*

# BRIDLEHAND—BRIGHTNESS.

**BRIDLEHAND**, brîdl-hand, *s.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

**BRIDLER**, brîd'e-lur, *s.* He who directs or restrains by a bridle.

**BRIDLEREIN PACKING**, brîdl-rane pak'ing, *s.* A term used by engineers to signify the placing of a strip of leather or a loose rope of tow round a piston, to make it fit tightly to the cylinder in which it works.

**BRIEF**, breef, *a.* (*brevis*, short, Lat.) Short; concise; contracted; narrow;—*s.* a short extract or epitome. In Law, an abridgment of a client's case made out for the instruction of counsel on a trial at law. In Scottish Law, a writ issued to any judge ordinary, commanding him to call a jury to inquire into the case mentioned therein, and, upon verdict being given, to pronounce sentence. An *apostolical brief* is a short despatch sent to religious communities, princes, or magistrates, relating to a public affair. A *church brief*, or *king's letter*, was an open letter which used to be sent in the king's name, sealed with the privy seal, to the clergy, magistrates, churchwardens, &c., to collect money for the charitable purpose specified therein.

**BRIEFLESS**, breef'les, *a.* Having no brief; applied to a barrister without clients.

**BRIEFLY**, breef'le, *ad.* Concisely; in a few words.

**BRIEFNESS**, breef'nes, *s.* Brevity; shortness; conciseness.

**BRIER**, brî'ur, *s.* The common name given to the Eglantine, *Eglanteria hispida*, and the Scotch or wild rose, *Rosa spinosissima*.

**BRIERY**, brî'ur-e, *a.* Rough; full of briers;—*s.* a place where briers grow.

**BRIG**, brig, *s.* (probably from *brigantine*.) A light vessel with two masts square-rigged; the name given, in the northern counties of England and in Scotland, to a bridge.

**BRIGADE**, bre-gade', *s.* (French.) A division of the army, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of infantry;—*v. a.* to form into a brigade; to apportion a body of military forces.

**BRIGADE-MAJOR**, bre-gade'-ma'jur, *s.* The assistant-commander of a brigade.

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL**, brig-a-deer'-jen'er-al, *s.* A military officer having the command of a brigade, next in command to a major-general.

**BRIGAND**, brig'and, *s.* (French.) A robber; one who belongs to a band of robbers; a freebooter.

**BRIGANDAGE**, brig'an-daje, *s.* The plunder acquired by brigands.

**BRIGANDINE**, brig'an-dine, } *s.* (*brigantin*, old Fr.)  
**BRIGANTINE**, brig'an-tine, } A small vessel, such as is used by pirates; a coat of mail.

Thy helmet and *brigandine* of brass.—*Milton.*

**BRIGHT**, brite, *a.* (*bairht*, Goth. *briht*, Sax. splendid, clear.) Shining; full of light; glittering; clear; evident; resplendent with charms; illuminated with science; sparkling with wit. Used in Composition, as in bright-eyed, bright-haired, bright-harnessed, bright-shining, &c.

**BRIGHTEN**, brîtn, *v. a.* (*bairtjan*, Goth. to make manifest.) To make bright; to polish; to make gay; to cheer up; to make illustrious; to make acute or witty;—*v. n.* to grow bright; to clear up.

**BRIGHTLY**, brite'le, *ad.* Splendidly; with lustre.

**BRIGHTNESS**, brite'nes, *s.* Lustre; splendour; glitter; acuteness.



## BRITISH—BROADSIDE.

brit'ish, *a.* Relating to Great Britain.  
GUM, brit'ish gum, *s.* Starch calcified  
ven.

brit'un, *s.* (*bryten*, Sax.) A native of  
; anciently used as an adjective, as in the  
passages:—

the Briton blood their crown again reclaim.  
—Spenser.

And suit myself,  
As does a Briton peasant.—Shaks.

brit'tl, *a.* (*brytan*, to break, Sax.) Fragile;  
weak; not tough.

NESS, brit'tl-nes, *s.* Aptness to break;

brit'tle, *ad.* In a fragile state or manner.  
briza, *s.* (*briza*, I nod, Gr. from the trem-  
its spikelets.) Quaking Grass, a genus  
s: Order, Gramineæ.

briza, *s.* (*brisa*, Sax.) The gadfly, *Æstrus*  
in Agriculture, ground that has long lain

brizes, brize'vents, *s.* Shelters used by  
ers who have not walls on the north side,  
cold winds from damaging their beds of

brota'h, *s.* (*broche*, Fr.) A spit; a musi-  
cument; a start of the head of a young  
small clasp used to fasten a vest;—*v. a.*

to pierce as with a spit; to pierce a vessel  
to draw off the liquor; to tap; to open  
we; to let out anything; to give out or  
anything. In Navigation, to turn suddenly  
ward.

bro, brota'h'ur, *s.* One who broaches; a  
n opener or utterer of anything.

brawd, *a.* (*brad*, Sax.) Wide; extended  
width; not narrow; large; clear; open;  
tered; not affording concealment; gross;  
obscene; fulsome; tending to obscenity;  
not delicate; not reserved; *broad as long*,  
pen the whole.

br, brawd'aks, *s.* Formerly a military  
but now used in hewing timber.

br, br, —See Eurylainina.

br, brawd'kast, *s.* In Agriculture, the  
of sowing corn, turnips, &c., by the hand,  
by drill.

broth, brawd kloth, *s.* A fine kind of  
woollen cloth.

br, brawd'dn, *v. n.* To grow broad.

br, brawd'ide, *a.* Having a wide sur-

fronted, brawd'frunt-ed, *a.* Having a  
front, generally applied to cattle, but used  
before in the following phrase as descrip-  
Cæsar: 'broad-fronted Cæsar.'

br, brawd'ish, *a.* Rather broad.

br, brawd'leef, } *a.* Having broad  
br, brawd'leerd, } leaves.

br, brawd'le, *ad.* In a broad manner.

br, brawd'nes, *s.* Breadth; extent from  
side; coarseness; fulsomeness.

br, brawd'pees, *s.* The name given to  
ld twenty shilling piece in the reigns of  
I. and Charles I.

br, brawd'seel, *s.* The great seal of  
d.

br, brawd'side, *s.* A simultaneous dis-  
of all the guns on one side of a ship at an  
the side of a ship from the bow to the

## BROADWISE—BROIL.

quarter. In Printing, one full page printed on  
one side of a whole sheet of paper.

BROADWISE, brawd'wize, *a.* In the direction of  
the breadth.

NOTE.—In the following words *broad* has its usual sig-  
nification, and is used with the ordinary acceptation of  
the word with which it is combined:—Broadbacked;  
broadblown; broadbottomed; broadbreasted; broad-  
brimmed; broadcheated; broadheaded; broadshoul-  
dered; broadspread; broadspreading; broadsword;  
broadtalied.

BROCADE, bro-kade', *s.* (*brocado*, Span.) A silk  
stuff, ornamented with flowers of gold and silver,  
or other decorations of raised work.

BROCADED, bro-ka'ded, *a.* Dressed in brocade;  
woven in the manner of brocade.

BROCADE SHELL, bro-kade' shell, *s.* The *Conus*  
geographicus.—See *Conus*.

BROCADE, } bro'kidj, *s.* The commission, pre-  
BROKAGE, } mium, or per centage, charged by a

broker on the transaction of any business of which  
he is the agent; the hire obtained by promoting  
low bargains; the hire given for any unlawful  
office; the trade of dealing in old articles; the  
trade of a broker; the transaction of business  
for others. *Brokage* is now the mode of spelling  
the word.

BROCADEL, bro'ka-tel, } *s.* (Spanish.) A  
BROCADELLO, bro-ka-tel'lo, } coarse kind of bro-  
cade used in tapestry.

BROCCOLI, brok'ko-le, *s.* (*broccolo*, a sprout, Ital.)  
A garden variety of the Brassica, or cabbage plant,  
*B. asparagoides*.

BROCK, brok, *s.* (*broc*, Sax.) The badger.

BROCKET, brok'et, *s.* A red deer in his second  
year.

That with us is termed a *brocket* or a *pricket*, the whole  
space of the second year of his age.—*Knatchbull's Annot.*

BRODEKIN, brode'kin, *a.* (*brodequin*, Fr.) A half  
boot, or buskin.

It (King Charles the Second's apparel) was straight  
Spanish breeches; instead of a doublet, a long vest down  
to the mid-leg, and above that a loose coat, after the  
Moscovite or Polish way; the sword girt over the vest;  
and, instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or  
*brodekens*.—*Echard's Hist. Eng.*

BRODLEA, brod-i-e'a, *s.* (in honour of J. S. Brodie.)  
A genus of bulbous-rooted plants: Order, Heme-  
rocallidææ.

BROGGLE, brog'gl, *v. a.* To fish for eels. *Sniggle*  
is the word more generally used.

BROGUE, brog, *s.* (*brog*, Gael.) A rude kind of  
shoe made of untanned leather;

I thought he slept; and put  
My clouted brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness  
Answered my steps too loud.—Shaks.

a shoemaker's pegging awl; a cant word for a  
corrupt pronunciation or dialect.

BROGUE-MAKER, brog-may-kur, *s.* A maker of  
brogues.

BROID, broyd, *v. a.* The old form of the verb *To*  
*braid*.—Which see.

Her yellow hair was *broided* in a tresse.—Chaucer.

BROIDER, broy'dur, *v. a.* (*broder*, Fr.) To orna-  
ment with figures of needlework.

BROIDERER, broy'dur-ur, *s.* One who embroiders.

BROIDERY, broy'dur-e, *s.* Embroidery; ornamental  
needlework; wrought-up cloth.

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove.—Tickell.

BROIL, broyl, *s.* (*broillerie*, Fr.) A tumult; a  
noisy quarrel; discord; contention;—*v. a.* (*broil-*  
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BROILER—BROMELIA.

*ler*, Fr.) to agitate with heat; to dress meat over or before a fire;—*v. n.* to be subjected to the intense action of heat; to be greatly heated.

**BROILER**, broy'lur, *s.* One who excites broils; that which dresses by cooking or broiling.

**BROKE**, broke, *v. n.* (supposed to be from *brucan*, Sax. to discharge, to profit.) To transact business for others, or by others; to deal as a broker. *Past* of the verb *To break*.

**BROKEN**, bro'kn. *Past part.* of the verb *To break*.

**BROKEN-BACKED**, bro'kn-bakt, *a.* Having the back broken; applied also to ships so weakened in the frame as to droop at each end.

**BROKEN-BELLIED**, bro'kn-bel-lid, *a.* Having a ruptured belly; used figuratively by some old writers, as—  
Such is our broken-bellied age, &c.—*Sandys' Essays*.

**BROKEN-HEARTED**, bro'kn-hār-ted, *a.* Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

**BROKENLY**, bro'kn-le, *ad.* Without any regular series or consecutive arrangement; in a broken manner.

**BROKEN-MEAT**, bro'kn-mete, *s.* Meat that has been cut up; fragments.

**BROKENNESS**, bro'kn-nes, *s.* The state of being broken; unevenness.

**BROKEN-WIND**, bro'kn-wind, *s.* A disease in horses nearly akin to asthma in man, occasioned by a morbid secretion from the mucous membrane lining the larynx, the windpipe, and its numerous ramifications.

**BROKEN-WINDED**, bro'kn-wind-ed, *a.* Having short breath.

**BROKER**, bro'kur, *s.* A person employed as an agent or middleman, to transact business between merchants and other individuals. *Commercial broker* is one who makes it his business to find purchasers for goods offered for sale, and venders of goods wanted on purchase. *Shipbroker*, a person who undertakes the management of all business-matters occurring between the owners of vessels and the shippers or consignees of the goods which they carry. *Stockbroker*, a person instructed to purchase or sell stock for others. *Pawnbroker*, a person who lends money on pledges at a high rate of interest. *Billbroker*, a person who negotiates the discounting of bills.

**BROKERAGE**, bro'kur-idj, } *s.* The fee or per cent-  
**BROKAGE**, bro'kidj, } tage charged by brokers for the sale or purchase of goods, bills of exchange, or stock.

**BROKERLY**, bro'kur-le, *a.* Mean; low; servilely.

**BROKERY**, bro'kur-e, *s.* The business of a broker.

**BROMAL**, bro'mal, *s.* An oily colourless fluid, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol. It consists of 4 atoms of carbon, 3 of bromine, 1 of oxygen + 1 of water.

**BROMATE**, bro'mate, *s.* A salt formed by the combination of bromic acid with any salifiable base.

**BROMATOLOGY**, brom-a-to'l'o-je, *s.* (*broma*, food, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on food.

**BROMBENZOIC ACID**, brom-ben-zo'ik as'id, *s.* An acid prepared from dry benzoate of silver and bromine. It forms a colourless crystalline mass. It consists of 28 atoms of carbon, 9 of hydrogen, and 8 of bromic acid.

**BROME**.—See Bromine.

**BROME-GRASS**, brome'gras, *s.*—See Bromus.

**BROMELIA**, bro-me'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Olaus

BROMELIACEÆ—BRONCHOT

Bromel.) The pine apple, a genus Type of the order Bromeliaceæ. The yields the well-known fruit, the pine

**BROMELIACEÆ**, bro-me-le-a'se-e, *s.* (of the genera.) A natural order of trogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, leaves, distinct calyx and corolla; an in and seeds, the embryo of which lies in men; fruit three-celled, with centr With the exception of *B. ananas*, whic pine apple, the productions of this orde or no value.

**BROMIC ACID**, bro'mic as'id, *s.* Ar sisting of 5 equivalents of oxygen an lent of bromine. It has scarcely a se Its taste is sharp, but not caustic. and then destroys the colour of litmus equivalent is 118.4.

**BROMIDE**, bro'mide, *s.* A combination and any other simple body.

**BROMINE**, bro'mine, *s.* (*bromos*, a s One of the elementary bodies, commo from the strongly fetid liquid call which remains after the manufacture At common temperatures, bromine 10° below zero. It congeals into i foliated mass, and boils at 116°. It is times heavier than water. The liquid dull, red colour, and a peculiarly un focusing odour. The taste is stron seous. It corrodes the skin, stains it colour, and is a powerful and danger It is an electro-negative, and has ble perties. Bromine unites with iodine sulphur, phosphorus, and selenium, as many of the metals forming compo bromites, among which are the follo *drobromic acid*—1 atom of bromine, i drogen. *Bromic acid*—1 atom of b 5 of oxygen. *Protobromide of pho* atom of bromine, and 1 of phosph *bromide of phosphorus*—5 atoms and 2 of phosphorus. *Terbromide* 3 atoms of bromine, and 1 of silicon, compounds are the chloride of bromi of iodine, bromide of sulphur, and carbon.

**BROMUS**, bro'mus, *s.* (*bromos*, a Greek sort of wild oat.) Brome-grass, a genus of the Grass tribe, Gramineæ. the tallest of the British grasses, an guished by the hairiness of its stalks.

**BRONCHI**, brong'ki, } *s.* (*broncho*,  
**BRONCHIA**, brong'ke-a, } pipe, Gr.)  
cations of the trachea, or windpipe.

**BRONCHIAL**, brong'ke-al, *a.* Applied t situated around the bronchi belonging

**BRONCHITIS**, brong'ki'tis, *s.* Inflammi bronchia.

**BRONCHILEMMITES**, brong-klem'me-tis, and *lemma*, a sheath or membrane, G brane-like inflammation of the trache

**BRONCHOCELE**, brong'ko-sele, *s.* (i windpipe, and *cele*, a tumour, Gr.) ment of the thyroid gland.

**BRONCHOPHONY**, brong-kof'o-ne, *s.* (i phone, the voice, Gr.) The resonanc

**BRONCHOTOMY**, brong-kot'o-me, *s.* (i teme, a section.) An incision made in or trachea.



## BRONCHUS—BROOM.

**US.** *brong'kus*, *s.* (*brogchos*, the windpipe, *echo*, I soften, *Gr.*) The windpipe; so called from the ancient opinion that the solids were con-  
 into the stomach by the œsophagus, and the  
 by the bronchia.

**BRON'NE-A**, *s.* (in honour of G. H. Bronne.)  
 a of plants: Order, Fouquieraceæ.

**BRON'TES**, *s.* A genus of Capricorn in-  
 Family, Prionidae.

**BRON'SHE-A**, *s.* (*bronte*, thunder, *Gr.*) Thun-  
 der; a fossil echinite of the Cideris family.

**BRON-TOL-O-JE**, *s.* (*bronte*, thunder, and  
 discourse, *Gr.*) A dissertation on thunder.

**BRONZE**, *s.* (*branzo*, *Ital.*) An alloy of tin  
 per; brass; relief or statue cast in bronze;  
 to harden as brass; to give to wood, plas-  
 metal, such a surface as to make them  
 as if made of bronze by means of a bronze-  
 the article being first painted and var-  
 and the powder then sifted over such parts  
 are to appear metallic.

**BROWN-SALT**, *bron'zing-sawlt*, *s.* Chloride of  
 iron, so called from its being used in brown-  
 ironing gun-barrels, &c.; the art of imi-  
 bronze.

**BROWN-SITE**, *s.* (from *bronze*, owing to its  
 colour.) The Diallage metalloide of Haüy, a  
 of a yellowish-brown colour, with a semi-  
 lustre. It consists of silica, 60; mag-  
 27.5; oxide of iron, 10.5; water, 0.5.  
 in a syenite rock in Glen-Tilt, Perthshire,  
 &c.

**BROWN-LIQUID**, *bronze-lik'kwid*, *s.* A liquid made  
 of 14 ounces of vinegar, 2 drams of sal-  
 ammoniac, and half a dram of sorrel (binoxalate  
 of iron); this is rubbed over the object to be  
 coloured with a soft brush, till the required tint is  
 obtained. A liquid to imitate antique bronze is  
 made by dissolving 1 part of sal-ammoniac, 3 parts  
 of tartar, and 6 of common salt, in 12  
 of hot water; mixing with the solution 8  
 of a strong solution of the nitrate of

**BROOCH**, *s.* (from *broach*, a spit, from its  
 being a little pin or spit by which it is fastened  
 to dress.) A jewel; an ornament of jewels;  
 also used by painters to signify a painting  
 and colour;—*s. a.* to adorn with jewels.

**BROOD**, *v. n.* (*brod*, *Sax.*) To sit on eggs  
 to hatch them; to cover chickens under  
 a hen; to remain long in anxiety or solicitous  
 about; to mature anything by care;—*v. a.* to  
 be by care;—*s.* offspring; progeny: used in  
 reference to the lower animals, and to human be-  
 ing, way of contempt.

**BROOD'A**, *a.* In a state to sit on eggs; in-  
 tended to brood.

**BROOK**, *s.* (*broc*, *broca*, *Sax.* from the Gothic  
 to burst forth.) A running water, less  
 than a river; a rivulet.

**BROOK**, *v. a.* (*brucan*, *Sax.*) To bear; to  
 suffer;—*v. n.* to endure; to be con-

**BROOK'LET**, *s.* A small brook.

**BROOK'LIME**, *s.* The Beccabunga, a  
 of veronica: Order, Scrophularinæ.

**BROOK'WEED**, *s.* The Sannolus, a genus  
 of succous plants: Order, Primulaceæ.

**BROOK'A**, *a.* Abounding with brooks.

**BROWN**, *s.* (*brom*, *Sax.*) The English name

## BROOM—BROTHERLY.

of the genus *Spartium*, much of which is now in-  
 cluded in *Genista*. The common broom, *Spartium*  
*scoparius*, or *Cystisus scoparius*, is a well-known  
 and beautifully yellow-flowering Leguminous  
 shrub: Subtribe, *Genista*. A besom to sweep  
 with, so named from besoms being often made of  
 broom.

**BROOM or BREAM**, broom or breme, *v. a.* To clean  
 a ship, by burning off the filth she has contracted  
 on her sides, with straw, reeds, broom, or the like,  
 when she is on a careen or on the ground.

**BROOMLAND**, broom'land, *s.* Land that bears broom.

**BROOM-RAPE**, broom'rape, *s.* The Orobanchæ, or  
 Strangle-weed, a genus of British perennial epi-  
 phyte plants: Order, Orbachææ.—Which see.

**BROOMSTAFF**, broom'staf, *s.* The staff to which  
 the broom is bound; the handle of a besom.

**BROOMSTICK**, broom'stik, *s.* The same as broom-  
 staff.

**BROOMY**, broom'e, *a.* Full of broom; consisting of  
 broom.

**BROSCUS**, bros'kus, *s.* (*brosko*, I consume, *Gr.*) A  
 genus of Coleopterous insects, commonly found  
 under stones, with the fragments of other insects,  
 upon which they prey.

**BROSIMUM**, bros'e-mum, *s.* (*brosimos*, eatable, *Gr.*)  
 A genus of West Indian plants: Order, Urticeæ.

**BROSIMUS**, bros'e-mus, *s.* (*brosimos*, *Gr.*) The  
 torsk or tusk. A genus of Malacopterygious fishes:  
 Family, Gadidae.

**BROTH**, broth, *s.* (*Saxon.*) Liquor in which butcher-  
 meat has been boiled, and generally prepared with  
 pot herbs when used as food.

**BROTH'EL**, broth'el, *s.* (*brodel*, *Fr.*)  
 A house of entertainment for the lewd and profligate of both  
 sexes.

**BROTH'EL-HOUSE**, broth'el-hows, *s.* A house of en-  
 tertainment for the lewd and profligate of both  
 sexes.

**BROTHER**, broth'e-lar, *s.* One who frequents a  
 brothel.

**BROTHERLY**, broth'el-re, *s.* Whoredom; obscenity.

**BROTHER**, bruth'ur, *s.* (*brother*, *brothur*, *Sax.* *bruder*,  
*Germ.* *broeder*, *Dut.* *broder*, *Swed.* and *Dan.* from  
*bru*, the womb, *Gael.*) A male person born of the  
 same parents; any one closely united; an asso-  
 ciate; any one resembling another in manner, form,  
 or profession. In Theology, man in general; also,  
 one holding the same faith and practising the same  
 form of worship. The plural *brothers* is usually  
 applied to members of the same family; but in  
 Scripture, *brethren* is used, as 'Joseph and his  
 brethren.' *Brethren*, however, is generally applied  
 to members of the same profession, faith, or interest.

**BROTHER-GERMAN** is a brother having the same  
 father and mother. **BROTHER-IN-LAW**, the brother of  
 one's wife, or the husband of one's sister. **FOSTER-**  
**BROTHER**, one who is suckled by the same nurse,  
 but not belonging to the same parents.

**BROTHERHOOD**, bruth'ur-hād, *s.* The state or  
 quality of being a brother; a fraternity; an asso-  
 ciation of men for any purpose; a class of men of  
 the same kind.

**BROTHERLESS**, bruth'ur-less, *a.* Without a brother.

**BROTHERLIKE**, bruth'ur-like, *a.* Becoming a  
 brother.

**BROTHERLINESS**, bruth'ur-le-ness, *s.* The state of  
 being brotherly.

**BROTHERLOVE**, bruth'ur-luv, *s.* Brotherly affec-  
 tion.

With a true love and brotherlove I do it.—*Shaks.*

**BROTHERLY**, bruth'ur-le, *a.* (*brotherlic*, *Sax.*)



## BROTULA—BROWNIE.

Natural; such as becomes or beseems a brother;—*ad.* after the manner of a brother; with kindness and affection.

**BROTULA**, brot'u-la, *s.* The Eel-cod, a fish of the cod kind, shaped like an eel, having the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins united: Type of the family Brotulinae.

**BROTULINÆ**, bro-tu-lin'e, *s.* The Eel-cods, a subfamily of Malacopterygious fishes: Family, Gadidae.

**BROUGHT**, brawt. *Past* of the verb *To bring*.

**BROUSSAISIA**, brows-sa'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Broussais.) A genus of plants, natives of the Sandwich Isles: Order, Saxifragæ.

**BROUSSONETIA**, brows-so-ne'she-a, *s.* (in honour of P. N. V. Broussonet.) A genus of plants: Order, Urticæ. One of the species, *B. papyrifera*, or paper mulberry, is a dioecious tree, from the inner bark of which the Japanese and Chinese manufacture a kind of paper, and the South Sea Islanders the principal part of their clothing.

**BROW**, brow, *s.* (*braw*, Sax.) The forehead; the edge of a steep place; the general air of the countenance; *the brow of a hill*, is that part of it which is near the summit;—*v. a.* to bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.

Tending my flocks hard by i' th' holly crofts  
That brow this bottom glade.—*Milton's Comus.*

**BROWALLIA**, brow-al'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Bishop Browallia.) A genus of South American annual plants: Order, Scrophularinæ.

**BROW-ANTLER**, brow ant-lur, *s.* The first branch of a deer's horn.

**BROWBEAT**, brow-beet, *v. a.* To depress with stern and haughty looks or arrogant assertion.

**BROWBEATING**, brow-beet'ing, *s.* The act of depressing by stern and haughty looks or dogmatical assertion;—*v. a.* bearing down with arrogant looks or language.

**BROWBOUND**, brow'bownd, *a.* Having the head encircled as with a diadem.

**BROWLESS**, brow'les, *a.* Without shame; frontless.

So browless was this heretic, Mahomet, that he was not ashamed to tell the world that all he preached was sent him immediately from heaven.—*L. Addison's Life of Mahomet.*

**BROWN**, brown, *a.* (*brun*, from *brennan*, to burn, Sax. the colour of a burnt object being generally brown.) The name of a colour consisting of a mixture of black and red, or any other colour by which its various shades are produced. The different shades of brown are linden brown, sand brown, clove brown, purple brown, and walnut-tree brown. The brown colours used are bistre, brown ochre, Cologne earth, umber, and brown pink. Spanish brown is a dull red colour, used by house painters;—*v. a.* to render brown.

**BROWNBILL**, brown'bil, *s.* The ancient weapon of the English infantry.

And brownbills, levied in the city,  
Made bills to pass the grand committee.—*Hudibras.*

**BROWN COAL**, brown kole, *s.* Brown-coloured lignite, a species of coal in which the woody structure is distinct; found in alluvial and tertiary formations.

**BROWNEA**, brown'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. P. Browne.) A genus of splendid West Indian Leguminous plants: Tribe, Geoffree.

**BROWNIE**, brow'ie, *s.* A spirit supposed, till of late years, to haunt old houses in Scotland: so

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## BROWNISH—BRUIT

called, it is conjectured, from its pretending or tawny colour, in contradistinction to from its fairness. The Brownies had the notion of being a very serviceable and family of familiar spirits.

**BROWNISH**, brown'ish, *a.* Somewhat brown.

**BROWNIST**, brown'ist, *s.* A follower.

Brown, a puritan who, at the end of the century, taught the tenets concerning government now held by the body termed pendants.

**BROWNESS**, brown'nes, *s.* A brown colour.

**BROWN-RUST**, *s.* A disease of wheat, in which dry brown powder is substituted for the the pickle of the ear.

**BROWN-SPAR**, brown'spar, *s.* Crystallized iron; spathose iron.

**BROWN-STUDY**, brown'stud-e, *s.* Gloom; deep study.

**BROWNY**, brown'e, *a.* Brown.

His browny locks.—*Shaks.*

**BROWSE**, browz, *v. a.* (*brosko*, I eat, Gr. Fr.) To eat branches or shrubs;—*v. i.* on the branches or young shoots of plants, branches or other shrubs fit for the food and other ruminating animals.

**BROWSICK**, brow'sik, *a.* Dejected; hanging.

Alter nature in our browsick crew.—*Shaks.*

**BROWSING**, brow'zing, *s.* Food which is found in young coppices, continually sprouting.

Groves and broussings for the deer.—*Hudibras.*

**BRUCEA**, broo'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Bruce, a celebrated traveller who discovered it.) A genus of plants found in Abyssinia and the East Indies: Order, Rutaceæ.

**BRUCHUS**, broo'kus, *s.* (*bruchus*, I grind, teeth, Gr.) A genus of insects of the Rhynchophora, the females of which deposit eggs in the germ of the pea, and other nous plants; the seed becoming matured by the larva, which lies entire in the seed, where it undergoes its metamorphosis. The holes, so often observed in peas, from which the perfect insect effected its escape.

**BRUCINE**, broo'sin, *s.* False Angustura, a ramin, an alkaloid and violent poison, from the bark of the *Strichnos nuxvomica*, *Brucella antidysenterica*. It consists of 70.58; hydrogen, 6.61; nitrogen, 5.14; 17.67.

**BRUCITE**.—See Condrodite.

**BRUGMANSIA**, brug-man'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Brugmans.) A genus of Peruvians, removed by Persoon from Datura, or the Order, Solanææ.

**BRUIN**, broo'in, *s.* A common name for Bruise.

**BRUISE**, brooz, *v. a.* (*brysan*, Sax.) To mangle with a heavy blow of some edged or pointed; to crush by any weight into gross powder; to beat together or to hurt produced by a stroke of some hard and heavy.

**BRUISER**, broo'zur, *s.* A concave tool for the specula of telescopes. In vulgar also Bruisewort.

**BRUISEWORT**, brooz'wurt, *s.* The *Saponaria*; termed also Soapwort.—See S.

**BRUIT**, broot, *s.* (*brut*, report, old Goth.) Rumour; noise; report;—*v. a.* to report abroad; to rumour.



## BRUMAL—BRUSHY.

broo'mal, *a.* (*brumalis*, Lat.) Belonging to winter.

broo-net', *a.* (French.) A woman with a brown complexion.

broo-ne-a, *s.* A genus of plants, type of the *Bruniaceae*.

brū-ni-a'se-e, *s.* (in honour of M. de Bruni.) A natural order of small heathlike plants with closely-imbricated leaves, and small flowers collected into little compact heads; calyx, five-cleft; petals, five; stamens, five; fruit, two or one-celled, dioecious or neuter, and crowned with a persistent calyx. The plants are solitary or in pairs. With the exception of one species from Madagascar, they are natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and are exornamental in their flowers and foliage.

broon'yun, *s.* (*brugnon*, Fr.) A sort of sweet plum and a peach.

brū-no-ne-a, *s.* A genus of Australian plants named in honour of Robert Brown, the celebrated botanist.

brū-no-ni-a'se-e, *s.* (*brunonia*, one name.) A natural order of monopetalous plants, consisting of Australian herbs, having tubular flowers, which are on scapes, collected in heads, and surrounded by enlarged bracts.

brunz-fel'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Brunfels.) A genus of handsome tropical plants with neat foliage, and showy white or yellow flowers: Order, Solanaceae.

brunz-ve'je-a, *s.* (in honour of the Venetian family.) A splendid genus of bulbous-plants: Order, Amaryllidaceae.

brunz-wik-green, *s.* Chloride of copper, obtained by exposing copper to the action of muriatic acid; it is extensively used by house-painters.

brunt, *s.* (*brunet*, Dan. probably from the Saxon verb *brinnan*, to burn.) A blow; stroke; a brief and sudden violence.

brush, *s.* (*brasse*, Fr. from *bruscus*, Lat.) An instrument for sweeping, or for cleaning shoes, &c., made of bristles set in wood; a large hair pencil used by painters, an instrument used by house-painters in cleaning the walls, or in laying on colour; an instrument used by weavers in dressing their warp; an assault or encounter.

An electrical brush signifies the oblique motion of electric light which is from all sharp or pointed bodies that are positively electrified;—*v. a.* to sweep or to brush; to strike with quickness, as in painting; to paint with a brush; to carry away or to move like that of brushing; to move as a brush; to move with haste; to fly over; to brush lightly.

brush'ur, *s.* One who brushes; one used to brush.

brushet.—See BASKET.

brush-like, *a.* Resembling a brush.

brush'wheels, *s.* Wheels which revolve without cogs or teeth. The surfaces are often covered with stiff hairs; and they are covered with woollen cloth or other material.

brush'wood, *s.* Rough, low, shrubby plants; also, branches of trees cut off.

brush'y, *a.* Rough or shaggy like a brush.

## BRUSK—BRYOPHYLLUM.

BRUSK, bruska, *a.* (*brusque*, Fr.) Rude; uncivil.—Obsolete.

Found, as they say, but a bruska welcome.—

Sir H. Wotton.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS, brus'sels sprowts, *s.* *Brassica gemmifera*, a garden variety of the Cabbage plant.

BRUSTLE, brus'sl, *v. n.* (*brustl*, a crackling or burning, Sax.) To make a crackling noise; to rustle like silk; to bully.

BRUT, } brut, *v. n.* (*brouter*, Fr.) To eat; to  
BRUTTE, } browse. To brutte is still a common expression in Kent.

What the goats so easily brutted on.—Evelyn's *Acetaria*.

BRUTA, broo'ta, *s.* The name given by Linnaeus to one of his orders of Mammalia, including the elephant, walrus, manatee, and the animals which now constitute the Edentata of Cuvier.

BRUTAL, broo'tal, *a.* (French.) Pertaining to a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman; merciless.

BRUTALITY, broo'tal'e-te, *s.* (*brutalité*, Fr.) Savageness; churlishness; inhumanity; insensibility to pity or shame.

BRUTALIZE, broo'ta-lize, *v. n.* To grow brutal or savage;—*v. a.* to make brutal or savage.

BRUTALLY, broo'tal-le, *a.* Churlishly; inhumanly; cruelly.

BRUTE, broot, *a.* (*brutus*, Lat.) Senseless; unconscious; savage; irrational; bestial; rough; ferocious; uncivilized;—*s.* an irrational animal; a savage.

BRUTELY, broot'le, *ad.* In a rude, brutish manner.

BRUTIFY, broo'te-fi, *v. a.* To render stupid and brutal.

BRUTISH, broo'tish, *a.* Bestial; resembling a beast; gross; carnal; ignorant; uncivilized; unconscious; insignificant.

BRUTISHNESS, broo'tish-nes, *s.* Brutality; savageness.

BRUTISM, broo'tizm, *s.* Beastly; vulgarity.

BRUTUM FULMEN, broo'tum ful'men, *s.* (Latin.) A loud but harmless threatening.

BRYA, bri'a, *s.* (*bryo*, I sprout, Gr. from the seeds germinating before falling.) A genus of tropical Leguminous plants.

BRYANTHUS, bri-an'thus, *s.* (*bryon*, a moss, and *anthos*, a flower.) A genus of plants with red flowers: Order, Ericaceae.

BRYAXIS, bry-ak'sis, *s.* (*bryon*, moss, and *xenos*, a guest, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Pselaphidae. Generally found during the winter and spring in moss.

BRYONIA, bri-o-ne-a, *s.* (*bryo*, I sprout up, Gr. from the rapid growth of its annual stems.) The Bryony, or wild hop, a genus of climbing plants. The only British species is *B. dioica*, a plant with a large woody root and annual stems which resemble those of a gourd. It yields scarlet berries. The root is highly purgative. The extract bryonine is a violent and dangerous poison.

BRYONINE, bri'o-nin, *s.* A crystallizable substance found in white bryony, obtained by treating the expressed juice with ammonia.

BRYONY.—See Bryonia.

BRYOPHYLLUM, bry-o-fil'lum, *s.* An East Indian shrub, with panicles of large pendulous greenish-yellow flowers, and leaves which possess the remarkable property of budding on their margins, and forming new plants, when placed in warm

and damp places, a property not possessed in the same degree by any other plant.

**BRYOPSIS**, bri-op'sis, *s.* (*bryon*, moss, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) A genus of marine Algae, occurring in fine mossy-like tufts.

**BRYUM**, bri'um, *s.* (*bryo*, I abound, Gr.) A genus of widely-diffused moss plants.

**BUB**, bub, *s.* A cant word for strong malt liquor; He loves good port and double *bub*.—*Prior*.

—*v. n.* to cast up bubbles.—*Obsolete*.

Rude Acheron, a loathsome lake to tell,

That boils and *bubs* up swelth as black as hell.—*Sackville*.

**BUBBLE**, bub'bl, *s.* (*bobbel*, Dut.) A small bladder of water; a film of water inflated with air; anything which wants solidity and firmness; a fraud; a false show; a vain project; a person cheated;—*v. n.* to rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling noise;—*v. a.* to cheat; to deceive or impose upon.

**BUBBLER**, bub'blur, *s.* One who cheats. A cant word.

**BUBBY**, bub'be, *s.* A woman's breast. A low word.

**BUBO**, bu'bo, *s.* (*boubon*, the groin, Gr.) A swelling of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the groin and axilla. Buboes are sympathetic, arising from the irritation of a local disorder; venereal, from the absorption of the syphilitic virus; or constitutional. In Ornithology, the horned owl, the name of a subgenus of the owl (*strix*), characterised by a small concho, or ear aperture, and two tufts of feathers, or feathered horns, of considerable size on the head; the legs are feathered down to the toes.

**BUBON**, bu'bon, *s.* (*boubon*, Gr. from its medical virtues.) The Macedonian Parsly, a genus of umbelliferous herbaceous plants.

**BUBONOCELE**, bu'bo-no-sele, *s.* (*boubon*, and *cele*, a tumour, Gr.) Inguinal hernia, or rupture in the groin.

**BUBUKLE**, bu'bu-kl, *s.* A red pimple.

His face is all *bubukles*, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire.—*Shaks*.

**BUBULUS**, bu'bu-lus, *s.* The Buffalo.—Which see.

**BUCARDIUM**, bu-kâr'de-um, *s.* A mollusc, having a bivalve shell, and possessing the power of locomotion.

**BUCCAL**, buk'kal, *a.* (*bucca*, a cheek.) Pertaining to the cheek.

**BUCCANIERS**, } buk-a-neers', *s.* A name given to  
**BUCCANEERS**, } the pirates who formerly infested  
the coasts of South America and the West Indies.

**BUCCINAL**, buk'se-nal, *a.* (*buccina*, a trumpet.) Trumpet-shaped.

**BUCCINATE**, buk-se-na'tur, *s.* A muscle of the cheek, so named from its being called into exercise in blowing a trumpet or other wind instrument.

**BUCCINOIDEA**, buk'se-noy-de-a, *s.* (*buccina*, a trumpet, Lat. and *eidos*, like, Gr.) Cuvier's name for a family of his Pectinobranchiate (*breast-gilled*) Gasteropods, including those species which, like its type *Buccinum*, have a spiral shell, in the aperture of which, near the extremity of the columella, is a notch or a canal for transmitting the syphon of the animal, a portion of which forms the Buccinum of Swainson.

**BUCCINUM**, buk'se-num, *s.* A genus of bivalved mollusca, with shells of a pear-like shape, and a deep notch at the base; without a canal; the lips smooth; marine, common.

**BUCCO**, buk'ko, *s.* (*bucca*, a cheek, Lat.)

Barbuts, a genus of birds with a tumefaction a beard-like appendage of feather at the base of the bill. The type of Lesson's family *Bucconidae* by Swainson after the woodpeckers.

**BUCENTAUR**, bu-sen-taw'r', *s.* (*bous*, an ox, and *tauros*, a centaur, Gr.) One of the fabulous sters of the ancients, half man and half ox. name also of the state galley of Venice, in the ancient ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.

**BUCEROS**, bu'se-ros, *s.* (*bous*, an ox, and *ker*, horn, Gr.) The Hornbills, forming a genus family (*bucerida*) of birds remarkable for enormous bills, generally furnished with protrances of different shapes at the base of the mandible.

**BUCHANANIA**, bu-ka-na-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Buchanan.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Terebinthaceae.

**BUCHNERA**, buk'ne-ra, *s.* (in honour of J. G. Buchner.) A genus of exotic plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

**BUCHOLZITE**, buk'ol-zite, *s.* (in honour of Bucholz.) A mineral; amorphous; spotted and white; lustre, glistening, waxy, pearl-glossy; fibrous, especially in the black scratches glass, but is scratched by quartz.

Consists of silica, 46; alumina, 50; potash, 1.5; of iron, 2.5. Found in the Tyrol by Dr. Bucholz. **BUCIDA**, bu-si-da, *s.* (*bous*, an ox, from its resembling an ox's horn.) The olive bark of the West Indian genus of plants: Order, Combretaceae.

**BUCK**, buk, *s.* (*bauche*, suds or lye, Germ.) liquor in which clothes are washed or soiled the process of bleaching; the clothes washed in the liquor;—*v. a.* to soak or wash in lye or soda. In Zoology, a male deer, masculine of domestic males of the rabbit and hare are also termed bucks.

**BUCKBASKET**, buk'bas-kit, *s.* The basket in which clothes are carried to wash.

**BUCKBEAN**, buk'bene, *s.* Same as Boggle. Which see.

**BUCKET**, buk'kit, *s.* (*buc*, Sax. *buk*, Dut. and *bucket*, a vessel in which water is carried or drawn.)

**BUCK-EYED**, buk'ide, *a.* A term used of horse-dealers and jockeys for bad and squint eyes.

**BUCKING**, buk'king, *s.* The first operation in bleaching of yarn or cloth.

**BUCKING-STOOL**, buk'king-stool, *s.* A wooden block.—*Obsolete*.

**BUCKLANDIA**, buk-lan'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Buckland, Dr. Buckland, Dean of Exeter.) The name given to a fossil plant the stonefield oolite, supposed to have belonged to the Liliaceae.

**BUCKLANDITE**, buk'land-ite, *s.* (in honour of Buckland.) Distomic augite spar, a rare of augite, of a dark-brown colour, or nearly opaque; lustre vitreous; primary form crystal, an oblique rhombic prism. It occurs hornblende, felspar, and apatite, and in crystals in the Lake of Laach, on the Rhine.

**BUCKLE**, buk'kl, *s.* (*bucull*, Celt. *buecl*, *boucle*, Fr.) A metallic link, with a tongue catch to fasten one thing to another; the hair when crisped and curled.

That live-long wig, which Gorgon's self might  
Eternal buckle takes in Parian stone.—*Shaks*

In Heraldry, a token of the surety, faith,



## BUCKLER—BUDDHISM.

vice of the bearer;—*v. a.* to fasten with a buckle; to prepare for action, as buckling on the armour; to join in battle; to limit or confine. In Hair-dressing, to buckle a wig is to put it into curl;—*v. n.* (*bucken*, Germ.) to bend; to bow; to buckle to, to apply to; to attend; to buckle with, to engage with; to encounter; to join in close combat.

For single combat thou shalt buckle with me.—

Shaks.

**BUCKLER**, buk'lur, *s.* (*buccledr*, Welsh, *bouclier*, Fr.) A shield; a defensive weapon buckled on the arm;—*v. a.* to support; to defend. *Votive bucklers*, bucklers consecrated to the gods, and hung up in their temples, either in commemoration of some hero, or as thanksgiving for a victory obtained over an enemy, whose bucklers, taken in war, were offered as a trophy.—Obsolete as a verb.

**BUCKLERHEADED**, buk'lur-hed-ed, *a.* Having a head like a buckler.

**BUCKLERMUSTARD**.—See *Biscutella*.

**BUCKLERTHORN**, buk'lur-thawrn, *s.*—See *Paliurus*.

**BUCKMAST**, buk'mast, *s.* The nut or mast of the beech-tree.

**BUCKRAM**, buk'rum, *s.* (*bougran*, Fr. *bucaran*, Span.) A coarse kind of linen or cotton fabric stiffened by gum and calendering, used in stiffening articles of dress.

**BUCKRAMS**, buk'rumz, *s.* Wild garlic.

**BUCK'S-HORN**, buks'hawrn, *s.* The herb *Lobelia coronopifolia*: Order, *Lobeliaceæ*.

**BUCKSKIN**, buk'skin, *s.* The skin of a buck;—*a.* made of the skin of a buck.

**BUCKSTALL**, buk'stawl, *s.* A net to catch deer with; a service in the forest, by attending at a certain station to watch deer in hunting.—An old word.

**BUCKTHORN**.—See *Rhamnus*.

**BUCKU**, buk'u, *s.* (*boccha*, Ind.) The strongly-veined leaf of the *Diosma crenata*, used medicinally as an antispasmodic, tonic, &c.

**BUCKWHEAT**, buk'weet, *s.* (*buckweizen*, Germ.)

The plant *Polygonum fagopyrum*: so named from the singular form of its seeds, and their resemblance to the beech-mast. It grows with a strong herbaceous, cylindrical, reddish-coloured stem; the leaves are ivy-shaped, and placed alternately on the stem. The grain makes good food for horses, poultry, and pigs, and is cultivated profitably when the land has been considerably exhausted by grain crops. It suits a warmer climate than that of Britain, and is said to be found wild in Persia.

**BUCKWHEAT-TREE**, buk'weet-tree, *s.*—See *Mylocaryum*.

**BUCKNEMIA**, buk-ne'me-a, *s.* (*bou*, an augmentative, and *kneme*, the leg, Gr.) A tumid leg.

**BUCCOLIC**, bu-kol'ic, *a.* Pastoral;—*s.* a pastoral poem.

**BUCCOLICAL**, bu-kol'e-kal, *a.* (*bucolicus*, Lat.) Pastoral.

**BUD**, bud, *s.* (*bouton*, Fr.) The first shoot of a plant, originating usually in the axil of a leaf;—*v. n.* to put forth young shoots or leaves; to rise as a gem from the stalk; to be in bloom or growing;—*v. a.* to inoculate, by engrafting or inserting a bud into the rhind of another tree.

**BUDHA**, bud'da, *s.* The founder of the religion of the Buddhists of India, China, &c., who is supposed to have lived about one thousand years before Christ.

**BUDHISM**, bud'dizm, *s.* The doctrine of the Bud-

## BUDDHIST—BUFFET.

dhists, or followers of Buddha the sage, which seems chiefly to consist of the belief, that the material universe is a transient representation of the Deity; that the human soul is an emanation from God, and will be subjected, again and again, after the present life, to the miseries of a terrestrial existence, unless the individual to whom it belongs shall have, by the attainment of wisdom, and the practice of prayer and contemplation, rendered it fit to be absorbed into the Divine essence, from which it originally sprung.

**BUDDHIST**, bud'dist, *s.* A believer in the doctrines of Buddha.

**BUDDING**, bud'ding, *s.* The operation of engrafting buds of one plant upon the stem of another.

**BUDDLE**, bud'dl, *s.* A large frame in which metallic ores are washed;—*v. a.* to wash ore.

**BUDDEA**, bud'dle-a, *s.* (in honour of A. Buddle.) A genus of exotic shrubs: Order, *Scrophularinæ*.

**BUDE LIGHT**, bude lite, *s.* An intense flame produced by the union of the carburetted hydrogen, and oxygen gases: so named from having been invented by Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, of Bude, in Cornwall.

**BUDGE**, budj, *v. n.* (*bouger*, Fr.) To stir; to move off the place;—*a.* stiff; surly; big; pompous.—Obsolete as an adjective.

Those budge doctors of the stoic fur.—Milton.

—*s.* (*bouge*, fur, Fr.) the dressed skin or fur of lambs.

He's nought but budge, old guards, brown fox-fur face; He hath no soul.—Marston.

**BUDGE-BARREL**, budj'bâr-ril, *s.* A small barrel used in carrying gunpowder.

**BUDGENESS**, budj'nes, *s.* Sternness; severity.—Obsolete.

**BUDGER**, bud'jur, *s.* One that moves or stirs from his place.

**BUDGET**, bud'jet, *s.* (*bougette*, Fr.) A small bag; a store or stock; a statement of the finances and ways and means of the kingdom, made in parliament by the chancellor of the exchequer.

**BUDGY**, budj'e, *a.* Consisting of fur.—Obsolete.

**BUDLET**, bud'let, *s.* A small bud springing from a larger one.

**BUFF**, buf, *s.* (from *buffalo*.) Leather made of the skin of the buffalo, &c., prepared and used commonly for waist-belts, pouches, and military accoutrements; a colour approaching to yellow; a military coat of thick leather;—*v. a.* to strike;—*s.* a stroke.

**BUFFALO**, buf'fa-lo, *s.* (*bufala*, Span. and Ital.) The *Bos bubulus*, a species of the ox, domesticated in India and Italy, and allied to the bison. Buffalos are, in general, animals of a large stature, resembling a bull, but low in proportion to their bulk; they frequent swampy places or damp forests, rather than open dry grounds. They are found often wallowing in the mire. The Cape buffalo is the most ferocious of its kind; it has a tremendous bellowing voice, and is as much dreaded by travellers in South Africa as the lion. Its hide is said to be so hard and thick as to resist a musket bullet.

**BUFFET**, buf'fet, *s.* (*buffetto*, Ital. *buffet*, Fr.) A blow with the hand; a box on the ear;—*v. a.* (*buffeter*, Fr.) to strike with the hand; to box; to beat;—*v. n.* to play a boxing match; a kind of cupboard or sideboard, on which plate is arranged for show.



# BUFFETER—BUGS.

**BUFFETER**, buf'fet-ur, *s.* One who buffets; a boxer; contention; attack.

**BUFFETING**, buf'fet-ing, *s.* A succession of blows.

**BUFFET-STOOL**, buf'fet-stool, *s.* A little portable seat without arms or back.

**BUFFLE**, buf'fl, *s.* The buffalo;—*v. n.* to puzzle; to be at a loss.

**BUFFLEHEADED**, buf-fl'hed-ed, *a.* Thickheaded, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

So fell this buffleheaded giant by the hand of Don Quixote.—*Gayton's Notes.*

**BUFFO**, buffo, *s.* (Italian.) The comic actor in an opera.

**BUFFONIA**, buf-fō-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Buffon.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllæ.

**BUFFOON**, buf-foon', *s.* (*buffon*, Fr.) One whose profession is to divert by grimace and antic attitudes; a low jester;—*v. a.* to laugh at; to render ludicrous.

**BUFFOONERY**, buf-foon'ur-e, *s.* Low jesting; mimicry.

**BUFFOONING**, buf-foon'ing, *s.* Buffoonery; low jesting.

**BUFFOONISH**, buf-foon'ish, *a.* Like a buffoon.

**BUFFOONISM**, buf-foon'izm, *s.* Low jesting.

**BUFFOONIZE**, buf-foon'ize, *v. n.* To play the fool.

**BUFFOON-LIKE**, buf-foon'like, *a.* Resembling a buffoon.

**BUFFOONLY**, buf-foon'le, *ad.* In a buffoon-like manner; scurvily; ridiculous.

**BUFFY COAT**, buf'fo kote, *s.* The buff-coloured fibrine which appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood drawn in certain states of disease.

**BUFO**, bu'fo, *s.* (Latin.) The Toad, a genus of batrachian reptiles.

**BUFONIDÆ**, bu-foy'de, *s.* The Toads, a family of amphibious reptiles, covered with granular warts, and of a dull cadaverous colour. They are perfectly harmless creatures, possessing none of the venom which has been so universally attributed to them. The eye of the toad is mild and peculiarly beautiful.

**BUFONITE**, bu'fo-nite, *s.* Fossil teeth of fishes of the Pycnodont family, occurring in great abundance in some of the oolitic strata. They have also been called batraches, serpent-eyes, and crapaudines, from the opinion that they were originally formed in the heads of frogs, toads, and serpents.

**BUG**, bug, } *s.* (*bug*, a goblin, Welsh.) A

**BUGBEAR**, bug'bare, } frightful object; a walking spectre: now generally used for any imaginary monster to frighten children with.

The bug which you would fright me with I seek.—*Shaks.*

**BUGGINESS**, bug'ge-nes, *s.* The state of being infected with bugs.

**BUGGY**, bug'ge, *a.* Abounding with bugs;—*s.* a small carriage without a top.

**BUGLE**, bu'gl, *s.* (*bugle*, the bonassus, old Fr.) A sort of wild ox; an elongated glass bead; a hunting-horn; a plant.—See *Ajuga*.

**BUGLE-HORN**, bu'gl-hawrn, *s.* A bugle, a kind of trumpet used by huntsmen and in the army; a keyed variety is used in instrumental bands, termed a *key-bugle*.

**BUGLOSS**, bu'glos, *s.* (*bous*, an ox, and *glossa*, the tongue, Gr.) The herb Ox-tongue.—See *Achusa*.

**BUGS**, bugz, *s.* In Entomology, the English name of the Cimicidæ, a family of hemipterous insects.

# BUGWORT—BULIMULUS.

The *Cimex lectularius* is a well-known disagreeable insect, infesting old furniture and wooden erections.

**BUGWORT**.—See *Cimicifuga*.

**BUIHL**, bul, *s.* Unburnished gold.

**BUIHL-WORK**, bul'wurk, *s.* (from the name of the inventor.) Wood inlaid with metal, tortoise shell, &c.

**BUILD**, bild, *v. a.* To make a fabric or an edifice; to raise anything on a support or foundation; to exercise or practise the art of building;—*v. n.* to depend on; to rest on.

**BUILDER**, bild'ur, *s.* One who builds; a mason, an architect; a shipwright.

**BUILDING**, bild'ing, *s.* An edifice; a fabric.

**BUILT**, bilt, *s.* Past part. of the verb *To build*.

**BUL**, bul, *s.* One of the local names of the common flounder.

**BULB**, bulb, *s.* (*bulbus*, Lat.) A round body. In Botany, a collection of fleshy scales arranged like those of a bud, occurring usually in the ground, but sometimes in the axils of the leaves; a ball;—*v. n.* to bulb out, to project; to swell out like a bulb.

**BULBACEOUS**, bul-ba'shus, *a.* Having bulbs; consisting of bulbs.

**BULBED**, bul'bed or bulbd, *a.* Round-headed, like an onion.

**BULBIFEROUS**, bul-bif'e-rus, *a.* (*bulbus*, a bulb, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing bulbs.

**BULBIFORM**, bul'be-fawrn, *a.* (*bulbiformis*, Lat.) Having the form of a bulb.

**BULBILLE**, bul'bil, *s.* A name given by the French botanists to those bulbiform tubercles produced on certain plants which are capable, when planted, of becoming new plants.

**BULBILLIFEROUS**, bul-bil-lif'e-rus, *a.* Applied to those plants which produce bulbogemmae. Ex. *Begonia bulbillifera*.

**BULBINE**, bul'bine, *s.* (*bulbus*, a bulb, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, *Asphodeleæ*.

**BULBOCASTANUM**, bul-bo-cas'ta-num, *s.* A synonyme of the *Bunium*, or *Earth-nut*.

**BULBOCAVERNOSUS**, bul-bo-cav'er-no'sus, *s.* (Latin.) The muscle situated beneath the bulb of the uterus, and covering part of the corpus spongiosum.

**BULBOCODIUM**, bul-bo-ko'de-um, *s.* (*bolbos*, a bulb, and *kodium*, wool, Gr. from the woolly appearance of the envelope of its bulb.) A genus of perennial bulbous-rooted plants: Order, *Melanthiaceæ*.

**BULBODIUM**, bul-bo'de-um, *s.* (*bolbos*, a bulb, Gr.) A bulbous under-ground stem.

**BULBOGEMMA**, bul-bo-jem'ma, *s.* (*bulbus*, a bulb, and *gemma*, a bud, Lat.) Same as the French *Bulbille*.—Which see.

**BULBO-TUBER**, bul'bo-tu-bur, *s.* (*bulbus*, a tuber, Lat.) The name given to a solid bulb or under-ground stem, clothed with withered leaves, and producing buds on its surface.

**BULBOUS**, bul'bus, *a.* (*bulbeux*, Fr.) Containing or producing bulbs; having round or roundish knots.

**BULGE**, bulj, *s.* (*bulg*, bulk, Welsh.) A protuberance, as that of a cask; a leak; a part in a vessel which admits water into the hold;—*v. n.* to leak; to let in water; to jut out. Also spelt *bulge*.

**BULIMIA**, bu-lim'e-a, } *s.* (*bou*, an augmentative,

**BULIMY**, bul'e-me, } and *limos*, hunger, Gr.)

A voracious appetite; a disease in which there is a frequent and extraordinary desire for food.

**BULIMULUS**, bu-lim'u-lus, *s.* The name given by Leach to a genus of land molluscs: shell univalve,



erated, last whorl large; mouth entire; smooth, simple; external lip thin.

**bu'le-mus**, *s.* An extensive genus of land *s.*, having a spiral shell more or less clove-oval oblong; aperture longer than wide; unequal, reflected in the adult.

**bu'le-mum**, *s.* (*bous*, an ox, and *lithos*, Gr.) A stone found in the kidneys, the urinary bladder of the ox.

**bu'le**, *s.* (*bolle*, Goth. *bulg*, Welsh.) Magnitude; size; quantity; main fabric; the self; the main part of a ship's cargo; a building jutting out;

*here stand behind this bulle*.—*Shaks.*

**bu'le**, to begin to unload a vessel; *laden* having the cargo loose in the hold.

**bu'le**, *s.* A partition of boards across a ship.

**bu'le-nes**, *s.* Greatness of stature or

*bulke*, *a.* Of great size or stature.

**bul**, *s.* (*bulle*, Welsh.) The masculine of cow; *is* of the genus *Bos*; an edict of the pope; *er*; the sign of the zodiac Taurus (♉).

*sture*, a powerful and fierce enemy:

*my bulls have compassed me*.—*Psalm.*

Stock Exchange, a *bull* is a cant word for one nominally buys stock for which he does *y*; but receives or pays the amount of any *an* in the price agreed on. The person *is* nominally is termed the *bear*. *Bull*, opposition, generally denotes largeness of *bulthead*, *bulrush*, and *bulltrout*.

**bul'la**, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, belonging *teutibranchia*, or Sea-slugs. The animal is *ed* with two bony plates; the shell is ob-*tracted* above, and effuse at the base.

**bul'le**, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, closely *to* the *Bulla*, in which the shell is internal, *ad* colourless.

**bul'luse**, *s.* The *Brunus inatititia*, a *of* plum-tree.

**bul'la-re**, *s.* A collection of popish bulls.

**bul'lute**, *s.* (*bullatus*, Lat.) In Botany, a blistered-like appearance. In Conchology, *to* a shell which is swelled, oval, and cylin-  
—*Ex.* *Conus bullatus*.

**bul'bay-ting**, *s.* A fight between *ad* a bull.

**bul'beef**, *s.* Coarse beef; the flesh of bulls.

**bul'beg-gur**, *s.* Something terrible *like* to frighten children.

**bul'off**, *s.* A male calf; a stupid fellow.

**bul'dog**, *s.* *Canis molossus*, a variety of *g*, remarkable for its courage; so termed *is* round head and short muzzle having a *hat* bullhead-like appearance.

**bul'len-nayls**, *s.* Nails with round *and* short shanks, tinned and lackered.

**bul'let**, *s.* (*boulet*, Fr.) A small round *ball*, generally used as shot.

**bul'let-grape**, *s.* The *Vitis rotun-*  
a North American species of the grape.

**bul'le-tin**, *s.* (*bulletin*, a bill, a ticket, *A* short official account of public news.

**bul'faste**, *n.* Having a bullish coun-

**bul'fite**, *s.* A sport much practised *y* in Spain and Portugal, consisting of a

public combat of a cavalier or torridore with a wild bull.

**BULLFINCH** or **BULFINCH**, *bul'finsh*, *s.* The *Pyrr-*  
*hula*, a genus of birds.

**BULLFROG**, *bul'frog*, *s.* *Rana pipiens*, a European variety of the frog; green above, yellowish beneath, and spotted and marbled with black.

**BULLHEAD**, *bul'hed*, *s.* A stupid fellow.

**BULLHEADS**, *bul'hedz*, *s.* The *Cottus*, a genus of fishes.—See *Cottus*.

**BULLINÆ**, *bul'lin'-e*, *s.* The *Bullas*, a subfamily of Mollusca, in which the body of the animal is oblong; without tentacula; eyes vertical, and very minute; the branchia dorsal, and covered by a convolute shell, without a spire, and having the base wide.

**BULLION**, *bul'yun*, *s.* (*belien*, Fr.) Gold or silver unwrought or uncoined.

**BULLRAG**, *bul'le-rag*, *v. a.* To insult in a bullying manner: spelled also *bullarag*.

**BULLISH**, *bul'lish*, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder; having the appearance or nature of a bull.

**BULLITE**, *bul'lite*, *s.* The fossil remains of the *bulla*.

**BULLITION**, *bul'lish'un*, *s.* (*bullio*, Lat.) The act or state of boiling.

**BULLOCK**, *bul'luk*, *s.* (*bulluca*, Sax.) A young bull.

**BULLOCK'S-EYE**, *bul'lukz-i*, *s.* A little skylight in the covering or roof, designed to illuminate a granary or the like.

**BULLOCK-SHEDS**, *bul'luk-shedz*, *s.* The houses in which bullocks are kept while feeding.

**BULLOCK-STALLS**, *bul'luk-stawlz*, *s.* Those parts which are portioned off in the sheds in which bullocks stand to eat their food.

**BULL'S-EYE**, *bul'z'i*, *s.* The bright star Aldebaran, in the constellation of the bull, Taurus (♉). Among seamen, a small obscure cloud, ruddy in the centre, regarded as the forerunner of a storm; the point in the middle of a target; a piece of wood in the form of a ring, used sometimes on board ship for the main and forebow line brides. In Architecture, a small circle or opening.

**BULL'S-NOSE**, *bul'z'noze*, *s.* In Architecture, the external angle of a polygon, or of two lines which meet at an obtuse angle.

**BULL-TERRIER**, *bul'ter-re-ur*, *s.* A species of dog, resulting from a cross between the bulldog and the terrier.

**BULL-TROUT**, *bul'trowt*, *s.* A species of trout with a thick body.

**BULLY**, *bul'le*, *a.* A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow;—*v. a.* to overbear with noisy menacings;—*v. n.* to be noisy or quarrelsome.

**BULRUSH**, *bul'rush*, *s.* The English name of the *Typha latifolia* and *angustifolia*, two wild marsh plants, called also *Cat's-tail*: Order, Typhine.

**BULTEL**, *bul'tel*, *s.* The bran or refuse of meal after dressing; the bag wherein meal is dressed; a bolter-cloth.

**BULWARK**, *bul'wurk*, *s.* (*beluercke*, Dut. *bolwerk*, Germ.) A bastion; a fortification; a security; a screen; a shelter;—*v. a.* to fortify; to strengthen with bulwarks.

**BUM**, *bum*, *s.* (*homme*, Dut.) The bottom of any-  
thing; the buttocks; the part on which we sit.

**BUM**, *bum*, *v. n.* (*bonnen*, to resound, from *bonne*, a drum, Dut.) To make a humming sound or



BUMASTES—BUNGEA.

BUNGHOLE—BUPHTHALMIA

report. The word is used in this sense in Scotland, as applied to the sound of a spinning-wheel, or to the hum of the bee.

Make his smug girl bear a *bumming* sound

In a young merchant's ear.—

*Marston's Scourge of Villany.*

**BUMASTES**, bu-mas'tes, *s.* A name given by Murchison to a genus of Trilobites, found in the upper Silurian strata.

**BUMBAILIFF**, bum-ba'lif, *s.* (a corruption of *bound*, and *bailliff*.) A bailiff of the lowest kind, who is employed in making arrests.

**BUMBARD**, bum'bârd, *s.* (corrupted from *bombard*.) A great gun; a black jack; a leathern pitcher.

**BUMBAST**.—See *Bombast*.

**BUMBLEBEE**, bum'bl-be, *s.* (*bombus*, Lat.) The name given in the North of England to the Humble-bee, from the humming or humming sound which it makes: called *bumbee* in Scotland.

**BUMBOAT**, bum'bote, *s.* (from *bum* and *boat*, or perhaps from *bump*.) A boat in which articles of provision, &c., are carried for sale to a ship.

**BUMELIA**, bu-me'le-a, *s.* (*melia*, the Greek name of the wild ash.) A genus of plants, consisting chiefly of trees: Order, Sapotææ.

**BUMKIN**, bum'kin, *s.* The short boom projecting from the bows of a ship; a small outrigger over the stern of a boat.

**BUMP**, bump, *s.* (*bomps*, a stroke or blow, Goth. and Icelandic.) A swelling; a protuberance; a heavy blow;—*v. n.* to make a loud or hollow noise, as the bittern.

**BUMPER**, bum'pur, *s.* A cup or glass filled till the liquor swells over the brim.

**BUMPKIN**, bum'kin, *s.* An awkward heavy rustic; a country lout.

**BUMPKINLY**, bum'kin-le, *a.* Having the manners of a clown; clownish.

**BUN**, } bun, *s.* (*bunnelo*, Span.) A kind of sweet

**BUNN**, } bread.

**BUNCH**, bunsh, *s.* (*bunke*, Goth.) A hard lump; a knob; a protuberance; a cluster; a number of the same kind growing together; a number of things tied together; anything bound into a knot, as a *bunch* of ribbon; a tuft;—*v. n.* to swell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.

**BUNCHBACKED**, bunsh'bakt, *a.* Having a bunch on the back; crookbacked.

**BUNCHINESS**, bun'she-nes, *s.* The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

**BUNCHOSIA**, bun-ko'she-a, *s.* (*bunchos*, coffee, Arab.) A genus of plants, the seeds of which resemble those of the coffee plant: Order, Malpighaceæ.

**BUNCHY**, bun'she, *a.* Growing in bunches; having tufts.

**BUNDLE**, bun'dl, *s.* (*biurnel*, Welsh, *byndel*, Sax. *bundel*, Dut.) A number of things bound together; a roll; any thing rolled up;—*v. a.* to tie in a bundle; to tie together.

**BUNG**, bung, *s.* (*bung*, Welsh.) The stopper for closing the bunghole of a cask;—*v. a.* to close up the hole of a cask with a bung.

**BUNGALOW**, bung'ga-lo, *s.* The name given in India to a country house built of light materials.

**BUNGARUS**, bung'ga-rus, *s.* A genus of serpents: Order, Ophidia.

**BUNG-DRAWER**, bung'draw-ur, *s.* An instrument for taking the bung out of a cask.

**BUNGEA**, bun'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Al. a Bunge.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophularinæ.

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**BUNGHOLE**, bung'hole, *s.* The hole in a cask which it is filled, and is afterwards stopp'd.

Why may not imagination trace the noble Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bung-hole*?

**BUNGLE**, bung'gl, *v. n.* (*bungler*, Welsh.) To

form clumsily;—*v. a.* to botch; to make

age awkwardly;—*s.* a botch; a clumsy

ance; inaccuracy; awkwardness; blun-

**BUNGLER**, bung'glur, *s.* A bad workman;

ward or clumsy performer; a person with

**BUNGLING**, bung'gling, *a.* Without the

skill or attention; clumsy; awkward.

**BUNGLINGLY**, bung'gling-le, *ad.* Clumsily

wardly.

**BUNIADEÆ**, bu-ni-a'de-e, *s.* (*bunias*, on

genera.) A family of erect branched

Order, Cruciferae.

**BUNIAS**, bu'ne-as, *s.* (*bounos*, a hill, Gr.)

of plants with yellow flowers, which gro-

ved situations. Type of the tribe *Bun-*

**BUNION**, bun'yun, *s.* Inflammation of the

mucosa at the inside of the ball of the gr-

**BUNIUM**, bu'ne-um, *s.* (*bounos*, a hill, Gr.)

of umbelliferous plants; so named fr-

growing in elevated places.

**BUNKER**, bung'kur, *s.* A word used in

for a small recess in a building, or a sm-

for holding coals or lumber.

**BUNT**, bunt, *s.* A swelling part; the mid-

of a sail formed into a sort of bag, that

receive the more wind. In Conchology

creasing cavity; a tunnel;—*v. n.* to swe-

a sail bunts out.

**BUNTER**, bun'tur, *s.* A cant word for a

who picks up rags about the streets; a

contempt for a low vulgar woman.

**BUNTINE**, bun'tin, } *s.* The woollen stuff

**BUNTING**, bun'ting, } a ship's colours and

are made.

**BUNTING**, bun'ting, *s.* In Ornithology, the

riza miliaria.

**BUNTINES**, bunt'line, *s.* Small lines mar-

cringles on the bottom of the sails, their

to trice up the bunt of the sail for the be-

ing it up.

**BUOY**, bwoy, *s.* (*bouée*, Fr. *boya*, Span.)

piece of wood, or a close-hooped barrel,

so as to float directly over the anchor,

mine its exact position, or used to point

course which a vessel should steer;—*v. n.*

a float; to bear up in any fluid; to su-

keep from sinking into melancholy or de-

fix buoys;—*v. n.* to float; to rise by

lightness.

**BUOYANCY**, bwoy'an-se, *s.* The quality

on the surface of a fluid; specific light-

ascending or floating in the atmosphere.

**BUOYANT**, bwoy'ant, *a.* Floating; light

no tendency to sink, or to be depressed.

**BUOYANTLY**, bwoy'ant-le, *ad.* In a buoy-

ner.

**BUOYROPE**, bwoy'rope, *s.* The rope which

the buoy to the anchor.

**BUPEINA**, bu'pe-na, *s.* (*bout*, an extensive

and *peina*, hunger, Gr.) A voracious

**BUPHAGA**, bu-fa-ga, *s.* (*bous*, an ox, and

eat, Gr.) The osprey, an African

preys on the larvae bred in the skin

Tribe, Scansores.

**BUPHTHALMIA**, buf-thal'me-a, *s.* (*bous*, a



BUPLEURUM—BURGAGE.

**BOO, an eye**, so named from the enlarged eye, Gr.) *Hydrophthalmia*, or dropsy.

**BOU, bū-plu'rum, s.** (*bous*, an ox, and a side, Gr. from its supposed qualities of oxen which feed on some of the species.)  
**BOUR, a genus of plants:** Order, Umbelliferae.  
**BOU, bu-pres'tis, s.** A genus of Coleoptera, richly coloured with metallic shades and blue.

**BOU, bu-pres'te-de, s.** A family of *Coccinea* insects, having the body remarkably generally very narrow behind, and richly

**BOUR, A rough prickly covering of the heads of plants; a broad ring of iron behind the spears used formerly in tilting.**

**BOUR, bur-a-sa'ya, s.** (*bourasaha*, the name of a tree in Madagascar.) A genus of plants, Order, Menispermaceae.

**BOUR, bur'dot, s.** The *Gadus lota*, a fish, the flesh of which is of an agreeable flavour.—See

**BOUR, bur'de-lay, s.** (French.) A sort of

**BOUR, bur'dn, } s.** (*byrden*, *byrthen*, Sax.) A burden; load; something to be borne; something difficult, grievous, or wearisome; the verse repeated in a song, or the theme at the end of each verse; the quantity that a ship will carry, capacity of a ship, as 'a ship of a hundred burthen.' The term is used by Chaucer for out this sense is obsolete.

**BOUR, bur'dn, v. a.** To load; to encumber.

**BOUR, bur'den-ur, s.** One who imposes heavy burdens; an oppressor.

**BOUR, bur'den-us, a.** Grievous; oppressive; weary; cumbersome.—Obsolete.

**BOUR, bur'den-us, a.** Grievous; heavy; weary.

**BOUR, bur'den-sum, a.** Grievous; heavy; weary.

**BOUR, bur'den-sum-le, ad.** Heavily; heavily.

**BOUR, bur'den-sum-nus, s.** Weight; heaviness; oppressiveness.

**BOUR, bur'dok, s.** The English name of *Arcanum*, or woolly-headed burdana: Order, Carduaceae.

**BOUR, bur-ro', s.** (French.) A chest of drawers; writing board; the chamber of an officer of state, or private functionary, where business is transacted.

**BOUR, bur-ret', s.** An instrument in the chancery, and in the assay office, for dividing any liquid into 100 or 1000 parts.

**BUR, s.** (*burh*, *burgh*, Sax.) Anciently a town, but now a city or town which sends members to parliament.—See Borough.

**BUR, bur-gaje, s.** In Law, a tenure applied to lands, whereby the owners of tenements hold them by the payment of a rent to the sovereign or other person. *Burgage* is one of the forms of feudal tenure in England.

The holders of the fiefs under the name of privileges in favour of the burghs, and of the crown, returning service by arms and warding.

BURGANET—BURGRAVE.

**BURGANET, bur'ga-net, } s.** (*bourguignote*, Fr.)  
**BURGNONET, bur'go-net, } A kind of helmet; the Spanish murrion.**

**BURGEON, boor-zha', s.** (*bourgeois*, Fr.) A citizen; a burgess.

**BURGEON, } bur-joys', s.** Type or printing letter.  
**BURGEON, } ter, smaller than long-primer, and larger than brevier.**

**BURGEON, bur'jun, s.** In Gardening, a small knot put forth by the branch of a tree in spring.

**BURGESS, bur'jes, s.** (*bourgeois*, Fr.) An inhabitant of a borough, or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough; a representative of a borough in parliament.

**BURGESSHIP, bur'jes-ship, s.** The state or quality of a burgess.

**BURGH, bur'ro or burg, s.** The word used in Scotland for Borough.—Which see.

**BURGH-BOTE, burg'bote, s.** In old Law, a tribute or contribution towards the building or repairing of castles or walls of a borough or city.—Obsolete.

**BURGH-BRECH, burg'bretsh, s.** A fine imposed on the community of a town for a breach of the peace.—Obsolete.

**BURGHIER, bur'gur, s.** An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, and entitled to the privileges of the place.

**BURGHIER, bur'gur, s.** The name taken by a large body of seceders from the Church of Scotland, originally connected with the Associate Presbytery; but, in consequence of differences having arisen about the lawfulness of the burgh oath, a separation ensued. Those refusing to take the oath were termed Antiburghiers. These sects have since been reunited.

**BURGHIERSHIP, bur'gur-ship, s.** The privilege of a burghier.

**BURGH-MAILS, burg'mayls, s.** The ancient practice of yearly payments made to the crown of Scotland, introduced by Malcolm III., and resembling the fee-farm rents of boroughs in England.

**BURGH-MASTER, burg'mas-tur, s.** An officer in the tin mines, who directs and lays out the meers for the workmen, &c.; otherwise denominated *Bailiff* and *Barmaster*.

**BURGHMOTE, burg'mote, s.** The ancient court of a burgh or borough. By the laws of Edgar, the burghmote was to be held thrice in the year, and by those of Henry I. twelve times.

**BURGLAR, bur'glur, s.** (*burh*, a house, Sax. and *larron*, a thief, Fr.) One guilty of breaking into a house by night.

**BURGLARIAN, bur-gla're-un, s.** A person guilty of burglary.

**BURGLARIOUS, bur-gla're-us, a.** Relating to the crime of housebreaking.

**BURGLARIOUSLY, bur-gla're-us-le, ad.** In the manner of a burglar.

**BURGLARY, bur'glur-e, s.** The crime of breaking into the house of another by night, with a felonious intent.

**BURGMOTE.**—See Burghmote.

**BURGOMASTER, bur'go-mas-tur, s.** The name given to the chief magistrate of the larger towns of Holland, Flanders, and Germany.

**BURGOUT, bur-goo', s.** (French.) A kind of gruel or pottage used at sea.

**BURGRAVE, bur'grave, s.** (*burg*, castle, and *graf*, count, Germ.) In Germany, a hereditary governor of a castle, having the right of inflicting punishment, imposing taxes, &c.

## BURGUNDY—BURNING-GLASS.

**BURGUNDY**, bur'gun-de, *s.* Wine so called, from its being made in Burgundy.

**BURGUNDY PITCH**, bur'gun-de pitsh, *s.* The juice of the *Pinus abies*, strained through a linen cloth. It is principally used as a plaster, applied to the chest or back, in coughs, &c.

**BURIAL**, ber're-al, *s.* The act of burying; sepulture; interment; the act of placing anything under earth or water; the church service for funerals.

**BURIAL-PLACE**, ber're-al-plase, *s.* A place set apart for the burial of the dead; a graveyard.

**BURIER**, ber're-ur, *s.* One that buries; one that performs the act of interment.

**BURIN**, bu'rin, *s.* (French.) A graver; a tool for engraving.

**BURKE**, burk, *v. a.* (A word improperly introduced into the language from the murders committed by Burke and Hare in Edinburgh, for the purpose of selling the bodies of their victims as subjects for dissection.) To strangle for the purpose of dissection; to put a sudden end to, as to *burke* a speech or purpose.

**BURL**, burl, *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do; the process of clearing off the knots and ends of thread from cloth, preparatory to dyeing.

**BURLER**, bur'lur, *s.* A dresser of cloth.

**BURLESQUE**, bur-lesk', *a.* (French, *burlesco*, Ital.) Jocular; tending to raise laughter by ridiculous associations;—*s.* ludicrous contrasts; a subject so distorted by wit and ridicule as to create amusement;—*v. a.* to turn to ridicule; to render ludicrous.

**BURLESQUER**, bur-les'kur, *s.* One who turns a subject or circumstance into ridicule; one who burlesques.

**BURLETTA**, bur-let'ta, *s.* A light, comic, musical drama.

**BURLINESS**, bur'le-nes, *s.* Bulk; bluster.

**BURLY**, bur'le, *a.* Great of stature; bulky; tumid; replete; boisterous.

**BURMANNIE**, bur-man'ne-e, *s.* A natural order of epignyns Exogens, allied to the Amaryllidæ, from which they were separated by Sprengel. The species are herbaceous plants, with tufted radicle; leaves acute or wanting; flowers terminal and sessile, upon a two or three-branched rachis, or solitary. The Burmanniaceæ of Lindley.

**BURN**, burn, *s.* (Saxon.) A streamlet.

**BURN**, burn, *v. a.* (*burnan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* burned or burnt. To consume with fire; to decompose or separate bodies by the action of heat; to wound or hurt with fire or heat. In Cookery, to injure food by unnecessary heat; to calcine with violent heat; to affect with excessive stimulus;—*v. n.* to be on fire; to be kindled; to shine; to sparkle; to be inflamed with passion or desire; to act with destructive violence—used of the passions; to be in a state of destructive commotion;—*s.* a hurt or injury, caused by the action of fire.

**BURNABLE**, burn'a-bl, *a.* That may be burned.

**BURNER**, bur'nur, *s.* A person who burns or sets fire to anything.

**BURNING**, burn'ing, *s.* (*burning*, Sax.) Ignition; combustion; a fire; inflammation; the raging of passion; the act of burning;—*a.* vehement; powerful; scorching.

**BURNING-GLASS**, bur'ning-glas, *s.* A convex lens which unites the rays of light that fall upon it in

## BURNISH—BURSERACEÆ.

so narrow a space, as to cause them to be combustible matter coming in their way.

**BURNISH**, bur'nish, *v. a.* (*brunir*, Fr. *brunir*) To polish; to make bright; to give a gloss. *v. n.* to grow bright or glossy;—*s.* a gloss. Deer are said to burnish their heads when off a white downy skin from their horns a tree.

**BURNISHER**, bur'nish-ur, *s.* One who burns or polishes anything; an instrument used by various trades in polishing.

**BURNT**, burnt. *Past part.* of the verb *To burn*. **BURNT-OFFERING**, burnt'of-fur-ing, *s.* A sacrifice made upon an altar by the burning of a victim as an atonement for sin.

**BUR PARSLEY**.—See *Caucalis*.

**BURR**, bur, *s.* The lobe or lap of the round knot of a horn next a deer's head.

**BURREL-SHOT**, bur'ril-shot, *s.* Small balls of iron, nails, &c., put into cases to be discharged from a cannon.

**BURRH-STONE**, burr'stone, *s.* Mill-stone. The substance of the burrh-stone is pure siliceous, of a reddish or yellowish colour, and full of cavities, which give it a corroded appearance.

**BURROCK**, bur'rok, *s.* A small weir or dam, wheels are laid in a river for catching fish.

**BURROW**, bur'ro, *s.* A hole in a wall or earth, serves as a covert for rabbits;—*v. n.* to dig in the ground as rabbits; to lodge in a concealed place. This word is sometimes used for a Borough.—Which see.

**BURR-REED**, bur'reed, *s.* The *Sparganium angustifolium* of British plants: Order, Aroides.

**BURSE**, bur'se, *s.* (*burse*, Lat.) A small bag; small sacs situated about the joint parts of the sheaths of tendons.

**BURSAR**, bur'sar, *s.* An old term for the treasurer of a college; a purser; a steward who has an allowance paid from a bursar or apart for educational purposes.

**BURSARIA**, bur-sa're-a, *s.* (*burra*, a pouch) from the pouch-shaped form of its capsule. A genus of Australian plants: Order, Pittacanthaceæ. Also, a genus of Infusoria, in which the capsule is hollow like a sac.

**BURSA**, bur'sa, *s.* (*bursa*, Lat.) The office of a bursar.

**BURSARY**, bur'sa-re, *s.* The exchequer of a college and conventual bodies. In Scotland, a sum paid annually to a student for his class fees.

**BURSALELLA**, bur-sa-tel'la, *s.* A genus of Aplysianæ, or Sea-hares, with nearly round bodies, and having the dorsal edges of the mantle united together, but leaving a short opening for the water to the branchia, which have no gills.

**BURSH**, bur's, *s.* (*bursa*, Lat.) A name given to a public edifice or exchange, where merchants negotiate bills, and confer or relate to commerce: so called because the purse was anciently set over such an exchange in the Strand was termed *burse* by James I.

**BURSERIA**, bur-se'ra, *s.* (in honour of Joseph Bursera.) A genus of plants, type of the Burseraceæ.

**BURSERACEÆ**, bur-se-ra'se-e, *s.* (*bursera*,



**B** A natural order of Calyciflorous Exogens, consisting chiefly of trees and shrubs, abounding in resinous or gummy resin or gum. The flowers are hercinate, but occasionally unisexual; calyx persistent, nearly regular, with from two to five sepals inserted below the disk, rising from the usually valvate in aestivation; stamens two to five times as many as there are petals, perigynous, all fertile; disk orbicular, or annular; ovary two or four-celled, superior, and sessile; style short or wanting, with their stigmas equal in length to the cells of the ovary; fruit drupaceous, two five-celled, with the outer part splitting open at maturity.

**burst**, *v. n.* (*berstan*, Sax. *bersten*, Germ.) To break apart. **burst**, *v. n.* To break or fly open; to suffer a violent disruption; to fly asunder; to break away; to spring; to come suddenly; to break forth with violence; to begin an action violently and suddenly;—*v. a.* to break suddenly; to make a sudden and violent disruption;—*s.* a sudden disruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

**burst**, *v. n.* } *a. part.* Diseased with a hercinate rupture; rent asunder by violent action.

**burstur**, *s.* One who bursts anything.

**bur**, *v.*—See Burden.

**bur**, *v.* **bur**, *s.* A small tackle, consisting of a pulley.

**bur**, *v.* **bur**, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Burton.) A name of Australian Leguminous plants.

**bury**, *v. a.* (*byrgan*, to bury, Sax.) To put into a grave; to inter, with the usual ceremonies of sepulture; to conceal; to withdraw into seclusion; to commit to water; to forget and forgive an injury.

**burial**, *s.* Burial; the solemnity of interment.

**bury**, *v.* **bury**, *s.* A place appointed for the sepulture of the dead.

**bush**, *s.* (*bush*, Dan.) A small thicket; an assemblage of thick branches intermingled together; with hunters, a fox's piece of metal inserted into the sheaves of a gun with iron pins to neutralise the friction; a bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to hang good liquor was sold within;

**bush**, *v.* **bush**, *s.* To be true, that good wine needs no bush, true that a good play needs no epilogue.—*Shaks.*

**bush**, *v.* **bush**, *s.* To grow thick;—*v. a.* to insert a bush in a place.

**bush**, *s.* (*boissau*, Fr.) A British measure of capacity used for seed, corn, and other dry goods.

It is equivalent to 4 pecks, 8 gallons, or a quarter. The imperial bushel measures 2 cubic inches, or 36.348 French litres; the Winchester, or old English standard corn (used in the United States and elsewhere), measures 2150.42 cubic inches, or 35.237 litres; 3 Winchester bushels is nearly equal to 32 English bushels. *Bushels of a cart wheel*, the thin hole of the nave, to preserve it from rust.

—See Basket.

**bush**, *s.* **bush**, *s.* The quality of being bushy.

**bush**, *s.* **bush**, *s.* A woodsman.

**bush**, *s.* **bush**, *s.* A thicket; a cluster of bushes.

—Obsolete.

**BUSHY**, *adj.* Full of branches; covered with spreading bushes; like a bush.

**BUSINESS**, *adj.* **biz**, *z*, *le*, *s.* At leisure; without business; unemployed.

**BUSILY**, *adv.* **biz**, *z*, *le*, *s.* With an air of importance; curiously; importunately; with unceasing employment; with an air of hurry; actively; earnestly.

**BUSINESS**, *adj.* **biz**, *z*, *le*, *s.* Employment; the particular occupation of a person; an affair; the subject of business; the affair or object which engages the care or attention; serious engagement, in opposition to trivial transactions; right of action; a point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered; something to be transacted; something required to be done.

**BUSINESS-LIKE**, *adj.* **biz**, *z*, *le*, *s.* Active in business; according to the forms of business.

**BUSIRIS**, *adj.* **bu**, *z*, *le*, *s.* In Mythology, the son of Neptune and Libya, a tyrant of Egypt, and a monstrous giant, who fed his horses with human flesh: he was killed by Hercules. Also, the name common to many of the Egyptian princes. In Malacology, a genus of Nudibranchiate Gastropods.

**BUSK**, *adj.* (*busquer*, to stiffen, Fr.) A piece of steel or whalebone worn by women to strengthen their stays. Some of our old poets use this word for *bush*, but in this sense it is obsolete;—*v. a.* to make ready. In this sense the word is still in use in the north of England. In Scotland, it also signifies to dress, probably from the old Fr. *busque*, part of the female attire:

A bonny bride is soon *busket*.—*Scotch Proverb.*

**BUSKED**, *adj.* **bus**, *z*, *le*, *s.* A sprig or small bush; a compartment of a garden.

**BUSKIN**, *adj.* **bus**, *z*, *le*, *s.* (*brosken*, Dnt.) A kind of half boot or shoe which comes to the middle of the leg, worn by actors on the stage. Among the classical ancients, a sort of stocking or boot covering the foot and middle of the leg, and tied or fastened below the knee. The term is often used for *tragedy* itself by classic authors.

**BUSKINED**, *adj.* **bus**, *z*, *le*, *s.* Dressed in buskins.

**BUSKY**, *adj.* **bus**, *z*, *le*, *s.* (*busky*, written by Milton *busky*.) Woody; shaded with woods; overgrown with trees.

**BUSS**, *adj.* **bus**, *z*, *le*, *s.* (*basio*, Lat.) A kiss; a salute with the lips;—*v. a.* to kiss; to salute with the lips.

**BUST**, *adj.* **bus**, *z*, *le*, *s.* (*busto*, Span. and Ital.) In Painting and Sculpture, the head, breast, and shoulders of the human figure.

**BUSTAMITE**, *adj.* **bus**, *z*, *le*, *s.* A mineral occurring in irregularly disposed prismatic crystals, with a somewhat fibrous texture, and a pale-grey, greenish, or reddish colour. It consists of silica, 48.90; protoxide of manganese, 86.06; lime, 14.57; protoxide of iron, 0.81.

**BUSTARD**, *adj.* **bus**, *z*, *le*, *s.* The Otis of Linnaeus, a genus of birds of the Struthionidae, or Ostrich family.

**BUSTLE**, *adj.* **bus**, *z*, *le*, *s.* To be busy; to stir; to be active;—*s.* a tumult; a great stir or hurry.

**BUSTLER**, *adj.* **bus**, *z*, *le*, *s.* An active stirring person.

**BUSTO**.—See Bust.

**BUSY**, *adj.* **biz**, *z*, *le*, *s.* (*byrgan*, to busy, Sax.) Employed with earnestness; bustling; active; meddling; troublesome; vexatiously; importunate;—*v. a.* to employ; to engage; to make or keep busy.

**BUSYBODY**, *adj.* **biz**, *z*, *le*, *s.* A vain meddling person; one who interferes officiously.

**BUT**, *conj.* (*butan*, Sax.) Except; except



# BUTCHER—BUTT.

# BUTTER—BUTTONHOLE.

that; besides; only; unless; yet; however; unless;—*prep.* without; except;—(*bout*, Fr.) *s.* a boundary; the end of any plank which unites with another on the outside of a ship.

**BUTCHER**, *but'tshur*, *s.* (*boucher*, Fr.) One who kills animals to sell; one who slaughters, or delights in bloodshed;—*v. a.* to kill; to murder.

**BUTCHER-BIRD**.—See *Lanius*.

**BUTCHERLINESS**, *but'tshur-le-nes*, *s.* A brutal, savage, butcherly manner.

**BUTCHERLY**, *but'tshur-le*, *a.* Cruel; bloody; grossly and clumsily barbarous.

**BUTCHER'S-BROOM**.—See *Ruscus*.

**BUTCHERY**, *but'tshur-e*, *s.* The trade of a butcher; murder; cruelty; slaughter; the place where animals are killed.

**BUTEA**, *bu'te-a*, *s.* A genus of plants with large fine leaves, and large showy scarlet flowers, named in honour of John Earl of Bute.

**BUT-END**, *but'end*, *s.* The blunt end of anything; the end upon which it rests; the large end;—*v. a.* to touch at the one end.

**BUTEO**, *bu'te-o*, *s.* The Buzzards, a genus of birds of the hawk kind: Type of the subfamily *Buteoninæ*.

**BUTEONINÆ**, *bu-te-o-nin'ne*, *s.* (*buteo*, one of the genera.) The Buzzards, a subfamily of the Falconide, of moderate size and slender form, with long wings: Order, *Raptores*.

**BUTIRINUS**, *bu-tir'e-nus*, *s.* A genus of fishes belonging to the Clupeinæ, or Herrings: Family, *Salmonidæ*.

**BUTLER**, *but'lur*, *s.* (*bouteillier*, Fr.) A servant or officer in a family intrusted with the keeping of the liquors.

**BUTLERAGE**, *but'lur-idj*, } *s.* The office of a  
**BUTLERSHIP**, *but'lur-ship*, } butler.

**BUTOMACEÆ**, *bu-to-ma'se-e*, *s.* (*butomus*, one of the genera.) A small natural order of Endogenous aquatic plants, allied to the *Alismaceæ*, or water plantains. The leaves are cellular, with parallel veins, often producing a milky juice. The flowers occur in umbels, or are solitary, and are white, purple, or yellow; sepals three; petals three; stamens hypogynous, occasionally abortive; ovaries three, six, or more; stigmas of the same number as the ovaries; the seeds are minute, and attached to the whole inner surface of the fruit; no albumen. The species are natives of Europe and Siberia, the north-western provinces of India, and equinoctial America.

**BUTOMUS**, *bu'to-mus*, *s.* (*bous*, an ox, and *temno*, I cut, from its being cropped by oxen.) The flowing rush, a genus of plants: Type of the order *Butomaceæ*.

**BUTMENT**.—See *Abutment*.

**BUTRYONE**, *but're-one*, *s.* A name given by Lowry to a volatile liquid, composed of 6 atoms of carbon, 6 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen.

**BUTSHAFT**, *but'shaft*, *s.* An arrow.—Obsolete.

**BUTT**, *but*, *s.* (*but*, Fr.) The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed; the point at which a purpose or endeavour is directed; the object of aim; the thing against which any attack is directed; the person against whom the raillery and jests of a company are directed; a thrust or blow given by the head of an animal; also, the name of an old English liquid measure. The ale or beer butt contained 108 ale gallons—the wine butt, 126 wine gallons. The standard gauge of the

butt of sherry is now 108 imperial gallons  
*hinges*, those employed in the hanging of shutters, casements, &c.;—(*buttare*, Ita. Dut.) *v. a.* to thrust or strike with the horns animals do.

**BUTTER**, *but'tur*, *s.* (*butyrum*, Lat. *butter butera*, Sax. *boter*, Dut.) An unctuous substance obtained from cream by churning;—*v. a.* to churn, or oil with butter.

**BUTTER AND EGGS**, *but'tur and egg*, *s.* A name for the plant, *Narcissus incomparabilis*.

**BUTTER AND TALLOW TREE**.—See *Pent*.

**BUTTERBUMP**, *but'tur-bump*, *s.* A vulgar name given in some places to the Bittern.

**BUTTERBUR**, *but'tur-bur*, *s.* The white turnip, and the common butterbur are two species of *Tussilago*, or *Colt's-foot*—the alba, or white, the petasites, or common.

**BUTTERCUP**, *but'tur-kup*, *s.* The *Ranunculus repens*, termed also *R. repens*, and *R. bulbosus*, a flower species of *Crowfoot*, common in meadows and pastures, termed also *butterflower*, being erroneously supposed that butter takes its yellow colour from it: Order, *Ranunculaceæ*.

**BUTTERFLOWER**.—See *Buttercup*.

**BUTTERFLY**, *but'tur-fl*, *s.* The name given to any diurnal *Lepidopterous* insect which emerges from the chrysalis state.

**BUTTERFLY-PLANT**, *but'tur-fl*-plant, *s.* The *Papilio*, a West Indian plant: Order, *Chelidoniaceæ*.

**BUTTERIS**, *but'tur-ris*, } *s.* A steel instrument  
**BUTTERS**, *but'tur*, } in a wooden hammer, used by farriers for paring a horse's hoof.

**BUTTERMILK**, *but'tur-milk*, *s.* The milk remains after the butter has been made: Order, *Lactariæ*.

**BUTTERNUT**, *but'tur-nut*, *s.* The fruit of the *Carbutyrosus*; also, the name given to a tree found in the woods of Guiana.

**BUTTERPRINT**, *but'tur-print*, } *s.* A  
**BUTTERSTAMP**, *but'tur-stamp*, } carved mark used to mark butter.

**BUTTERTOOTH**, *but'tur-tooth*, *s.* The ground foretooth.

**BUTTERTREE**, *but'tur-tre*, *s.* A name given to a remarkable plant found by Park in the interior of Africa, which yielded by pressure a white butter, capable of being kept without rancidity a year.

**BUTTERWORT**.—See *Pinguicula*.

**BUTTERY**, *but'tur-e*, *a.* Having the appearance of butter;—*s.* an apartment in a kitchen where provisions are kept.

**BUTTOCK**, *but'tuk*, *s.* The rump or posterior part behind; that part of a ship which is breadth right astern, from the tack up to the mainmast.

**BUTTON**, *but'tn*, *s.* (*bouton*, Fr. *botton*, Ita. Span.) A catch, or small ball, used in several parts of dress; any knob or ball on a smaller body; a bud; a flat piece of metal turning on a screw to fasten doors. *Buttress*, a ring of leather through which the reins are passed, and which slides along the bit. *Butt*, With Sportsmen, the excrements of the rabbit;—*v. a.* to button or clasp; to fasten buttons.

**BUTTONFLOWER**.—See *Gomphes*.

**BUTTONHOLE**, *but'tn-hole*, *s.* A loop or hole in a garment to admit a button.



**BUTTONMAKER—BUZZARD.**

**AKER**, but'ta-ma'kur, *s.* One who makes a button.

**TREE**.—See *Conocarpus*.

**FEED**.—See *Spermatocoe*.

**FOOD**.—See *Cephalanthus*.

**S**, but'tris, *s.* A mass of brickwork or masonry to support the side of a wall of great height or pressed on the opposite side by a bank of earth or body of water. Buttresses are embedded against the piers of gothic buildings to resist the thrust of the vaulting. The pillared structure is formed by vertical planes attached to the wall itself;—*v. a.* to prop or support a structure.

**STRIPS**, *s.* In Agriculture, short ridges of different lengths, occurring at the angle of a field, the direction of the ridges is not parallel to the sides.

**TEARS**, but'e-ra'shus, } *a.* (*butyrum*, Lat.)  
is, but'e-rus, } Having the quality of butter.

**TES**, but'e-rayts, *s.* A genus of salts, formed by the combination of butyric acid with alkali bases.

**ACID**, but'e-rik as'sid, *s.* An acid existing in butter, urine, and the gastric juice, composed of 8 atoms of carbon, 3 of oxygen, and 6 of hydrogen. It is a colourless liquid, with a rancid smell.

**OLEINE**, but'e-rine, *s.* A name given by Chevreul to a peculiar fatty substance, which, with albumen and oleine, constitutes butter.

**MILIA**, buks-baw'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of J. C. Wm.) A genus of Moss plants found in fir swamps; Order, Evaginulati.

**BUK'SHE-NA**, } *s.* A vegetable alkali obtained from the box-tree, *Buxus sinensis*. It has the appearance of a deep-coloured translucent mass, has a bitter taste and excites sneezing.

**BUK'SUM**, *a.* (*bocsum*, Sax.) Gay; lively; wanton; jolly; obedient; yielding.—Observed in the two last senses.

**BUK'SUM-LE**, *ad.* Wantonly; amorously; dutifully.—Obsolete in the two last senses.

**BUK'SUM-NESS**, *s.* Amorousness; liveliness; meekness; obedience.—Obsolete in the two last senses.

**BUK'SUS**, *s.* (*poros*, Gr.) The Box-tree, a species of plants, the well-known species, *Buxus sempervirens*, is one of the most useful evergreen.

The dwarf variety is used almost universally as a border-edging in the gardens of the south.

**BY-GONE**, bygon, bygan, Sax.) Past and past ought. To purchase; to acquire by payment; to obtain for money, or something of value; to procure some advantage by somewhat deserves it, or at some price; to bribe; to treat about a purchase.

**BY-GONE**, *s.* One who buys; a purchaser.

**BUZZ**, *v. n.* (*buzzicare*, Ital.) To hum; to make a noise like bees; to whisper; to make a humming sound;—*v. a.* to spread secretly;—*s.* the hum of a bee; a whisper.

**BUZZARD**, *s.* The Buteo, a species of hawk common in England; a dunce; a blockhead;—*senseless*; stupid.

**BUZZER—BYRRHIDÆ.**

**BUZZER**, buz'zur, *s.* A secret whisperer.

**BUZZINGLY**, buz'zing-le, *ad.* In a manner like the hum of the bee.

**BY**, bi, *prep.* (*bi*, *be*, *big*, Sax.) Near; close to; by means of, as 'we hope to gain by you.' It shows the manner of an action, as 'seize her by force.' It notes the quantity at a time, as 'to sell by the ounce;'—on, as 'by land, by water, they renew their charge;' according to, as 'it is right by law.' It notes the sum of difference between two things compared, as 'it is shorter by a yard.' Before himself, herself, or themselves, it denotes the absence of all others, as

More pleased to keep it till their friends should come,  
Than eat the sweetest by themselves at home.—*Pope*.

It is used in solemn swearing and abjuring, as

By him who made yon sun and moon,  
By whom true love's regarded.—*Burns*.

It signifies specification, as 'to call by name.' It denotes the same direction with, as 'they were striated or furrowed by the length;'—*ad.* near, at a short distance; *by and by*, in a short time;—*s.* something not the direct and immediate object of regard, usually accompanied with the preposition *by*, as 'by the by.' In Composition, *by* implies something out of the direct way, and consequently some obscurity, as 'a byroad;' something irregular, as 'a byend;' something collateral, as 'a byconcernment;' or private, as 'a bylaw.' These combinations are used at pleasure. The following are some of the more common instances:

*Bycoffeeshouse*, a coffeeshouse in an obscure place; *byconcernment*, an affair which is not the main business; *bycorner*, a private corner; *bydependence*, an appendage, something accidentally depending on another; *bydrinking*, private drinking; *byinterest*, private interest distinct from that of the public; *bylane*, a lane out of the usual road; *bylaws*, orders made in court-leets or court-barrons by common assent, for the good of those who make them, further than the public law binds; *bynatter*, something incidental; *byname*, a nickname, a name of reproach; *bypast*, time past; *bypath*, a private or obscure path; *byrespect*, private end or view; *byroad*, an obscure, unfrequented road; *byroom*, a private room attached to another; *byspeech*, an incidental or casual speech; *bystander*, a looker-on, one unconcerned; *bystreet*, an obscure street; *byturning*, an obscure turning or road; *byview*, private self-interested purpose; *bynook*, a private walk, not the main road; *byway*, a private or obscure way; *bynorth*, westward, to the west of; *bycups*, a secret stroke or sarcasm; *byword*, a saying, a proverb.

**BYARD**, bi'ard, *s.* A piece of leather crossing the breast, used by those who drag the hutchies in coal mines.

**BYBLIS**, bib'lis, *s.* (from Byblis, the daughter of Miletus, who wept herself into a fountain; in allusion to the habitation of the plant in boggy places.) A genus of Australian plants, with blue flowers; Order, Dorseraceæ.

**BYE**, bi, *s.* A Saxon word, signifying a dwelling; a habitation. The word is also used to denote the station or place to be occupied by a person in some games. In Coursing, a dog is said to 'run a bye,' when it runs a course against another *not* in the match—thus equalising its runnings to the other dogs in the match.

**BYRE**, bire, *s.* A word used in Scotland for a cow-house.

**BYRRHIDÆ**, bir-rid'e, *s.* A family of clavicorn Coleopterous insects, including a number of genera; the larvæ of some of which are very destructive in our museums, by feeding on the skins of birds, preserved insects, &c.

BYRRHUS—BYSSOMIA.

BYSSUS—BYZANT

**BYRRHUS**, bir'rus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, type of the family Byrrhidae.

**BYRSONIMA**, bir-son'e-ma, *s.* (*birsa*, a hide, and *nimius*, much used, Lat., from the bark of some of the species being used in tanning in Brazil.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Malpighiaceae.

**BYSSACEÆ**, bis-sa'se-e, *s.* (*byssus*, one of the genera.) A tribe of Cryptogamic plants of a filamentous texture. It includes, among others, the genus *Rhizomorpha*, a variety of phosphorescent silky fibrous plants found on decaying wood, in mines, pits, and dark places, often of great beauty.

**BYSSIFERA**, bis-sif'e-ra, } *s.* (*byssos*, fine flax, Gr.)

**BYSSIFERS**, bis'se-furs, } A family of Acephalous Mollusca, including those bivalves which, like the muscle, &c., are attached to foreign substances by a byssus.

**BYSSINE**, bis'sin, *s.* Made of silk; having a silky or flax-like appearance.

**BYSSOCLADIUM**, bis-so-kla'de-um, *s.* (*byssos*, and *klados*, a branch, Gr.) A genus of Algae found on windows in fine tufts: Tribe, Confervaceae.

**BYSSOLITE**, bis'so-lite, *s.* (*byssos*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral of a soft, fibrous, silk-like texture, found in the Alps.

**BYSSOMIA**, bis-so-me-a, *s.* (*byssos*, Gr.) A genus of Acephalous Mollusca, with an oblong bivalve shell, furnished with a byssus, inhabitants of the Arctic seas.

**BYSSUS**, bis'sus, *s.* (*byssos*, fine flax) of silk-like fibres, by which many plants are attached to other substances without the aid of the power of locomotion. The pearl, the hammer oyster, &c., are examples.

**BYSTROPOGON**, be-stro-po'gon, *s.* (*pogon*, the beard, Gr.) A genus of shrubs, natives of the Order, Labiatae.

**BYTTNERIA**, bit-ne're-a, *s.* (in honor of A. Byttner.) A genus of plants, order Byttneriaceae, which is composed of shrubs, chiefly tropical; calyx girded with an involucre sepal, inserted at the base, and constant; petals hypogynous and alternating with the sepals; stamens multiple of five; filaments monodelous, divided at the tops; anthers joined in one ovary, crowned with a beak.

**BYZANTINE**, be-zan'tine, } *a.* F  
**BYZANTIAN**, be-zan'shan, } name of Constantinople.

**BYZANTINE**, be-zan'tine, *s.* The name of a perennial bulbous-rooted plant, formerly coined at Byzantium sterling.

C.

C—CABAL.

CABAL—CABBAGE.

**C**, the third letter and second consonant of the English alphabet, has two sounds: one like *k*, as in *call*, *clock*, *craft*, *coal*, *companion*, &c.; the other like *s*, as in *Cæsar*, *cessation*, *cinder*, &c. It sounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and like *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*. As a numeral, C signifies 100; CC, 200, &c. As an abbreviation, it stands for Christ; as A.C., Anno Christi or Ante Christum; and for Cains, Consul, Cæsar; also for Companion, as C.B., Companion of the Bath. C, in Music, the highest part in a thorough bass; again, a simple C, or rather a semicircle, placed after the cleff, intimates that the music is in common time, which is either quick or slow, as it is joined with allegro or adagio: if alone, it is usually adagio.

**CAABA**, ka'a-ba, *s.* The name of the famous square stone in the temple of Mecca, the object of Mahometan adoration, said to have been presented to Abraham by the archangel Gabriel.

**CAB**, kab, *s.* A Hebrew measure of about three pints; a light carriage, with the entrance from behind, drawn by one horse.

**CABAL**, ka-bal', *s.* (*cabale*, Fr.) A number of persons united in some secret intrigue; a plotting junto, who seek to accomplish their ends by artifice. The word was applied to the ministry of Charles II. as characteristic of their proceedings, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, their initials forming the word;—*v. n.* to form close intrigues; to unite in small parties; to promote private views by secret plotting.

**CABAL**, ka-bal', } *s.* The pre  
**CABALA**, kab'a-la, } ence of the  
which they could interpret dif  
scripture.

**CABALISM**, kab'a-lizm, *s.* The science of the cabalists.

**CABALIST**, kab'a-list, *s.* A Jewish initiated into the supposed mysticism of the cabalists.

**CABALISTIC**, kab-a-lis'tik, }  
**CABALISTICAL**, kab-a-lis'te-kal, }  
cy; something that has an occult  
**CABALISTICALLY**, kab-a-lis'te-  
cabalistic manner.

**CABALLER**, ka-bal'ur, *s.* One of others in close designs; a secret promotes his private views by intrigue.  
**CABALLINE**, kab'al-line, *a.* (*caballo*, taining to the horse, the Equus gists.

**CABARET**, kab'a-ret, *s.* (French.)  
**CABASSOUS**, ka-bas'so-us, *s.* A madillo, the Tatouay; also, the fourth division of the Armadillo.

**CABBAGE**, kab'bij, *s.* The Cruciferous genus of plants, *Brassica*, the *Areca*, a genus of palm from the nature of its eatable fruit. *Cabbage-wood*, the wood of the sometimes used in the manufacture of furniture, but for which it is not so well adapted. *Boye-net*, a small net to boil calico or purloin cloth in the making of it.



## CABIN—CABOOSE.

*se-a"i*, *s.* The *Hydrochaerus capybara*, hog.

*in*, *s.* (*cabane*, Fr.) A small room; or small house; a tent, or temporary room; a superior apartment in a sailing vessel; distinguished from the deck passage:—*v. n.* to live in a cabin;—*v. a.* to be in a cabin.

*oy*, *kab'in-boy*, *s.* A boy who waits on cabin passengers on board a sailing vessel. *mate*, one who occupies the same cabin with another.

*ing*, *kab'ind*, *a.* Belonging to a cabin;—to confine in a cabin;—*v. n.* to be shut up.

*et*, *kab'in-et*, *s.* (French.) A closet; a room; a private room in which consultations are held; a close or safe place appropriated for keeping of valuable articles, a piece of furniture with boxes, doors, and drawers; the term is applied to an apartment at the end of a room, in which pictures are hung, or small pieces of sculpture, medals, bronzes, or other articles of art are preserved; the select council of a nation, or executive government;—*v. a.* to enter.

*-council*, *kab'in-et-kown'sil*, *s.* A council in a private manner; a select number of counsellors, the confidential advisers of the sovereign.

*-maker*, *kab'in-et-ma'kur*, *s.* A person whose business is to make the more valuable furniture—cabinets, tables, &c.

*ab'e-ri*, *s.* The name given by the Phœnicians to their deified heroes, or sacred priests, and as the founders of their religion.

*ka-bir'e-an*, } *a.* Pertaining to the Cab-  
*ka-bir'ik*, } biri, or the mysteries  
connected with their worship.

*bl*, *s.* (Fr. and Span.) The strong chain of a ship to which the anchor is attached.

*Cable's length*, 120 fathoms. *Cable*, a structure, is a moulding in the lower part of a column, representing a rope or rush the fluting, which has given to columns the description the term *cable-fluted*. *Cabled* such flutes as are filled with cables.

*bid*, *a.* Fastened with a cable. In architecture, the filling up of the lower part of a column with a cylindrical piece like a shield. *Heraldry*, a term applied to a cross, at the two ends of a ship's cable.

*let*, *s.* A tow rope.

*bl-teer*, *s.* The place in which the cable is kept coiled up.

*bling*, *s.* The filling of flutes of columns with cables, or the cables so disposed.

*ka-bosh't*, *a.* A term in Heraldry applied when the head of an animal is represented off, so as to leave no part of the head.

*ka-bom-ba'se-e*, *s.* (*cabomba*, one of the Water-shields, a natural order of the Exogens, consisting of aquatic plants, the waterlilies, with floating peltate leaves and yellow, solitary, axillary flowers; one or four, and coloured internally, alter the same number of petals.

*boos'*, *s.* The cooking-room of a ship; the place at which victuals are cooked in a vessel.

## CABRIOLE—CACOPHONY.

*CABRIOLE*, *kab're-o-lay*, } *s.* (*cabriolet*, Fr.) A  
*CABRIOLET*, *kab're-o-let*, } light open carriage  
drawn by one horse; a gig: commonly shortened into *Cab*.

*CABURNS*, *kab'urnz*, *s.* Small lines used on board a ship for binding cables, &c.

*CACALIA*, *ka-ka'le-a*, *s.* (*kakos*, pernicious, and *lian*, very, Gr. from its supposed effects upon the soil.)

A genus of Composite plants; Family, *Senecioneæ*.

*CACAO*, } *ko'ko*, *s.* The seed of *Theobroma cacao*,  
*COCOA*, } the chief ingredient in chocolate.

*CACHALOT*, *katsh'a-lot*, *s.* The *Physeter*, a genus of Cetacea, with exceedingly large heads, particularly in front; in the upper jaw of which there is neither whalebone nor teeth, but having the under jaw armed on each side with a range of cylindrical or conical teeth.

*CACHECTIC*, *ka-kek'tik*, } *a.* Having a bad  
*CACHECTICAL*, *ka-kek'te-kal*, } condition or ill  
habit of body.

*CACHEXY*, *ka-kek'se*, *s.* (*kachexia*, Gr.) A bad condition or habit of body, as that arising from scurvy, syphilis, &c. The term is also used synonymously with *Diatheosis*.—Which see.

*CACHINATION*, *kak-ke-na'shun*, *s.* (*cachinnatio*, Lat.) Loud laughter. An old word.—Obsolete.

*CACHOLONG*, *kash'o-long*, *s.* (from the river Cash, in Bucharina, where it occurs.) A variety of Chalcedony, of a milk or yellow-white colour.

*CACHRY*, *ka'kris*, *s.* (a Greek name of doubtful meaning.) A genus of umbelliferous plants.

*CACHUNDE*, *ka-kun'de*, *s.* A Chinese medicine, composed of various aromatic ingredients, used as a stimulant, and considered efficacious in nervous complaints.

*CACIQUE*, } *ka-zik'*, *s.* A title given to the petty  
*CAZIQUE*, } chiefs of several countries in Central  
America.

*CACKLE*, *kak'kl*, *v. n.* (*kaakelen*, Dut.) To make a noise as a goose or hen; to laugh or giggle like the cackling of a goose; to prate or tattle in a foolish manner;—*s.* the cackle of a goose or hen; idle talk; prattle.

*CACKLER*, *kak'lur*, *s.* A fowl that cackles; a tell-tale; a tattler.

*CACOCHEMIC*, *kak-o-kim'ik*, } *a.* (*kakos*, bad,  
*CACOCHEMICAL*, *kak-o-kim'e-kal*, } and *chymos*,  
juice, Gr.) Having the humours vitiated.

*CACOCHEMY*, *kak'ko-kim-e*, *s.* An unhealthy state of the humours, arising from a disorder of the secretions or excretions.

*CACODEMON*, *kak-o-de'mon*, *s.* (*kakos*, and *daimon*, a spirit, Gr.) An evil spirit or genius which was supposed to influence the bodies of men, and afflict them with certain disorders.

*CACOETHES*, *kak-o-e'this*, *s.* (*kakos*, and *ethos*, disposition, Gr.) In Medicine, a bad habit of body; a malignant ulcer; an ill habit or propensity, as in the phrase '*cacoethes scribendi*,' an itch for authorship.

*CACOGRAPHY*, *kak-kog'gra-fe*, *s.* (*kakos*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Bad spelling.

*CACOLOGY*, *ka-kol'o-je*, *s.* (*kakos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Vicious pronunciation.

*CACOPHONIC*, *ka-ko-fon'nik*, } *a.* (*kakos*, and  
*CACOPHONICAL*, *ka-ko-fon'ne-kal*, } *phone*, sound,  
Gr.) Sounding harshly.

*CACOPHONY*, *ka-kof'fo-ne*, *s.* In Rhetoric, an uncouth or bad tone of the voice; a discordance or indistinctness of the voice.



## CACOTECHNY—CADET.

CACOTECHNY, kak'ko-tek-ne, *s.* (*kakos*, and *techné*, art, Gr.) A mischievous or hurtful art.

CACOTROPHY, kak'ko-tro-fe, *s.* (*kakos*, and *trophé*, food, Gr.) Disordered nutrition.

CACTACEÆ, kak-ta'se-e, *s.* (*cactus*, one of the genera.) The Indian Figs, a natural order of epigynous Exogens, consisting of stems usually angular or two-edged, and without leaves, or, when present, fleshy, smooth, and entire, or spine-like. The flowers in many of the species are exceedingly beautiful and showy. They are natives of America.

CACTAL, kak'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the Cactaceæ.

CACTALES, kak'tayls, *s.* One of Lindley's natural alliances, including Homaliaceæ, Loasaceæ, and Cactaceæ, consisting of epigynous Exogens, with dichlamydeous, polypetalous flowers, parietal placentæ, and an embryo with little or no albumen.

CACTALS, kak'talz, *s.* A name given by Lindley to the Cactaceæ.

CACTUS, kak'tus, *s.* (a name given by Theophrastus to a spiny plant.) The Indian Fig, or Melon-thistle, a genus of plants now divided into several families, embracing many genera and about eight hundred species: Order, Cactaceæ; the Cacti of Jussieu, the Cactææ and Cactoidæ of others.

CACUMINATE, ka-ku'me-nate, *v. a.* (*cacumino*, Lat.) To make sharp or pyramidal.

CADABA, ka-da'ba, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Capparidaceæ.

CADAVER, ka-da'vur, *s.* (Latin.) A corpse.

Who ever came  
From death to life? Who can *cadavers* raise?—  
Davies.

CADAVEROUS, ka-dav'ur-us, *a.* Having the appearance of a dead carcase; having the qualities of a dead body.

CADAVEROUSLY, ka-dav'ur-us-le, *ad.* Resembling a dead body.

CADDIS, kad'dis, *s.* A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.

CADDOW, kad'do, *s.* An old name for a chough, or jackdaw.

CADDY, kad'de, *s.* A little box for keeping tea.

CADE, kade, *a.* Tame; soft; tender; domesticated; bred by hand, as a *cade* lamb;

He brought his *cade* lamb with him to mass.—  
Sheldon.

—*v. a.* to breed up in softness; to tame;—*s.* (*cadus*, Lat.) a barrel.

CADENCE, ka'dens, } *s.* (*cadence*, Fr. *cadencia*,  
CADENCY, ka'den-se, } Span.) Fall; state of

sinking; decline; the fall of the voice; sometimes the general modulation of the voice; the flow of verses or periods. In Music, a pause or suspension at the end of an air, or at the termination of a proper chord. In Horsemanship, an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions. In Heraldry, the distinction of houses or families. In Dancing, when the steps follow the notes and the music;—*v. a.* to regulate by musical measure or proportion.

CADENE, ka-dene', *s.* A species of inferior carpeting.

CADENT, ka'dent, *a.* (*cadens*, Lat.) Falling down;

sinking.  
Let it stamp wrinkles in her brow of youth;  
With *cadent* tears fret channels in her cheeks.—  
Shaks.

CADENZA, ka-den'za, *s.* (Italian.) The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

CADET, ka-det', *s.* (*cadet*, Fr. *cadetto*, Ital.) The

## CADEW—CÆCIAS.

youngest or younger son of a family; a who serves in the army with a view of himself for the military profession and a commission; a young man attending school *Cadetship*, the rank of a cadet

CADEW.—See Caddis.

CADE-WORM.—See Caddis.

CADGE, kadj, *v. a.* To carry a burden

on the back.

CADGES, kad'jur, *s.* A carrier; a huck brings eggs, butter, poultry, &c., from to market.

CADGY, kad'je, *a.* Cheerful; merry aftering and drinking.—A low word.

CADI, ka'de, *s.* A Turkish or Persian justice of peace in this country

CADIA, ka'de-a, *s.* (*quady*, its Arabic genus of Arabian Leguminous plants: phoreæ.

CADILLAC, ka-dil'lak, *s.* A kind of passenger

CADMEAN, kad'me-an, *a.* Pertaining to

CADMIAN, } who is said to have introduced sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet the Cadmian letters.

CADMIA, kad'me-a, *s.* An oxide of iron collects on the sides of furnaces when sublimed.

CADMIUM, kad'me-um, *s.* (*kadmia*, applied to calamine and the volatile marble rise from the furnace in the preparation. A metal obtained from zinc ores. It has resemblance to tin, but is harder and more ductile. It is ductile and malleable. Its compounds are:—

CADMIUM, *Oxide of*:—consisting of 1 atom of cadmium = 55.8 + 1 of oxygen = 8; atomic weight = 63.8.

CADMIUM, *Chloride of*:—1 atom of cadmium of chlorine = 35.42; atomic weight

CADMIUM, *Iodide of*:—1 atom of cadmium of iodine = 126.3; atomic weight = 18

CADMIUM, *Sulphuret of*:—1 atom of cadmium of sulphur = 16.1; atomic weight =

CADUCEAN, ka-du'se-an, *a.* Pertaining to the caduceus of Mercury.

CADUCEUS, ka-du'se-us, *s.* In Mythology a wand or sceptre of Mercury, a rod with two serpents, and tipped with wings.

it is an emblem of peace, and was carried in procession by the Roman heralds when they went to war. The rod was the emblem of power, of wisdom; and the wings, of divinity.

CADUCITY, ka-du'se-te, *s.* (*caducus*, Lat.) Tendency to fall; frailty.

A heterogeneous jumble of youth and old age.—  
Lord.

CADUCOUS, ka-du'kus, *a.* Falling off time. In Botany, applied to leaves that fall before the end of summer.

CADUCUS, ka-du'kus, *s.* The epilepsy.

CADUKE, ka'duke, *s.* (*caduc*, old Fr.) fading.

All their happiness was but *caduke* and vain.—  
H.

CÆCIAS, se'si-as, *s.* (Latin.) A north-wind.

Now, from the north,  
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestes loud,  
And Thræcias rend the woods, and ætas



CECILIA—CAINITO.

**C**, *se-sil'e-a*, *s.* A genus of Ophidian reptiles. Family, Nuda.

**C**, *se'kun*, *s.* That part of the large intestine which the ileum terminates.

**C**, *se-les-ti'na*, *s.* (*caelestis*, celestial, from *y-blue* flowers.) A genus of Composite: Tribe, Eupatoreæ.

**C**, *se-lit'e-rus*, *a.* Sustaining the life.

**C**, *se-lip'o-tent*, *a.* Mighty in heaven.

**C**, *se-no-bi'ta*, *s.* A genus of Decapod crustacea: Family, Macouræ.

**C**, *se-nop'te-ris*, *s.* (*kainos*, new, and *a fern*, Gr.) A genus of Ferns allied to *Asplenium*: Tribe, Polypodiaceæ. —See *Cerule* and *Cerulean*.

**C**, *se-al-pin'e-a*, *s.* (in honour of C. *seus*.) *Brasilella*, a genus of Leguminous type of the suborder *Cæsalpineæ*, which acquired from the other suborders by the being imbricated when in aestivation, and almost being interior.

**C**, *se-z'a-re-an o-pur-a'shun*, *s.* A surgical operation of cutting out a child from the womb after the death of the mother, or when obstacles to delivery are so great as to render other alternative: so named from Julius Cæsar, who was thus brought into the world.

**C**, *se-a*, *s.* (in honour of Frederico Cæsar.) A genus of Liliaceous plants: Tribe, Antheriaceæ.

**C**, *se-o*, *s.* A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, having the dorsal and anal spines fewer than the others, and their base thickly clothed with small scales: Family, Chaetodonidæ.

**C**, *se-u'la*, *s.* (*consus*, beaten, Lat.) A genus of site plants: Tribe, Asteroidæ.

**C**, *se-u'ra*, *s.* A figure in poetry, by which a syllable after a complete foot is made long.

**C**, *se-u'ral*, *a.* Relating to the poetical to the rhetorical pause of the voice in verse.

**C**, *se'e-net*, *s.* A Turkish name for a hotel or inn.

**C**, *se'fay-in*, *s.* A peculiar principle of a certain taste, obtained from coffee and tea, which is crystallized into fine silky needles by the addition of lead, from an infusion of raw coffee, in which impurities have been removed. It is composed of 8 atoms of carbon, 3 of hydrogen, 2 of oxygen, and 2 of oxygen.

**C**, *se'fio*, *s.* An Italian oil measure, equal to 4½ imp. gallons, and in Messina and Sicily 2½ imp. gallons.

**C**, *se'lan*, *s.* (Persic.) A Turkish or Persian attendant.

A small barrel or cask, usually written *se'lan* *Keg*.

**C**, *se'lan* (French.) A place of confinement; made of wire or twigs, in which birds are kept; a palisaded enclosure for wild animals; a prison for petty offenders. In Carpenter work enclosing another within it;—as in a cage; to shut up in confinement.

**C**, *se'lan* would the caged cloister fly.—*Shaks.*

**C**, *se'lek'*, *s.* (French.) A skiff or galley-boat; a small kind of bark used in the river.

**C**, *se-ni'to*, *s.* The Star-apple of the West Indies: *Physicium cainita*: Order, Sapotaceæ.

CAIRN—CALADIUM.

**CAIRN**, *kayrn*, *s.* A heap of stones. Cairns were heaps of stones which anciently used to be raised by way of monuments over the ashes of the great and illustrious.

**CAIRNGORUM STONE**, *kayrn'gorine stone*, *s.* A variety of topaz, or rock crystal, obtained from a mountain in Perthshire, Scotland.

**CAISSON**, *kay-soon*, *s.* (French.) A chest in which bombs or gunpowder, &c., are placed for the purpose of explosion; an ammunition chest or waggon; a wooden frame used in laying the foundation of bridges.

**CAITIFF** or **CAITIE**, *ka'tif*, *s.* (*cattivo*, a slave, Ital. *chaitiff*, wretched, old Fr. *captivus*, a captive, Lat.) A mean villain; a despicable knave. The word often implies a mixture of wickedness and misery;—*a. base*; servile.

Start not, Dervise,  
Tinge not thy caitiff cheek with redd'ning honour.—  
Thomson.

**CAJANUS**, *ka-ja'nus*, *s.* (*catjang*, its name in Malabar.) The Pigeon Pea, an East Indian genus of Leguminous plants: Type of the subtribe *Cajaneæ*: Tribe, Phaseoleæ.

**CAJAPUTI TREE**, *kaj-a-pu'ti tre*, *s.* The *Melaleuca cajaputi*, an East Indian tree, from the leaves of which the volatile, green, irritating oil *cajaputi* is obtained, which, besides other properties, is famed for its virtues as a remedy in cholera.

**CAJOLE**, *ka-jole'*, *v. a.* (*cajoler*, Fr.) To flatter; to soothe; to coax; to deceive or delude by flattery.

**CAJOLER**, *ka-jo'lur*, *s.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

**CAJOLERY**, *ka-jo'lur-e*, *s.* Flattery; wheedlery.

**CAKE**, *kake*, *s.* A kind of bread baked into a flat form; anything of a flat shape resembling a cake, as a cake of ice,—*v. a.* to form into a cake or mass;—*v. n.* to harden as dough in the oven; to concrete into a roundish thin mass. In the north of England, geese are said to *cake*, and hens to *cackle*.

**CAKILE**, *ka-kile'*, *s.* (Arabic.) A genus of annual Cruciferous plants, one species of which, *C. maritima*, or Sea-rocket, is found on the sea coasts of Britain: Suborder, Pleurorhizæ.

**CALABA TREE**, *kal'a-ba tre*, *s.* The *Calophyllum calaba*, a West Indian tree. It attains a height of about thirty feet: Order, Clusiaceæ; the Guttifers of Lindley.

**CALABASH TREE**, *kal'a-bash tre*, *s.* The *Crescentia cujete*, a tree inhabiting the tropical parts of America, and bearing a gourd-like fruit, filled with a sourish pulp, eaten by the negroes; the shells are used as bottles for holding liquids: Order, Crescentiaceæ.

**CALADE**, *ka-lade'*, *s.* The slope or declivity in a rising manege-ground.

**CALADENIA**, *ka-la-de'ne-a*, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *aden*, a gland, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Orchidæ.

**CALADIEÆ**, *ka-la-di-e'e*, *s.* (*caladium*, one of the genera.) A family of plants belonging to the natural order Aroidæ, or Araceæ; the genera of which have the stamens and pistils numerous, contiguous, or separated by the rudimentary bodies; the spadix usually naked at the point, and the cells of the anthers with a very thick connective.

**CALADIUM**, *ka-la'de-um*, *s.* (derivation unknown.) A genus of plants: Order, Aroidæ.

CALAITTE—CALAMUS.

CALANDO—CALCEDONI

**CALAITTE**, ka-la'ite, *s.* One of the names given to the precious stone Torquois.

**CALAMAGROSTIS**, ka-la-ma-gros'tis, *s.* (*kalamos*, a reed, Gr. and *agrostis*, grass, Lat.) A genus of the grasses belonging to the Arundineæ or Reed family; two species are British, *C. epigejos*, and *C. stricta*, found in bogs: Order, Gramineæ.

**CALAMANCO**, kal-a-mang'ko, *s.* (*callimanque*, Fr.) A woollen stuff of a glossy nature, striped, and sometimes watered, chiefly manufactured in the Netherlands.

**CALAMARIA**, ka-la-ma're-a, *s.* The Coluber calamarius of Linnæus, a genus of serpents: Family, Coluberidæ.

**CALAMARIE**, kal-a-ma're-e, *s.* The Linnæan order, containing the reed grasses.

**CALAMBAC**, kal'am-bak, *s.* Aloes-wood.

**CALAMBAR**, kal'am-bar, *s.* One of the names given to the Cuttlefish.

**CALAMBOUR**, kal'am-bûr, *s.* The name given to a species of aloes-wood.

**CALAMEE**, ka-lam'e-e, *s.* A family of lofty Indian palm-trees, of which Calamus is the type.

**CALAMIFEROUS**, kal-a-mif'ur-us, *a.* (*calamus*, a reed, Lat.) Reedy; producing reeds.

**CALAMINE**, kal'a-mine, *s.* (*calamus*, a reed, from its reedy-like form.) A native carbonate of zinc. *Calamina preparata*, calamine reduced to a powder by roasting.

**CALAMINSTRATE**, kal-a-min'strate, *v. a.* (*calminstrer*, old Fr. from *calamus*, a reed, reeds having been used in curling the hair.) To curl or frizzle the hair.—Obsolete.

**CALAMINATION**, kal-a-min'stra'tion, *s.* The art of curling the hair.—Obsolete.

Those curious needleworks, variety of colours, jewels, embroideries, *calaminations*, ointments, &c., will make the veriest dowdy otherwise a goddess.—Burton.

**CALAMINTHA**, ka-la-min'tha, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *mintha*, mint, Gr.) Calamint, a genus of Labiate plants: Family, Melissee.

**CALAMITES**, kal'a-mites, *s.* (*calamus*, a reed, Lat.) A genus of fossil plants, striated and jointed. Calamites occur chiefly in the coal formation; they are considered to have been allied to the Equisetaceæ, or Horsetail plants.

**CALAMITOUS**, ka-lam'e-tus, *a.* (*calamiteux*, Fr. *calamitosus*, Lat.) Miserable; involved in distress; unhappy; wretched through misfortune; afflictive; distressful; full of misery; producing misery and wretchedness.

**CALAMITOUSLY**, ka-lam'e-tus-le, *ad.* In a distressing or calamitous manner.

**CALAMITOUSNESS**, ka-lam'e-tus-nes, *s.* Misery; distress; quality of producing misery.

**CALAMITY**, ka-lam'e-te, *s.* (*calamitas*, Lat. *calamite*, Fr.) Misfortune; misery; distress; cause of misery.

**CALAMPELIS**, ka-lam'pe-lis, *s.* (*kalos*, pretty, and *ampelis*, a vine, Gr.) A genus of Chinese plants: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

**CALAMUS**, kal'a-mus, *s.* (*kalamos*, a reed, Gr.) In Botany, a genus of East Indian palms, one species of which, *C. rudentum*, attains a height of 500 feet; also, the sweet Flag, *Acorus calamus*, a British species of the Aroidæ growing in pools: Family, Calameæ. In Zoology, a genus of fishes belonging to the Chaetodon family: Subfamily, Spariæne. In Antiquity, a pipe or fistula, made of a reed; a reed used in writing with, as a pen.

In Anatomy, *Calamus scriptorius*, a quill-like termination, situated in the fourth toe. A sort of sweet-scented calamus, used in fumigation, is mentioned in Scripture.

Take, then, with thee, the principal spices, of sweet myrrh, or of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet Exod. xxx. 23.

**CALANDO**, ka-lan'do, *s.* A musical term, denoting the time and sound to decrease till the sound died away.

**CALANDRA**, ka-lan'dra, *s.* A genus of Coleoptera, one species of which, *C. granularis*, in larva state, is very destructive in our gardens; another species, *C. oryzae*, attacks rice. Rhynchophora; also, a species of lark.

**CALANDRINIA**, ka-lan-drin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Calandrino.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Portulacæ.

**CALANTHE**, ka-lan'the, *s.* (*kalos*, and *anthos*, Gr.) A genus of herbaceous plants, the East Indies and Madagascar: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**CALANTHIDEÆ**, ka-lan-thid'e-e, *s.* (*calanthos*, the genera.) A family of Orchidæ: Tribe, Vandee.

**CALAPPA**, ka-lap'pa, *s.* A Fabrician genus of Crustaceans, composed of the six species of Cancer granulatus of Linnæus: Family, Cancroidea.

**CALASH**, ka-lash', *s.* (*caleche*, Fr.) A carriage with bow wheels; a silk cloth support of cane, formerly used as a covering for the head-dress, and projecting over the face.

**CALATHEA**, ka-la'the-a, *s.* (*kalathos*, a basket, their being woven into baskets, not the stigma, as stated by Loudon.) A genus of plants: Order, Marantaceæ: the Cannæ.

**CALATHIUM**, kal-a'the-um, *s.* A name given to some continental botanists to an umbelliferous plant, all the flowers are sessile.

**CALATHUS**, kal'a'thus, *s.* A genus of Coleoptera: Tribe, Carabidæ. In Antiquity, a hamper, made of osiers or reeds, used for needlework in, or to hold flowers; the name of a pan for holding cheese, curds, or of a wine-cup used in sacrifices.

**CALCAR**, kal'kar, *s.* (*calcar*, a spur, Lat.) Zoology, a genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Curculionidæ.

**CALCARATE**, kal'ka-rate, *a.* (*calcar*, Lat.) Having a spur.

**CALCAREUM**, kal-ka're-um, *s.* (*calx*, the os calcis, or heel bone, Lat.)

**CALCARINA**, kal-ka-rin'a, *s.* A genus of shells, allied to the Nautilus.

**CALCARIO**, kal-ka're-o, *a.* A word used in chemistry to fix to certain chemical terms, to express the property of the substance, as a calcareous stone.

**CALCAVALLA**, kal-ka-val'la, *s.* A genus of shells from Portugal.

**CALCEATED**, kal'se-a-ted, *a.* (*calceatus*, Lat.) Fitted with shoes.

**CALCEDONIC**, kal-se-don'ik, *a.* (from Calcedonia, a city in Thessaly.)

**CALCEDONIAN**, kal-se-do'nian, *a.* (from Calcedonia, a city in Thessaly.)

**CALCEDONITE**, kal-sid'o-nite, *s.* A name given to the cupreous sulphate of lead. A mineral of a bright verdigris blue colour, found at Leadhills, in Scotland. It is composed of carbonate of lead, 32.8;



LCEDONY—CALCOGRAPHICAL.

per, 11.4; sulphate of lead, 55.8: sp. gr.,

ONY, kal-sid'o-ne, *s.* (from Calcedon, in Upper Macedonia, where it was collected in ancient times.) Mineral composed of 84 parts of silica, and 16 parts of lime, frequently botryoidal or stalactitic, translucent, and of various colours. Varieties are onyx, plasma, heliotrope or blood-chrysochryse, cacholong, cornelian, and

SLIPPER, kal-se-o'la, *s.* (*calceolus*, a small slipper, a genus of Mollusca of the oyster family, the valve shell of which is somewhat slipper-shaped.) It is placed by Cuvier between the Sphæroides and the Hippurites.

SLIPPER, kal-se-o-la're-a, *s.* (*calceolus*, a slipper, the form of the corolla.) Slipperwort, a genus of plants from South America, now extensively cultivated as ornamental garden flowers: Scrophulariaceæ.

SLIPPER, kal-sif'ur-us, *a.* (*calx*, lime, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing lime.

SLIPPER, kal'se-fawrm, *a.* In the form of lime.

SLIPPER, kal-sim'u-rite, *s.* A chloretic calceolite.

SLIPPER, kal-si'na-bl, *a.* That may be calcined by the action of heat.

SLIPPER, kal'se-nate, *v. a.* To calcine.

SLIPPER, kal-se-na'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of subjecting a body to the action of fire, to an intense degree of heat, to drive off its volatile parts. The fixed residues of such bodies as undergo combustion are termed cinders, in common language; and calces, or more generally, by chemists.

SLIPPER, kal-sin'a-tur-e, *s.* A vessel used in the process of calcining.

SLIPPER, kal-sine', *v. n.* (*calciner*, Fr.) To reduce to calx by heat; to oxidize as a metal;—*v. n.* one a calx by the action of heat.

SLIPPER, kal'se-trate, *v. n.* (*calcitrosus*, Lat.) To calcine; to spurn.—Obsolete.

SLIPPER, kal'se-un, *s.* (*calx*, lime, Lat.) The mass of lime. It is of a whiter colour than the oxide of strontium, and on exposure to air is converted into lime. Its equivalent is 20.5. Its cal compounds are:—

SLIPPER, Protoxide of:—1 atom of calcium and 1 of oxygen = 8; atomic weight = 28.5.

SLIPPER, Peroxide of:—1 atom of calcium and 2 of oxygen; atomic weight = 36.5.

SLIPPER, Chloride of:—1 atom of calcium and 1 of chlorine = 35.42; atomic weight = 55.49.

SLIPPER, Iodide of:—1 atom of calcium and 1 of iodine = 126.3; atomic weight = 146.8.

SLIPPER, Bromide of:—1 atom of calcium and 1 of bromine = 78.4; atomic weight = 98.9.

SLIPPER, Fluoride of:—1 atom of calcium and 1 of fluorine = 18.68; atomic weight = 39.18.

SLIPPER, Sulphuret of:—1 atom of calcium and 1 of sulphur = 16.1; atomic weight = 36.6.

SLIPPER, Bisulphuret of:—1 atom of calcium and 2 of sulphur = 32.2; atomic weight = 52.7.

SLIPPER, Quinosulphuret of:—1 atom of calcium and 3 of sulphur = 80.5; atomic weight, 101.

SLIPPER, Phosphuret of:—1 atom of calcium and 1 of phosphorus = 15.7; atomic weight, 36.2.

SLIPPER, kal-ko-graf'e-kal, *a.* (*calx*, and *grapho*, Lat.) Relating to calcography.

CALCOGRAPHY—CALEFY.

CALCOGRAPHY, kal-kog'gra-fe, *s.* An engraving after the manner of a drawing in chalk.

CALCISINTER, kalk'sin-tur, *s.* The calcareous deposit of certain springs.

CALCISPAR, kalk'spar, *s.* Calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime.

CALCTUFF, kalk'tuf, *s.* A formation of carbonate of lime, from the deposits of springs, &c.

CALCULABLE, kal'ku-la-bl, *a.* That may be computed; ascertainable by calculation.

CALCULARY, kal'ku-lar-e, *s.* A congeries of little stony secretions, found in the pulp of pears and other fruits.

CALCULATE, kal'ku-late, *v. a.* (*calculer*, Fr. from *calculo*, Lat.) To compute; to reckon; to arrive at certain conclusions from a consideration of circumstances or events; to adjust; to project for any certain end;—*v. n.* to make a computation.

CALCULATION, kal'ku-la'shun, *s.* The act of computing several sums by means of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, &c.; a reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation; an estimate formed in the mind from a consideration of conflicting data.

CALCULATIVE, kal'ku-la-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to calculation.

CALCULATOR, kal'ku-la-tur, *s.* One who has an aptitude for calculation; one who reckons or computes.

CALCULATORY, kal'ku-la-tur-e, *a.* Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE, kal'kule, *s.* Reckoning; computation;—*v. a.* the old English verb for calculate.—Obsolete.

Full subtilly he *calculated* all this.—Chaucer.

CALCULOUS, kal'ku-lus, *a.* Stony; gritty; hard like a stone.

CALCULUS, kal'ku-lus, *s.* (Latin.) A term applied to morbid concretions of a hard or stony consistence, which form in the bladder and other parts of the animal body. In Mathematics, the *differential calculus* is the finding an infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, shall be equal to a given quantity.

CALDASIA, kal-da'she-a, *s.* (in honour of J. Caldas.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Polemoniaceæ, or Phloxworts.

CALDRON, kaw'drun, *s.* (*chaudron*, Fr.) A large boiler or pot.

CALEA, ka'le-a, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful.) A genus of Composite plants, so named from their beautiful flowers: Suborder, Senecionidæ.

CALEACTE, kal-e-ak'te, *s.* (*kallos*, and *akte*, the sea-shore, Gr., from its beauty and habitat.) A genus of South American Composite plants: Suborder, Helianthaceæ.

CALEDONIAN, kal-e-do'ne-an, *a.* (from *Caledonia*, the ancient name of Scotland.) Relating to Scotland.

CALEFACIENT, kal-e-fa'shent, *a.* A term applied to substances which excite a degree of warmth in the parts to which they are applied; stimulant.

CALEFACTION, kal-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*calefactio*, Lat.) The act or process of heating; the state of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE, kal-e-fak'tiv, } *a.* That makes  
CALEFACTORY, kal-e-fak'to-re, } warm or hot;  
having the quality of heating.

CALEFY, kal'e-fi, *v. n.* (*califico*, Lat.) To grow hot; to be heated;—*v. a.* to make warm.



# CALENDAR—CALF.

# CALF-LIKE—CALIGRAPHY.

**CALENDAR**, kal'en-dur, *s.* (*calendarius*, Lat.) A register of the year, in which the months, weeks, and days, festivals and holidays, and stated times are marked; an almanac; a list of persons in the custody of the sheriff; an orderly table or enumeration of persons or things. *Calendar month*, one of the months as given by name, consisting of 30 or 31 days, with the exception of February, which has 28, and in leap years 29 days;—*v. a.* to enter into a calendar.

**CALENDER**, kal'en-dur, *v. a.* (*calendrer*, Fr.) To press cloth between rollers, so as to give it a smooth and glossy appearance;—*s.* a machine through the rollers of which cloth is made to pass, in order to be dressed and fitted for the market. *Calenders* or *Kalenders* is a name given in Persia and the Turkish empire to a low class of dervises, who are so called from one Calenderi, who was their founder.

**CALENDERER**, kal'en-dur-ur, *s.* One whose business is to calender cloth.

**CALENDS**, kal'endz, *s. pl.* (*calendæ*, Lat.) A Roman chronology, the first day of each month, so called from the Greek *kalein*, to proclaim: it being customary on those days to proclaim the number of holidays in each month. The calends were reckoned backwards: thus, the 1st of May begins the calends of May; the 30th of April was the second of the calends of May; the 29th, the third, &c., to the 13th, where the ides commence, which are also numbered in a retrograde order to the 5th, where the nones begin; and these are numbered after the same manner to the 1st of the month, which is the calends of April.

**CALENDULA**, ka-len'du-la, *s.* (*calendæ*, the first of the month, Lat. from its flowering monthly.) The Marigold, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Helianthem.

**CALENDULIN**, ka-len'du-lin, *s.* A gum extracted from the Marigold.

**CALENTURE**, kal'en-ture, *s.* A distemper in warm climates, peculiar to the natives of colder regions. Sailors, when affected with it, according to Quincy, imagine the sea to be green fields, and wish to throw themselves into it.

So by a *calenture* misled,  
The mariner with rapture sees,  
On the smooth ocean's azure bed,  
Enamell'd fields and verdant trees;  
With eager haste, he longs to rove  
In that fantastic scene, and thinks  
It must be some enchanted grove;  
And in he leaps, and down he sinks.—*Swift*

**CALEPINA**, kal-e-pin'a, *s.* (etymology unknown.) A genus of annual plants, natives of the south of Europe: Order, Crucifere.

**CALEPTERYX**, ka-lep'ter-iks, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects, distinguished by their brilliant colours, belonging to the family Libelluline, or Dragonflies.

**CALEYA**, ka-le'ya, *s.* (in honour of George Caley.) A genus of Australian bulbous-rooted plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**CALF**, kâf, *s. pl.* calves, (*cealf*, Sax. *kalf*, Dut. and Swed.) The young of the cow; an ignorant, stupid person; the thick fleshy part of the leg below the knee. *Calves of the lips*, a scriptural expression, borrowed from the offerings of calves on the altar, designed, in a figurative manner, to signify offerings of praise and thankfulness.

So will we render the *calves* of our lips.—*Hos. xiv. 2.*

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**CALF-LIKE**, kâf'like, *a.* Resembling a calf.

So I charmed their ears.—*Shakspeare*  
That, calf-like, they my lowing followed.

**CALF-PEN**, kâf'pen, *s.* A place for nourish calves; generally a small apartment in a cowhouse, though improperly so, as it keeps the cow in a restless state.

**CALF-SKIN**, kâf'skin, *s.* The hide or skin of a calf.

**CALIBER**, kal'e-ber, *s.* (*calibre*, Fr.) The diameter of a gun; quality, state, or degree;

Coming from men of their *calibre*, they were his mischievous.—*Burke*

*Calibre compasses*, called likewise, but *callipers*, an instrument used by gunners for ascertaining the diameter of shot and bomb, and by engineers and smiths in taking the round bodies, and by phrenologists in the degrees of development in the vault of the head. They resemble other compasses, in that their legs, which are arched, may touch the extremities of the object measured.

**CALICO**, kal'e-ko, *s.* (from Calicut, a city in Hindostan.) A plain or printed cotton fabric, finer than muslin. *Calico printing*, the art of printing figures on cotton fabrics, now generally by very ingenious machinery. *Calico press*, who is employed in the printing of calico.

**CALID**, kal'id, *a.* (*calidus*, Lat.) Hot; fervent.

**CALIDÆ**, ka-lid'e-e, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, form, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects, of an elegant elongated shape, and bright colouring: Family, Pentomidae.

**CALIDITY**, ka-lid'e-te, *s.* Heat.

**CALIDRIS**, ka-lid'ris, *s.* The Sandpiper, a kind of the Snipe kind: Family, Laniæ. Cuvier: Order, Gallinæ, or Wader.

**CALIDUCT**, kal'e-duk't, *s.* That which heats; a stove.—Obsolete.

Since the subterranean *caliducts* have been discovered.

**CALIGATION**, kal-e-ga'shun, *s.* (*caligo*, Lat.) Darkness; cloudiness; dimness of vision.

**CALIGIDÆ**, ka-lij'e-de, *s.* (*caligus*, or *caliga*, Lat.) A tribe of the family Siphonophora, Cuvier, order Pencilopoda, characterized by the presence of a shell resembling an arm, and having twelve feet anterior antennæ.

**CALIGINOUS**, ka-lij'e-nus, *a.* (*caligo*, Lat.) Dim; obscure; full of darkness.

**CALIGINOUSNESS**, ka-lij'e-nus-ness, *s.* Obscurity.

**CALIGO**, kal'e-go, *s.* (darkness, Lat.) A disease of the eye, of which there are various species: *Caligatio*, or true cataract; *C. cornea*, opacity of the cornea; *C. pupilla*, blindness from obstruction of the pupil; *C. humorum*, blindness from an effusion in the humours of the eye; *C. palpebrarum*, blindness from disorder in the eyelids.

**CALIGRAPHIC**, kal-e-graf'ik, *a.* (*kalos*, beautiful, *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Pertaining to elegant penmanship.

**CALIGRAPHIST**, ka-lig'gra-fist, *s.* One who writes elegant penmanship.

**CALIGRAPHY**, ka-lig'gra-fe, *s.* Elegant penmanship.



# CALIGUS—CALL.

IGUS.—See Caligula.

ES, ka'lin, *s.* A metallic compound of lead and tin, of which the Chinese make tea canisters, &c.

IPASH, kal'e-pash, } *s.* In Cookery, a term denoting the shell as well as the flesh of the turtle: spelled also *Callapash* and *Callaspee*.

ALIFA, kal'if, *s.* (*khalifa*, an heir or successor, Arab.) A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet, who were vested with absolute sovereignty in both civil and religious matters.

kal'e-fate, *s.* The office and dignity of a caliph: sometimes written *Caliphship*.

ENIOD, ka-lip'pik pe're-nd, *s.* In a period of 76 years continually recurring which it was supposed by Calippus of Athens, &c., of the moon would return to the same order, which, however, is not brought by them too late by a day in 225 years.

kal-lis-then'ik, *a.* (*kallos*, beauty, with, Gr.) Relating to calisthenics.

kal-lis-then'iks, *s.* Training calculation of the beauty of the human figure, the elegant and graceful movement.

-wur, *s.* (corrupted from *calibre*.) A musket of a particular size or bore.

hand me your *caliver*.—*Shaks.*

*a.* (Latin.) A cup; chalice.

*s.* (etymology uncertain.) To stop vessel by means of oakum, old ropes, &c. used in some parts of America for shoes of a horse or ox with sharp bits to prevent his slipping on ice.

'kur, *s.* The person who calks a cin or kaw'kin.

cin or kaw'kin, *s.* The prominent rim of a shoe, turned and pointed so as to prevent slipping.

'king, *s.* In Painting, covering the design with black-lead or red-chalk, brought it on waxed plate, by passing each stroke of the design with a brush, so as to leave the colour on the wall; the act of stopping the leak of a vessel.

kaw'king-i-urn, *s.* An iron instrument used in calking a ship.

*a.* (*colo*, Lat.) To name; to denote; to summon or invite to or from any place; to convoke; to summon to assembly; to summon judicially, or by command; to invoke; to appeal to; to proclaim; to publish; to invite; to put in action; to bring into view; to stigmatize with an opprobrious epithet; to invite; to call down, to invite or bring down; to call back; to revoke; to retract; to call for; to demand, require, or claim; to call in, to resume money at interest; to collect funds lying in the hands of others; to summon or invite to come together; to withdraw money from circulation; to call over, to read a list of names or muster-roll; to state separate particulars in order; to call out, to challenge; to summon to fight; to summon into actual service; to call to mind, to recollect; —*s. a.* to stop at a house without the intention of remaining; to make a short visit; to call on, to make a short visit; to solicit a favour, the performance of a duty, or the payment of a debt; to repeat solemnly by name; to call upon, to implore; to pray to; to call out, to make a loud noise; to bawl; —*s.* a vocal address of summons or invitation; public or authoritative demand; requisition; public claim; divine vocation; authority; command; a demand; a claim; a summons from heaven; an impulse. In Scotland, the requisition of a congregation to a clergyman to become its minister; calling; vocation; nomination; a sound made upon the horn by hunters to cheer the hounds; a whistle or pipe used on board ship by the boatswain and his mates to summon the sailors to their duty. *Call of the House*, a parliamentary term, implying a summons to the various members to be present at a stated time, for the consideration of some important measure, or for ascertaining what members are absent without leave or just cause.

CALLA, kal'la, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Aroides.

CALLEIDA, kal-le-i'da, *s.* (*kallos*, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carnivora.

CALLER, kaw'lur, *s.* One who calls.

CALLET, kal'let, *s.* A trull or scold.—Obsolete.

Then Elinor said, 'Ye *colletes*, I shall break your palettes, Without you now cease; And so made this drunken peace.—*Shelton's Poems.*

*v. a.* to rail; to scold.—Obsolete.

To hear her in her spleen, *Callot* like a butter-quean.—*Brathwaite*, (1621.)

CALLIANASSA, kal-le-an-as'sa, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, and *anassa*, a queen, or lady, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans.

CALLICANTHUS, kal-le-kan'thus, *s.* (*kallos*, and *kanthos*, a spine or thorn, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with head sloping; caudal spines, two on each side; ventral fins immediately under the pectoral; caudal fin large, lunated, and the points attenuated: Subfamily, Acanthurinae.

CALLICARPA, kal-le-ka'r'pa, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of shrubs and trees: Order, Verbenaceae.

CALLICERA, kal-lis'e-ra, *s.* (*kallos*, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, which have much the appearance of the common fly, only the body is silky, and rather broader and shorter.

CALLICROMA, kal-le-kro'ma, *s.* (*kallos*, and *chroma*, colour, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

CALLICHRUS, kal'le-krus, *s.* (*kallos*, and *chryseos*, golden, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with large depressed heads: the dorsal fin close to the head; anal fin extremely long, and the caudal forked: Family, Siluridae.

CALLICHTHYS, kal-lik'this, *s.* (*kallos*, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of abdominal fishes.—See Catafractus, the more proper name.

CALLICOMA, kal-le-ko'ma, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, and *kome*, hair, Gr.) A genus of plants with flowers, consisting of fine tufted heads: Order, Cunoniaceae.

CALLID, kal'lid, *a.* Crafty; wise; cunning.

CALLIDERMES, kal-le-der'mes, *s.* (*kallos*, and *derma*, a skin, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the sides of the tail furnished with two spines; tail lunated, and the body without scales.

CALLIDITY, kal-lid'e-te, *s.* (*calliditas*, Lat.) Craftiness; cunning.

# CALLA—CALLIDITY.

formance of a duty, or the payment of a debt; to repeat solemnly by name; to call upon, to implore; to pray to; to call out, to make a loud noise; to bawl; —*s.* a vocal address of summons or invitation; public or authoritative demand; requisition; public claim; divine vocation; authority; command; a demand; a claim; a summons from heaven; an impulse. In Scotland, the requisition of a congregation to a clergyman to become its minister; calling; vocation; nomination; a sound made upon the horn by hunters to cheer the hounds; a whistle or pipe used on board ship by the boatswain and his mates to summon the sailors to their duty. *Call of the House*, a parliamentary term, implying a summons to the various members to be present at a stated time, for the consideration of some important measure, or for ascertaining what members are absent without leave or just cause.

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CALLIDIUM—CALLISIA.

CALLISTACHYS—CALMER.

**CALLIDIUM**, kal-lid'e-um, *s.* (*kallos*, and *eidos*, shape, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

**CALLIGONUM**, kal-lig'o-num, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, and *gonu*, a joint, Gr. from the beautiful articulations of the leaves.) A genus of plants from the borders of the Caspian Sea: Order, Polygonaceæ.

**CALLIMORPHA**, kal-le-mawr'fa, *s.* (*kallos*, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturna.

**CALLING**, kaw'l'ing, *s.* Vocation; profession; trade; station; employment; class of persons united by the same employment or profession; divine summons, vocation, or invitation.

**CALLIODON**, kal-li'o-don, *s.* (*kallos*, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of the Charadon fishes, in which the mouth is obliquely vertical, the profile obtuse, the dorsal and anal fins dilated and pointed; the pectorals rounded, ventrals very long and rounded, caudal enormous and truncate, the rays projecting beyond the membrane: Subfamily, Seariine.

**CALLIONYMINE**, kal-le-o-nim'e-ne, *s.* (*callionymus*, one of the genera, Gr.) A subfamily of the Gobidæ (*Gobies*); fishes in which the head and body are depressed, the ventral fins distinct, and very large.

**CALLIONYMUS**, kal-le-on'e-mus, *s.* (*kallos*, and *onoma*, a name, Gr.) The Dragonets, a Linnæan genus of pretty fishes, with a smooth skin; the anterior dorsal fin, supported by a few setaceous rays, is frequently very elevated; the second dorsal and anal are elongated: Family, Gobidæ.

**CALLIOPE**, kal'le-o-pe, *s.* In Mythology, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. She is said to have been the mother of Orpheus by Apollo, and Horace supposes her able to play on any musical instrument. She was represented holding in her hand the three most famous epic poems of antiquity, and generally appeared crowned with laurel.

**CALLIOPEA**, kal-le-o-pe'a, *s.* (Calliope, one of the Muses.) The *Leontodon aureum* of Linnaeus, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Cichoraceæ.

**CALLIOPSIS**, kal-le-op'sis, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, and *opsis*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Helianthaceæ.

**CALLIOSTOMA**, kal-le-os'to-ma, *s.* (*kallos*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, with smooth or polished univalve shells; spire elevated and acute; aperture broader than high, transversely ovate, hardly sinuated at the base, and slightly oblique: Family, Trochinnæ.

**CALLIPERS**, kal'le-purs, *s.* Compasses with arched limbs, used by engineers, smiths, &c., in taking the diameter of round bodies.—See Calibre.

**CALLISACE**, kal-lis'a-se, *s.* (*kallos*, and *sakos*, a buckler, Gr.) A genus of Siberian plants: Order, Umbelliferae.

**CALLISAURUS**, kal-le-saw'rus, *s.* (*kallos*, and *saurus*, a saurian, Gr.) A genus of the great-bellied or frog lizards, Agamidæ: the *C. draconoides* of Blainville.

**CALLISCAPHA**, kal-le-ska'fa, *s.* (*kallos*, and *skaphe*, a boat, Gr.) A genus of bivalve Mollusca, of the subfamily Iridinæ, distinguished from Iridina by having the hinge margin granulated.

**CALLISIA**, kal-lis'h'e-a, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, Gr.) A

genus of West Indian creeping plants: Commelynaceæ.

**CALLISTACHYS**, kal-lis'ta-kis, *s.* (*kallos*, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous shrubs, with yellow flowers: Order, Papilionaceæ.

**CALLISTEMON**, kal-lis-te'mon, *s.* (*kallos*, and *mon*, a stamen, Gr.) A genus of shrubs: Order, Myrtaceæ.

**CALLITHEA**, kal-le-the'a, *s.* (*kallos*, and *thea*, Gr.) A genus of univalve Mollusca to Mitra, in which the spire and apertural shell are of nearly equal length; shell with tudinal linear ribs, crossed with transverse form slender, with a thin outer lip.

**CALLITRICHACEÆ**, kal-le-tre-ka'se-e, *s.* (the only genus.) The Starworts, a natural order of small Euphorbial, aquatic, herbaceous plants with opposite simple entire leaves, minute unisexual, monœcious naked flowers, having fistular coloured bracts: named also Helianthus and Ceratophyllaceæ.

**CALLITRICHE**, kal-li'tre-ke, *s.* (*kallos*, and *triche*, hair, Gr.) Water Starwort, a genus of aquatic plants found in ditches: Order, Chaceæ. The name given by Buffon to the green monkey, *Cercopithecus sabæus*.

**CALLITRIS**, kal'le-tris, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, and *trix*, a pine-tree, Gr.) A genus of Australian pine-trees: Order, Coniferales.

**CALLITRIX**, kal'le-triks, *s.* (*kallos*, and *trix*, Gr.) The *Cercopithecus sabæus*, or green monkey, a species of monkey very common in India; it is about twenty inches in length, the upper parts of the body of a greenish yellow, ears, and skin of the hands white.

**CALLORHYNCHUS**, kal-lo-ring'kus, *s.* (a bare piece of hardened skin, Lat. and *rhynchus*, snout, Gr.) A genus of fishes having the snout terminating in a fleshy lobe, which curves forward of the mouth; caudal fin surrounds sides of the tail, which is pointed.

**CALLOSITY**, kal-lo'se-te, *s.* (*callosité*, Fr. from *callositas*, hardness, Lat.) Preternatural hardness of the skin; a hard swelling; a piece of hardened skin on the buttocks or other parts of the body: keys or other animals.

**CALLOUS**, kal'lus, *a.* (*callosus*, Lat.) Indurated; destitute of sympathy; insensible.

**CALLOUSLY**, kal'lus-le, *ad.* In a callous manner.

**CALLOUSNESS**, kal'lus-nes, *s.* Hardness; induration; without feeling or sympathy; insensibility.

**CALLOW**, kal'lo, *a.* (*calvus*, bare, Lat.) Unshaven; without feathers.

**CALLUS**, kal'lus, *s.* (Latin.) The flexible matter deposited between the divided ends of bones, in which the osseous matter by which they are permanently united is deposited; hardens any part, especially of the skin.

**CALM**, kalm, *a.* (*calme*, Fr.) Quiet; serene; stormy; not tempestuous—applied to the mind; undisturbed; unruffled; not excited by the passions;—*s.* serenity; a freedom from violent motion or disturbance; tranquillity; quiet; repose;—*v. a.* to still; to pacify; to appease.

**CALMBROWED**, kalm'browd, *a.* Wearing a calm or calm mein.

**CALMER**, kalm'ur, *s.* The person or thing inducing calmness or quiet.



## CALMLY—CALOTES.

## CALOTHAMNUS—CALUMNIATOR.

*kám'le*, *ad.* Without storm or violence; y; without tumult or discord; gently; quietly.

*ss, kám'nes*, *s.* Tranquillity; serenity;

*ss*; freedom from passion.

*kám'e*, *a.* Calm; peaceful.—Seldom used.

Her calm sight

hink'st thy heaven, and in her smiling eyes

t all the sweets of thy fool's paradise.—

Beaumont.

*ta, kal-o-ba'ta*, *s.* (*kalos*, and *batos*, a thorn

, Gr.) The Micropeza of Cuvier, a genus of

us insects: Tribe, Mucides.

*ta, ka-los'e-ra*, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and

a horn, Gr. from the horn-like divisions of

ants.) A genus of tuberous and horny

and on trees: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

*tes, kal-o-ki'tus*, *s.* (*kalos*, and *cheilos*, a

) A genus of Australian plants: Order,

aceae.

*tes, kal-o-kaw'r'tus*, *s.* (*kalos*, and *chor-*

*os*, Gr.) A genus of elegant plants, natives

mbia: Order, Liliaceae.

*edron, kal-o-den'dron*, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful,

*edron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of plants,

ing of a beautiful tree, *C. expense*, a native

Cape of Good Hope: Order, Rutaceae.

*aphy, ka-log'ra-fe*, *s.* (*kalos*, and *grapho*,

, Gr.) The art of writing beautifully.

*l, kal'o-mel*, *s.* (*kalos*, fair, and *melos*, black,

The chloride of mercury, prepared by rub-

mercury with corrosive sublimate. In this

is black, but when heated yields a white

ate of calomel. The mercury is in the pro-

of 200 to 36 of chlorine.

*ta, kal-o-mi'ya*, *s.* A genus of Dipterous

: Family, Nemocera.

*aga, ka-lof'a-ka*, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and

*linter*, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants:

er, Papilionaceae: Tribe, Lotae.

*llum, kal-o-phil'um*, *s.* (*kalos*, and *phyl-*

*leaf*, Gr.) A genus of East Indian trees:

Guttiferae.

*os, kal-o-po'gon*, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and

a beard, Gr.) A genus of North American

with beautifully fringed lips: Order, Or-

seae.

*l, kal'o-pus*, *s.* (*kalos*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.)

as of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Ede-

ae.

*l, ka-lor'ik*, *s.* (*calor*, heat, Lat.) The

of the sensation of heat; a fluid or condition

through all bodies:—*a.* pertaining to the

of heat.

*ic, kal-o-zif'ik*, *a.* Having the quality of

ing heat; heating.

*eter, kal-o-rim'e-tur*, *s.* (*calor*, and *me-*

*measure*, Gr.) An apparatus for measuring

t given out by a body in cooling, from the

ty of ice it melts.

*otor, kal'or-e-mo-tur*, *s.* (*calor*, and *mo-*

*over*, Lat.) A galvanic instrument for

g caloric.

*ta, kal-o-so'ma*, *s.* (*kalos*, and *soma*, a body,

A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family,

*ma*; Tribe, Carabidae.

*ma, kal-o-stem'ma*, *s.* (*kalos*, and *stemma*,

*n*, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants:

Amoryllidaceae.

*l, kal'o-tes*, *s.* A genus of Saurian reptiles:

Agamidae.

**CALOTHAMNUS**, kal-o-tham'nus, *s.* (*kalos*, and *thamnos*, a shrub, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Myrtaceae.

**CALOTHRIX**, kal'o-thriks, *s.* (*kalos*, and *thrix*, hair, Gr. from the beauty of the filaments.) A genus of Marine algae: Tribe, Confervoidae.

**CALOTIS**, ka-lo'tis, *s.* (*kalos*, and *ous*, the ear, Gr.) A genus of Australian wedged-leaved Composite plants: Suborder, Carduaceae.

**CALOTROPIS**, ka-lot'ro-pis, *s.* (*kalos*, and *tropis*, a keel, Gr. from the form of the flower.) A genus of shrubs, natives of Persia and India: Order, Asclepeadeae.

**CALOTTE**, ka-lot', *s.* (French.) A cap or coif, formerly worn by the French cavalry under their caps. In Architecture, a concavity in the form of a cup or niche, lathed and plastered, serving to diminish the height of a chapel, alcove, or cabinet, which otherwise would appear too high for the breadth.

**CALOTYPE**, kal'o-tipe, *s.* (*kalos*, and *typos*, a type, Gr.) The name given by Mr. Fox Talbot to his invention of making pictures on paper, or other surfaces, by the agency of light.

**CALOYERS**, ka-lo'y-urz, *s.* A general name applied to the monks of the Greek church, who follow the order of St. Basil. They are divided into Cenobites, who perform their religious exercises from midnight to sunrise; Anchorites, who live in hermitages near the monasteries, and cultivate their gardens; and the Recluse, who shut themselves up in grottoes and in caverns.

**CALP**, kalp, *s.* Argillaceous limestone, containing iron.

**CALTHA**, kal'tha, *s.* (a syncope of *kalathos*, a goblet, Gr. from the form of the flower.) The Marsh Marigold; two species are British, the pulstris, and radicans.

**CALTROP**, kal'trop, *s.* (*coltrappe*, Sax.) An old name given to the *Paliurus australis*, or Christ's thorn, a prickly plant, common in the corn fields of the south of Europe: Order, Rhamnaceae. An ancient military instrument, with four iron points disposed in a triangular form, so that when thrown on the ground one of the points stands upright. Their use was to arrest the advance of cavalry, by laming the horses.

**CALTROPS**.—See *Tribulus*.

**CALUMBO ROOT**, ka-lum'bo root, *s.* The root of the Calumbo plant, *Cocculus palmatus*, used in medicine; when good, it looks bright and solid, breaks with starchy fracture, and has a faint aromatic smell and bitter taste.

**CALUMET**, kal'u-met, *s.* A kind of pipe with a marble head, and adorned with feathers and locks of hair, used by the American Indians as the ensign of peace, and for religious fumigations. This pipe is a pass and safe conduct among all the allies of the nation; and, in embassies, the ambassador carries it as an emblem of peace.

**CALUMNIATE**, ka-lum'ne-ate, *v. a.* (*calumniar*, Lat.) To slander; to accuse falsely; to charge with crimes or something dishonourable, with a view to tarnish or destroy reputation:—*v. n.* to accuse falsely; to charge without just ground.

**CALUMNIATION**, ka-lum-ne-a'shun, *s.* A malicious and false representation of the words and actions of another, with a view to injure his reputation.

**CALUMNIATOR**, ka-lum'ne-a-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A slanderer; one who vilifies or maliciously spreads injurious reports of another.



CALUMNIATORY—CALYCANTHÆ.

**CALUMNIATORY**, ka-lum'ne-a-tur-e, *a.* False; slanderous.

**CALUMNIOUS**, ka-lum'ne-us, *a.* Slanderous; falsely; reproachful.

**CALUMNIOUSLY**, ka-lum'ne-us-le, *ad.* In a slanderous manner.

**CALUMNIOUSNESS**, ka-lum'ne-us-nes, *s.* Slanderous accusation.

**CALUMNY**, kal'um-ne, *s.* (*calumnia*, Lat.) Slander; false charge; groundless accusation.

**CALUNA**, ka-lu'na, *s.* The *Erica vulgaris*, the common Ling, a low branching tufted plant, common on moors and heaths: it is much used in making brooms, and for fuel.

**CALURUS**, ka-lu'rus, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Trogon family, in which the head is furnished with a compressed and elevated crest, and the tail-covers so enormously developed as to hide the tail: Tribe, *Fisirostres*.

**CALVARY**, kal'va-re, *s.* (*calvaria*, Lat.) The place where Christ was crucified; also, an old term for a chapel of devotion raised on a hillock near a city, in commemoration of Christ's death. In Heraldry, a cross so called, set upon steps.

**CALVE**, kâv, *v. n.* (*colfun*, Sax.) To bear or bring forth a calf; metaphorically, to bring forth.

**CALVER**, kâv'ur, *v. a.* To cut in slices.

My footboy shall eat pheasants, *calvered* salmon.—*Ben Jonson.*

—*v. n.* to shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces. An old word.

**CALVINISM**, kal'vin-izm, *s.* The theological doctrines and church government maintained by John Calvin and his followers. The tenets of this system embrace the doctrines of the trinity, predestination, or particular election and reprobation, original sin, particular redemption, effectual or irresistible grace in regeneration, justification by faith, and the perseverance of saints; together also with the government and discipline of the church, the nature of the eucharist, and the qualification of those entitled to partake of it. The great leading principles of the system, however, are the absolute decrees of God, the spiritual presence of Christ in the eucharist, and the independence of the church.

**CALVINIST**, kal've-nist, *s.* One who holds the doctrines of Calvinism.

**CALVINISTIC**, kal-ve-nis'tik, } *a.* Pertaining

**CALVINISTICAL**, kal-ve-nis'te-kal, } to the doctrines and church government of Calvin.

**CALVISH**, kâv'ish, *a.* Like a calf.

**CALVITY**, kal've-te, *s.* (*calvitie*, Fr.) Baldness.

**CALX**, kalks, *s.* calces, *pl.* (Latin.) Lime: the term was used by the old chemists for the residue of metals and minerals which have undergone the process of calcination.

**CALYBIO**, ka-lib'e-o, *s.* (*kalybe*, a cottage, Gr.) A word used sometimes for a one-celled inferior or few-seeded fruit, enclosed in a small cup like that of the acorn.

**CALYCANTHACEÆ**, ka-le-kan-tha'se-e, } *s. calycan-*

**CALYCANTHÆÆ**, ka-le-kan'the-e, } *thus, one*  
of the genera.) A natural order of Rosal Exogens, the flowers of which consist of numerous imbricated scales, and in which the cotyledons are convolute. The order consists of shrubs with square stems, in which four woody axes surround the central one. The flowers are

CALYCANTHUS—CALYPTREIDÆ.

axillary and solitary; the leaves opposite, and simple, without stipules; sepals an imbricated, and confined in a fleshy tube; adnate, and turned outwards; stamens inserted in a fleshy rim at the mouth of the tube. It consists of the genera *Calycanthus*, *Linnaeus*, and *Chimonanthus* of *Lindley*.

**CALYCANTHUS**, kal-e-kan'thus, *s.* (*kalyx*, *anθος*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants the natural order *Calycanthaceæ*.

**CALYCERACEÆ**, kal-e-se-ra'se-e, *s.* A small order of herbaceous Exogens, allied *Dipsacæ*, or *Teaselworts*, and the *Cornifloræ*. The species have an inferior one-celled, valvate corolla, syngenesious anthers, a perianth, and albuminous seeds; the leaves alternate, and without stipules; flowers collected in heads, and surrounded by an involucre superior, and of five unequal pieces. The solitary and pendulous. All the known are natives of South America.

**CALYCIFFLORÆ**, kal-e-se-flô're, *s.* (*calyx*, a flower, Lat.) In Botany, a division of mydeous Exogens, in which the stamens are on the calyx. The petals are separate and in the calyx, as in the pea and rose plants.

**CALYCIFFLOROUS**, kal-e-se-flô'rus, *a.* Pertaining to the *Calycifloræ*.

**CALYCINAL**, kal-is'se-nal, } *a.* Pertaining

**CALYCINE**, kal'e-sine, } connected with,

**CALYCIUM**, ka-lis'h'e-um, *s.* (*kalykion*, a li-Gr. from the appearance of reproductive organs.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, *Coniothales*.

**CALYCLE**, kal'e-kl, *s.* (*calyculus*, Lat.) In a row of small leaflets placed at the base of the calyx on the outside.

**CALYCULETE**, ka-lik'u-late, } *a.* Having

**CALYCLED**, kal'e-kid, } so placed as to resemble an external or additional calyx.

**CALYCVULUS**, ka-lik'u-lus, *s.* (Latin.) A small cup.

**CALYMENE**, ka-lim'e-ne, *s.* (*kalymina*, a veiling, Gr.) A genus of fossil Trilobites in the Silurian rocks, which possessed the power of rolling itself in the form of a ball, in the manner as some recently allied genera do.

**CALYPSO**, ka-lip'so, *s.* (*kalypto*, I conceal, its concealed habitation.) A genus of American perennial herbs: Order, *Orchidæ*.

**CALYPTO**, ka-lip'to, *s.* (*kalypto*, I conceal, its concealed habitation.) A genus of American perennial herbs: Order, *Orchidæ*.

**CALYPTOMYTHOLOGY**, ka-lip'to-mytho-loj-ee, *s.* Mythology, the goddess of Silence, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and queen of Egypt, loved and tried every art to detain Ulysses by her spells, was shipwrecked, and cast on the island.

**CALYPTOMINA**, ka-lip-to-min'a, *s.* A genus of Ampelinae or Typical chatters of Swallow, in which the wings are very broad and large, and the tail nearly concealed.

**CALYPTORHYNCHUS**, ka-lip-to-ring'kus, *s.* I conceal, and *rhynchos*, a bill or snout, a genus of birds of the *Psittacidae*, or Parrots.

**CALYPTRA**, ka-lip'tra, *s.* (*kalypto*, I conceal, The hood of a moss.

**CALYPTREÆ**, ka-lip-tre'a, *s.* (*kalyptre*, covering, Gr.) A genus of Gasteropods, with a patelliform shell, to the cavity of which a smaller conical one adheres like a cup in the Type of the family *Calyptræidæ*.

**CALYPTREIDÆ**, ka-lip-tre'e-de, *s.* A family of Gasteropods, comprising the genera *Calyptra* and *Crepidula* of *Lamarck*.



YPTRANTHES—CAMEL.

CAMEL-BACKED—CAMERA.

IES, ka-lip-tran'this, *s.* (*calyptra*, a veil, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of trees: Order, Myrtaceæ.

ka-lip'tre-on, *s.* (*calyptro*, a veil, and Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Guiana: Order, Violaceæ.

ka-lip'tu-ra, *s.* (*kalypto*, I conceal, and Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Pipridæ or Manakins of Swainson, the tail is remarkably small, and almost

kal-e-ste'je-a, *s.* (*kalyx*, a calyx, and ring, Gr.) Bearbind, a genus of peeing or creeping plants. Two species, the *C. sepium* and *C. soldanella*, under the name *Convolvulus sepium* and *soldanella*, the former found in the latter on the sea-shore: Order, Utr.

l'e-triks, *s.* (*kalyx*, and *tricos*, triple, of Australian shrubs or myrtles: Order, Myrt.

*s.* The outer wrapper of a flower; generally it is green and leaf-like, however, it is coloured like a corolla which it is only known by its being the rows of floral envelopes. If it is on the sides of the ovary, it is said to be partially adherent, *half-superior*; and from the sides of the ovary, it is in-

ka-ma-rid'e-um, *s.* (*kamara*, an Gr. from the vaulted form of the genus of West Indian plants: Order, Utr.

in-as'se-a, *s.* (*quamash*, or *camass*, North-west America.) A genus of plants, Asphodelæ.

'bur, *s.* (*cambrer*, Fr.) An arch on an aperture, or on the top of a beam—*cambrer-window*. *Cambrer-beam*, a piece of wood with an obtuse angle on the upper edge, forming a declivity on each side from the center length.

'hist, *s.* (*cambio*, Lat.) A name given to those who trade in notes and bills of exchange.

n'be-um, *s.* In Botany, a viscid substance which appears in the spring between the bark of exogenous trees, and again disappears the complete formation of the wood, adheres firmly to the bark, but renews itself whenever the plant is again called into existence at midsummer, in those species which shed their leaves a year.

m'booj, *s.* Gamboge, a gum resin, *Stalagmitis cambogioides*; or, according to some, the gamboge of Ceylon is *ob-Xanthochymus ovalifolius*.

m'brel, *s.* A crooked piece of wood used for hanging meat on.

an'brí-an, *s.* (*Cambria*, the ancient name of the principality of Wales.) In Geology, it is a group of rocks of a slaty structure, and is the Silurian system.

se'brik, *s.* A very fine linen or cotton cloth made from having been originally manufactured in Cambray, a city in the department of the Ardennes.

ka, *s.* (*camelus*, Lat.) A genus of Ru-

minants, distinguished from the other genera by the presence of two teeth in the upper jaw, and in the absence of cotyledons in the uterus and fetal membranes; as also in having the first cavity of the stomach furnished with two series of cells, in which water can be kept apart from the solid contents of the paunch, by which means, as well as the nature of its feet, which is a sort of elastic cushion, it is well adapted as a beast of burden for traversing the sandy deserts of the east. By its aid a stout Arabian can travel with it, carrying 800 lbs., at the rate of three miles an hour. It is the type of the family Camelidæ, which embraces the camel and dromedary of the Old World; the former being furnished with two humps, and the latter with one. The species of the New World are the Vicuña, Llama, and Guanacho.—See Alpaca.

CAMEL-BACKED, kam'el-bakt, *a.* Having a back like a camel.

CAMELINA, ka-me-lí-na, *s.* (*chamia*, on ground, and *linon*, flax, Gr.) Gold or Pleasure, a genus of dwarfish annual plants found in corn fields. Two species are British, the *Sativa* and *Pilosio*.

CAMELLIA, ka-mel'le-a, *s.* (In honour of G. J. Kamel or Camellus, a Jesuit.) A genus of beautifully flowering evergreen shrubs, natives of China and Japan, extensively cultivated in the hothouses of the horticulturists of this country, for their large and splendid rose-like flowers: Order, Ternstro-miaceæ; Teads or tea plants.

CAMELOPARD, kam'el-o-párd, *s.* The Giraffe.—Which see.

CAMELOPARDÆ, kam-e-lop'ar-de, *s.* The Giraffes, a family of Ruminants, with enormously long necks and long slender legs, the hinder much shorter than the front ones, the back sloping; frontal processes prolonged in the shape of horns. The genus consists of two species, the *Camelopardalis antiquorum*, or Northern Giraffe, and *Camelopardalis australis*, or South African Giraffe.

CAMELOPARDALIS, kam-el-o-pár-da-lis, *s.* The Giraffe, or Camelopard. In Astronomy, a constellation of thirty-two stars, situated between Cepheus, Perseus, Ursa Major and Minor, and Draco.

CAMEO, kam'e-o, } *s.* (*cammeo*, Ital. *camee*, Fr.)

CAMAIEU, ka-ma'u, } A term usually applied to gems or stones, in which the object represented is worked in relief, in contradistinction to intaglio, in which the subject is engraved or indented.

CAMERADE, kam'e-rade, *s.* One who lodges in the same apartment; a bosom companion. The word is now written *Comrade*.

CAMERALISTIC, kam-er-a-lis'tik, *a.* Relating to the science of public finance.

CAMERALISTICS, kam-er-a-lis'tiks, *s.* The science of public finance or revenue. This word is of German origin, and has been but lately introduced into our language.

CAMERA LUCIDA, kam'e-ra lu'se-da, *s.* (*light chamber*, Lat.) An optical instrument for the purpose of making the image of any object appear on the wall in a light room, either by day or night; also for drawing objects in true perspective, and for copying, reducing, or enlarging other drawings.

CAMERA OBSCURA, kam'e-ra ob-sku'ra, *s.* (*dark chamber*, Lat.) An optical machine, used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects exposed to

## CAMERATE—CAMP.

daylight, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon any white substance placed in the focus of the glass.

**CAMERATE**, kam'er-ate, *v. a.* (*camero*, Lat.) To ceil; to vault.—Seldom used.

**CAMERATED**, kam'er-ay-ted, *a.* Arched; vaulted. In Conchology, applied to those shells which, like those of the nautilus, and other cephalopod testacea, are divided by septa internally, and traversed by a syphon.

**CAMERATION**, kam-er-a'shun, *s.* An arching or vaulting.

**CAMERONIANS**, kam-er-o'ne-anz, *s.* A sect of Presbyterian dissenters in Scotland, distinguished for their high Calvinistic notions and their adherence to the covenanting principles of their forefathers. They are so called from the name of their founder, the Reverend Richard Cameron, a nonconformist preacher. They are otherwise termed MacMillans, from the name of the first preacher who espoused their cause after the Revolution. Their present designation is the Reformed Presbyterians.

**CAMES**, kames, *s.* Small slender rods of cast lead, twelve or fourteen inches long, of which glaziers make their turned lead.

**CAMIS**, kam'is, *s.* (*camice*, Ital.) A thin transparent dress.

All in a *camis* light of purple silke.—*Spenser*.

**CAMISADE**, kam-e-sade', *s.* (French.) An attack by night; an unexpected assault.

**CAMISATED**, kam'e-sa-ted, *a.* Dressed with a shirt above the other garments.

**CAMLET**, kam'let, *s.* (*camelot*, Fr. *kamelot*, Germ. *ciambello*, Ital.) Originally a rough fabric made of the hair of the camel and the goat interwoven. In the East, it is made of the hair of the Angora goat. English camlet, however, is a light stuff made of long wool, hard spun, and sometimes mixed in the loom with cotton or linen yarn.—The word has been sometimes spelled *Camblet* and *Camelot*.

**CAMLETED**, kam'let-ed, *a.* Streaked, veined, or variegated.

**CAMENÆ**, ka-me'ne, *s.* In Mythology, a name given to the Muses, from the sweetness and melody of their songs.

**CAMOMILE**.—See Anthemis.

**CAMONFLET**, kam'on-flay, *s.* (a whiff, Fr.) In Military mining, a small charge of powder sunk in the wall of earth between two parallel galleries, in order, by blowing the earth into one of them, the miner who works in it may not be suffocated, or his retreat cut off.

**CAMOUS**, ka'mus, *a.* (*camus*, Fr.) Flat-nosed.—Obsolete.

**CAMOUSED**, ka'must, *a.* Crooked; flat.—Seldom used.

And though my nose be *camus'd*, my lips thick,  
And my chin bristled, Pan, great Pan, was such.  
*Ben Jonson*.

**CAMOUSLY**, ka'mus-le, *ad.* Awry.—Obsolete.

**CAMP**, kamp, *s.* (Sax. and Fr. from *campus*, Lat. *kamp*, Dut. and Dan.) The ground upon which an army pitches its tents, or the place and order of tents for an army in the field, with its artillery, baggage, and all the other munitions of war. In Agriculture, a term used to signify such potatoes, turnips, &c., as are laid up for preservation through

## CAMPAGNOL—CAMPHOR.

the winter;—*v. a.* to encamp—the used;

Had our great palace the capacity  
To *camp* this host, we would all sup tog-

*v. n.* to pitch a camp.—Seldom used.

**CAMPAGNOL**.—See Muride.

**CAMPAIGN**, kam'pane, *s.* (*campagne*, Fr. Ital.) A large, open, level track of ground out hills; the time an army is active in war, or keeps the field, without encampments;—*v. n.* to serve in a campaign.

**CAMPAIGNER**, kam-pa'nur, *s.* One who in many campaigns; a veteran soldier.

**CAMPANIA**.—See Campaign.

**CAMPANIFORM**.—See Campanulate.

**CAMPANILE**, kam-pa'nile, *s.* (Italian.) the reception of bells, usually separate church.

**CAMPANOLOGY**, kam-pa-nol'o-je, *s.* (from Lat.) The art of ringing bells.

**CAMPANULA**, kam-pa-nu-la, *s.* (*campanula*, bell, Lat.) The Bell-flower, a genus Type of the natural order Campanulaceæ.

**CAMPANULACEÆ**, kam-pa-nu-la'se-e, *s.* order of plants, consisting usually of rarely shrubs, with campanulate flower regular, of from three to eight lobes, of eight lobes, very rarely destitute of corolla monopetalous, regular; stamens corolla, inserted in the margin of the ovary, and combined with it; anthers the base; style one, more or less hairy naked, rarely capitate.

**CAMPANULARIA**, kam-pa-nu-la're-a, *s.* (Lat.) A genus of Corals, in which assume a bell-shape: Family, Tubular.

**CAMPANULATE**, kam-pa-nu-late, *a.* (Lat.) In Botany, shaped like a bell; the calyx or corolla of plants.

**CAMPEACHY-WOOD**.—See Logwood.

**CAMPECOPEA**, kam-pe-kop'e-a, *s.* (*campe* and *kope*, an oar, Gr.) A genus of Crustacea, Order, Isopoda.

**CAMPELIA**, kam-pe'le-a, *s.* (*campe*, a helios, the sun, Gr.) The Tradescantia, a genus of West Indian herbaceous Order, Commelynaeace.

**CAMPEPHAGA**, kam-pe-fa'ga, *s.* (*camp* pillar, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A genus the Laniidae, or Shrike family.

**CAMPESTRAL**, kam-pes'tral, } *a.* (*campe*  
**CAMPESTRIAN**, kam-pes'tre-an, } open  
Pertaining to an open field; growing fields.

**CAMP-FIGHT**, kamp'fite, *s.* In old law, a cause by duel, or a legal combat of pions in the field, for decision of some question.

**CAMPHENE**, kam'pheen, } *s.* The pure  
**CAMPHOGEN**, kam'fo-jen, } pentine, or  
10 atoms of carbon = 60, and 8 of h  
8; atomic weight = 68. Camph

protoxide of camphogen.

**CAMPHOR**, kam'fur, *s.* (*camphre*, Fr. *camph*) A white, concrete, crystalline, volatile substance, with an acid taste and highly penetrating smell, obtained by distillation of the wood of *Laurus camphora*, native of Japan. It is found ready for wood of *Dryobalanops*, a tree found in of Sumatra and Borneo. Camphor is



It consists of carbon 79.28; hydrogen oxygen 10.37. *Camphora flores*, the camphor, the subtle substance which is during the sublimation of camphor.  *flores compositi*, the compound flowers; camphor sublimed with benzoin.

CEOUS, kam'fo-ra'shus, *a.* Pertaining to; of the nature of camphor.

CE, kam'fo-rate, *s.* A compound, of phosphoric acid is an ingredient;—*v. a.* to mix with camphor.

ED, kam'fo-ray-ted, *a.* Impregnated with.

ACID, kam-for'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid boiling camphor in nitric acid. It consists of camphor and 4 of oxygen; or hydrogen 8, and oxygen 5.

AUREL, kam'fur law'rel, *s.* The *Laurus* of Japan.

IL, kam'fur oyl, *s.* The liquid which is in the *Dryobalanops* camphor of Sumatra.

MA, kam'fo-ros'ma, *s.* (*camphora*, *cam-* and *osme*, smell, Gr.) A genus of trees of the south of Europe; Order, *aceæ*.

REE, kam'fur tre, *s.* The *Dryobalanops* of Sumatra and Borneo.

amping, *s.* A local term for playing.

am'pe-on, *s.* The *Cucubalus bacciferus*, a British perennial herb found in order, *Caryophyllaceæ*.

kamp-o'-zhe-a, *s.* A genus of *Decapoda* is: Family, *Brachyura*.

ump'se-a, *s.* A genus of *Coleopterous* family, *Stenelytra*.

us, kam-tos'e-rus, *s.* (*kampto*, I bend, a horn, Gr.) A genus of *Coleopterous* family, *Xylophagi*, or *Wood-eaters*.

TUS, kam-to-don'tus, *s.* (*kampto*, and tooth, Gr.) A genus of *Coleopterous* tribe, *Carabideæ*.

NCHUS, kam-to-ring'kus, *s.* (*kampto*, and *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of insects: Family, *Rhynchophora*.

BAE, kamp vin'e-gur, *s.* A preparation by steeping in vinegar, for a month, of Cayenne pepper, two table-spoons, and four of walnut ketchup, six chopped and a small clove of garlic, finely minced; is frequently strained, and then bottled.

HUS, kam-pe-lan'thus, *s.* (*kampylos*, a *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of trees of *Teneriffe*: Order, *Primulaceæ*.

ZA, kam-pe-lo-mi'za, *s.* (*kampylos*, I suck, Gr.) A genus of *Dipterous* family, *Nemocera*.

ERUS, kam-pe-lop'ter-us, *s.* (*kampylos*, *steron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of birds: *ochilideæ*, or *Humming-birds*.

cam'pe-lus, *s.* (*kampylos*, Gr.) A genus of insects: Tribe, *Elatrides*.

Camis.

cam'wood, *s.* A red dyewood of a very obtained from a tree principally found in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone. It is used for knife-handles and similar articles.

(*canna*, Sax. *kan*, Dut.) A cup or quors;—*v. n.* (*cunnan*, Sax. to be able,

*konnen*, to know, Dut.) *past*, could; to be able; to have power;—*v. a.* to know; to understand.—In this sense obsolete.

Seemeth thy flocks thy counsell *am*.—*Spenser*.  
And *am* you these tongues perfectly?—*Beau. & Flot.*

CANADIAN, ka-na'de-an, *a.* Relating to Canada;—*s.* a native or inhabitant of Canada.

CANAILLE, ka-nale', *s.* (French.) The lowest of the people; the dregs; the lees; the degraded offscourings of society.

CANAKIN, kan'a-kin, *s.* A little cup.  
And let me the *canakin* clink.—*Shaks.*

CANAL, ka-nal', *s.* (*canalis*, Lat.) An artificial channel of water, provided with locks and sluices, adapted to the easy conveyance of goods and passengers in boats or barges; also, sometimes for the purpose of irrigation, and the supplying of towns with water. In Anatomy, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass.

CANAL COAL.—See *Candle* or *Cannel Coal*.

CANALICULATE, kan-a-lik'u-late, } *a.* (*cana-*  
CANALICULATED, kan-a-lik'u-lay-ted, } *liculatus*,  
Lat.) Channelled; having a long furrow; applied to the leaves and pods of plants. In Conchology, a groove or gutter occurring in different parts of certain spiral univalves, belonging to the *zoophagous Mollusca*, fitted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphon possessed by these animals.

CANALIS, ka-na'lis, *s.* (*canna*, a reed, Lat.) A canal. *C. arteriosus*, a blood-vessel which unites the pulmonary artery and aorta, in the fœtus. *C. venosus*, a canal which conveys the blood from the *vena portæ* of the liver to the ascending *vena cava*, in the fœtus. *C. petitanus*, a triangular cavity, formed by the separation of the anterior lamina of the crystalline lens from the posterior.

CANARINA, kan-a-rin'a, *s.* (from its being a native of the Canaries.) A genus of perennial herbs: Order, *Campanulaceæ*, or *Bell-flowers*.

CANARY, ka-na're, *s.* The name given to a common favourite cage-bird, from its being a native of the Canary Islands; also, an old term for wine made in the Canary Islands, now called *sack*; an old dance—used by *Shakspeare* as a verb.

But to jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet.—*Shaks.*

CANARY-GRASS, ka-na're-gras, *s.* *Phalaris canariensis*, a plant chiefly cultivated at Sandwich, in Kent. *Canary-seed*, the seed of *Phalaris canariensis*, extensively used as food for singing-birds.

CANAVALIA, kan-a-va'le-a, *s.* (*canavali*, its Malabar name.) A genus of papilionaceous Leguminous plants: Tribe, *Phaseoleæ*.

CANCEL, kan'sil, *v. a.* (*canceller*, Fr.) To mark with cross lines any writing, and deface them; to obliterate or efface; to annul;—*v. n.* to become annulled.—Obsolete.

CANCELLARIA, kan-sel-la're-a, *s.* (*cancellatus*, cross-barred, Gr.) A genus of univalve Testacea, belonging to Swainson's subfamily *Scolyminæ*, in which the shell is turbate, scabrous, and generally reticulated; the spire and aperture nearly equal, and the body ventricose.

CANCELLED, kan'sel-lay-ted, *a.* Cross-barred; marked with lines crossing each other.

CANCELLATION, kan-sel-la'shun, *s.* The act of expunging or defacing by cross lines.

CANCER, kan'sur, *s.* (*cancer*, a crab, Lat.) In



CANCERATE—CANDLE-BOMB.

CANDLE—CANE-BRAKE.

Astronomy, one of the twelve signs, represented on the globe in the form of a crab. It is the fourth constellation in the zodiac, and sign of the summer solstice; *tropic of cancer*, a lesser circle of the sphere parallel to the equator, and passing through the beginning of the sign Cancer. In Medicine, a roundish, unequal, hard, and livid tumour, generally seated in the glandulous part of the body. In Zoology, a genus of Decapod Crustaceans, the crab.

**CANCERATE**, kan'sur-rate, *v. n.* To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

**CANCERATION**, kan-sur-ra'shun, *s.* A growing cancerous.

**CANCEROUS**, kan'sur-rus, *a.* Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

**CANCEROUSLY**, kan'sur-us-le, *ad.* In a cancerous manner.

**CANCEROUSNESS**, kan'sur-us-nes, *a.* The nature of a cancer.

**CANCELLA**, kan-sil'la, *s.* (*cancelli*, lattice-work, Lat.) In Conchology, a genus of univalves, in which the spire and aperture are of nearly equal length; the whorls crossed by transverse linear ribs, crossed with transverse striae and bands: belonging to the subfamily Mitranæ: Family, Volutinæ, volutes.

**CANCERIFORM**, kang'kre-fawm, *a.* Cancerous; in the form of a cancer.

**CANCERINE**, kang'krin, *a.* (*cancer*, a crab, Lat.) Having the qualities of a crab.

**CANCROMA**, kan-kro'ma, *s.* A genus of Wading-birds, of the habits of the heron, in which the bill is short, excessively broad, and boat-shaped; Family, Ardeade.

**CANDELABRUM**, kan-de-la'brum, *s.* (Latin.) A candlestick with branches; a stand or support on which the ancients placed a lamp.

**CANDENT**, kan'dent, *a.* (*candens*, Lat.) Hot; in the highest degree of heat, next to fusion.

**CANDICANT**, kan'de-kant, *a.* Growing white; whitish.

**CANDID**, kan'did, *a.* (*candidus*, Lat.) Fair; open; ingenuous; free from bias or partiality in the declaration of an opinion; frank; free from malice; white.—In this last sense obsolete, but used by Dryden and others.

The box receives all black: but, pour'd from thence, The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence.—*Dryden*.

**CANDIDATE**, kan'de-date, *s.* (*candidatus*, Lat.) A person who seeks or aspires to an office; a competitor; one who is on trial for a situation; a probationer;—*v. a.* to make a candidate; to render fit as a candidate.—Obsolete as a verb.

**CANDIDLY**, kan'did-le, *ad.* Fairly; without trick or disreputable means; ingenuously.

**CANDIDNESS**, kan'did-nes, *a.* Openness of temper; purity of mind; fairness.

**CANDIFY**, kan'de-fi, *v. a.* (*candifacio*, Lat.) To make white; to whiten.

**CANDLE**, kan'dl, *s.* (*candela*, Lat. Span. and Ital. *candel*, Sax.) A small cylindrical body, made from tallow, bleached bees' wax, spermaceti, or the concrete parts of cocoa-nut oil, formed on a wick, and used as a portable light for domestic purposes; light; a luminary.

By these bless'd *candles* of the night.—*Shaks.*

**CANDLE-BOMB**, kan'dl-bum, *s.* A small glass bubble filled with water, the stalk of which being put

through the wick of a burning candle, and then explodes.

**CANDLE COAL**, kan'dl kole, } *s.* (from  
**CANNEL COAL**, kan'nel kole, } ing to th  
it emits when burning.) Candle, or c  
is a bituminous substance, next in pu  
It is black, opaque, compact, and brittle  
with a conchoidal fracture. Cannel co  
soil the fingers when handled, is s  
polish, and is capable, like jet, of bei  
into trinkets and ornaments. The di  
tween jet and cannel coal appears to e  
tirely in the presence or absence of fore  
matters. When these are absent, or  
minute proportion only, the bituminous  
light as to float on water, and then th  
is properly applicable; but when the  
foreign earthy matters is considerable  
mass is specifically heavier than water  
not readily manifest electric properties,  
more propriety, termed cannel coal.

**CANDLEMAS**, kan'dl-mas, *s.* (*candelmas*)  
The festival observed on the second of  
in commemoration of the purification o  
gin Mary. It is borrowed from the pre  
ancient Christians, who, on that day  
abundance of lights in their churches a  
sions, in memory, it is alleged, of Chris  
that day, declared by Simeon 'to be  
lighten the Gentiles.' In Scotland, ca  
made one of the four terms of the year  
or receiving rents.

**CANDLESTICK**, kan'dl-stik, *s.* An instr  
holds a candle.

**CANDLE-STUFF**, kan'dl-stuf, *s.* The m  
which candles are made.—See Candle.

**CANDLE-WASTER**, kan'dl-wast'ur, *s.*  
thrif; one who wastes or consumes car  
term is applied by old writers to a dru  
in a contemptuous manner to a scholar

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfor  
with *candle-wasters*.—*Shaks.*

A bookworm, a *candle-waster*.—*Ben J.*

**CANDLE-WICK**, kan'dl-wik, *s.* The cot  
placed in the centre of a candle.

**CANDOLLEA**, kan-dol'le-a, *s.* (in honour  
de Candolle, Geneva.) A genus of  
plants: Order, Dilleniaceæ.

**CANDOUR**, kan'dur, *s.* (*candor*, Lat.)  
mind; openness; ingenuousness; fre  
bias or partiality; honest in the de  
opinion.

**CANDY**, kan'de, *v. a.* (*candire*, Ital.) T  
with sugar; to form into congelations  
with congelations or crystals;—*v. n.*  
congealed, or take on the form of can  
—*s.* a large East Indian weight, equal  
at Madras, and 560 lbs. at Bombay.

**CANDY-SUGAR**, kan'de-shug'ur, *s.* A  
of sugar melted and crystalized severa  
it is rendered hard and transparent.

**CANDY TUFT**, kan'de tuft, *s.* Iberis,  
plants: Order, Crucifereæ.

**CANE**, kane, *s.* A reed of the palm kin  
of which are the bamboo and rattan;  
stick; a lance or dart made of cane;—  
with a cane or walking-staff.

**CANE-BRAKE**, kane'brake, *s.* *Arundin*  
of plants: Order, Gramineæ.



CANELLA—CANKERY.

Canella, *s.* (Dim. of *canna*, a reed, Lat.) The up form of its bark.) A genus of *er*, Guttiferae.

Canescent, *a.* (from *canesco*, I grow

Growing white or hoary

Canis, *ka'nis-ve-nat'e-se, s.* The Hounds also the Dog-star, or Sirius.

Canhook, *s.* An instrument used to

casks.

Canicula, *ka'nik'u-lar, s.* (Canicula, Lat.) A star in the constellation Canis

also the Dog-star, or Sirius.

Canicular, *ka'nik'u-lar, a.* (Canicularis, Lat.) the Dog-star; hot in a great degree,

g-days.

Canicular days, *ka'nik'u-lar daze, s.* Usually days, a certain number of days preceding the heliacal rising of the Canicula, star, in the morning, which were fore-ays of the greatest heat. Canicular

gyptian natural year, which was com-

me heliacal rising of the Canicula to an-

ine', *a.* (Caninus, Lat.) Relating to,

of, the nature of a dog. Canine ap-

er which cannot be appeased. Canine

sharp-edged teeth in each jaw, one on

aced between the incisores and molares.

ing, *s.* A beating with a cane or stick.

Canis major, *s.* The Greater Dog,

on of the southern hemisphere, which

is, the brightest star in the heavens;

he Dog-star.

Canis minor, *s.* The Lesser Dog,

on in the northern hemisphere, situ-

the Greater Dog, and distinguished by

e star of the first magnitude, Procyon.

Canistrum, *s.* (Canistrum, Lat.) A little

for tea or coffee; a small basket: used

in the latter sense.

Canisters in full canisters they bring.—Dryden.

Cancre, *s.* (Cancre, cancre, Sax.) A

dent to trees, which makes the bark

proceeding chiefly from the nature of

a Farcy, an obstinate disease of a

, originating in a neglected thrush,

ds from the fleshy or sensible frog to

r sensible sole, and from thence to the

branes or laminae, and other parts of

a virulent corroding ulcer; anything

upts or consumes;—*v. n.* to grow cor-

ay by some corrosive or virulent prin-

to corrupt; to corrode; to infect; to

Canis, *ka'kur-bit, a.* Bitten with an en-

stik.

Canis, *ka'kur-d, a.* Crabbed; uncourteous;

Canis, *ka'kur-d-le, ad.* Crossly; ad-

Canis, *ka'kur-like, a.* Corroding, or

like a canker.

Canis, *ka'kur-us, a.* Eating in, or wast-

maker.

Canis, *ka'kur-wurm, s.* The larva of an

preys upon the bud or germ of a

Canis, *ka'kur-e, a.* Rusty; surly.

CANNA—CANOE.

CANNA, *kan'na, s.* (Canna, a reed, Gr.) The Indian Shot, a genus of plants: Order, Marantaceae. The Cannae or Canneae, and Cannaceae, of other botanists. Also, the name of a cloth measure in Italy, Spain, the south of France, and other places.

CANNABINE, *kan'na-bine, a.* Hempen; pertaining to hemp.

CANNABIS, *kan'na-bis, s.* Hemp, a genus of plants, type of the natural order Cannabaceae, or Hemp-worts.

CANNEAE.—See Marantaceae.

CANNEQUIN, *kan'ne-kwin, s.* A kind of white cotton cloth made in the East Indies.

CANNIBAL, *kan'ne-bal, s.* A person who eats human flesh; an anthropophagite.

CANNIBALISM, *kan'ne-bal-izm, s.* The act of eating human flesh; the character or conduct of a cannibal.

CANNIBALLY, *kan'ne-bal-le, ad.* In the manner of a cannibal.

CANNON, *kan'nun, s.* (Canon, Fr.) A piece of ordnance, or a heavy metallic gun, for projecting balls, shells, &c., by the force of gunpowder. The cannon-bone of a horse is the bone between the knee and fetlock joint of the fore leg, and the hock and fetlock joint of the hind leg; cannon-mouth of a bit, a round long piece of iron, consisting of two pieces that couple and bend in the middle, and sometimes only one piece that does not bend: its use is to manage and keep the horse in subjection.

CANNONADE, *kan-nun-ade, s.* The application of artillery to the purposes of war; the discharging cannon-balls, &c., against an army, fortress, or ship, that it is meant to destroy;—*v. a.* to batter or attack with cannon shot;—*v. n.* to discharge cannon.

CANNON-BALL, *kan'nun-bawl, s.* A ball generally made of cast-iron, to be thrown from cannon.

CANNON-BALL TREE, *kan'nun-bawl tre, s.* A name given to the South American genus of trees, Lecythis, from the large globular shape of the fruit, the seeds of which are edible, and used as food by monkeys.

CANNONEER, } *kan-nun-neer, s.* The engineer who

CANNONIER, } manages the cannon.

CANNONING, *kan'nun-ing, s.* The noise, as it were,

of a cannon.

The loud cannoning of thunderbolts.

Screaking of wolves, howling of tortur'd ghosts,

Pursue thee still.—Brenton.

CANNON-PROOF, *kan'nun-proof, s.* Impervious to the shot of cannon; safety.

CANNON-SHOT, *kan'nun-shot, s.* The ball discharged from a cannon; the distance which shot can be thrown from a cannon.

CANNOT, *kan'not, v. n.* (Can and not.) To be un-

able.

CANNULAR, *kan'nu-lar, a.* (Canna, a reed or pipe, Lat.) Tubular; resembling a tube.

CANNY, *kan'ne, a.* A word of common use in Scotland, signifying cautious, inoffensive; and, in some parts of the north of England, a frequent expression applied to a neat, nice, or housewifely woman, and sometimes for a clever or smart man. It may be referred, perhaps, to *cunning*—intelligent, knowing; or from the Saxon *cunnan*, whence our old verb *can*, to know.

CANOE, *kan-noo, s.* (Canot, Fr. canoa, Span.) A small boat, made of the trunk of a tree hollowed



out, and sometimes also of pieces of bark fastened together, and generally propelled by paddles.

**CANON**, kan'un, *s.* (Gr. Sax.) A rule or law of doctrine or discipline; a code of ecclesiastical laws. *Canon of scripture* are those genuine books of the sacred writings which serve for a rule of faith and practice. *Canon law*, a collection of ecclesiastical constitutions for the regulation and polity of the Church of Rome, consisting, for the most part, of ordinances of general and provincial councils, decrees promulgated by the popes with the sanction of the cardinals, and decretal epistles and bulls of the popes. *Secular and regular canons*, originally an order of religious persons, who lived under rules they prescribed to themselves: the Secular, so called because they went abroad in the world, and performed spiritual offices to the laity, while the Regular canons secluded themselves under one roof. *Canon*, in the Church of England, a person in possession of a prebend, or revenue, for the performance of cathedral service. In Music, a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air. In Arithmetic and Geometry, a general rule for resolving all cases of the same kind. In Surgery, an instrument used in sewing up wounds. *Canon type*, a large sort of printing letter, probably so called from being first used in printing a book of canons.

**CANONESS**, kan'un-nes, *s.* A woman who enjoys a prebend, without being obliged to live in seclusion or make any vows.

**CANONIC**, ka-non'ik, } *a.* (*canonicus*, Lat.)  
**CANONICAL**, ka-non'e-kal, } According to the canon, or partaking of the nature of a rule. *Canonical scripture*, are those books or epistles that are deemed of divine origin by the canons of the church; *canonical hours*, stated times of the day set apart for devotional purposes; *canonical sins*, in the ancient church, such offences as were deemed capital, as idolatry, murder, heresy, schism, &c.; *canonical obedience*, the submission enjoined on the inferior clergy to the canons of the church and their bishops; *canonical punishments*, such as the church may inflict, as excommunication, penance, &c.; *canonical life*, the rule of life prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community.

**CANONICALLY**, ka-non'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.

**CANONICALNESS**, ka-non'e-kal-nes, *s.* The quality of being canonical.

**CANONICALS**, ka-non'e-kalz, *s. pl.* A term applied to the full dress of a clergyman.

**CANONICATE**, ka-non'e-kate, *s.* The office and dignity of a canon.

**CANONIST**, kan'un-nist, *s.* A person skilled in ecclesiastical law; a professor of canon law.

**CANONISTIC**, kan-nun-is'tik, *a.* Belonging to a canonist.

**CANONIZATION**, kan-no-ne-zá'shun, *s.* The act or ceremony of declaring a deceased person a saint. In the Roman Catholic Church, this ceremony is preceded by beatification, and an examination into the life and miracles performed by the deceased.

**CANONIZE**, kan'no-nize, *v. a.* To declare a person a saint.

**CANONRY**, kan'un-re, } *s.* An ecclesiastical be-  
**CANONSHIP**, kan'un-ship, } nefice in a cathedral or  
collegiate church.

**CANOPIED**, kan'o-pid, *a.* Covered with a canopy.

**CANOPUS**, kan'o-pus, *s.* A genus of insects: Family, Geocoridae.

**CANOPT**, kan'o-pe, *s.* (*kanopeion*, Gr.) A gilded covering over a throne or intended signification, any covering, protection from above. In Architecture, a projecting roof that surrounds heads of Gothic niches;—*v. a.* to canopy.

**CANOROUS**, ka-no'rus, *a.* (*canorus*, L.) Tuneful.

**CANOROUSNESS**, ka-no'rus-nes, *s.*

**CANT**, kant, *s.* (*canto*, Lat.) A quaint manner of speaking; hackneyed; improperly; a whining, formal pretence; a singing form of speaking, professions; a call for bidders at a goods; a corrupt dialect; a sudden (Dut.) an external angle or corner. *Cant-moulding*, a moulding with a h—*v. n.* to talk in the jargon of passions, or in any kind of affected voice;—*v. a.* to turn over by a sudden jerk.

**CANTABILE**, kan'ta-bil, *s.* A graceful movement.

**CANTALEVERS**, kan'ta-le-vurz, *s.* Blocks of wood or iron placed at right angles to a wall, to support the eaves of a upper mouldings of a cornice.

**CANTAR**, kan'tur, } *s.* A weight.

**CANTARO**, kan'ta-ro, } Egypt, and  
It generally contains 100 rottoli  
avoid.

**CANTATA**, kan-ta'ta, *s.* (Italian.) In or composition, intermixed with recitative and different movements.

**CANTATION**, kan-ta'shun, *s.* The act of singing. Obsolete.

**CANTEEN**, kan-teen', *s.* A small vessel of plate or wood, in which soldiers, march or in the field, carry their liquor. The name of the tavern attached to a barracks.

**CANTER**, kan'tur, *v. n.* To gallop as a horse. —*v. a.* to ride upon a canter;—*s.* slower than a full trot; a whining pretender to religion; a formalist.

**CANTERBURY-BELL**, kan'tur-ber-re-bell, *s.* white flowery Bell-flower, Campanula.

**CANTERBURY-GALLOP**, kan'tur-bur-re-gallop, *s.* The hand-gallop of a horse, commonly called *canter*; said to be derived from plying Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

**CANTERBURY-TALE**, kan'tur-ber-re-tale, *s.* denoting any fabulous or exaggerated story, so called from the Canterbury tales.

**CANTHAPLEURA**, kan-tha-plu'ra, *s.* (*pleura*, a side, Gr.) A genus of insects, or Chitons, in which the mantle is moveable spines, prickles, setaceous spines; plates of the shell the same as in the genera.)

**CANTHARIDLE**, kan-tha-rid'e-e, *s.* (of the genera.) The Cantharides, Coleopterous insects, distinguished by the tarsii being deeply cleft; the elytra large, wide, and doubled behind. They are employed in blister plasters, and internally, are a powerful but dangerous medicine.

**CANTHARIS**, kan'tha-ris, *s.* (Greek.)



ANTHARUS—CANTICLE.

CANTILLATE—CANVAS.

from six to ten lines in length, of a golden-green colour, with simple regular margins: Type of the family Cantharidæ. *kan'thur-us*, *s.* A fountain or cistern in the middle of the atrium before the ancient wherein persons washed their hands and where they entered.

*kan'tho-is*, *s.* (*akanthos*, and *is*, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the head covered with minute spines or prickles, except the larger ones on the tail: Order, *Pisces*.

*kan'tho-is*, *s.* In Architecture, beams of wood in the framework extending from the ridge to the eaves, and supporting the rafters of a modern roof.

*kan'tha-rel'lus*, *s.* (*chantarelle*, Fr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes. *kan'the-rin'es*, *s.* (*akantha*, a spine, and *rhinos*, the snout, Gr.) A genus of Cheliformia with smooth or granulated bodies: Family, *Cantharidae*.

*kan'the-um*, *s.* (*canti*, the Malabar name of a plant: Order, Cinchonaceæ; *canthium*, of Jessieu.

*kan'thid'o-mus*, *s.* (*akantha*, and *mus*, Gr.) A subgenus of turbinated nautilus, belonging to the subfamily Melaninæ, the spire is generally short, the whorls with spines, or marked with longitudinal base obtuse.

*kan'the-gas'tur*, *s.* (*akantha*, and *sternum*, Gr.) A genus of Cheliformia, the muzzle much prolonged, and the head covered with spines: Family, Balistidæ: *Cognathæ*.

*kan'the-lep'tis*, *s.* (*akantha*, a spine, and *leptos*, small, Gr.) The head of a genus of fishes, which have the head greatly developed, and generally in large spines; the scales rough and the pectoral fin highly developed, and the body much contracted.

*kan'the-ring'kus*, *s.* (*akantha*, a spine, and *rhinos*, the snout, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with long linear bodies, having the snout with two spines, and the body covered with scales: Family, Agonidæ.

*kan'tho-fris*, *s.* (*akantha*, and *frons*, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with a moveable prickle reposing in a groove on the eye, and the mouth furnished with scales: Family, Cobitidæ.

*kan'thaw'r-bis*, *s.* (*akantha*, a spine, and *orbis*, Lat.) A genus of shells, between the Trochina, or Tops, in which the aperture is shelly; the aperture very oblique, and narrow; the basal whorl much flattened.

*kan'thus*, *s.* (Greek.) The angle of the eye where the upper and under eyelids meet; that angle is termed the internal or greater angle, and the other nearest the temple the external canthus.

*kan'te-kl*, *s.* (*cantic*, Sax. *cantico*, Span.) A song. *Canticles*, a canonical book of the Testament, commonly called the Song of Songs; by the Jews, the Song of Songs; of a poem.—Obsolete in the latter

CANTILLATE, kan'til-late, *v. a.* (*cantillo*, Lat.) To chant; to recite musically.

CANTILLATION, kan'til-la'shun, *s.* Recitation with musical cadence.

CANTING, kan'ting, *s.* In Architecture, the cutting away a part of an angular body at one of its angles, that the section may form a parallelogram, whose edges are parallel from the intersection of the adjoining planes;—*a.* affectedly pious.

CANTINGLY, kan'ting-le, *ad.* In a caunting manner.

CANTION, kan'shun, *s.* (*cantio*, Lat.) A song or verses.—Obsolete.

CANTLE, kan'tl, *s.* A fragment; a portion; a corner or piece of anything;

Do you remember  
The candle of immortal cheese ye carried with ye?—  
Beau. & Fleck.

*v. a.* to cut in pieces; to divide.

That this vast globe terrestrial should be cantled.—  
Decker.

CANTLET, kan'tlet, *s.* A piece; a fragment.—Obsolete.

Huge cantlets of his buckler strew the ground,  
And no defence in his bard's arms is found.—  
Dryden.

CANTO, kan'to, *s.* (Italian.) A section or division of a poem. In Music, the treble, or the higher part of a piece.

CANTOFERMO, kan-to-fer'mo, *s.* (firm song, Ital.) In Music, the subject song; the part which is the subject of counterpoint. The Italians denominate every part which is the subject of counterpoint, whether plain or ornamental, *cantofermo*.

CANTON, kan'ton, *s.* (French, *cantone*, Ital.) A small portion or division of land; a little community or clan; originally, a quarter of a city regarded as separated or detached from the rest. In Heraldry, a small square which occupies only a corner of the shield;—*v. a.* (*cantonner*, Fr.) to divide into little parts; to portion out into small districts; to allot separate quarters to divisions of an army.

CANTONAL, kan'to-nal, *a.* Divided into cantons.

CANTONED, kan'tund, *s.* In Architecture, when the corner of a building is adorned with a pilaster and angular column, rustic quoins, or anything that projects from the wall. In Heraldry, the position of such things as are borne with a cross, &c., between them.

CANTONIZE, kan'tun-ize, *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions.

CANTONMENT, kan'tun-ment, *s.* (*cantonnement*, Fr.) The situation or position which soldiers occupy when quartered in different parts of a town; the divisions of a town allotted for the use of soldiers.

CANTRED, kan'tred, *s.* (*centum*, Lat.) A hundred.

CANTREF, kan'tref, *s.* in Wales; a division.

CANTY, kan'te, *a.* A term common in Scotland and the north of England, signifying cheerful; talkative.

CANULA, kan'u-la, *s.* (*canna*, Lat.) A small tube.

CANVAS, kan'vas, *s.* (*canevas*, Fr. *canabum*, hemp, Lat.) A coarse strong cloth made of hemp or flax, chiefly used for sail-cloth, and by painters; also, a clear unbleached cloth, wove regularly in little squares, used in working tapestry with the needle. This word is used by the French to denote the model or first draught of an air or piece of music, previous to its final revision by some competent person.



## CANVAS-CLIMBER—CAPABLE.

**CANVAS-CLIMBER**, kan'vas-kli-mur, *s.* One who ascends the rigging of a ship to arrange or shift the sails.

A sea

That almost burst the deck, and from the ladder-tackle Wash'd off a *canvas-climber*.—*Shaks.*

**CANVASS**, kan'vas, *v. a.* (*canabasser*, old Fr.) To sift; to examine; to debate; to discuss;—*v. n.* to solicit; to seek; to interest; to use efforts to obtain; to use influence in favour of;—*s.* the act of sifting or examining; solicitation; keen inspection.

**CANVASSER**, kan'vas-sur, *s.* A person engaged in soliciting votes or interest; one employed in seeking orders in business; a scrutinizer.

**CANY**, ka'ne, *a.* Full of canes; consisting of canes.

**CANZONE**, kan'zone, *s.* (Italian.) A song where little fugues are introduced; a kind of lyric poem, adopted with slight alterations from the poetry of the Troubadours.

**CANZONET**, kan'zo-net, *s.* (*canzonetta*, Ital.) A diminutive of canzone, denoting a short song.

**CAOUTCHOUC**, ka-oot'chook, *s.* Indian rubber, sometimes improperly termed *elastic gum*. This substance is obtained from the milky juice of different plants in tropical countries, the principal of which are the *Jatropha elastica*, and *Urceola elastica*. It oozes out of the trees by incisions made in them, and has the appearance of milk; it thickens by exposure to the atmosphere. The most remarkable property of this substance is its elasticity; when warmed by immersion in hot water, slips of it may be drawn out to seven or eight times their original length, and return again nearly to their former dimensions. According to Dr. Ure, it consists of carbon, 90; oxygen, 0.88; and hydrogen, 9.12.

**CAP**, kap, *s.* (*caput*, the head, Lat. *cæppe*, Sax. *kappe*, Dan. and Dut.) An article of dress made to cover and protect the head; the topmost; the highest; an act of reverence or recognition made by uncovering the head; the ensign of the cardinalate; a vessel made like a cap; *cap*, in a ship, a square piece of timber put over the head or upper end of a mast, and having a round hole to receive it, by means of which the topmasts and topgallant masts are kept steady and firm in the tressel trees where their feet stand; *cap* of a gun, a piece of lead which is put over the touch-hole, to keep the priming from being wasted or spoiled;—*v. a.* to cover the top; to deprive of the cap; *to cap verses*, to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest. The phrase is used by Dryden;

I'll *cap verses* with him to the end of the chapter.—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* to uncover the head, by way of salutation or respect.—Obsolete in this sense, though used by Shakspeare.

Three great ones of the city,

In personal suit to make me his lieutenant,  
Oft *capp'd* to him.—*Shaks.*

**CAPABILITY**, ka-pa-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being capable; capacity.

**CAPABLE**, ka'pabl, *a.* (French.) Sufficient to contain; able to hold; sufficiently capacious; in possession of power equal to the accomplishment of the object; intelligent; able to understand; intellectually capacious; with ample resources; sus-

## CAPABLENESS—CAPTAS

ceptible; qualified for, without any legal impediment; hollow.—Obsolete sense.

**CAPABLENESS**, ka'pa-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being capable; knowledge; ing; physical and moral power.

**CAPACIFY**, ka-pas'e-fi, *v. a.* To make capable to qualify.—Obsolete.

Wisdom *capacifies* us to enjoy pleasantly.—*Barrow.*

**CAPACIOUS**, ka-pa'shus, *a.* (*capax*, Lat.) large; able to hold much; comprehensive; equal to much knowledge, or sign.

**CAPACIOUSLY**, ka-pa'shus-le, *ad.* In capacious manner.

**CAPACIOUSNESS**, ka-pa'shus-nes, *s.* The holding or receiving; largeness; compass.

**CAPACITATE**, ka-pas'e-tate, *v. a.* To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

**CAPACITATION**, ka-pas-e-ta'shun, *s.*—Seldom used.

**CAPACITY**, ka-pas'e-te, *s.* (*capacitas*, Lat. Fr.) The power of holding or containing; room; space; the force or power of mind; power; ability; state; condition.

**CAP-A-PIE**, kap-a-pe', *a.* (French.) From foot; all over.

**CAPARISON**, ka-par'e-sun, *s.* (*caparazon*, cloth used for covering the saddle and a horse. In the middle ages, the cover of a most superb description, and in our times is still made of the most costly—*v. a.* (*capirasonner*, old Fr.) to dress; to dress pompously.

**CAPCASE**, kap'kase, *s.* A covered case; Obsolete.

A *capcase* for your linen and your plate.—*Dr.*

**CAPE**, kape, *s.* (Span. *capo*, Ital. *cap*, Fr. Lat.) In Geography, a headland; the point of a promontory jutting out into the general boundary of the shore; the point of a cloak or coat.

**CAPEA**, ka'pe-a, *s.* A genus of the F Wracks: Tribe, Laminariæ.

**CAPELET**, kap'el-let, *s.* A sort of cap resembling a wen, growing on the heel of a horse, and on the point of the elbow.

**CAPELLA**, ka-pel'la, *s.* A bright fixed star, first magnitude, in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga.

**CAPER**, ka'pur, *v. n.* (*cabrer*, Fr.) To skip frolicsomely; to prance or leap for merriment; *s.* a leap; a jump; a skip; the buds of the *paris spinosa*, much used as a pickle.

**CAPER-CUTTING**, ka'pur-kut-ting, *s.* skipping or dancing in a frolicsome manner.

**CAPERER**, ka'pur-ur, *s.* A person of a frolic disposition; one who capers and skips.

**CAPERONIA**, ka-pe-ro'ue-a, *s.* A genus of baccous plants: Tribe, Crotonæ.

**CAPTAS**, ka'pe-as, *s.* (*capio*, Lat.) In Law, of two sorts: one before judgment, termed *ad respondendum*, in an action per assumpsit, upon the first writ of distress, where the sheriff has no effects in his jurisdiction; the other, a writ of execution after judgment, termed *ad satisfactionem*.



# ILLACEOUS—CAPITE.

*adum*, in which the sheriff is com-  
ake the body of the defendant in

cap-e-la'shus, *a*.—See Capillary.

LY-MULTIFID, ka-pil-la'shus-le-  
Divided into many slender hair-

ap-pil-lare', *s*. (French.) A kind of  
red with orange-flower water, made  
entum capillus veneris.

s, ka-pil'la-ments, *s*. (*capillamentum*,  
ld botanical term for Filaments.—

-pil'la-re, *a*. (*capillaris*, Lat.) Re-  
air; small; minute. In Anatomy,  
minute vessels by which the termi-  
and veins communicate with each  
Botany, to the fine hair-shaped fibres

*s*. a fine duct or canal. In Surgery,  
near fracture of the skull, unattended  
aration of the parts of the injured  
atural Philosophy, *capillary attrac-*  
property of a fluid by which it rises  
d in tubes of small diameter, in con-  
the attraction of the matter of the  
water than the power of gravitation.

LTIFID, ka-pil'la-re-mul'te-fid, *a*.  
llaciously-multifid.—Which see.

asp-pil-la'shun, *s*. A minute blood-  
hair.

kap-pil'le-fawrin, *a*. Resembling  
hair.

asp-pil'le-tum, *s*. (*capillus*, a hair,  
of purse or net in which the spores  
gi are enclosed.

-pis'trum, *s*. A bandage used chiefly  
ad injuries of the lower jaw.

-tal, *a*. (*capitalis*, from *caput*, Lat.)  
e head; criminal in the highest de-  
ital offence, punishable with death;

al; metropolitan; important; large;  
ers, such as commence the beginning  
a sentence in composition; *capital*

cial or original stock of a merchant  
-s. the principal city of a kingdom,  
state. In Architecture, the upper-

a column or pilaster, serving as the  
ning, and placed immediately over  
under the entablature. *Capital*, in

s of money advanced or sunk in any  
undertaking; a large letter used in  
rinting in *capitals*.

sp-e-tal-ist, *s*. A person of large  
who has a large capital sunk in  
need in speculation.

p'e-tal-le, *ad*. In a capital manner.

kap'e-tal-nes, *s*. A capital offence.

e-tate, *a*. (*capitatus*, Lat.) In Bo-  
in a head. A stigma is said to be

it is large, blunt, and round.

ap-e-ta'shun, *s*. (*caput*, Lat.) Nu-  
heads, an ancient tax or imposition

industry, rank, office, &c., of the  
swering to what the Latins call *trich*

taxes on persons are distinguished  
merchandise, and called *vectigalia*.

*s*.

te, *s*. An old law term, signifying  
land held immediately of the king,

his service or by socage.

# CAPITELLATE—CAPNOMANCY.

CAPITELLATE, ka-pit'el-late, } *a*. Growing in small  
CAPITULAR, ka-pit'u-lar, } heads. Applied also  
CAPITULATE, ka-pit'u-late, } to a stigma when  
blunt, round, and large.

CAPITULUVIUM, kap-e-te-lu've-um, *s*. (*caput*, and  
*lavo*, to wash, Lat.) A lotion for the head.

CAPITO, kap'e-to, *s*. (a jolt-head, Lat.) A genus  
of Fissirostral birds, belonging to the Halcyonidæ,  
or Kingfisher family.

CAPITOL, kap'e-tol, *s*. (*capitolium*, Lat.) A cele-  
brated citadel and temple at Rome, dedicated to  
Jupiter, and thence called Jupiter Capitolinus.  
It was built on the highest part of the city, called  
the Tarpeian rock, and was strongly fortified. Here  
the senate assembled, and in this temple they  
made their vows, and took the oath of allegiance.

CAPITOLIAN, kap-e-to'le-an, *a*. Relating to the  
capitol in Rome.

CAPITOLINE-GAMES, kap'e-to-line-gaynz, *s*. An-  
nual games celebrated at Rome in honour of Ju-  
piter, by whom, it was supposed, the capitol was  
saved from the Gauls.

CAPITULAR, ka-pit'u-lar, } *s*. (*capitulum*, a con-  
CAPITULARY, ka-pit'u-la-re, } vocation-house or  
chapter, Lat.) The body of laws or statutes of a  
chapter; an assemblage of nobles and bishops for  
the administration of civil and ecclesiastical af-  
fairs; a member of a chapter. In Botany, grow-  
ing in small heads.

CAPITULARLY, ka-pit'u-lar-le, *ad*. In the form of  
an ecclesiastical chapter.

CAPITULARY, ka-pit'u-la-re, *a*. Relating to the  
chapter of a cathedral.

CAPITULATE, ka-pit'u-late, *v. n*. To yield or sur-  
render on certain stipulations; to draw out a do-  
cument in heads or articles; to agree together in  
a charge; to confederate.—Obsolete in the three  
last senses.

The Archbishop's grace of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,  
*Capitulate* against us, and are up.—*Shaks*.

CAPITULATION, ka-pit-u-la'shun, *s*. (French.) A  
series of articles expressing the conditions under  
which a fortress is given up to an enemy; the  
agreement or treaty by which an army surrenders  
to a stronger force, or binds themselves to evacuate  
the territory which it occupies; reduction into  
heads or articles.—Obsolete in the latter sense.

CAPITULATOR, ka-pit'u-la-tur, *s*. One who capit-  
ulates.

CAPITULE, kap'e-tule, *s*. (*capitulum*, Lat.) A sum-  
mary; a recapitulation.—Obsolete.

But a *capitule* on those things that ben said.—*Wicliffe*.

CAPITULUM, ka-pit'u-lum, *s*. (Latin.) In Botany, a  
species of inflorescence, called a head or tuft, formed  
of many flowers arranged in a globular form upon a  
common peduncle. In Anatomy, a small head or  
protuberance of a bone, received into the concavity  
of another bone. In the ancient military art, a  
transverse beam with holes, through which the  
cords passed, by which war engines were worked.  
This term is also used by ecclesiastical writers, to  
denote part of a chapter of the Bible read and ex-  
plained.

CAPIVI.—See Balsam.

CAPNITES, kap-ni'tes, *s*. A genus of plants: Order,  
Fumariaceæ, or Fumeworts.

CAPNOMANCY, kap'no-man-se, *s*. (*kapnos*, smoke,  
and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) Divination by the  
rising of smoke, as practised by the ancients in  
their sacrifices.



## CAPNOMOR—CAPRICIOUS.

## CAPRICIOUSLY—CAPS

**CAPNOMOR**, kap'no-mor, *s.* (*kapnos*, and *moira*, a part, Gr.) An unctuous, colourless substance, obtained from the tar of wood.

**CAPNOPHYLLUM**, kap-no-fil'um, *s.* (*kapnos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants.

**CAPOCH**, ka-potsh', *v. a.* This word is used by Butler, though its meaning is not very obvious; perhaps, to strip off the hood.

*Capoch'd your rabins of the synod.—Butler.*

**CAPON**, ka'pn, *s.* (*capun*, Sax. from *capo*, Lat.) A castrated cock;—*v. a.* to castrate a cock.

**CAPONNIERE**, kap-o-nere', *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a passage protected on the right and left by a wall or parapet. The term is usually applied to that by which the communications are made across the main ditch of a fortress to the outworks, or from the covered way to the gorge of an advanced work.

**CAPOT**, ka-pot', *s.* (French.) A term used when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet;—*v. a.* to win all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

**CAPOTE**, ka-pote', *s.* A boat cloak; an outer garment.

**CAPOUCH**, ka-pootsh', *s.* (*capuce*, Fr.) A monk's hood; the hood of a cloak.

**CAPPAREE**, kap-pa're-e, *s.* A tribe of the Capparidaceæ, embracing those species in which the fruit is a berry; the Cleomeæ having the fruit a capsule.

**CAPPARIDACEÆ**, kap-pa-re-da'se-e, } *s.* (*capparis*,  
**CAPPARIDÆ**, kap-pa-rid'e-e, } one of the  
genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, shrubs, or trees, with alternate stalked, undivided, or palmate leaves; flowers solitary or racemous; four sepals; four or eight petals, imbricated or cruciate, commonly unguiculate and unequal; ovary stalked or sessile; fruit pod-shaped and dehiscent, or baccate.

**CAPPARIS**, kap'pa-ris, *s.* The Caper-tree, a genus of plants: Type of the order Capparidaceæ.

**CAPPER**, kap'pur, *s.* An old term for one who makes or sells caps.

**CAPRATE**, kap'rate, *s.* A compound produced by the union of the capric or capric acids and a metal.

**CAPRELLA**, ka-prel'la, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Læmodipoda.

**CAPREOLATE**.—See Cirrhous.

**CAPREOLUS**, ka-pre'o-lus, *s.* (the tendril of a vine, Lat.) An old botanical name for the tendril of a plant.

**CAPRIC ACID**, kap'rik as'sid, *s.* An acid procured from the milk of the goat. It consists of 18 atoms of carbon, 14 of hydrogen, and 3 of oxygen.

**CAPRICCIO**, ka-pritsh'e-o, *s.* (Italian, whim, fancy.) An irregular composition in music, in which the composer is led by impulse or whim, regardless of all rule or restraint.

**CAPRICCIOSO**, ka-pritsh'e-o'zo, *s.* In Music, denotes that the movement before which it is written is to be played in a free and fantastic style.

**CAPRICE**, ka-prees', *s.* (French.) A sudden change of humour; freak; fancy; whim.

**CAPRICCHIO**, ka-prik'e-o, *s.* (from *caprice*.) A sudden whim; an impulse.—Obsolete.

*Will the capricchio hold in thee? art sure?—Shaks.*

**CAPRICIOUS**, ka-prish'us, *a.* Whimsical; fanciful; subject to impulse or sudden change; humour-some.

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**CAPRICIOUSLY**, ka-prish'us-le, *ad.* In manner; whimsically.

**CAPRICIOUSNESS**, ka-prish'us-nes, *s.* of being led by caprice; whimsicalness.

**CAPRICORN**, kap're-kawrn, *s.* (*capricornus*, Lat.) In Astronomy, one of the twelve sign-diac, represented on globes in the form of a bull's head. It is the first of the winter, and the southern signs. The sun enters it at the end of December, at the winter solstice.

*Capricorn*, a small circle of the sphere, the equinoctial, passing through the first of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, or sun's greatest southern declination.

**CAPRIFICATION**, kap-re-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*caprificatio*, Lat.) The process adopted in the means of which the fruit of the fig is matured and ripened. When the fig is becoming ripe, branches are taken from the fig-tree, containing large numbers of figs, and laid on the cultivated fig, which is pierced by the insects, for the purpose of depositing their eggs; the punctures producing action, and bring about an enlargement of the fig crop.

**CAPRIFOLIACEÆ**, kap-re-fo-le-a'se-e, *s.* (*caprifoliaceæ*, Lat.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of shrubby plants, with epipetalous stamens, anthers, bursting longitudinally; leaves stipules and consolidated fruit; flowers corymbose and sweet-scented.

**CAPRIFOLIUM**, kap-re-fo-le-um, *s.* (*caprifolium*, Lat.) A genus of plants, two species, *C. perfoliatum* and *C. periclymenum*, Honeysuckle, are British: Type of the order Caprifoliaceæ.

**CAPRIFORM**, kap're-fawrn, *a.* (*capra*, Lat., shape, Lat.) Having the form of a goat.

**CAPRIGENUS**, ka-prid'je-nus, *a.* (*capri-genus*, Lat.) Born of, or produced by a goat.

**CAPRIMULGIDÆ**, kap-re-mul'je-de, *s.* (*caprimulgidae*, Lat.) The Night-jar, or Night-hawk, more properly Moth-eaters.

**CAPRIMULGUS**, kap-re-mul'gus, *s.* (*caprimulgus*, Lat.) The Night-jar, or Night-hawk, more properly Moth-eaters.

**CAPRIMULGUS**, kap-re-mul'gus, *s.* (*caprimulgus*, Lat.) The Night-jar, or Night-hawk, more properly Moth-eaters.

**CAPRIOLE**, kap're-ole, *s.* (*cabriole*, Fr.) A dance, leaps which a horse makes in place without advancing; a dance.

**CAPRIPED**, kap're-ped, *a.* (*capra*, a goat, Lat.) Having feet like a goat.

**CAPROIC ACID**, kap-ro-ik as'sid, *s.* (*caproica*, Lat.) An acid obtained from the salt of baryta, by adding a clear oil to its solution. It is a clear oily liquid, having a sour smell like that of sweat, according to Chevreul, of 12 atoms of hydrogen, and 3 of oxygen.

**CAPROMYS**, kap'ro-mis, *s.* (*capra*, and *mys*, Lat.) A genus of South American rats.

**CAPSA**, kap'sa, *s.* (*capsea*, a case, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, placed by Cuvier between *Petricola*, having two teeth on the one side, and a single but bifid one on the other; and



## CAPSELLA—CAPTIOUS.

the shell convex, and the fold indicative of the tractor of the foot considerable.

**C.**, kap-sel'la, *s.* A genus of Cruciferous Suborder, Notorhizeæ.

**C.**, kap'se-kum, *s.* Bird's pepper, a genus of plants, the seeds and fruits of which are powerful stimulants, and of which the con-called Cayenne pepper is made; Order, Ericæ.

**kap-size'**, *v. a.* To upset; to overturn.—*Drase.*

**ARES**, kap'skwayrz, *s.* Strong plates of iron some over the trunnions of a gun, and keep the carriage.

**kap'stan**, *s.* (*cabestan*, Fr.) A great piece of iron in the shape of a cone, usually placed at the windlass of a ship, to weigh anchors, or to strike down topmasts, strain ropes, or any heavy, bulky thing on board of a ship.

**it**, kap'su-lar, } *a.* Like a capsule;

**ET**, kap'su-la-re, } hollow like a chest.

**TE**, kap'su-late, } *a.* Enclosed in a

**ATED**, kap'su-lay-ted, } capsule, or as in

**it**, kap'sule, *s.* (*capsula*, Lat. *capsule*, Fr.)

any, a membranous or woody seed-vessel, usually consisting of one or more cells, splitting into several valves, and sometimes discharging its contents through pores or orifices, or falling off with the seed.

In Anatomy, a membranous capsule enclosing a part like a bag, as the capsules of the eye, the capsule of the crystalline lens, &c.

**kap'sus**, *s.* (*capsus*, a waggon, Lat.) A

of Hemipterous insects: Family, Saltatoria.

**kap'tin**, *s.* (*capitaine*, Fr. from *caput*, the

Lat.) A chief. In the army, one who commands a troop of cavalry or a company of infantry;

naval or merchant service, an officer having command of a ship. *Captain-general*, the

or commander-in-chief of an army. *Cap-*

*tenant*, an officer who, with the rank of

and pay of lieutenant, commands a company

of

**ty**, kap'tin-se, *s.* The rank or post of

in.

**ty**, kap'tin-re, *s.* The command or juris-

over a certain district.

**SHIP**, kap'tin-ship, *s.* The condition or

of a chief commander; the rank, quality, or

of a captain; the government of a clan or

of skill in the military profession.

**ON**, kap-ta'shun, *s.* (French.) The practice

of giving favour or applause; courtship; flat-

Obsolete.

stant my heart should be discovered without

see dresses or popular captations which some

of their speeches.—*King Charles.*

**it**, kap'shun, *s.* (*captio*, Lat.) When any

question at law or in equity is executed, the

persons subscribe their names to a certifi-

catifying when and where the commission

is executed, and this is called a *caption*; also,

when a man is arrested, the act of taking him is

called a *caption*. There is also the *caption* of an

instrument, which is the setting forth of the style

of a court before which the jurors made their

statement.—*Jacob.*

**it**, kap'shus, *a.* (*captiosus*, Lat. *captieux*;

Given to cavils; eager to object or inveigle;

as; ensnaring; disposed to urge objections.

## CAPTIOUSLY—CAPYBARA.

**CAPTIOUSLY**, kap'shus-le, *ad.* In a captious manner; with an inclination to cavil or find fault.

**CAPTIOUSNESS**, kap'shus-nēs, *s.* Inclination to find fault or censure; disposition to object; peevishness.

**CAPTIVATE**, kap'te-vate, *v. a.* (*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.) To take prisoner; to bring into bondage; to charm; to overpower with beauty or excellence; to hold the heart in subjection; to enslave;—*a.* made prisoner—unusual in the last sense.

Wasted our country, slain our citizens,  
And sent our sons and husbands captive.—*Shaks.*

**CAPTIVATION**, kap-te-va'shun, *s.* The act of taking one captive.

**CAPTIVE**, kap'tiv, *s.* (*captivus*, Lat. *captif*, Fr.) A prisoner taken in war by an enemy; one charmed or ensnared by beauty or excellence; a slave;—*a.* made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement;—*v. a.* to take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.—Obsolete as a verb.

What further fear of danger can there be?  
Beauty, which captives all things, sets me free.—*Dryden.*

**CAPTIVITY**, kap-tiv'e-te, *s.* (*captivité*, Fr.) Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; servitude to enemies; slavery; subjection to love.

**CAPTOR**, kap'tur, *s.* (*captum*, to seize on, Lat.) One who takes a prisoner or a prize.

**CAPTURE**, kap'ture, *s.* (French, *capture*, Lat.) The act or practice of taking anything; the thing taken; a prize;—*v. a.* to take as a prize by force or stratagem.

**CAPUCHIN**, kap-ū-sheen', *s.* (*capuce*, *capuchon*, Fr.)

A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks; a pigeon whose head is covered with feathers, resembling a capouch.

**CAPUCHINS**, kap-ū-sheenz', *s.* (so called from the capuchin or cowl with which they covered their heads.) A fraternity of abstemious friars of the order of St. Francis. The capuchins dressed in brown or grey, went always barefooted, and refrained from shaving their beards.

**CAPULUS**, kap'u-lus, *s.* (*capula*, a cup, Lat.) A genus of Pectinibranchiate Gasteropods, with a patelliform shell, having a recurved and spiral summit: Type of the family Capuloida of Cuvier.

**CAPULOIDA**, kap'u-loi-da, *s.* (*capulus*, one of the genera, Lat.) A family of Pectinibranchiate Gasteropods, partly separated by Cuvier from the Patellas, which they resemble, in having a widely opened, scarcely turbinate shell, with neither operculum, emargination, nor siphon.

**CAPUT**, ka'put, *s.* (the Latin word for head.) A word in Anatomy, in several acceptations; as, *caput coli*, the head of the colon, the cæcum or blind intestine; *caput gallinoginis*, the woodcock's head, a little eminence on the uterus, at the termination of the ductus ejaculatoris; *caput mortuum*, a nearly obsolete term for the inert residuum of a distillation or sublimation; *caput Medusæ*, from the head of Medusa, the beautiful locks of which were converted into serpents; a name given to an existing species of Pentacrinite, *Pentacrinus caput Medusæ*.

**CAPYBARA**, ka-pib'a-ra, *s.* The Hydrochærus, or Water-cavy of Brazil, an animal allied to the Guinea-pig, about three feet in length, and having the general appearance of a hippopotamus in miniature.



CAR, *kār*, *s.* (*currus*, Lat. *carr*, a chariot, old Fr.)

A small carriage usually drawn by one horse. The Irish jaunting car is a sort of one horse chaise, generally made without springs, and so constructed that the people sit back to back, with their faces looking sideways. In poetical language, any vehicle of dignity or splendour; a chariot of war or triumph; the constellation termed Charles Wain, or the Bear.

CARABIDÆ, *ka-ra-bid'ē*, *s.* (*carabus*, one of the CARABICI, *ka-ra-bis'ē*, } genera, Lat.) A family of Coleopterous insects, of the section Pentamera. These beetles have the eyes prominent, and the head not so wide as the thorax; the terminal joints of the palpi are often compressed, and of an irregular shape; the mandibles are moderately long, large, and simple; they are generally large and richly coloured.

CARABINE, *kar'a-bin*, *s.* (*carrabine*, Fr. *carabina*, CARBINE, *kār-bīnē*, } Ital.) A short gun used by the cavalry, less in the bore and shorter in the barrel than a musket; it carries a ball of 24 in the pound.

CARABINEER, *kar-a-be-neer*, *s.* A light horseman carrying a carbine.

CARABUS, *kar'a-bus*, *s.* (*carabis*, a crab, Lat.) The Crab-beetles, a genus of Coleopterous insects, with elongated bodies, which are frequently bronzed, golden-green, coppery, or violet-coloured: Type of the tribe Carabidæ.

CARACK, *kar'ak*, *s.* (*caraque*, Fr.) A Portuguese term for a large ship of burden.

The bigger whale like some huge carack lay.—Waller.

CARACOL, *kar'a-kol*, *s.* (*caracole*, Fr. *caracolear*, Span.) In Horsemanship, an oblique tread, traced out in semicircles, changing from one hand to the other without observing a regular ground; also, the half turn which a horseman makes after his discharge to pass from front to rear. In Architecture, a term sometimes used to denote a staircase in the form of a helix or spiral;—*v. a.* to move in a caracol.

CARACOLLA, *ka-ra-kol'la*, *s.* A genus of the Luccinæ, land-volutes or lamp-snails, in which the aperture of the shell is circular; the two lips united; teeth wanting; umbilicus open: Family, Limacina.

CARACOLY, *kar'a-kol-le*, *s.* A term given to a metal used by the Caribbees and other savage tribes in making ornaments.

CARAGANA, *kar-a-gan'a*, *s.* (*Carachana*, in Tartary.) The Siberian Pea-tree, a genus of Leguminous Asiatic plants: Subtribe, Galegeæ.

CARAGUATA, *ka-ra-gu-a'ta*, *s.* (its name in South America.) A genus of plants: Order, Bromeliaceæ.

CARALLIA, *ka-ral'le-a*, *s.* (*Carallie*, in the Telinga language.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Rhizophoraceæ.

CARALLUMA, *ka-ral-lu'ma*, *s.* (its Indian name.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

CARAMEL, *kar'a-mel*, *s.* (French.) A black or brownish sugar, produced by subjecting barley-sugar to a temperature of 400° to 430°. Its constituents are 12 atoms of carbon, 9 of hydrogen, and 9 of oxygen.

CARANAX, *ka-ra-naks*, *s.* The Scad, or Horse-mackerel, a genus of fishes which sometimes occur in immense quantities on the coasts of Eng-

land and Ireland. They are distinguished by lateral line of the body having a series of plates.

CARANAXOMORUS, *ka-ran-ax-om'o-rus*, *s.* of fishes: Family, Scomberidæ.

CARAPACE, *ka-ra'pase*, *s.* The unyielding shell which protects the body of Chelonians. It is composed of the dorsal and vertebræ, the sacrum and eight ribs is united. The term is also applied to the surface of the Crustaceans.

CARAPUS, *kar-a'pus*, *s.* A subgenus of teleost fishes, including such species of the genus as have long tapering tails, and compressed and furnished with scales.

CARAT, *kar'at*, *s.* (*carrat*, Fr. *carato*, Ital.) used in a relative sense to express the fineness of gold. It means the twenty-fourth part given weight of that metal, or of its alloy. If such a weight be pure gold, it is said to be 24 carats fine; if three-fourths only be gold, to be 18 carats fine. The diamond carat, ever, is a definite weight =  $3\frac{1}{8}$  troy grains; the pearl carat =  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a troy grain.

CARAVAN, *kar-a-van*, *s.* (*caravana*, Span. or Fr.) A troop or body of merchants or travellers with camels in the east for safety and convenience.

CARAVANSERA, *kar-a-van'se-ra*, *s.* A large building or inn, appointed for receiving lodging caravans. It is commonly a large building, in the middle of which there is a spacious court; and under the arches or that surround it there runs a bank, raised feet above the ground, where the merchants who travel with them in any capacity up their lodgings; the beasts of burden being to the foot of the bank.

CARAVEL, *kar'a-vil*, *s.* (*caravelle*, Fr. or CARVEL, *kar'vil*, } Ital.) A light, ror-fashioned ship, with a square poop, former in Spain and Portugal.

CARAWAY.—See CARUM.

CARBAZOTIC ACID, *kār-ba-zot'ik as'sid*, *s.* A peculiar acid formed from the action of nitric acid on vegetable and animal substances. It is the same substance with the bitter principle obtained by the action of nitric acid on silicic acid. According to Liebig, this acid is composed of 6 atoms of carbon, 6 of nitrogen, and 15 of oxygen.

CARBO, *kār'bo*, *s.* (*carbo*, coal, from the colour of its wings, &c.) The Cormorant, of water-fowl allied to the pelicans: Family, Phalacrocoracidae.

CARBO-CERINE, *kār-bo-se'rīne*, *s.* The oxide of cerium, a rare mineral occurring in the form of sided crystalline plates of a greyish white. It consists of oxide of cerium, 75.7; carbon, 10.8; water, 13.5.

CARBON, *kār'bon*, *s.* (*carbon*, Span. *carbón*, Fr.) The pure inflammable principle of charcoal. If a piece of wood or any vegetable be placed in a closed vessel, and kept for some time, it is converted into a shining brittle substance, possessing neither smell nor taste, known as charcoal. Charcoal is infusible in water, is capable of combining with hydrogen and sulphur, is a conductor of electricity, and has a powerful affinity for oxygen. It is obtained nearly pure in charcoal; but



## CARBONACEOUS—CARBUNCLE.

amongst that this elementary substance is in its purest form. Carbon enters as a constant part into many of the slate rocks, to which it really communicates a dark colour: it forms regular beds of considerable thickness, being the principal constituent part of coal combined with oxygen. Carbon forms carbonic acid, or fire.

**CARBONACEOUS**, kár-bo-na'shus, *a.* Containing carbon; pertaining to carbon.

**CARBONADO**, kár-bo-na'do, *s.* (*carbonnade*, Fr.) A stone used to cut across, to be broiled upon the coals; or, in his way willingly, let him make a carbonado.—*Shaks.*

**CARBONADO**, to cut or hack.—Obsolete.

**CARBONATE**, kár-bo-nate, *s.* A salt resulting from the combination of carbonic acid with a salifiable base.

When there is an excess of base, the compound is called a subcarbonate; and when two equivalents of carbonic acid unite with the base, it is termed a supercarbonate or bicarbonate. The carbonates principally used in medicine are those of ammonia, lime, iron, magnesia, lead, soda, and strontian.

**CARBONATED**, kár-bo-nay-ted, *a.* Combined with carbon.

**CARBONIC**, kár-bon'ik, *a.* Relating to carbon.

**CARBONIC ACID**, kár-bon'ik as'id, *s.* A compound of carbon and oxygen; it has been called aerial acid, fixed air, cretaceous acid, and mephitic gas. Carbonic acid is very plentifully disengaged from volcanoes in almost all countries, but especially near or extinct volcanoes. This elastic fluid has the property of decomposing many of the hardest rocks with which it comes in contact, particularly the numerous class in whose composition felspar is an ingredient. In volcanic countries, these volcanic emanations are not confined to springs, but rise up in the state of pure gas from the soil in various places. The Grotta del Cane, near Naples, affords an excellent example. The acid is specifically heavier than atmospheric air, and on this account it accumulates in any cavity on the surface of the ground. It may be let out of any excavations in which it has accumulated, poured into a bottle, like water, corked, and carried to any distance. It is fatal to human beings when breathed undiluted: by miners it is called choke-damp.

**CARBONIFEROUS**, kár-bo-nif'ur-us, *a.* (*carbo*, and *ferus*, Lat.) Containing carbon; yielding carbon.

**CARBONIZATION**, kár-bo-ne-za'shun, *s.* The conversion of animal or vegetable substances into carbon.

**CARBONIZE**, kár-bo-nize, *v. n.* To convert into carbon by the action of heat.

**CARBONHYDROUS**, kár-bon-o-hi'drus, *a.* Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

**CARBON SULPHURETS**, kár-bo-sul'fu-rets, *s.* A genus of compounds formed by the union of carbon, sulphur, potassium, sodium, barium, ammonium, &c.

**CARBON JAR**, kár-boy, *s.* A large glass jar or bottle used in basket work, generally used for holding acids and other acids.

**CARBUNCLE**, kár-bung-kul, *s.* A gem highly prized by the ancients, probably the almandine, a variety of the garnet; it is of a deep red colour, with a mixture of scarlet. In Surgery, an anthrax called by the Greeks; a hard and circumscribed inflammatory tumour, the most common

## CARBUNCLED—CARD.

situation of which is on the neck, back, or loins. It is nearly allied to a boil, but is more aggravated in all its symptoms. The term is also applied to small protuberances or elevations on any parts of animals, vegetables, or minerals. In Heraldry, a bearing consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the others a saltier.

**CARBUNCLED**, kár-bung'kuld, *a.* Set with carbuncles; spotted.

**CARBUNCULAR**, kár-bung'ku lar, *a.* Relating to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

**CARBUNCULATION**, kár-bung-ku-la'shun, *s.* (*carbunculatio*, Lat.) The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or cold.

**CARBURET**, kár'bu-ret, *s.* A compound formed by the combination of carbon with any metal, alkali, or earth.

**CARBURETTED**, kár'bu-ret-ted, *a.* Combined with carbon.

**CARBURETTED HYDROGEN**, kár'bu-ret-ted hi'dro-jen, *s.* An inflammable gas, formed abundantly in stagnant pools from the decomposition of dead vegetable matter, and often found issuing in large quantities from fissures in coal beds, where it often explodes when ignited by the contact of the miner's lamp, and produces much destruction of life. It is termed fire-damp.

**CARCAJOU**, kár'ka-joo, *s.* The name given by Buffon to the Meles Labradorica, or American badger. The size is rather less, and the form not so thick, as that of the European badger: the fur is soft and fine.

**CARCANET**, kár-ka-net, *s.* (*carcan*, Fr.) A chain or collar of jewels.

Say that I lingered with you at your shop,  
To see the making of her carcanet.—*Shaks.*

**CARCASS**, kár'kas, *s.* (*carcasse*, Fr. *carcasso*, Ital.) The dead body of any animal; the body, in a ludicrous sense, as in the following passage:

To-day how many would have given their honours  
To've saved their carcasses!—*Shaks.*

The decayed remains of anything, as of a ship; the naked building of a house before it is lathed and plastered, or the floors laid; *carcass flooring*, that which supports the boarding or floor boards above, and the ceiling below; *carcass roofing*, the grated frame of timber work which spans the building, and carries the boarding and other covering; a round vessel filled with combustible matter, pieces of gun or pistol barrels, loaded grenades, &c., to be thrown from a mortar on the buildings of an enemy.

**CARCELAGE**, kár'se-lidj, *s.* (*carcer*, a prison, Lat.) Fees exacted on incarceration in certain prisons.

**CARCERAL**, kár'sur-al, *a.* Belonging to a prison.

**CARCINOMA**, kár-se-no'ma, *s.* (*carcinome*, Fr. *carcinoma*, Lat.) Cancer; or, by some authors, incipient cancer; and, by others, the encephaloid form of the disease.

**CARCINOMATOUS**, kár-se-no'ma-tus, *a.* Cancerous; having a tendency to cancer.

**CARD**, kárd, *s.* (*charta*, Lat. *carte*, Fr.) An oblong piece of paper figured, and used in games of hazard; the paper on which the points are marked in the mariner's compass; a piece of pasteboard containing a person's address, or an advertisement; a note transmitted by way of invitation, in reply, or in business; (*caard*, Dut.) an instrument with which flax, wool, or cotton is combed, and fitted



## CARDAMINE—CARDING.

for spinning;—*v. a.* to comb with cards, so as to fit for spinning; to mingle together; to disentangle, as the carder separates the coarse from the fine;—*v. n.* to play at cards.

**CARDAMINE**, kár-dam'e-ne, *s.* (dim. of *kardamon*, water-cress, Gr. from its taste.) A genus of Cruciferous plants. *C. pratensis*, or Ladies'-smoke, is a common flower in moist places in this country.

**CARDAMOMS**, kár-da-mums, *s.* (*kardamom*, Gr. *cardamome*, Fr.) The aromatic seeds of different species of the genus *Amonum*.

**CARDER**, kárd'ur, *s.* A person employed in the process of carding wool, &c.; one who plays much at cards.

**CARDIA**, kár'de-a, *s.* (*kardia*, the heart, Gr.) In Anatomy, the superior or œsophageal orifice of the stomach, so named from its proximity to the heart—*orificium ventriculi superioris*.

**CARDIAC**, kár'de-ak, *a.* (*kardiakos*, Gr.) Belonging to the heart. In Anatomy, applied to the blood-vessels and nerves which are distributed on the heart; also, to the nerves which, originating from the cervical ganglia, unite to form, between the arch of the aorta and the bifurcation of the bronchia, the cardiac plexus; in Pathology, to a painful affection of the heart; in *Materia Medica*, to remedies which exercise a cordial and invigorating influence upon the system.

**CARDIACAL**, kár-di'a-kal, *a.* (*kardiakos*, Gr.) Pertaining to the heart; cordial; having the quality of invigorating, by exciting the action of the heart through the medium of the stomach.

**CARDIACEÆ**, kár-de-a'se-e, *s.* (*cardium*, one of the genera, Lat.) A family of the Acephalous Testacea, with equivalent convex bivalve shells, having salient summits curved towards the hinge, which, when viewed sideways, give them the appearance of a heart.

**CARDIALGIA**, kár-de-al'je-a, *s.* (*kardia*, the heart, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, pain in the epigastric region, generally referred to the superior orifice of the stomach; also, heartburn.

**CARDILOCOSIS**, kár-de-el-ko'sis, *s.* (*cardihelcose*, Fr. *kardia*, and *helcosis*, suppuration, Gr.) Suppuration of the heart.

**CARDIEURYSMA**, kár-de-u-ris'ma, *s.* (*kardia*, and *euryrno*, I dilate, Gr.) Morbid dilatation of the heart.

**CARDINAL**, kár'de-nal, *a.* (*cardinalis*, Lat.) Principal; chief; pre-eminent, as the cardinal virtues, justice, charity, fortitude, and temperance. *Cardinal signs*, in Astronomy, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn. *Cardinal points of the compass*, north, south, east, and west. *Cardinal numbers*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.;—*s.* in the Roman hierarchy, an ecclesiastical prince who has a voice in the election of the pope, and may be elected to that dignity himself; the name of a woman's cloak, resembling in shape those worn by cardinals.

**CARDINALATE**, kár'de-na-late, } *s.* The office  
**CARDINALSHIP**, kár'de-na-l-ship, } and rank of a cardinal.

**CARDINALIZE**, kár'de-nal-ize, *v. a.* To make a cardinal.

**CARDINAL TEETH**, kár'de-nal teeth, *s.* In Conchology, those teeth placed immediately behind the bases, and between the lateral teeth where such exist, as in the common cockle, *Cardium edulis*.

**CARDING**, kár'ding, *s.* The act of playing at cards.—Obsolete.

## CARDING-MACHINE—CARDUE

**CARDING-MACHINE**, kár'ding-ma-sheen machine of modern invention, for combing, and cleansing wool and cotton. It consists of cylinders thick set with teeth, and put in motion by water or steam-power.

**CARDIOGRAPHY**, kár-de-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*ka*, heart, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) In Medicine, a description of the heart.

**CARDIOID**, kár'de-oyd, *s.* (Greek.) An oval curve, so called from its resemblance to the heart.

**CARDIOLOGY**, kár-de-ol'o-je, *s.* (*kardia*, the heart, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on the heart.

**CARDIOPALMUS**, kár-de-o-pal'mus, *s.* (from *kardia*, Fr. from *kardia*, and *palmos*, pulsation, Gr.) Perturbation of the heart.

**CARDIOPATHIA**, kár-de-o-pa'the-a, *s.* (*ka*, heart, and *pathos*, disease, Gr.) Disease of the heart.

**CARDIORRHESIS**, kár-de-or-rek'sis, *s.* (from *kardia*, the heart, and *rhexis*, rupture, Gr.) Rupture of the heart.

**CARDIOSPERMUM**, kár-de-o-sper'mum, *s.* (from *kardia*, the heart, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) A genus of exotic climbing plants: Order, *Convolvulaceæ*.

**CARDIOTOMY**, kár-de-ot'o-me, *s.* (*kardia*, the heart, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) The dissection of the heart.

**CARDIPERICARDITES**, kár-de-per-e-kár'de, (*kardia*, and *pericardion*, the pericardium, Gr.) Simultaneous inflammation of the heart and pericardium.

**CARDISOMA**, kár-de-so'ma, *s.* (*kardia*, the heart, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans: Family, *Brachyura*.

**CARDISSA**, kár-di'ssa, *s.* A subgenus of the genus *Cardium*, allied to the *Cardium*; heart-shaped, excessively compressed; the sides truncate, and often concave; the apices rounded.

**CARDITA**, kár'de-ta, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, a free, bivalve, cardiform, subtransverse shell; cardinal teeth,  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; lateral,  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chamidæ.

**CARDITIS**, kár-di'tes, *s.* (*kardia*, the heart, and *itis*, inflammation, Gr.) Inflammation of the heart.

**CARDIUM**, kár'de-un, *s.* (*kardia*, the heart, and *eu*, I dilate, Gr.) The Cockle, a genus of univalve Mollusca, ventricose, heart-shaped, with costated sides; lateral, and often armed with spines; teeth,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; lateral teeth,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , remote.

**CARD-MAKER**, kárd'may-kur, *s.* A person employed in the manufacturing of cards.

**CARDMAKING-MACHINE**, kárd'may-king-ma-sheen, *s.* A machine lately introduced in the manufacture of factory cards. One of these forms an incredible quantity of teeth in a minute, entirely completing the process of the teeth.

**CARD-MATCH**, kárd'matsh, *s.* A match made by saturating pieces of card with melted tallow.

**CARDOPATUM**, kár-dop'a-tum, *s.* (*cardium*, the heart, and *patos*, a path, Gr.) A genus of plants: Tribe, *Cardnaceæ*.

**CARD-TABLE**, kárd-tay-bl, *s.* A table used and used at card-playing.

**CARDUACEÆ**, kár-du-a'se-e, *s.* The suborder of Asteroid or Composite plants.

**CARDUE**, kár'du-e-lis, *s.* (*carduus*, a thistle, and *du*, the seed of which is its favourite food, Gr.) A Goldfinch, a well-known and beautiful



CARDUINEE—CARELESSLY.

for the sweetness of its notes and the elegance of its plumage.

**NEÆ**, kâr-du-in'e-e, *s.* The Thistle family Compositæ, or Asteraceæ of Lindley's vegetation, of which *Carduus*, the thistle, is the type.

**CELLUS**, kâr-dun-sel'lus, *s.* (a diminutive of *unculus*, cardoons, Lat.) A genus of Composite plants of the Carduaceæ or Thistle kind.

**CA**, kâr-du-us, *s.* (*carduus*, a thistle, Lat.) Thistle, a genus of Composite plants, type of border Carduaceæ.

**CARE**, *s.* (*car*, *care*, Sax.) Solitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern; caution, as in the phrase, 'have a care of thyself;' regard; heed, in order to protection and preservation, as in the phrase, 'to take care;' object of care, caution, or of love;—*v. n.* to be as or solicitous; to be in concern about any; to be inclined or disposed to be affected.

**CARIA**, ka-re-ba're-a, *s.* (*carbarie*, Fr. from the head, and *baros*, weight, Gr.) Headache, pained by a sense of weight.

**CAREZED**, kare'krazd, *a.* Broken with care solicitude.

**CAREYING**, kare'de-fi-ing, *a.* Bidding defiance.

**CAREEN**, ka-reen', *v. a.* (*carener*, Fr.) To heave a vessel on one side for the purpose of regaining equilibrium;—*v. n.* to incline to one side, as a ship at the press of sail.

**CAREENING**, ka-reen'ing, *s.* The operation of heaving a ship down on one side, by the application of weight to her masts, which are propped up for the occasion, to prevent their being strained by the strain; by which means the keel of the bottom, being elevated above the surface of the water, may be cleansed or repaired. When a ship is so laid, everything is taken out of her hold, but this operation is now nearly superseded by caulking ships with copper, whereby a clean hull is preserved for several years.

**CARRIAGE**, ka-reer', *s.* (*carriere*, Fr.) The ground over which a race is run; the length of a course; a measure of height of speed; swift motion; course of a race; uninterrupted procedure. In the Manege, the horse is enclosed with a barrier, in which the horse runs the ring. The word is sometimes used for the race or course of the horse itself. In Falconry, the flight or tour of the bird, about 120 yards: if the flight is higher, it is called a double career; if a semicircle;—*v. n.* to run with swift motion.

**CAREFUL**, kare'fûl, *a.* (*carefull*, Sax.) Anxious; solicitous; full of concern; provident; diligent; cautious; subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of solicitude.

**CAREFULLY**, kare'fûl-le, *ad.* In a manner that shows care; heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; actively; providently; cautiously.

**CAREFULNESS**, kare'fûl-nes, *s.* Heedfulness; vigilance; anxiety; caution.

**CARELESS**, kare'les, *a.* (*careless*, Sax.) Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; neglectful; unthinking; unmindful; cheerless; undisturbed; contrived without care or art.

**CARELESSLY**, kare'les-le, *ad.* Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlessly.

CARELESSNESS—CARILLONS.

**CARELESSNESS**, kare'les-nes, *s.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care.

**CARENTANE**, kar'en-tane, *s.* (*quarantaine*, forty, Fr.) A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

**CARENUM**, ka-re-num, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, consisting of one New Holland species, the *Scarites cyanus* of Fabricius: Family, Carabidae.

**CARESS**, ka-res', *v. a.* To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindness;—*s.* an act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.

**CARET**, ka'ret, *s.* (Latin.) A caret in writing is marked thus ( ^ ), and placed where some word happens to be left out, which is inserted either in the margin or in the line above; it is also called a circumflex, when placed over some vowel of a word to denote a long syllable.

**CARE-TUNED**, kare'tunde, *a.* Tuned by care; mournful.

More health and happiness betide my liege,  
Than can my care-tuned tongue deliver him.—*Shaks.*

**CARE-WOUNDED**, kare'wound-ed, *a.* Wounded with care.

**CAREX**, ka'reks, *s.* (*careo*, I want, Lat. from the upper spikes being without seeds.) An extensive genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

**CAREYA**, ka're-a, *s.* (in honour of William Carey, its discoverer.) A genus of East Indian plants, consisting of herbs, shrubs, and trees: Order, Myrtaceæ.

**CARGASON**, kâr'ga-sun, *s.* An obsolete word for Cargo.—Which see.

The ship *Swan* was sailing home with a *cargason* valued at £80,000.—*Houell's Letters.*

**CARGILLA**, kâr-gill'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Cargill of Aberdeen.) A genus of Australian trees: Order, Ebenaceæ.

**CARGO**, kâr'go, *s.* (Spanish, *carg*, Welsh.) The lading of a ship; the goods, merchandise, and effects which are conveyed in a ship, exclusive of the crew, rigging, ammunition, provisions, guns, &c. The lading within the hold is called the inboard cargo, in distinction from cattle, &c., carried on deck.

**CARIBOU**, kar'e-boo, *s.* The *Cervus silvestris*, or American woodland Reindeer, the *Attehk* of the Cree, and *Tantseeah* of the Copper Indians.

**CARICA**, kar'e-ka, *s.* (from its being supposed, but erroneously, a native of Caria.) The Papaw-tree, a genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

**CARICATURE**, kar-e-ka-ture', *s.* (*caricatura*, Ital.) The representation of a person or circumstance in such a manner as to render the original ridiculous;—*v. a.* to ridicule; to represent unfairly.

**CARICATURIST**, kar-e-ka-tu'rist, *s.* A person who caricatures others.

**CARICOUS**, kar'e-kus, *a.* (*carica*, a fig, Lat.) Resembling a fig.

**CARIES**, ka're-es, *s.* (Latin.) A term used to designate the ulceration of a bone, or that state of a bone which is analogous to ulceration of the soft parts; also, a contagious disease produced by the parasitical fungus *Uredo*, and most usually attacking wheat.

**CARILLONS**, kar'il-luns, *s.* A species of chimes frequent in the Low Countries, particularly at Ghent and Antwerp, and played on a number of bells in a belfry, forming a complete series or scale of tones, or semitones, like those of the harpsichord and organ.



**CARINA**, ka-rī'na, *s.* (Latin, a keel.) In Botany, a term applied to two of the petals in papilionaceous flowers. The carina is composed of two petals, separate or united, and encloses the internal organs of fructification.

**CARINÆ**, kar'e-ne, *s.* Among the Romans, women hired to weep at funerals; so called from Caria, the country whence most of them came.

**CARINARIA**, ka-re-na're-a, *s.* A genus of Heteropodous Mollusca, which have the heart, liver, and organs of generation covered by a slender symmetrical and conical shell, the point of which is bent backwards, and frequently relieved by a crest, under the anterior edge of which float the feathers of the branchiæ.

**CARINATE**, kar'e-nate, } *a.* In Botany, shaped  
**CARINATED**, kar'e-nay-ted, } like the keel of a ship;  
applied to a calyx, leaf, or nectary. In Conchology, having a longitudinal prominence resembling a keel.

**CARINEA**, ka-re-ne'a, *s.* A genus of the Cypræidæ or Cowry family, in which the shell is oblong; the extremities not produced; aperture nearly straight, almost central, contracted above, and very effuse below; lips equal, the outer slightly toothed.

**CARINIDEA**, ka-re-nid'e-a, *s.* (*carina*, a keel, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) A genus of univalve Mollusca, belonging to the Trochidæ or Top shells. It is placed next to the Trochus by Swainson, and is so named by him from the basal whorl being carinated round its circumference.

**CARINTHINE**, ka-rin'thin, *s.* A variety of augite, of a dark-green or black colour, so called from being found in Carinthia.

**CARIOLE**, kar're-ol, *s.* (French.) A small open carriage resembling a calash.

**CARIOPSIS**, kar-e-op'sis, *s.* In Botany, a one-celled, small, indehiscent pericarp, adhering to the seed which it contains, as the grain of grasses and clematis.

**CARIOSTITY**, ka-re-os'e-te, *s.* Ulceration of a bone.—See Caries.

**CARIOUS**, ka're-us, *a.* Ulcerated as a bone; rotten.

**CARIS**, ka'ris, *s.* A genus of round-bodied spiders, allied to the Hydrachna: Tribe, Acarides: Order, Trachearia.

**CARISSA**, ka-ris'sa, *s.* (derivation unknown.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees and shrubs: Order, Apocynæ.

**CARK**, kârk, *s.* Care; anxiety; solicitude;—*v. n.* to be careful; to be anxious.—Obsolete.

Hark, my husband, he's singing and hoiting;  
And I'm fain to cark and care, and all little enough.—  
*Beau & Fleet.*

**CARKING**, kâr'king, *s.* Care; anxiety.—Obsolete.

**CARLE**, kârl, *s.* (*karl*, Goth. and Icel. *carl*, Welsh, and Sax.) A mean, rough, brutal man.—Churl is now used.

Answer, thou carle, and judge this riddle right,  
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight.—*Gay.*

A kind of hemp;—*v. n.* to act like a carle.

**CARLIN**, kâr'lin, *s.* A silver coin of Naples, the tenth part of a ducat = 4d.

**CARLINA**, kâr-li'na, *s.* (from Charlemagne, whose army it is said to have preserved from plague.) The Carlina Thistle, a genus of Composite plants of the thistle kind: Suborder, Carduaceæ.

**CARLINE**, kâr'lin, } *s.* (*carlinga*, Span.) A piece of  
**CARLING**, kâr'ling, } timber in a ship, lying fore  
and aft from one deck beam to another, directly

over the keel, and serving as a foundation body of the ship. *Carlina knees*, timber across from the sides to the hatchway supporting the deck. *Carlina thistle*.—See C

**CARLISH**, kâr'lish, *a.* Rude; uncivil.—Churlish now used.

**CARLISHNESS**.—See Churlishness.

**CARLOCK**, kâr'lok, *s.* A kind of isinglass from Russia, used in clarifying wine.

**CARLOT**, kâr'lot, *s.* A countryman; a rascal.—Obsolete.

He hath bought the cottage, and the bount  
That the old carlot once was master of.—*S.*

**CARLOVICA**, kâr-lû-dov'e-ka, *s.* (in honor of Charles IV. of Spain, and his queen Louisa) A genus of plants: Order, Aroideæ, or Araceæ named by Lindley.

**CARLOWIZIA**, kâr-lo-wi'ze-a, *s.* (in honor of Carlowitz.) A genus of Composite plants.

**CARMAN**, kâr'man, *s.* A man whose occupation is to drive a car.

**CARMELIN**, kâr'me-lin, } *a.* Belonging to  
**CARMELITE**, kâr'me-lite, } the order of Carmelites.

**CARMELITES**, kâr'me-litse, *s.* (from Mount Carmel.) A mendicant order of whitefriars, very numerous in Spain and Italy. They are attired in a brown or small woollen habit, of a brown thrown over the shoulder.

**CARMINATIVE**, kâr-min'a-tiv, *a.* (*carmina*) Applied to medicines which allay spasms of the bowels, and dispel flatulence;—*s.* a cine which tends to expel wind, as ginger, fennel, anise, and caraway seeds; several essential oils, as those of peppermint, anise, and juniper; ardent spirits, and aromatic tinctures.

**CARMINE**, kâr'mine, *s.* (*carmin*, Fr.) A red pigment, made of cochineal and alumina oxide of tin.

**CARMIRI**, kâr'me-re, *s.* The name given by the Squirrel Monkey, the Callithrix of Cuvier, and Titi of Humboldt. It is a native of the banks of the Orinoco.

**CARNAGE**, kâr'naje, *s.* (French.) Slaughter; massacre; heaps of flesh.

**CARNAL**, kâr'nal, *a.* (*carnalis*, Lat. *charnis*) Fleishy; of a gross, sensual, worldly disposition; not spiritual; lustful; lecherous; libidinous; tending to the natural state; unregenerate.

**CARNALISM**, kâr'nal-izm, *s.* Giving way to indulgence.

**CARNALIST**, kâr'nal-ist, *s.* A person given to sensual habits.

They are, in a reprobate sense, mere carnalists.

**CARNALITE**, kâr'nal-ite, *s.* A worldly-minded person.

**CARNALITY**, kâr'nal'e-te, *s.* Fleishy lust; sensual desire; compliance with carnal appetites; grossness of mind.

**CARNALIZE**, kâr'nal-ize, *v. a.* To debase; to make carnal.

**CARNALLY**, kâr'nal-le, *ad.* According to the flesh; not spiritually; lustfully.

**CARNAL-MINDED**, kâr'nal-mind'ed, *a.* Worldly-minded;—*s.* carnal-mindedness, grossness of mind.

**CARNASSIERS**, kâr'nas-seerz, *s.* In some systems of Zoology, an order of Mammalia, including those which prey upon other animals. It is divided into the Cheiroptera, Insectivora, Carnivora, and Supialia.



## CARNATION—CAROCHE.

ON, kār-na'shun, *s.* (*caro*, flesh, Lat.) A given to the varieties of the pink, *Dianthus hyllus*. Loudon enumerates three—the the shrubby, and the imbricated wheat-

ONED, kār-na'shund, *a.* Coloured like the

gentle zephyr, court and fan  
gentle breasts carnationed wan.—*Loveace.*

WORK, kār-nil-wurk, *s.* The building of  
rst with their timber and beams, and then  
g on their planks, to distinguish it from  
work.

US, kār'ne-us, *a.* (*carneus*, Lat.) Fleishy;  
generally to denote a flesh colour; also,  
e muscles of the heart.

, kār'ne, *s.* A disease affecting horses,  
h the mouth becomes so furred that they  
eat.

IX, kār'ne-fex, *s.* The public executioner  
e, who put to death slaves and persons of  
est rank.

CATION, kār-ne-fe-ka'shun, *s.* In Patho-  
form of morbid alteration, by which certain  
assume the appearance of transformation

sh.  
r, kār'ne-fi, *v. n.* To convert or turn nutri-  
into flesh.

IL, kār'ne-val, *s.* (*carnavale*, Ital.) A feast  
son of rejoicing, celebrated with great  
and revelry in Roman Catholic countries,  
as to Lent. In Rome and Venice this fes-  
observed with unabated splendour; and  
mal exercises, balls, operas, concerts, and  
grades abound, while the churches are filled  
horisters, and the streets with masks. It  
its Italian name from the farewell to an-  
which introduces the great fast of the

RA, kār-niv'o-ra, *s.* (*cara*, *carnis*, flesh,  
ro, I devour, Lat.) A name given, in some  
s of Zoology, to those animals which, like  
ine, canine, and ursine families, have their  
ecularly fitted for the mastication of ani-  
after.

ACITY, kār-niv-o-ras'e-te, *s.* An unmi-  
appetite for flesh.

EROUS, kār-niv'o-rus, *a.* (*carnivorus*, Lat.)  
devouring; applied to animals that live on  
In Surgery, applied to those caustic sub-  
which are used to destroy the fungous  
ences of wounds and ulcers.

S, kār'noze, *a.* In Botany, applied to a  
thick substance.

I, kār-no'si, *s.* (*carnosus*, fleshy, Lat.) An  
of Polypi, consisting of flesh animals, which  
fix themselves by their base, though some  
he power of crawling by it, or even detach-  
altogether, and swimming or suffering them-  
to be carried away by the current. It con-  
f the Actinia, Zoanthus, and Lucernaria.

ITY, kār-noe'e-te, *s.* In Pathology, a fleshy  
ence of fungous or cellular growth.

S.—See Carneous.

, kār'nus, *s.* (*caro*, flesh, Lat.) A genus of  
nsects: Tribe, Conoposario.

TREE, ka'rob tre, *s.* The Ceratonia siliqua,  
with horn-like pods, a native of the Levant.

E, ka-ro'zh', *s.* (*carrozza*, Ital.) A coach;

age of pleasure. This word occurs frequently

## CAROL—CARPENTER.

in our old writers; and it is not improbable that  
the modern word *barouche* is from this source.

Make ready my *caroche*.—*Besu. and Flet.*

CAROL, kar'ul, *s.* (*carola*, Ital.) A song of joy and  
exaltation; a song of devotion; a song;—*v. n.*  
(*carolare*, Ital. *caroler*, old Fr.) to sing; to war-  
ble; to sing in joy and festivity;—*v. a.* to praise,  
to celebrate in song.

CAROLINEA, kar-o-li'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Princess  
Sophia Caroline of Baden.) A genus of Composite  
trees: Order, Bombaceæ.

CAROLING, kar'ul-ing, *s.* A song or hymn of de-  
votion.

CAROMEL, kar'o-mel, *s.* A term applied to the ex-  
halations emitted by sugar while melting.

CAROTA, ka-ro'ta, *s.* The Carrot.—See Dacus.

CAROTID, ka-ro't'id, *s.* (*karoo*, to cause to sleep,  
Gr. so named because the ancients believed sleep  
to be occasioned by an increased flow of blood to  
the head.) The name of an artery on each side  
of the neck. The common carotids are two con-  
siderable arteries, that ascend on the fore part of  
the cervical vertebrae to the head, to supply it  
with blood. The right common carotid is given  
off from the arteria innominata; the left arises from  
the arch of the aorta.

CAROUSAL, ka-row'zal, *s.* A feast or festival. This  
word is supposed by some to be derived from the  
Ital. *carricello*, a chariot, and that the entertain-  
ment, originally, was a course or contest of chariots  
and horses, the word, at length, signifying, gene-  
rally, a magnificent feast.

CAROUSE, ka-row'z', *v. n.* (*carousse*, Fr.) To drink;  
to quaff; to drink largely;—*v. a.* to drink lavishly.  
—Obsolete as an active verb.

Our cheerful guests *carouse* the sparkling tears  
Of the rich grape, whilst music charms their ears.—  
*Denham.*

—*s.* a drinking match; a hearty draught of liquor.

CAROUSEUR, ka-row'zur, *s.* A drinker; a baccha-  
nalian; a toper.

CAROUSINGLY, ka-row'zing-le, *ad.* In a bacchana-  
lian manner.

CARP, kârp, *v. n.* (*carpo*, Lat.) To snap at; to  
censure; to cavil; to find fault;—*v. a.* to blame.  
—Obsolete as an active verb.

Herod heard John gladly, while he *carped* others.—  
*Abp. Sandys.*

—*s.* The Cyprinus carpio of Linnæus, type of the  
family Cyprinidæ.

CARPAL, kâr'pal, *a.* (*carpus*, Lat.) Pertaining to  
the wrist.

CARPATHIAN, kâr-pa'the-an, *a.* Pertaining to a  
range of mountains called the Carpathes, bordering  
on Poland.

CARPEL, kâr'pel, plural CARPELLA, *s.* (*karpos*,  
fruit, Gr.) The small parts out of which  
compound fruits are formed. Each modified  
leaf which forms the pistil is called a *car-  
pellum*, and has its under side turned outwards,  
and its upper inwards, or towards the centre of  
the flower. The *carpella* are folded, so that the  
margins of the leaf are next to the axis or centre:  
from these a kind of bud is produced, which is the  
seed. On the form of the carpella, on their num-  
ber, and on their arrangement around the centre,  
depends, necessarily, the form of the pistil.

CARPENTER, kâr'pen-tur, *s.* (*charpentier*, Fr.) An  
artificer in wood; a person professing the art of  
cutting, framing, and joining timbers in the con-



struction of ships or houses. *Carpenter's rule*, the rule used in taking dimensions, and casting up the contents of timber and the work executed. *Carpenter's square*, an instrument whose stock and blade consists of an iron plate of one piece. One leg is eighteen inches long, and numbered on the outer edge from the exterior angle with the lower part of the figures adjacent to the interior edge. The other leg is twelve inches long, and numbered from the extremity towards the angle; the figures being read from the internal angle, as on the other side. This instrument is not only used as a square, but also as a level and measuring rule.

**CARPENTRY**, kár'pen-tre, *s.* The art of cutting and joining pieces of wood for the uses of building. It is one of the arts subservient to architecture, and is divided into house-carpentry and ship-carpentry; the first is employed in raising, roofing, and flooring of houses, &c.; and the second in the building of ships, barges, &c.

**CARPER**, kár'pur, *s.* A caviller; a censorious man.

**CARPESIUM**, kár-pe'she-um, *s.* (*karpesion*, a bit of straw, from the nature of the leaves of the involucre.) A genus of herbaceous Composite plants: Suborder, Carduaceae.

**CARPET**, kár'pet, *s.* (*tapis*, Fr. *tappeto*, Ital.) A figured cloth wrought either with the needle or in the loom, and used as a covering for floors or stairs.

**NOTE**.—*Carpet* is used proverbially, for a state of ease and luxury; as, a *carpet-knight*, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himself only at table. Dr. Johnson says. This reflects no great credit on the knights in question. The fact is, that a *carpet-knight* was so called, because he received his honour from the king's hand in the court, and upon a carpet, or such like ornament belonging to the regal state. They were sometimes called *knights of the green cloth*, in contradistinction to those who were knighted as soldiers; and they were selected from those who had been serviceable to the court, city, or state, and had therefore merited distinction.—*Todd*.

He is knight, dubbed with unbacked rapier, and on carpet consideration.—*Shaks*.

To be on the carpet, to be the subject of consideration, equivalent to the French phrase to be on the *tapis*;—*v. a.* to cover with a carpet.

**CARPETING**, kár'pet-ing, *s.* Cloth for carpets.

**CARPET-WALK**, kár'pet-wawk, *s.* A smooth green way; a way on the turf.

**CARPHOLOGIA**, kár-fó-lo'je-a, *s.* (*karpheos*, chaff, and *lego*, I pluck, Gr.) In Pathology, a name given to a certain stage of disease, in which the patient evinces a disposition to pick minute objects, which accompanies the delirium of low fever. It is usually accompanied by a vacancy of expression in the countenance, and is indicative of great cerebral exhaustion and extreme danger.

**CARPILIUS**, kár-pil'e-us, *s.* A genus of Decapod Crustaceans, which have a tridentated front, and whose shell presents an overlapping projection or posterior tooth: Family, Brachyura.

**CARPING**, kár'ping, *a. part.* Captious; censorious;—*s.* cavi; censure; abuse.

**CARPINGLY**, kár'ping-le, *ad.* Captiously; censoriously.

**CARPINUS**, kár'pe-nus, *s.* Hornbeam, a genus of plants, including the different varieties of the birch-tree.

**CARPOBALSAMUM**, kár-po-bal'sa-mum, *s.* (*karpnos*, a seed, and *balsamon*, Gr.) An aromatic oil, obtained by compression of the nuts of the *Balsamodendron Gileadense*.

**CARPOCRATIANS**, kár-po-kra'shuns, *s.* heretics of the second century, so called from Carpocrates, who revived the doctrines of Socrates, Menander, and other Gnostics. They held the divinity of Christ, and inculcated a contempt of women.

**CARPODINUS**, kár-po-di'nus, *s.* (*karpnos*, I sow, a circle, Gr. from its round fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae.

**CARPODONTUS**, kár-po-don'tus, *s.* (*karpnos*, and *odontos*, toothed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Hypericaceae.

**CARPOLITE**, kár'po-lite, *s.* (*karpnos*, fruit, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Any fruit which, by silification, has been converted into stone.

**CARPOLOGIA**, kár-po-lo'je-a, *s.* (*karpologia*, from *karpnos*, the wrist, and *lego*, I gather, Gr.) A term in Pathology, of the same import as *carphologia*.—Which see.

**CARPOLOGIST**, kár-pol'o-jist, *s.* (*karpnos*, a discourse, Gr.) A person who describes the history of fruits. *Carpology*, kár-pol'o-je, *s.* (*karpnos*, a fruit, Gr.) That branch of the science of Botany which treats of fruits.

**CARRIABLE**, kar're-a-bl, *a.* That may be carried.

**CARRIAGE**, kar'ridj, *s.* (*charriage*, Fr.) A vehicle for carrying, transporting, or bearing anything; acquisition—obsolete in the last sense; a vehicle with two or more wheels, in which anything is carried; a strong frame fixed on four solid wheels or trucks on which a cannon is placed; the timber framework of a ship; the styes of a wooden staircase are said to be of a bad carriage; a bad carriage of behaviour; personal manners; conduct; the management of a business; that which is the burden.

**CARRICHERA**, kar-rik-te'ra, *s.* (etymology unknown.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositae.

**CARRICK-BITTS**, kar'rik-bits, *s.* In a ship, the part which support the windlass. *Carrick-bitts*, a particular kind of knot.

**CARRIER**, kar're-ur, *s.* One who carries or conveys one whose profession or trade is to carry others; that which carries or conveys; a pigeon, so called from the practice of putting letters to its neck, which it conveys to from which it has been brought, however. *Carrion*, kar're-un, *s.* (*carrion*, Ital.) The carcass of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food; a name of reproach for a woman.

Shall we send that foolish carrion, Mrs. Carrion?—*Shaks*.

—*a.* relating to carcasses; feeding upon. **CARRION CROW**, kar're-un kro, *s.* The Carrion Crow, a large species of crow, which preys on eggs, young poultry, rabbits, open-shellfish, &c.

**CARRONADE**, kar-run-nade', *s.* (so called from the name of the place, Carron, in Scotland, where it was first made.) A short piece of ordnance of a large caliber, which is attached to the carriage by a joint and bolt underneath the pivot of trunnions.

**CARROT**, kar'rut-te, *a.* Resembling a carrot in colour; applied jestingly to red hair.

**CARROWS**, kar'roze, *s.* (an Irish word.) Gamesters who, according to Spenser, went about gentlemen's houses, making money by playing for wagers at cards and dice.



## CARRY—CARTEL.

**kar're**, *v. a.* (*charrier*, Fr. probably from Lat.) To convey from a place; to transport; to bear; to have about one; to take; to take one; to convey by force; to effect anything in competition; to gain after race; to gain; to bear out; to face through; to wage; to transact; to behave; to conduct; to go forward; to advance in any progress; to go forward with some kind of external force; to have; to obtain; to exhibit; to show; to lay on the outside; to set to view; to consent to comprise; to have annexed; to have joined; to convey or bear anything united together by communication of motion; to move anything in a certain direction; to urge, as, arguments, or anything successive in a line; to support; to sustain; to bear, as trees;—*carry away*, a sea phrase, as 'we carried away the mast'; *to carry coals*, to bear injuries; *to carry off*, to kill; *to carry on*, to promote; to proceed; to continue; to put forward from one place to another; to prosecute; *to carry on*, to support; to keep from failing or being defeated; *to carry out*, to attain the end;—*v. n.* *she is said to carry* when she runs on rotten ground, or frost, and it sticks to her feet; a horse *is said to carry well* when his neck is arched, holds his head high; to convey; to transport; 'the cannon *carried well*';—*s.* the motion of clouds, as they have a *great carry* when they move with swiftness before the winds.

**kar're-ing**, *s.* A bearing or conveying one place to another.

**kar're-tale**, *s.* A talebearer.—Obsolete.

*carry-sole*, some pleasesman, some slight zany, who intends before.—*Shaks.*

**car's**, *s.* Alluvial soil in a state of cultivation.

**cart**, *s.* (Welsh.) A carriage with two wheels carrying heavy materials;—*v. a.* to place in a cart; *v. n.* to use carts for carriage.

**cart**, *kárt'idj*, *s.* The act of conveying in a cart; the price paid for carting.

**cart**, *kárt'bote*, *s.* In old Law, wood appropriated to a tenant, to be used in making and repairing instruments of husbandry.

**carte-blanc**, *kárt-blansh'*, *s.* (French.) A paper signed and, if necessary, sealed by the person against whom it is to be used, in order that he may be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is delivered may think proper. It is also used to signify an unrestricted authority delegated by one person to another, as a person is said to have a *carte-blanc* from his superior when he is empowered to carry on a business at his own discretion.

**cartel**, *s.* (Fr. Span. *cartello*, Ital.) An agreement between two belligerent states for the exchange of their prisoners of war; also, a challenge to fight a duel. *Cartel ship*, a ship commissioned in time of war to carry proposals from one power to another, and also to exchange the prisoners agreed upon. The officer in command of the ship is said to carry no implements of war, except for the purpose of firing signals;—*v. a.* to engage to a duel; to defy.—Obsolete as a verb.

*you shall cartel him; you shall kill him*—*Ben Jonson.*

## CARTER—CARTWRIGHT.

**CARTER**, *kárt'ur*, *s.* A person whose occupation is to drive a cart.

**CARTERLY**, *kárt'ur-le*, *ad.* Rude; like a carter. *A carterly or churlish trick.*—*Cotgrave.*

**CARTESIAN**, *kár-teesh'yan*, *s.* One who adopts the system of the French philosopher Des Cartes;—*a.* pertaining to the philosophy of Des Cartes.

**CARTHAGINIAN**, *kár-tha-jin'e-an*, *s.* A native of ancient Carthage;—*a.* pertaining to ancient Carthage.

**CART-HORSE**, *kárt'horse*, *s.* A strong unwieldy horse; a horse habituated to draw a cart. *Cart-jade*, a worthless horse, fit only for the cart.

**CARTHUSIAN**, *kár-thuze'yan*, *a.* Relating to the order of monks so called.

**CARTHUSIANS**, *kár-thuze'yanz*, *s.* A religious order, founded by Bruno, in the eleventh century, in the desert of Chartreuse in France. Their rules were very severe, and women were not permitted to enter their churches.

**CARTILAGE**, *kár'te-lij*, *s.* (French, *cartilago*, Lat.) A smooth elastic glistening substance, softer than bone and harder than ligament, commonly called gristle.

**CARTILAGINEI**, *kár-te-le-je-ne-i*, *s.* A subclass of fishes, the skeleton of which is composed of cartilage, as in the skate, flounder, and other flat fish.

**CARTILAGINIFICATION**, *kár-te-lij-e-ne-fe-ka'shun*, *s.* (*cartilago*, cartilage, and *feri*, to become, Lat.) The converting of anything into cartilage.

**CARTILAGINOUS**, *kár-te-ladj'e-nus*, *a.* Consisting of cartilage; resembling cartilage; gristly. In Ichthyology, applied to all fishes whose muscles are supported by cartilages instead of bones. In Botany, applied to leaves, the borders of which are hard and horny.

**CARTING**, *kárt'ing*, *s.* The act of conveying in a cart.

**CARTONEMA**, *kár-to-ne'ma*, *s.* (*kartos*, shorn, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Commelynaceae.

**CARTOON**, *kár-toon'*, *s.* (*cartone*, Ital.) In Painting, a design drawn on strong paper, to be afterwards traced through, and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall to be painted in fresco.

**CARTOUCH**, *kár-tootsh'*, *s.* (*cartoccio*, Ital.) In Architecture, a name given to the modillion of a cornice used internally. It is also used to denote a scroll of paper, usually in the form of a tablet, for the reception of an inscription. In Egyptian Architecture, applied to those parts of a hieroglyphic inscription enclosed by lines. In the Military Art, a case of wood, holding about 400 musket balls, besides six or eight balls of iron, of a pound weight, to be fired out of a howitzer; also, a portable box for charges.

**CARTRIDGE**, *kárt'ridj*, *s.* A case of pasteboard or parchment, holding the exact charge of a gun. Those for cannon and mortars are usually in cases of pasteboard or tin, sometimes of wood half a foot long: cartridges without balls are called blank cartridges. *Cartridge-box*, a case of wood covered with leather, with cells for cartridges.

**CARTULARY**, *kár-tu-la-re*, *s.* (*cartulaire*, Fr.) A register; a record; an ecclesiastical officer who had charge of the records of a monastery.

**CART-WAY**, *kárt'way*, *s.* That part of a road or street on which wheeled vehicles may pass; *cart-rut*, the groove or rut made by a cart-wheel.

**CARTWRIGHT**, *kárt'rite*, *s.* A person who makes



- carts, ploughs, harrows, wheel-barrows, and all kinds of country and farming carpentry.
- CARUCATE**, kâr'u-kate, *s.* In old deeds, as much land as one team can plough in a year.
- CARUM**, ka'rûm, *s.* (so named from its being a native of Caria in Asia Minor.) Caraway, a genus of Umbelliferous annual plants, cultivated for its aromatic and carminative seeds. Its leaves are used as a salad and pot-herb: Order, Umbellaceæ.
- CARUNCLE**, kar'ung-kl, } *s.* (*caruncula*, Lat.  
**CARUNCULA**, kar-ung'ku-la, } *caruncule*, Fr.) A soft fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid. In Botany, applied to protuberances found occasionally surrounding the hilum of a seed. It is more properly called a strophiole. In Anatomy, a reddish eminence situated in the nasal angle of the eye; an eminence within the uterua; two small conical eminences of the kidney; a minute reddish tubercle in the vagina. In Zoology, the soft fleshy excrescence, destitute of feathers, which adorns the head, nape, eyebrows, throat, angles of the mouth, and base of the beak of certain birds.
- CARUNCULAR**, kar-ung'ku-lar, *a.* Resembling a caruncle.
- CARUNCULARIA**, kar-ung-ku-la're-a, *s.* (*caruncula*, a little piece of flesh, Lat. from a fleshy protuberance on the flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadiaceæ, or Asclepiadeæ.
- CARUNCULATED**, kar-ung'ku-lay-ted, *a.* Having a soft fleshy excrescence or protuberance.
- CARUNCULOUS**, kar-ung'ku-lus, *a.* Having a caruncle or caruncles.
- CARUS**, ka'rûs, *s.* In Medicine, a sudden deprivation of sense and motion affecting the whole body. This word has been variously applied by different medical writers, but by all to some form of coma.
- CARVE**, kâr'v, *v. a.* (*cearfan*, Sax. *kerven*, Dut.) To cut wood or stone, or other material, into some figure or device; to slice or cut meat at table; to engrave; to distribute; to apportion; to provide at will; to cut; to hew;—*v. n.* to exercise the profession of a sculptor; to perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.
- CARVER**, kâr'vur, *s.* A person whose occupation is to cut devices in wood or other material; a sculptor; one who cuts up meat at table; one who apportions or distributes at will.
- CARVING**, kâr'ving, *s.* The art of cutting wood or other material into various forms and devices; sculpture; the act of cutting meat at table.
- CARYA**, ka're-a, *s.* (*karyon*, a nut, Gr.) A genus of North American plants, allied to the walnut: Order, Juglandaceæ.
- CARYATES**, kar-e-a'tez, } *s.* In Architecture,  
**CARYATIDES**, kar-e-at'e-dez, } a kind of statuary columns representing the figures of women dressed in long robes, which served to support entablatures. They were also in use among the later Egyptians, and have been adopted in modern times. Vitruvius attributes their origin to the taking of Caria by the Greeks, where the women were led away captives; and to perpetuate the servitude of the Carians, they represented them in their buildings as charged with burdens, such as those supported by pillars or columns.
- CARYBDEA**, ka-rib'de-a, *s.* A genus of the Medusæ, in which no traces of vessels can be perceived internally: Order, Acalepha; class, Simplicia.
- CARYOCAR**, ka-re-o'kar, *s.* (*karyon*, Gr.) The Butter-nut, a genus of tree having a from which an oil is extracted not to olive oil.
- CARYOCRINITES**, ka-re-o-kre-ni'tes, *s.* the Crinoidea, or stone lilies, found in limestones of North America.
- CARYOPHILLIA**, ka-re-o-fil'le-a, *s.* Madrepore Polyphi, in which the corals and the stars confined to the end of at each star is a mouth, surrounded tentacula.
- CARYOPHYLLACEÆ**, ka-re-o-fil-la'se-æ  
**CARYOPHYLLÆÆ**, ka-re-o-fil'le-æ, the clove gillflower, one of the genera, a natural order of Exogens, herbs or shrubs with symmetrical five-spious corolla and opposite leaves; stems tumid at the articulation with an imbricated aestivation, on the peduncle, and persistent; petals and hypogynous, with a twisted aestivation in number to the sepals; stamens the number of the petals, alternation and united at the base in a hypogynous anthers innate, two-celled, and open; ovary stipitate on the apex.
- CARYOPHYLLÆUS**, ka-re-o-fil'le-us, a genus of intestinal worms found in certain fishes, particularly the Bream.
- CARYOPHYLLIC ACID**, ka-re-o-fil'lik-ic acid obtained from the oil of cloves, 20 atoms of carbon, 12 of hydrogen oxygen.
- CARYOPHYLLINE**, ka-re-o-fil'line, *s.* a substance extracted from cloves by means composed of 20 atoms of carbon, 16 and 2 of oxygen.
- CARYOPHYLLUS**, ka-re-o-fil'lus, *s.* (*ka* and *phyllon*, a leaf, from its buds of The Clove-tree, a genus of plants with the well-known supposed remedy for colds of cloves, extracted from the dried fruit of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.
- CARYOTA**, ka-re-o'ta, *s.* (Greek name, untivated date.) A genus of plants: Order, maceæ.
- CASALEA**, ka-sa'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Casal.) A genus of plants: Order, Rosaceæ.
- CASAVE**, kas'save, *s.* A kind of bread made by the Americans from the fecula of a substance obtained from the root of *Cassia*.
- CASCABEL**, kas'ka-bel, *s.* The puncheon cannon.
- CASCADE**, kas-kade', *s.* (French.) A waterfall, natural or artificial, of less than a cataract.
- CASCARILLA**, kas-ka-ril'la, *s.* A name given by Spanish Americans to all kinds of Cassia. The term is especially applied to the carilla, a valuable aromatic and tonic of the Bahama Islands, and is in Europe in short, thin, brittle rolls.
- CASE**, kase, *s.* (*caisse*, Fr.) A box or covers or contains anything else; the of a house or building; a quantity;—the particular condition or circumstance in which a person may be placed, or the event which may befall him; state of body health; stage or state of a disease;



CASEARIA—CASERN.

CASE-SHOT—CASS.

legal question; in a ludicrous sense, con-  
sider regard to leanness or fat;

most ignorant monster; I am in case to  
able.—*Shaks.*

case; possible event; question relating to  
persons or things; representation of any  
question. *Case*, in Grammar, implies the  
inflections or terminations of nouns, serv-  
ing to express the different relations they bear to  
other words, and to the things they represent. *Case*,  
in Architecture, a sloping frame divided into several  
compartments, each containing a number of types  
of the same kind. *Case-bags*, the joists  
framed between a pair of girders in a naked

*Case of a door*, the wooden frame in  
which a door is hung. *Case of a stair*, the wall  
surrounding a stair. *Action on the case*, in  
Law, a universal remedy given for all personal  
injuries, without force: so called be-  
cause it is the plaintiff's whole case or cause of com-  
plaint set forth at length in the original writ.  
If it should so happen;—*v. a.* to put in a  
cover; to cover or enclose anything; to  
the covering; to take off the skin.—Ob-  
solete last two senses;

you some sport with the fox ere we case him.  
—*Shaks.*

to put cases.—Obsolete.

*ka-se-a-re-a*, *s.* (in honour of J. Ca-  
sa). A genus of plants, consisting of West  
Indian and South American shrubs; the roots,  
leaves of some of the species are medi-  
cinal, *Samydaceae*.

*ka-se-ate*, *s.* (French.) In Chemistry, a  
resulting from the combination of caseic acid  
with a base.

*ka-se-a-shun*, *s.* (French.) The coagu-  
lation of milk; the action whereby its caseous  
part is converted into cheese.

*DES*, *ka-se-hár-dín*, *v. a.* To harden the  
face of iron.

*DESING*, *ka-se-hárd-ning*, *s.* A method  
of tempering iron, so as to render it hard, and  
of resisting any edged tool.

*CHD*, *ka-se-ik as'sid*, *s.* The name given  
to an acid obtained from cheese.

*ka-se-in*, *s.* One of the important ele-  
ments of animal nutrition found in milk, in the  
leguminous plants, &c. It consists, like  
albumen, of fibrine, of proteine, namely, 48 atoms  
of carbon, 36 of hydrogen, 6 of nitrogen, and 14  
of phosphorus.

*K*, *ka-se-nífe*, *s.* A large kitchen or table

*ka-se-mate*, *s.* (French, *casamatta*, Ital.)  
A structure of stone or brick work, generally built in  
the recess of the rampart of a fortress, for the  
purpose of artillery which is to fire through em-  
placements pierced for the purpose in the front of the

*ka-se-ment*, *s.* (*casamento*, Ital.) In  
Architecture, a glass frame, or sash, which is made  
by turning on hinges affixed to one of its  
edges.

*ka-se-us*, *a.* (*caseus*, Lat.) Resembling  
having the quality of cheese.

*kas-urn*, *s.* (*caserne*, Fr.) In Fortifica-  
tion, a building in garrison towns, generally

near the rampart, or in the waste parts of the  
town, for lodging soldiers of the garrison.

*CASE-SHOT*, *ka-se-shot*, *s.* Musket balls, stones, old  
iron, &c., put into cases, and discharged from a  
piece of ordnance: called also canister shot.

*CASH*, *kash*, *s.* (*caisse*, Fr.) A general term for  
money, properly ready money; money at hand;  
also, the name of a small Chinese coin;—*v. a.* to  
cash a bill, to give money for the promissory  
payment; to turn into money.

*CASH-ACCOUNT*, *kash'ak-kownt'*, *s.* An account  
of money received, paid, or on hand.

*CASH-BOOK*, *kash'book*, *s.* A book in which a re-  
gister of receipts and payments are kept.

*CASH-CREDIT*, *kash'kred-it*, *s.* An undertaking on  
the part of a bank to advance to an individual, or  
to a partnership, such sums of money as may from  
time to time be required, not exceeding, on the  
whole, a certain definite amount; to be repaid,  
and a continual circulation kept up, by the re-  
placing in the bank of small profits and sums as  
they come in.

*CASHEW-NUT*, *ka'shú-nut*, *s.* The *Anacardium*  
*occidentale*, a West Indian tree: Order, *Anacardaceae*.

*CASHIER*, *ka-sheer'*, *s.* (*caissier*, Fr.) A person who  
has charge of the cash;—*v. a.* (*caisser*, Fr.) to  
dismiss from an office with reproach; to discard  
from a society; to annul.

*CASHIERER*, *ka-sheer'ur*, *s.* A person who cashiers  
or disbands.

*CASH-KEEPER*, *kash'keep-ur*, *s.* A person intrusted  
with the money of any individual or concern.

*CASHMERE*, *kash'mere*, *s.* An excellent fabric for  
shawls, made in the valley of Cashmere, from the  
wool of a species of goat, a native of Thibet.

*CASHOO*, *kash'ú*, *s.* The gum or juice of a tree in  
the East Indies.

*CASING*, *ka-se-ing*, *s.* The plastering of a house all  
over on the outside with mortar, and making it  
resemble stonework; the covering of anything  
with a case; that which is used for covering.

*CASK*, } *kask*, *s.* (*casque*, Fr. *casís*, Lat.) A  
*CASQUE*, } helmet; a piece of defensive armour, to  
cover the head and neck in battle.

*CASK*, *kask*, *s.* (*cadus*, Lat. *kas*, Goth.) A barrel;  
a wooden vessel for containing liquors or provisions.

*CASKALHO*, *kas-kal'ho*, *s.* In Brazil, a deposit of  
pebbles, gravel, and sand, in which the diamond is  
usually found.

*CASKET*, *kas'kit*, *s.* A small box or chest contain-  
ing jewels, &c. In a ship, a small rope used to  
fasten the sail to the yard in furling;—*v. a.* to put  
into a casket.

I have writ my letters, casketed my treasure, and given  
orders for our horses.—*Shaks.*

*CASIMORHYNCHUS*, *kas-mo-ring'kus*, *s.* A genus  
of the Ampelidæ, or Fruit-eaters, consisting of  
large-sized birds, with the face and throat fre-  
quently bare of feathers, and covered with a naked  
skin, or furnished with wattles.

*CASNONIA*, *kas-no-ne-a*, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous  
insects: Family, *Carabidæ*.

*CASPIAN*, *kas'pe-an*, *a.* Pertaining to the Caspian  
Sea, a large salt lake in Asia.

*CASPIAN TERN*, *kas'pe-an tern*, *s.* *Sterna Caspia*,  
a sea fowl abundant in the Caspian sea.

*CASS*, *kas*, *v. a.* (*caaser*, Fr.) To annul; to dis-  
miss; to make void.—Obsolete.

Seventhly, to *cash* all old and unfaithful bands, and  
entertain new.—*Raleigh.*



## CASSAMUNAR—CASSIE-PAPER.

## CASSIMER—CASSYTHA

**CASSAMUNAR**, kas-sa-mu'nar, *s.* A root which is brought from the East Indies. It possesses moderately warm, bitter, and aromatic qualities, and a smell like ginger. It is recommended in hysterical, epileptic, and paralytic affections.

**CASSANDRIA**, kas-san'dre-a, *s.* (the name of the daughter of Priamus and Hecuba.) A genus of North American plants: Order, Ericaceæ.

**CASSATE**, kas'sate, *v. a.* (*casser*, Fr.) To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.—Obsolete.

This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best medium we have.—*Ray*.

**CASSATION**, kas-sa'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of annulling.

**CASSENETTE**, kas'sen-et, *s.* A fabric made of very fine wool, sometimes tastefully mixed with silk or cotton. It differs from valentia and toiline in having its twill thrown diagonally.

**CASSIOPEIA**, kas-se-o-pe'ya, *s.* (Greek.) A constellation in the northern hemisphere. This constellation contains 55 stars, and passes vertically over the British Isles, and a large portion of Europe. In Mythology, Cassiopeia is the wife of Cepheus and mother of Andromeda, placed in the heavens with her head from the pole, so as to turn round apparently upside down, because she boasted of her own beauty as superior to that of the Nereids.

**CASSIOPE**, kas-se-o-pe, *s.* (Latin, the wife of Cepheus.) A genus of little heath-like shrubs with small imbricated leaves, natives of Asia and North America: Order, Ericaceæ.

**CASSIOPEÆ**, kas-se-o-pe'e, *s.* A genus of floating Alacelpha: Order, Simplicia.

**CASSIA**, kas'se-a, *s.* (*ketzioth*, Heb. *kassia*, Gr. *Septuagint*.) A genus of plants, one species of which, *C. lanceolata*, produces the well-known purgative senna: Order, Leguminosæ.

**CASSICUS**, kas'se-kus, *s.* A genus of American Passerine birds, allied to the beef-eaters and starlings. They are furnished with large conical and sharply-pointed bills, are gregarious, and live on grain and insects.

**CASSIDARIA**, kas-se-da're-a, *s.* (*cassida*, a helmet, Lat.) A genus of Gasteropod Mollusca, with ventricose shell; spire short; inner lip spreading and detached at the base; outer lip thickening within; canal slightly lengthened, and turning over upwards: Family, Muricidæ: Subfamily, Nassinæ.

**CASSIDARÆ**, ka-se-da're-e, *s.* (*cassida*, one of the genera.) The Tortoise beetles, a Cuvierian family of Monilicorn Coleopterous insects, in which the body is short, oval, and frequently concealed beneath the shield of the head and case wings.

**CASSIDEA**, kas-sid'e-a, *s.* (*cassida*, a helmet, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are closely allied to Cassis, but the aperture is wider; outer lip never broad or flattened, but sometimes slightly inflected; inner lip spreading, but never dilated or detached beyond the base by a prominent rim: Subfamily, Cassinæ.

**CASSIDEUS**, kas-sid'e-us, *s.* (*cassis*, a helmet, Lat.) Applied in Botany, when the upper petal of a flower is helmet-shaped.

**CASSIDULUS**, kas-sid'u-lus, *s.* An oval-shaped genus of the Echini, in which the bands of pores, as in some of the other genera, do not extend from one pole to the other; the anus is situated above the margin, as in the Nucleolites.

**CASSIE-PAPER**, kas'se-pa-pur, *s.* The two outside

quires of a ream. They are also quires, because they serve for cases.

**CASSIMER**, kas'se-mur, *s.* (*casimiro*

twilled woollen cloth.

**CASSINÆ**, kas-sin'e, *s.* A subfamily

cideæ, or Murices, the shells of w

ventricose, and generally smooth; s

the base truncate and emarginate, c

channel; inner lip toothed and pla

**CASSINE**, kas-si'ne, *s.* (the name of A

A genus of plants, chiefly natives

Good Hope: Order, Celastrinæ.

**CASSINIA**, kas-sin'e-a, *s.* (in honou

Cassini.) A genus of Composite

order, Carduaceæ: Tribe, Vernoni

**CASSINO**, kas-se'no, *s.* A particular

**CASSIPOUREA**, kas-se-pur'e-a, *s.* (na

ensis in Guiana.) A genus of

Rhizophoraceæ.

**CASSIS**, kas'sis, *s.* The helmet-stor

a section of the class of Catocyst

tricose univalve; the aperture lo

subdentated, and terminating in a

canal; the columella plicated in

the left lip flattened, and forming

body of the shell. This genus of

both recent and fossil: the recent

of tropical seas; the fossil occurs

deposits.

**CASSITERIA**, kas-se-te're-a, *s.* (*cassi*

A genus of crystals in which appea

mixture of particles of tin.

**CASSIUS**, kas'se-us, *s.* A beautiful

from the murate of gold by the m

is highly valued for the beauty of t

it gives to glass or enamel.

**CASSOCK**, kas'suk, *s.* (*cassac*, Spa

The vestment worn by clergy in

gowns: formerly part of the dress

**CASSOCKED**, kas'sokt, *a.* Wearing

**CASSONADE**, kas'so-nade, *s.* (French

or sugar put into casks after the f

but which has not been refined.

**CASSOWARY**, kas'o-wa-re, *s.* Cas

of Fissirostral birds, belonging to t

or Ostrich family.

**CASUARINA**, kas-u-a-rin'a, *s.* (from

likeness of the branches to the plu

sowary.) A genus of plants, const

and only genus of the order Casua

**CASUARINACEÆ**, kas-u-a-re-na'se-e

one of the genera.) A natural or

ceous trees, having weeping branch

shoots; one-celled ovary; one or

ovules, and a superior radicle. Th

by Lindley in his amentall allian

Myricaceæ and Betulaceæ.

**CASSUPA**, kas-su'pa, *s.* (*casupo*, the

the natives of the Rio Nigro in Br

of South American plants, consist

*C. verrucosa*.

**CASSYTHA**, kas-sith'a, *s.* (Greek na

which it resembles.) The Dodder

of plants: Order, Cassythaceæ.

**CASSYTHACEÆ**, kas-se-tha'se-e, *s.*

only genus.) A genus of trop

plants, allied to the Lauraceæ, or

Dodder-laurels by Lindley, from

quite the appearance of dodders,

appear to live parasitically on other



# CAST—CASTALIA

about leaves, properly so called, but scales here and there on their colourless, cord-like, stems. The structure of the flower is that of the laurel; the calyx six-parted; a petaloid, and twelve in number, in four the two external ones perfect, with two anthers; ovaries one-celled, containing one fruit, a nut.

st, v. a. (*kaster*, Dan.) *Past and past part.*

To throw with the hand; to throw away as or noxious; to throw as from an engine; to cast by the hand, as to cast seed; to force hence; to throw from a place; to throw as a snare; to drop; to let fall; to throw dice; to throw in wrestling; to throw, as less or hateful; to drive by violence of weather to emit; to bring suddenly or unexpectedly; to throw up earth; to raise; to put out of any certain state, with the notion of depression, as 'the king was cast from Rome;' to condemn in a criminal trial; to lose or defeat in a lawsuit; to defeat; to lose; to leave behind in a race; to shed; to lay aside; to change for new; to lay as fit to be used or worn no longer; to make ponderate; to decide by overbalancing; to overweigh; to compute; to reckon; to calculate; to cast an account; to contrive; to plan; to judge; to consider in order to judgment; to cast parts in a play; to glance; to direct, applied to eye or mind; to found; to form by running metal in a mould; to model; to form by to communicate by reflection or emanation; to yield or give up without reserve or condition; to cast or throw; to cast aside, to dismiss as inconvenient; to cast away, to shipwreck; to lavish; to waste in profusion; to turn waste; to ruin; to cast back, to put behind; to cast by, to reject or dismiss with neglect or to cast down, to deject; to depress the mind; to cast forth, to emit; to eject; to cast off, to discard; to put away; to reject; to disburden self of; to leave behind; to let go or set free, hunting, to cast off the dogs; to cast out, to expel; to turn out of doors; to vent; to speak some intimation of negligence or vehemence; to cast up, to compute; to calculate; to throw up; to cast upon, to refer to; to resign to; to contrive; to turn or revolve in the mind; to receive form or shape; to warp; to cast of form or shape by atmospheric influence; to eject or vomit; to cast about, to contrive; to cast for means; to turn about;—s. the act of casting or throwing; a throw; the thing thrown; anything cast or thrown; manner of casting; the distance or space through which something is thrown; a stroke; a touch; motion of the eye; direction of the eye; a squinting; the cast of dice; a mould; a form; a shade or tinge of any colour; exterior appearance; manner; mien; a flight; a number of hawks let out at the same time. Among Artists, any statue, or part of a statue, of bronze or of plaster. In a Foundry, the running of metals in a mould prepared for the purpose. Among Gunners, a little brazen funnel at one end of a pipe, for casting pipes without soldering, by which the melted metal is poured into the pipe. A breed; a race; a species; a trick.

CAST, kas-ta'-le-a, s. A genus of Marine Mol-

# CASTALIAN—CASTREL

lusca, the animals and shells of which are closely allied to the Unios or fresh-water muscels, only the summits of the shell are more convex, and the shell itself is marked by projecting ribs, extending from the summit to the edge.

CASTALIAN, kas-ta'-le-an, a. Pertaining to Castalia, a fountain of Parnassus, sacred to the Muses. The waters of this fountain were cool and excellent, and were said to have the power of inspiring those who drank of them with the true fire of poetry. The Muses have received the surname of Castalides from this fountain.

CASTANEA, kas-ta'-ne-a, s. (from its being a native of Castanea in Thessaly.) The Chestnut, a genus of plants, the trees of which produce the well-known chestnut: Order, Corylaceæ.

CASTANET, kas-ta'-net, s. (*castaneta*, Span.) A small musical instrument formed of concave shells, ivory, or hardwood, played by being fastened to the fingers, and rattled to the time of a dance or song. They are chiefly used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars.

CASTANOSPERMUM, kas-ta-no-sper'-mum, s. (*castanon*, a chestnut, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) The Southern Morton-Bay Chestnut, a Leguminous tree from forty to fifty feet in height: Tribe, Saphorææ.

CASTAWAY, kas-ta'-way, s. A person lost or abandoned by Providence; anything thrown away;—a. useless; of no value.

CASTE, kast, s. A name for the tribes of different employments into which the Hindoos are separated or classified, through successive generations. The first caste is religious; the second, warlike; the third, commercial; and the fourth, labourers. Those of the religious caste are styled Bramins; the princes or soldiers, Cuttery or Rajahs; the trading classes, Choutres or Shuddery; and the lowest order, Parias.

CASTELLA, kas-tel'-la, s. In ancient Roman Architecture, a reservoir in which the waters of an aqueduct were collected, and from whence the water was conveyed through leaden pipes to the several parts of a city; the name, also, of one of the three kinds of fortifications that were built along the line of Severus's wall; the other two being denominated stations and towers.

CASTELLA, kas-tel'-la, s. (in honour of M. Castel.) A genus of plants: Order, Ochnaceæ.

CASTELLAN, kas-tel'-lan, s. (Spanish.) The captain, governor, or constable of a castle.

CASTELLANY, kas-tel'-lay-ne, s. The lordship belonging to a castle; the extent of its land and jurisdiction.

CASTELLATED, kas-tel'-lay-ted, a. In Architecture, applied to buildings with battlements and turrets, in imitation of ancient castles; also, a fountain or cistern enclosed within a building.

CASTELLATION, kas-tel'-la'shun, s. The act of building, or fortifying a house for defence.—Obsolete.

CASTER, kast'-ur, s. One who casts; a thrower; a calculator; a fortune-teller; a little vessel for the table; a person who makes castings; a founder; a frame for bottles; a small wheel with its axes fixed to a swivel, chiefly used for furniture which requires to be moved on the floor.

CASTERIL, } kas'-tril, s. A mean or degenerate kind  
CASTREL, } of hawk.



**CASTIGATE**, kas'te-gate, *v. a.* (*castigo*, Lat.) To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.

**CASTIGATION**, kas-te-ga'shun, *s.* Penance; discipline; punishment; correction; emendation; repressive remedy.

**CASTIGATOR**, kas'te-ga-tur, *s.* One who castigates, or makes an emendation or correction.

**CASTIGATORY**, kas'te-ga-tur-e, *a.* Having a tendency to emendation or correction;—*s.* the name applied to an old instrument of punishment for female scolds, shaped like a stool.

A woman indicted for being a common scold, if convicted, shall be placed in a certain engine of correction, called the 'trebucket,' 'castigatory,' or 'cucking-stool,' which, in the Saxon language, signifies the 'scolding-stool,' though now it is frequently corrupted into the 'ducking-stool;' because the residue of the judgment is, that, when she is placed therein, she shall be plunged in water for her punishment.—*Eng. Ence.*

**CASTILE SOAP**, kas'teel sope, *s.* A highly refined and purified soap.

**CASTILIAN**, kas-teel'yan, *a.* Relating to Castile in Spain;—*s.* a native of Castile.

**CASTILLEJA**, kas-til-le'ja, *s.* (in honour of Don Castillejo.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophularaceæ.

**CASTING**, kast'ing, *s.* With Founders, the running of metal into a mould. In Sculpture, the taking of casts and impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c. In Natural History, applied to the process by which some animals throw off their skins, horns, &c., when the old fall off, to make room for the new. In Carpentry, the bending of the surfaces of a piece of wood from their original state, occasioned either by the gravity of the material, by its being subject to unequal temperature and moisture, or the irregular texture of the material. In Painting, the disposition of the folds of the garments in which the figures are arrayed. In Letterpress Printing, *casting up* is calculating the number of thousands of letters in a sheet of any work, or in a job, in order to fix the price for composing it; *casting off copy* is to ascertain accurately how much either of printed copy will come into any intended number of sheets of a different body or measure from the copy, or how much written copy will make an intended number of sheets of any assigned body and measure. It is also used to ascertain how many sheets of a given sized page and letter any quantity of prepared copy will make.

**CASTING-NET**, kast'ing-net, *s.* A fishing net, so called because it has to be cast or thrown out. When this is exactly done nothing escapes it, but weeds and everything within its extent are brought up.

**CASTING-VOICE**, kast'ing-voys, } *s.* The vote of a  
**CASTING-VOTE**, kast'ing-vote, } chairman or president of an assembly, when there is a parity of votes; in such a case the casting-vote preponderates.

**CASTLE**, kas'sl, *s.* (*castellum*, Lat. *castel*, Sax.) A building fortified for military defence; also, a house with towers, usually encompassed with walls and moats, and having a donjon or keep in the centre. The characteristics of a castle are its embankments and ditches; from the former whereof the walls rise usually crowned with battlements, and flanked by circular or polygonal bastions at the angles formed by the walls. These were pierced for gates, with fixed or draw

bridges, and towers on each side. The considerable strength were further guarded by descending gratings, called portcullises. The apertures were made as small as they could be, consistent with internal lighting. *Castellatio* was the castle work or service performed by the feudal tenants, for the building and upholding of castles of defence, towards which some personal assistance, and others paid tribute. *Castleward* was an imposition on such persons as dwelt within a certain distance of any castle towards the maintenance of the castle. In a ship, there are several castles called by this name—the *forecastle*, being the castle at the prow, or the uppermost deck; the *mizen*; the *hindcastle* is the elevated castle on the stern, over the last deck, where the officers' cabins are; *castles* in the air are airy projects; *castle-builder*, a fanciful projector; *castle-building*, indulging in illusory projects; *crowned*, crowned or topped with a castle.

It was my chance, in walking all alone  
That ancient castle-crowned hill to scale  
Merr

**CASTLED**, kas'sld, *a.* Furnished with castles.  
The groves and coasted cliffs appear  
Invested all in radiance clear.—*Wax*

**CASTLERY**, kas'sl-re, *s.* An old term for the government of a castle.

**CASTLET**, kas'slet, *s.* A small castle.  
There was in it a *castlet* of stone and brick

**CASTLING**, kas'ling, *s.* An abortive, or

**CASTNIA**, kas'te-ne-a, *s.* A genus of Lepidoptera, allied to Sphinx: Tribe, Crepuscularia.

**CASTNIADÆ**, kas'te-ne-a'de, *s.* (*castnia*, a genus.) The Sphinx Moths, a family of nocturnal insects: Tribe, Crepuscularia.

**CASTOR**, kas'tur, *s.* (*castor*, Gr.) The genus of Rodents, of which there are two species. The common beaver is remarkable for its industry with which it constructs its habitations. The orifice of the anus contains two glands which secrete the fetid substance termed castoreum, used in medicine as an antispasmodic and a stimulant of the brain and vascular system. It is a yellowish yellow, or light brown colour, and consists of a mucilage, a bitter extract, a resin, and an oil, in which the peculiar smell appears to be contained, and a flaky crystalline matter, much of which is the adipocere of biliary calculi. In the fable of *Castor and Pollux*, the allegorical figures of the twin stars Gemini, which give name to the two stars in that constellation; also, the fiery meteor, which, at sea, appears at the extremities of the masts of the ship, is supposed to be one, and often of many balls. It is by seamen that Castor and Pollux are supposed to be the cause of a storm, but if one ball is seen, it is termed *Helena*, it is then supposed to be the approach of danger. In Mythology, the story of Jupiter and Leda, between whom and Pollux life was daily alternately shared.

**CASTORATE**, kas'to-rate, *a.* In Chemistry, a substance resulting from the combination of castoreum with a salifiable base; it is produced by the action of castoreum.

**CASTOREUM**, kas-to're-um, *s.* The name of the two bags situated in the inguinal region of the beaver.



CASTORIN—CAT.

cas'to-rin, } *s.* A crystalizable sub-  
kas'to-rine, } stance extracted from  
the action of alcohol.

kas'tur-oil, *s.* An oil extracted from  
of the Ricinus, a West Indian plant. It  
and safe purgative medicine. *Castor-oil*  
Rucinus communis, a West Indian an-  
ter, Euphorbiaceæ.

cas'tur-e, *s.* An oil drawn from the  
, and used in the preparation of colours.  
ATION, kas-tra-me-ta'shun, *s.* (*castra*,  
and *metior*, a measure, Lat.) The act  
electing a favourable position for a camp;  
encamping.

kas'trate, *v. a.* (*castro*, Lat.) To geld;  
late; to take away a part of a book, and  
nder it imperfect; in a general sense, to

s, kas-tra'shun, *s.* (*castratio*, Lat.) The  
of removing the testicles in case of dis-  
as sometimes practised in Italy, for  
se of producing a clear, shrill, feminine  
, in the East, on slaves designed as  
the harem. The operation is practised  
to render them more manageable, and  
for the purpose of rendering them fitter  
ing, and their flesh more edible. In  
e removal of the anthers, or the tops of  
as of flowers, before the ripening of the

cas-tra'to, *s.* (Italian.) A term applied  
person who has undergone the operation  
ion, for the purpose of improving his  
inging.

cas-tren'she-an, } *a.* (from *castra*,  
kas-tren'sis, } Lat.) Belonging  
p; applied to those diseases to which  
re especially liable to be affected with  
amped under unhealthy circumstances,  
*castrensis*, camp fever.

cas'h'u-al, *a.* (Spanish, *casual*, Fr. *casus*,  
cidental; occurring without previous  
nt or premeditation; occasional; with-  
ity or regularity; happening by chance.  
kas'h'u-al-le, *ad.* Without appointment  
accidentally.

s, kas'h'u-al-nes, *s.* The quality of being

kas'h'u-al-te, *s.* An accident; some-  
rring unexpectedly; an event taking  
out design or previous arrangement;  
other misfortune occasioned by acci-

cas'h'u-ist, *s.* (*casiste*, Ital. *casuiste*, Fr.)  
studies and settles cases of conscience.

decide when doctors disagree,  
deat casuists doubt, like you and me?—  
Pope.

kas'h'u-is'tik, } *a.* Pertaining to  
t, kas'h'u-is'te-kal, } cases of conscience,  
trines by which they are decided.

kas'h'u-is-tre, *s.* The science of resolv-  
ettling cases of conscience, or the law-  
unlawfulness of certain acts and opin-  
e application of rules from scripture, or  
f society.

cas-ton, Italian, *chat*, Fr.) In Zoology,  
a name of certain species of the genus  
erm for a ship usually employed in the coal  
s name of a tackle by which the anchor

CATABAPTISTS—CATACOUSTICS.

is raised to the cat-head. *Cat-harpings* in a ship,  
small ropes running in little blocks from one side  
of the shrouds to the other, near the deck, to tighten  
the shrouds for the security of the masts. *Cat-*  
*heads*, two strong beams of timber, projected al-  
most horizontally over the ship's bows, on each  
side of the bowsprit. The cat-head serves to sus-  
pend the anchor clear of the bow. It is also a  
military term for a sort of shed used for the pur-  
pose of concealing soldiers while mining a wall or  
filling a ditch. A double trivet, or tripod, having  
six feet. *Cat-o'-nine-tails*, a whip with nine lashes  
or cords, used as an instrument of punishment.

CATABAPTISTS, kat-a-bap'tists, *s.* (*kata*, against,  
and *baptizo*, I baptize, Gr.) A general term in  
church history to denote those sects which have  
opposed baptism generally, or which oppose the  
ceremony of infant baptism.

CATABROSA, kat-a-bro'za, *s.* (*katabrosis*, eating up,  
Gr.) A genus of plants. The only British species  
is the *C. aquatica*, found in ponds, ditches, and wet  
sands: Order, Graminaceæ.

CATACAUSTIC CURVES, kat-a-kaws'tik kurvz, *s.*  
(*katakao*, I burn, Gr.) In the higher Geometry,  
that species of caustic curves which are formed by  
reflection. The catacaustic of a circle is a cycloid,  
formed by the revolution of a circle along a circle.  
The caustic of the vulgar semi-cycloid, when the  
rays are parallel to the axis, is also a vulgar cy-  
cloid, described by the revolution of a circle upon  
the same base. The caustic of the logarithmic  
spiral is the same curve, only set in a different  
position.

CATACHRESIS, kat-a-kre'sis, *s.* (*cata*, beside, and  
*chresis*, use, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a trope which bor-  
rows the name of one thing to express another;  
frequently an abuse of a trope, as when a word is  
far-fetched in its relation to the figure to be repre-  
sented.

CATACHRESTIC, kat-a-kres'tik, } *a.* Contrary  
CATACHRESTICAL, kat-a-kres'te-kal, } to proper  
use; forced or wrested from its simple signification;  
far-fetched.

CATACHRESTICALLY, kat-a-kres'te-kal-le, *ad.* In  
a forced or exaggerated manner.

CATACLYSM, kat-a-kliam, *s.* (*kataklysmos*, a deluge,  
Gr.) In Geology, applied to a great inundation or  
deluge.

CATACOLA, kat-a-ko'la, *s.* (*kata*, and *koleos*, a sheath,  
Gr.) A genus of nocturnal Moths, the under  
wings of which are of a rich red or crimson colour,  
contrasted with a bar of intense black: Family,  
Noctuides.

CATACOMB, kat'a-kome, *s.* (*kata*, against, and *kym-*  
*bos*, a hollow place, Gr.) A grotto or subterrane-  
ous place for the burial of the dead. The most  
celebrated are a vast assemblage of subterraneous  
sepulchres, three leagues from Rome, in the Via  
Appia, supposed to be the sepulchres of the an-  
cients; and those of Naples, Syracuse, &c., with the  
more modern ones of Paris, which have been formed  
by quarrying the stone, whereof a great part of  
the city has been built.

CATACOUSTICS, kat-a-kow'stik, *s.* (*kata*, and *akouo*,  
I hear, Gr.) That part of the science of acoustics  
which treats of reflected sounds or echoes. Sounds  
which do not strike the ear direct, but come in  
contact with other substances, and by them are  
directed or reflected to the ear, are thus termed:  
called also cataphonics.



## CATADIOPTRIC—CATANANCHE.

CATADIOPTRIC, kat-a-di-op'trik, } *a.* (*kata*,  
 CATADIOPTICAL, kat-a-di-op'tre-kal, } and *di-*  
*optomai*, I see, Gr.) Reflecting light.

CATADROMUS, kat-a-dro'mus, *s.* (*kata*, and *dromas*,  
 swift, Gr.) A genus of large Australian beetles:  
 Family, Carabida.

CATADUPE, kat'a-dupe, *s.* (*kata*, and *doupeo*, I  
 make a noise by falling, Gr.) A cataract or water-  
 fall; applied, by way of eminence, to those of the  
 Nile, and also to the inhabitants near them.

CATAPALCO, kat-a-fal'ko, *s.* In Architecture, a  
 temporary structure of carpentry decorated with  
 painting and sculpture, representing a tomb or  
 cenotaph, and used in funeral ceremonies.

CATAGMATIC, kat-ag-mat'ik, *a.* (*katagma*, a fracture,  
 Gr.) Promoting the formation of callus, or  
 the osseous matter by which broken bones are again  
 united. Formerly applied to medicines which were  
 supposed to possess this power.

CATAGRAPH, kat'a-graf, *s.* (*kata*, and *grapho*, I  
 write, Gr.) The first draught of a picture. Among  
 the ancients, *catagrapha* denoted oblique figures,  
 answering to the modern profiles.

CATALECTIC, kat-a-lek'tik, *a.* (*katalektikos*, deficient,  
 Gr.) In Classical Poetry, a verse deficient  
 of one syllable of its proper length; *acatalectic*, a  
 complete verse; *hypercatalectic*, having a syllable  
 more than is necessary; *brachycatalectic*, wanting  
 two syllables of the proper length.

CATALEPSIS, kat-a-lep'sis, } *s.* (*katalambano*, I seize,  
 CATALEPSY, kat-a-lep'se, } Gr.) A lighter kind  
 of apoplexy, or epilepsy. It consists in a total sus-  
 pension of sensibility and voluntary motion, and  
 generally also of mental power; the pulsation of  
 the heart and the breathing continuing; the mus-  
 cles remaining flexible; the body yielding to, and  
 retaining any given position, in which respect it  
 differs chiefly from the disease called *ecstasy*.

CATALEPTIC, kat-a-lep'tik, *a.* Relating to, or of  
 the nature of catalepsy.

CATALOGIZE, kat'a-lo-jize, *v. a.* To put into a  
 catalogue.

CATALOGUE, kat'a-log, *s.* (*katalogos*, Gr.) An  
 enumeration or list of the names of men or things  
 in methodical arrangement; a register;—*v. a.* to  
 insert in a catalogue; to make a list of.

CATALPA, ka-tal'pa, *s.* (Indian name.) A genus of  
 plants: Order, Bignoniaceae.

CATALYSIS, kat-al'e-sis, *s.* (*katalysis*, Gr.) Disso-  
 lution.

CATALYTIC, kat-a-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to catalysis.

CATAMARAN, kat-a-ma-ran', *s.* A kind of light boat  
 used by the ancient Egyptians for crossing the  
 Nile, or floating on its waters, composed of the  
 humblest materials, bound together as a sheaf, as  
 is shown in the plates of Nordin and Denon. They  
 supplied the means of crossing the stream to the  
 poorest of the Egyptian race. Also, a kind of  
 floating raft used by the Indians on the Coroman-  
 del coasts, and originally in China, for the purpose  
 of fishing. The name given to the floating bat-  
 teries which the French were constructing at the  
 beginning of the present century, for the invasion  
 of England.

CATAMENIA, kat-a-me'ne-a, *s.* (*kata*, according to,  
 and *men*, a month, Gr.) The monthly uterine  
 evacuation.

CATAMENIAL, kat-a-me'ne-al, *a.* Relating to the  
 catamenia or uterine evacuations.

CATANANCHE, ka-ta-nan'ke, *s.* (*katananche*, Gr. the

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## CATAPASM—CATARRH

name of a plant used by the women of  
 philtres and love potions.) A genus  
 Order, Compositae.

CATAPASM, kat'a-pæzm, } *s.* (*katapa-*  
 CATAPASMA, kat-a-pas'ma, } *s.* (*katapa-*  
 kle, Gr.)

the ancient Greek physicians, any  
 reduced to powder for sprinkling  
 Those which were valued for their  
 were called *diapasmæ*; *empasmæ* were  
 strain sweet; and *sympasmæ*, being  
 quality, were used to produce heat.

CATAPETALOUS, kat-a-pet'a-lus, *a.*  
 when the petals of a flower are held  
 stamens which grow to their bases.

CATAPHONICS, kat-a-fon'iks, *s.* (*kata-*  
 sound, Gr.) The doctrine of reflects

CATAPHRACTA, kat-a-frak'ta, *s.* (Lat  
 ancient Military Art, a piece of hea  
 armour, formed of cloth or leather,  
 with iron scales or links. In Surger  
 for the thorax, used in cases of fra  
 sternum and ribs.

CATAPHRACTUS, kat-a-frak'tus, *s.* (A  
 armed cap-a-pie, Gr.) A genus of  
 the body completely mailed, the hea  
 exceedingly broad, and depressed; two  
 Also, an ancient cuirassier, armed with  
 and having his horse completely e  
 armour.

CATAPLASM, kat'a-plazm, *s.* (*katoplas-*  
 poultice; a soft and moist applica  
 CATAPLEXIS, kat'a-plek-sis, *s.* (*kataply-*  
 Gr.) An apoplectic seizure; a su  
 power in any part of the body.

CATAPTOISIS, kat-ap-to'sis, *s.* (*katapto-*  
 Gr.) In Pathology, falling down sud  
 earth, as in an epileptic or apoplectic

CATAPULT, kat'a-pult, *s.* (*catapulta*  
 engine used by the Romans for c  
 stones, darts, and arrows.

CATAPULTIC, kat-a-pul'tik, *a.* Rel  
 catapult.

CATARACT, kat'a-rakt, *s.* (*kata*, and  
 Gr.) A waterfall; a cascade. In  
 weakness or interruption of sight,  
 opacity either of the crystalline lens  
 or the fluid of morgagni. Occasi  
 ever, the term is used in a more c  
 sense, implying every perceptible obs  
 situated between the vitreous humour  
 and pupil. When the disease is seate  
 its capsule, or the fluid of morgagni,  
*true cataract*; but, when it consists of  
 ter deposited in front of the lens, it  
*false cataract*. The terms *lenticul*  
 and *capsulo-lenticular cataracts*, ex  
 the distinctions referred to. In Falco  
 of the eyes incident to hawks, some  
 by gross food; sometimes the hood  
 mischief.

CATARACTOUS, kat-a-rak'tus, *a.* R  
 partaking of the nature of a cataract

CATARRH, ka-târ'rh, *s.* (*kata*, and *rheo*,  
 A term applied to a cold in the hea  
 chest. Bronchitis is called by some  
*monary catarrh*, and an increased  
 mucus from the internal coat of the  
 der is styled *catarrh of the bladder*.  
 inflammation of the lining membra  
 passages, presents itself under two for



talled, in ordinary language, a cold; and *catarrh*, or *influenza*. The symptoms of catarrh are a sense of fulness in the head, sight over the eyes, which are weak and the nostrils are obstructed, and pour forth which is at first thin and acrid, and exco- skin around the nostrils, but which is becomes thicker, and often purulent. Epidemic catarrh, or influenza, the attack sudden; there is great weight over the eyes, never is attended with great depression.

**C.**, *kat-ár-rái*, } *a.* Relating to, or pro-  
*US*, *ka-tár-us*, } duced by a catarrh.  
**ISM**, *ka-tas-tur-izm*, *s.* (*kata*, and *aster*, *a*)

} A placing among the stars.

**US**, *ka-tas'to-mus*, *s.* (*kata*, and *stoma*, *a* *Gr.*) A genus of fishes, allied to the family, Cyprinæ.

**PHIE**, *ka-tas'tro-fe*, *s.* (*katastrophe*, *Gr.*) *atic* Poetry, the fourth and last part of *eat* drama, or that to which all the other re subsidiary; the whole drama being di- to protasis, epitasis, and catastrophe, or, rms of Aristotle, prologue, epilogue, and In a general sense, a final event or com- monly of a disastrous character.

**kat'kal**, *s.* A small squeaking instru- mently used in conveying disapprobation es when a play was to be condemned.

Three *catalla* be the bribe  
 ose chattering shames the monkey tribe.—  
*Pope.*

**tsb**, *v. a.* (*cooger*, Span. *ketsen*, Dut.) *past part.* caught or caught. To lay with the hand; intimating the sudden- the action; to stop anything flying; to nything in the passage; to seize any- pursuit; to stop anything falling; to anything falling; to ensnare; to en- to take or hold in a trap; to receive sud- to fasten suddenly upon; to seize; to seize edly or eagerly; to please; to captivate ions; to charm; to be affected with con- disease; to catch at, to endeavour to lay suddenly; to catch up, to snatch;—*v. n.* tagious; to spread infection, or mischief; old suddenly;—*s.* seizure; the act of to be on the alert with the intent of an advantage taken; the act of taking from another; the thing caught; profit; y; a snatch; a short interval of action; a slight contagion; anything that catches e, as a hook. In Music, a composition of ous kind for three or four voices, with verses or couplets as parts. The highest st sung through alone, the singer of this s to the second part, the second voice takes &c., and thus each performer sings through parts in succession, and generally three ver. The *catch* is so contrived that a is given to the lines altogether different t which appears when they are read in a forward manner.

**ts**, *katsh'a-bl*, *a.* Liable to be caught.—  
*used.*

ness of a knave maketh him often as *catch*-  
 ignorance of a fool.—*Lord Halifax.*

**AIN**, *katsh'drain*, *s.* A drain used on the i large open one, or of a canal, to receive his water of the principal conduit.

**CATCHER**, *katsh'ur*, *s.* One who catches; that in which anything is caught.

**CATCHFLY**.—See *Silene*.

**CATCHPENNY**, *katsh'pen-ne*, *s.* A worthless pam- phlet offered for sale; in a general sense, any publication which caters to popular credulity for the purpose of extorting money.

**CATCHPOLL**, *katsh'pole*, *s.* A serjeant; a bumbailiff.

**NOTE**.—This term, though now applied in a contemp- tuous manner, seems in ancient times to have been used without reproach for a bailiff, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest persons upon any cause.

**CATCHUP**, *katsh'up*, } *s.* A liquor made from boiled  
**CATSUP**, *kats'up*, } mushrooms, used as a sauce  
 at table.

**CATCHWEED**, *katsh'weed*, *s.* The *Gallium aparine*, so named from its adhering to whatever comes in contact with it: Order, *Galiaceæ*.

**CATCHWORD**, *katsh'wurd*, *s.* In Letterpress Print- ing, the first word of the following page set at the right hand end of the line of quadrats at the foot of each page, in which line is also placed the sig- nature in those pages where it is requisite. It is also called the *direction word*. Catchwords are now seldom used, except in reprints, to preserve uniformity in the different editions of the same work.

**CATE**.—See *Cates*.

**CATECHETIC**, *kat-e-ke'tik*, } *a.* Relating to  
**CATECHETICAL**, *kat-e-ke'te-kal*, } oral instruction; consisting of questions and answers;—*s.* *catechetic schools* were buildings appointed for the office of the catechist, adjoining to the church, and termed catechumena.

**CATECHETICALLY**, *kat-e-ke'te-kal-le*, *ad.* In the way of question and answer.

**CATECHINE**, *kat'e-tshin*, *s.* A fine white powder, composed of silky crystalline needles obtained from catechu.

**CATECHISATION**, *kat'e-ke-za-shun*, *s.* The act of interrogating, or catechising.

**CATECHISE**, *kat'e-kize*, *v. a.* (*katechizo*, *Gr.*) To instruct by asking questions and correcting the answers; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

**CATECHISER**, *kat'e-ki-zur*, *s.* One who catechises, one who instructs by question and answer.

**CATECHISING**, *kat'e-ki-zing*, *s.* Interrogation; ex- amination.

**CATECHISM**, *kat'e-kizm*, *s.* (*katechismos*, *Gr.*) A form of instruction by means of question and answer. In its primary sense, an instruction, or institution, in the principles of the Christian religion, delivered *visa voce*, and so as to require frequent repetitions from the disciple or hearer of what was uttered. The term is now applied to an elementary book, in which the principles of religion, or of any art or science, are familiarly explained by means of question and answer.

**CATECHIST**, *kat'e-kist*, *s.* A person who instructs by question and answer. In the primitive church, the catechists were ministers usually distinct from the bishops and presbyters, and had their auditories or catechumena apart. Their business was to instruct the catechumens, and prepare them for the recep- tion of baptism.

**CATECHISTIC**, *kat-e-kis'tik*, } *a.* Relating to  
**CATECHISTICAL**, *kat-e-kis'te-kal*, } a catechist, or  
 instruction by question and answer.

**CATECHISTICALLY**, *kat-e-kis'te-kal-le*, *ad.* In a catechistical manner.

**CATECHU**, *kat'e-tshū*, *s.* (*cachou*, *Fr.* *katchu*, *Germ.*



## CATECHUMEN—CATERPILLAR-EATERS.

## CATERWAUL—CATHARTIC

*catechú, catechú*, Italian.) A species of *Acacia*, which yields the medicine of that name, one of the most convenient and powerful astringents we possess.

**CATECHUMEN**, *kat'e-ku-men*, *s.* In the primitive church, a candidate for baptism, or one who was in a state of preparation for being admitted into church fellowship. The catechumens were the lowest order of Christians in the primitive church, and were so termed after the imposition of hands and the sign of the cross. In a general sense, one who is undergoing a course of instruction, or learning the elements of any science or art.

**CATECHUMENICAL**, *kat'e-ku-men'e-kal*, *a.* Relating to, or belonging to the catechumens.

**CATECHUMENIST**, *kat'e-ku'me-nist*, *s.* The same as catechumen.

**CATEGORICAL**, *kat'e-gor'e-kal*, *a.* Absolute; adequate; positive; not hypothetical; relating to a category.

**CATEGORICALLY**, *kat'e-gor'e-kal-le*, *ad.* Directly; expressly; positively; plainly.

**CATEGORY**, *kat'e-gor-e*, *s.* (*kategoria*, Gr.) A series of ideas. In Logic, a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under a genus. The school philosophers distributed all the objects of our thoughts and ideas into certain genera or classes, which classes the Greeks called categories, and the Latins, predicaments. Aristotle made ten categories—viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit.

**CATENARIA**, *kat'e-na're-a*, } *s.* (*catena*, a chain,  
**CATENARY**, *kat'e-na-re*, } Lat.) In the higher Geometry, the name of a curve line formed by a rope hanging freely from two points of suspension, whether the points be horizontal or not.

**CATENARIAN**, *kat'e-na're-an*, *a.* (from *catena*, Lat.) Relating to a chain; resembling a chain.

**CATENATE**, *kat'e-nate*, *v. a.* (*cateno*, I chain, Lat.) To chain; to connect by links.

**CATENATION**, *kat'e-na'shun*, *s.* Regular connection; parts regularly united or linked together.

**CATENIPORA**, *kat'e-ne-po'ra*, *s.* (*catena*, a chain, and *porus*, a pore, Lat.) Chain-coral, a genus of corals found in Palaeozoic strata, and, in Britain, only in the Silurian formations.

**CATENULATE**, *kat'e-nu-late*, *a.* Consisting of chains or links.

**CATER**, *ka'tur*, *v. n.* (*acheter*, Fr.) To provide food; to buy provisions;—*s.* a provider or purveyor of provisions.

He that doth the ravens feed,  
Yea, providently *caters* for the sparrow,  
Be comfort to my age.—*Shaks.*

**CATER-COUSIN**, *ka'tur-kuz'in*, *s.* A corruption of *quatre-cousin*; a person related by blood in a remote degree.

His master and he, saving your worship's reverence, are scarce *cater-cousins*.—*Shaks.*

**CATERER**, *ka'tur-ur*, *s.* A person employed to buy and select provisions; a purveyor.

**CATERESS**, *ka'tur-es*, *s.* A female caterer; a woman employed to procure or provide food.

**CATERPILLAR**, *kat'ur-pil-lur*, *s.* The common name given to the larvæ of butterflies and moths. In Botany, the genus of plants *Scorpiurus*.—Which see.

**CATERPILLAR-CATCHERS.** } See *Ceblepyrinae*.

**CATERPILLAR-EATERS.** }

**CATERWAUL**, *kat'ur-wawl*, *v. n.* (from *caterwaul* by Chaucer, and revived by Shakespeare) to make a noise like cats in rutting; to utter any offensive or odious noise.

Was no dispute between  
The *caterwauling* brethren.—*Shaks.*

**CATERY**, *ka'tur-e*, *s.* A place for storerooms or provisions.—Obsolete.

**CATES**, *kates*, *s. pl.* Viands; food: employed to signify delicious and luxurious.

The fair acceptance, sir, creates  
The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*.

**CATESBEA**, *kat-es-be'a*, *s.* (in honour of Catesby.) A genus of West Indian plants, Cinchonaceæ.

**CAT-EYED**, *kat'ide*, *a.* Having eyes like those of a cat. If *cat-eyed*, then a Pallas is their love; If freckled, she's a party-colour'd dove.

**CAT-FISH.**—See *Anarrhichas*.

**CAT-GUT**, *kat'gut*, *s.* A term applied to the intestines of sheep and other animals, which are converted into strings for violins and other instruments.

**CATHA**, *ka'tha*, *s.* (a name of Arabic origin) a genus of plants: Order, *Celastraceæ*.

**CATHARANTHUS**, *ka-tha-ran'thus*, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the whiteness and beauty of the flowers.) plants: Order, *Apocynaceæ*.

**CATHARI**, *ka'h'a-re*, } *s.* (*katharos*, pure, Gr.)

**CATHARIST**, *ka'h'a-ris*, } A term applied to persons who distinguished themselves by aiming at greater purity than the other Christians around them. It was applied to the Paulicians of the seventh and eighth centuries, by way of a reproach, charged with the errors of the Manichæans. They were generally all who separated from the church of Rome. They are described by Milton as plain, unassuming, harmless, and sincere Christians, actuated by a sincere desire for the purity of religion.

**CATHARINE WHEEL**, *ka'tur-rin*, *s.* A Gothic Architecture, an ornamented compartment of a window, of a circular form, with rosettes, or radiating divisions of various colours.

**CATHARMA**, *ka-thar'ma*, *s.* Anything that is contrary to the body naturally, or by art.

**CATHARSIS**, *ka-thar'sis*, *s.* (*katharsis*, purification, Gr.) the evacuation of the excrements or humours from the body naturally or artificially.

**CATHARTES**, *ka-thar'tes*, *s.* (*kathartes*, purgative, Gr.) A genus of rapacious birds, one exception, natives of America: *Falconidae*.

**CATHARTIC**, *ka-thar'tik*, } *a.* Purgative.

**CATHARTICAL**, *ka-thar'te'kal*, } Purgative; which, taken internally, increases the heat of the body. It is of two kinds, the laxative and the stimulant. The former being mild in its operations, evacuating the contents of the intestines, the latter being more powerful, and even stimulating operation to the neighbouring parts.

**CATHARTICALLY**, *ka-thar'te'kal-le*, *ad.* Like a cathartic.

**CATHARTICALNESS**, *ka-thar'te'kal-ne*, *s.* The quality of promoting catharsis.

**CATHARTINE**, *ka-thar'tine*, *s.* (*kathartes*, Gr.)



## HARTOCARPUS—CATHOLIC.

bitter, nanceous, purgative substance, obtain the leaves of Cassia senna and Cassia *s.*

**CARPUS**, ka-thâr-to-kâr'pus, *s.* (*ka*-purge, and *karpos*, the fruit, in reference to contained in the pods being cathartic.) Cassia, a genus of Leguminous trees, with of yellow flowers, same as Cassia, but in the long, terete, woody, indehiscent pod, filled with pulp.

**C.**, ka-thê'dral, *s.* (*kathedra*, a chair or throne.) The principal church of a province or diocese; the throne of an archbishop or bishop.

It was originally applied to the seats of the bishop and presbyters sat in their seats. In after times, the bishop's throne ever, placed in the centre of the apsis, on of which, were inferior seats for the presbyters. At the present day, the bishop's throne is on one side of the choir, usually on that the south;—*a.* relating to the head church; *episcopal*; belonging to an episcopal; *antique*; venerable.

aged trees *cathedral* walks compose, mount the hill in venerable rows.—*Pope.*

**CATED**, kath'e-dray-ted, *a.* (*cathedra*, a chair, *Lat.*) Relating to the authority of the office of a teacher.

**CATHARTIC**, ka-the-ret'ic, *s.* (*katheretikos*, de-catheretique, *Fr.*) A term applied in Medicine, to certain slightly caustic substances which are used to destroy granulations on and ulcers, and excrescences situated on our membranes.

**CATHETER**, kath'e-tur, *s.* (*katheter*, a probe, *Gr.*) A hollow tube, introduced by surgeons into the bladder, to draw off the urine when it is unable to pass it naturally. Catheter either made of silver, or of a mixture of rubber and elastic gum.

**CATHETUS**, kath-et'u-rus, *s.* (*kathetos*, perpendicular, *Lat.*) A name given by Aristotle to a genus of birds: Family, Vulturidae.

**CATHETUS**, *s.* (*kathetos*, perpendicular, *Gr.*) Geometry, a line or radius, falling perpendicularly on another line or surface; thus the perpendicular of a right angled triangle are the two sides which include the right angle. In Architecture, a vertical line passing through a cylindrical column or baluster. It is also a line, perpendicular, and passing through the centre of the volute of the Ionic chapter.

**CATHETUS OF INCIDENCE**, in Catoptrics, a right line drawn from a point of the object, perpendicular to the reflecting line. *Cathetus of reflection*, or of a right line drawn from the eye, perpendicular to the reflecting line. *Cathetus of obliquity*, a right line drawn perpendicular to the reflecting line, in the point of incidence or reflection.

**CATHOLIC**, kat'hol'ic, *s.* In a ship, two little holes above the gun-room ports, to bring a cable or rope through them into the capstan, when occasion to heave the ship astern.

**CATHOLIC**, kat'o-lik, *a.* (*katholikos*, *Gr.*) Universal; not illiberal or restricted. This name was originally assumed by the Christians to distinguish it from the various sects separated from it, and who were considered heretics or schismatics. *Catholic epistles*, epistles of the apostles which are directed

## CATHOLICAL—CATONIAN.

to the universal body of Christians, and not to any particular section;—*s.* a member of the Church of Rome, or Roman Catholic Church.

**CATHOLICAL**, ka-thol'e-kal, *a.* General.

Thou the head shalt be o'er all:

Have I not sworn the king, true king *catholical*.—*Mora.*

**CATHOLICISE**, ka-thol'e-size, *v. n.* To become a Catholic.—Obsolete.

**CATHOLICISM**, ka-thol'e-sizm, *s.* Universality; adherence to the Catholic church.

**CATHOLICITY**, kath-o-lis'e-te, *s.* Absence of restricted or illiberal sentiment; not bigoted or sectarian.

**CATHOLICLY**, kath'o-lik-le, *ad.* Generally; universally.

No druggist of the soul bestowed on all.

So *catholicly*, a curing cordial.—*Sir L. Cary.*

**CATHOLICNESS**, kath'o-lik-nes, *s.* Universality.

**CATHOLICON**, ka-thol'e-kon, *s.* (*katholikos*, universal, *Gr.*) In old Pharmacy, a universal medicine; a medicine that was supposed to have the virtue of purging away all vitiated humours from the body.

**CATILINARIAN**, kat-e-le-na're-an, *a.* Pertaining to conspiracy;—*s.* a conspirator.

**CATILINISM**, kat'e-lin-izm, *s.* An old term for conspiracy, from the atrocious attempt of Catiline to destroy the senate and rights of the Roman citizens by means of conspiracy.

**CATILLUS**, ka-til'lus, *s.* A fossil genus of bivalve shells, allied to the *Crenatula* and *Perna*: the *Innoceramus* of Sowerby.

**CATINGA**, ka-ting'a, *s.* (from the Guiana name of one of the species.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees with musk-scented fruit, natives of Guiana: Order, Myrtaceae.

**CATJANG**, kat'jang, *s.* (Malabar name.) A species of the Leguminous genus of plants *Dolichos*.

**CATKIN**, kat'kin, *s.* In Botany, the pendulous inflorescence of the willow, birch, poplar, and other amentaceous plants: it differs from the spike in falling off the stem by an articulation, after its temporary office as the support of the organs of reproduction is accomplished.

**CATLING**, kat'ling, *s.* A sharp pointed double-edged knife, chiefly used in amputations of the fore arm and leg, for dividing the interosseous ligaments.

**CATOBLEPAS**, kat'o-ble-pas, *s.* (*kato*, below, and *blepo*, I look, *Gr.*) A genus of Ruminants, with the horns curved outwards, the base broad, approximating, the tips turning downwards; cheeks with a granular excrescence; the neck and throat maned; the tail hairy as in the horse.

**CATO-CATHARTIC**, kat-o-ka-thâr'tik, *s.* (*kato*, below, and *kathairo*, I purge, *Gr.*) In Medicine, purging by stool.

**CATOCHUS**, kat'o-kus, *s.* (*katoche*, *Gr.*) A species of catalepsy, in which the body is rigidly detained in an erect posture.

**CATOCYSTI**, kat-o-sis'ti, *s.* (*kato*, below, and *kyste*, a hole or bladder, *Gr.*) The second great division, or family of Echini. The Catocysti have the opening for the vent in some part of the base of the shell.

**CATODON**, kat'o-don, *s.* (*ketos*, a whale, and *odon*, a tooth, *Gr.*) A name given to the spermaceti whale.

**CATONIAN**, ka-to'ne-an, *a.* Resembling Cato; grave; inflexible.



CATOPTER, ka-top'tur, *s.* (*katopter*, a spy, Gr.) An optical instrument.

CATOPTIC, ka-top'trik, } *a.* Pertaining to  
CATOPTICAL, ka-top'tre-kal, } catoptrics, or the laws of reflection.

CATOPTICS, ka-top'triks, *s.* That part of optics that treats of reflex vision, and explains the laws and properties of reflection, chiefly founded upon this truth—that the angle of reflection is always equal to the angle of incidence; and from thence deducing the magnitudes, shapes, and situations of the appearances of objects seen by the reflection of polished surfaces, and particularly plain, spherical, conical, and cylindrical ones.

CATOPTROMANCY, ka-top'tro-man-se, *s.* (*katoptrom*, a mirror, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) A species of divination amongst the Greeks, in which a mirror was let down by a thread into a fountain, before the temple of Ceres in Achaia. If they saw a ghastly figure in the glass, it was looked upon as a sure sign, that the sick person, on whose account the ceremony was performed, would not recover; if the image looked fresh, they concluded favourably.

CAT-SALT, kat'sawlt, *s.* A name given at salt-works to a very beautifully granulated kind of common salt. It is formed out of the bittern or leach brine, which runs from the salt when taken out of the pan.

CAT'S-EAR.—See *Hypocleris*.

CAT'S-EYE, kats'i, *s.* A beautiful mineral, a variety of rhombohedral quartz, having an opalescence resembling the light from the eye of the cat: whence its name. The finest specimens are brought from Ceylon. Cat's-eye is harder than quartz, and consists of silex, 95; alumine, 1.75; lime, 1.25; oxide of iron, 0.25.

CAT'S-PAW, kats'paw, *s.* A name given to a person who is made the instrument by which another works his projects; a dupe; a sea phrase for a slight rippling of the surface of the water, occasioned by a mild current of air during a calm.

CAT'S-TAIL.—See *Typha*.

CAT-THYME, kat'thyme, *s.* *Teucrium Marum*, or *Marum* Germander, a shrub: Order, Labiate.

CATTLE-SHOW, kat'ti-sho, *s.* An exhibition of cattle and other animals for prizes, with a view to the improvement of the breeds.

CATTLEYA, kat'le-a, *s.* (in honour of W. Cattley, Esq.) A genus of superb bulbous epiphyte plants, with fleshy leaves, growing in pairs, and large violet or yellow flowers: Order, Orchidaceæ.

CATTY, kat'te, *s.* The Chinese pound, equal to 1½ lb. avoirdupois.

CAUCALINEÆ, kaw-ka-lin'e-e, } *s.* A tribe of the  
CAUCALINIDÆ, kaw-ka-lin'e-de, } Umbelliferae, or Apiaceæ, of Lindley: characterized by the fruit being contracted from the sides: Type of the genus *Caucalis*.

CAUCALIS, kaw'ka-lis, *s.* (a name given by Hippocrates and Theophrastes to an umbelliferous plant.) Bur-parsley, a genus of plants, consisting of herbs with multifid leaves. *C. daucoides* is frequently found in corn fields, in chalky soils, in England.

CAUCANTHUS, kaw-kan'thus, *s.* (*kauka*, Arabic name of the tree, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of an Arabian tree, or shrub, with white flowers, and fruit about the size of a pigeon's egg: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

CAUCASIAN, kaw-kayzh'yan, *a.* Pertaining to Cau-

casus, a celebrated mountain range Euxine and Caspian Seas.

CAUCUS, kaw'kus, *s.* A word used in States of North America, to denote a party by a political party, for the purpose of election of candidates for any office, or pose of carrying any measure in a general election.

CAUDA, kaw'da, *a.* (Latin, a tail.) In the elongated base of the ventre, lip, and In Entomology, that part of the abdomen terminates in a long, jointed tail. In it is prefixed to the names of several co to denote the several stars in their tails *Capricorni*, *Cauda Leonis*, &c.

CAUDA-EQUINA, kaw'da-e-kwi'na, *s.* (I tail.) The final division of the spinal called from the form of the disposition which issue from it.

CAUDAL, kaw'dal, *a.* (*cauda*, a tail, Lat. to the tail, as the *caudal* vertebrae of a or the *caudal* fin of a fish.

CAUDATE, kaw'date, } *a.* (*caudatus*,  
CAUDATED, kaw'da-ted, } ing a tail; h termination like a tail.

CAUDEK, kaw'deks, *s.* (Latin.) The true palms and ferns.

CAUDICULA, kaw-dik'u-la, *s.* In Botany membranous process on which the pollidous plants are fixed.

CAUDISONA, kaw-de-so'na, *s.* (*cauda*, I sound, Lat.) A subgenus of snake, differing from *Crotalus* the snakes, in the head being covered with scales.

CAUDLE, kaw'dl, *s.* (*chaudeau*, Fr.) A gruel and ale, with spice, sugar, &c., —*v.* *a.* to make or prepare caudle.

Will the cold brook  
Candled with ice, *candle* thy morning to  
To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit! —*Shakspeare*

CAUF, kawf, *s.* (perhaps from *cavus*, h A chest with holes in its top, used to alive.

CAUGHT, kawt. *Past and past part.*

To catch.

CAUK, kawk, *s.*—See *Cawk*.

CAUL, kawl, *s.* (*caula*, Lat.) The Es for the *omentum*, an adipose membrane of the abdomen, attached to the stelying on the anterior surface of the int is thin and easily torn, being formed cature of the peritoneum, with more o fat interposed. A common term for when it comes away with the child kind of net in which women inclose the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Her head with ringlets of her hair is c  
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bow

CAULACANTHUS, kaw-la-kan'thus, *s.* stem, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) Algae: Tribe, Paracarpaea.

CAULEPTERITES, kaw-lep-te-ri'tes, *s.* stem, and *ptera*, a wing, Gr.) A gen Fuci found in many of the marine dep

CAULESCENT, kaw-les'sent, *s.* (*caulesco* on a stalk, Gr.) In Botany, acquiring having a kind of stem.

CAULICOLES, kaw'le-kolze, *s.* In A slender stems or stalks under the le



# CAULICULE—CAUSE.

cham, of the Corinthian capital. Between each pair of the uppermost leaves, eight stalks branch out into two leaflets, seeming to support the sixteen volutes, of which four are on each face of the cham.

**CAULICULE**, kaw'le-kole, *s.* (*cauliculus*, a little stalk, Lat.) In Botany, the little stem in the embryo, which unites the cotyledons, or seed-lobes, with the radicle.

**CAULIFEROUS**, kaw'li-fur-us, *a.* (*caulis*, a stalk, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) In Botany, having a stem or stalk.

**CAULIFLOWER**, kaw'le-flow-ur, *s.* (*chou-fleur*, Fr. *cauliflora*, Ital.) One of the most delicate and common plants of the Brassica tribe, in which the flower-buds form a close, firm cluster or head, for the sake of which the plant is cultivated.

**CAULIFORM**, kaw'le-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of a stem.

**CAULINE**, kaw'line, *a.* (*caulis*, a stem, Lat.) Of, or belonging to the stem. The term is applied to leaves and peduncles which grow on, or come immediately from the stem.

**CAULINIA**, kaw'lin'e-a, *s.* (*caulis*, a stem, Lat.) A genus of Endogenous aquatic plants: Order, Naiadaceae.

**CAULKING**, } kaw'king, *s.* In repairing a ship,  
**CAULKING**, } driving oakum or other matter into the seams of the planks to prevent leaking. After the seams are stopped, they are done over with a mixture of tallow, pitch or tar, as low as the ship draws water.

**CAULOGASTER**, kaw-lo-gas'tur, *s.* (*kaulos*, a stem, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Physomycetes.

**CAULOGLOSSUM**, kaw-lo-glos'sum, *s.* (*kaulos*, a stem, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Gasteromycetes.

**CAULOPTERIS**, kaw-lop'ter-is, *s.* (*kaulos*, a stem, and *pteria*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of ferns found in the coal formation.

**CAUPONATE**, kaw'po-nate, *v. n.* (*cauponor*, Lat.) To keep a victualling house.—Obsolete.

**CAUPONIZE**, kaw'po-nize, *v. a.* To sell wine or victuals.—Obsolete.

High rogues who cauponized to the armies in Germany in this last war.—Warburton.

**CAUSABLE**, kaw'za-bl, *a.* That may be caused or effected.

**CAUSAL**, kaw'zal, *a.* (*causalis*, Lat.) Relating to causes; implying or containing causes.

**CAUSALITY**, kaw-zal'e-te, *s.* The agency of a cause; the power of a cause in producing certain results.

**CAUSALLY**, kaw'zal-le, *ad.* According to the order or series of causes.

**CAUSATION**, kaw-za'shun, *s.* The action or power of a cause in producing its effect.

**CAUSATIVE**, kaw'za-tiv, *a.* That effects as an agent; that expresses a cause or reason.

**CAUSATIVELY**, kaw'za-tiv-le, *ad.* In a causative manner.

**CAUSATOR**, kaw-za'tur, *s.* The original author or cause of any effect.

**CAUSE**, kawz, *s.* (French, *cause*, Lat. and Span.) That which produces or effects anything; the reason or motive which impels the mind; reason of debate; side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition. *Cause* is opposed to *effect*. That which produces is the *cause*; that which is produced, the *effect*. *Efficient causes* are the agents used in

# CAUSELESS—CAUTERIZATION.

the production of anything. *Material causes*, the subjects whereon the agents work, or the materials whereof the thing is produced. *Final causes* are the motives inducing an agent to act, or the design and purpose for which the thing was done. *Cause*, among civilians, is the same with *action*, denoting any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he seeks his supposed right;—*v. a.* to effect as an agent; to produce.

**CAUSELESS**, kawz'les, *a.* Having no cause; original in itself;

Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,  
And make his *causeless* pow'r the cause of all things known.  
—Blackmore.

without just ground or motive.

**CAUSELESSLY**, kawz'les-le, *ad.* Without cause; without just excuse or reason.

**CAUSELESSNESS**, kawz'les-nes, *s.* Unjust ground or motive.

**CAUSER**, kawz'ur, *s.* One that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

**CAUSEWAY**, kawz'way, } *s.* (*chaussee*, Fr.) A way  
**CAUSEY**, kaw'ze, } raised above the natural

level of the ground, by stones, stakes, earth, or fascines, serving either as a road in wet marshy places, or to prevent a river from overflowing the lower grounds. It is also generally used for a road laid regularly with stones;—*v. a.* to lay a road or street with stones; to make a causeway.

**CAUSIDICAL**, kaw-sid'e-kal, *a.* (*causidicus*, Lat.) Relating to an advocate or pleader.

**CAUSSON**, kaw'son, *s.* In the Manege, a band with a ring in it, made of iron, leather, or wood, and put upon the nose of a horse while breaking.

**CAUSTIC**, kawz'tik, } *a.* (*kaustikos*, Gr.)  
**CAUSTICAL**, kawz'te-kal, } Burning; hot; pun-

gent; corroding. In *Materia Medica*, applied to a substance which destroys the tissues of the animal organization, when brought into contact with it.

**CAUSTIC-CURVE**.—See *Catacaustic-curve*.

**CAUSTICITY**, kaw-stis'e-te, *s.* The quality of burning or corroding animal matter, or of combining with the principles of organized substances, so as to destroy their texture; a quality belonging to concentrated acids, pure alkalies, and some metallic salts.

**CAUSTICNESS**, kaw'stik-nes, *s.* The quality of being caustic.

**CAUSTIS**, kawz'tis, *s.* (*kaustos*, burning, Gr.) A genus of plants of the order Cyperaceae or Sedges.

**CAUTEL**, kaw'tel, *s.* (*cautelle*, old Fr.) Cunning; subtlety; deceit;

In him a plenitude of subtle matter,  
Applied to *cautels*, all strange forms receives.—Shaks.

**CAUTION**.—Obsolete.

**CAUTELOUS**, kaw'te-lus, *a.* Wily; cunning; treacherous;

Your son  
Will exceed the common, or be caught  
With *cautalous* baits and practice.—Shaks.

**CAUTIOUS**, kaw'z'us, *a.* Wary.—Obsolete.

**CAUTELOUSLY**, kaw'te-lus-le, *ad.* Cunningly; treacherously; cautiously.—Obsolete.

**CAUTELOUSNESS**, kaw'te-lus-nes, *s.* Cautiousness.—Obsolete.

**CAUTER**, kaw'tur, *s.* A searing hot iron.

**CAUTERISM**, kaw'tur-izm, *s.* The same as *Cauterization*.

**CAUTERIZATION**, kaw-tur-e-za'shun, *s.* The application of a cautery.



## CAUTERIZE—CAVATINA.

- CAUTERIZE**, kaw'tur-ize, *v. a.* To burn with caustic.
- CAUTERIZING**, kaw'tur-i-zing, *s.* The act of burning with a cautery.
- CAUTERY**, kaw'tur-e, *s.* (*kauterion*, Gr.) A substance used to cauterize the parts to which it is applied, as in the use of caustic, or a hot iron.
- CAUTING IRON**, kaw'ting i'urn, *s.* An iron which farriers apply to those parts which require cauterizing, or searing. The operation is called firing.
- CAUTION**, kaw'shun, *s.* (French, *cautio*, Lat.) Prudence; foresight; provident care; wariness against evil; security for; provision or security against contingent evils; precept; warning; advice; injunction to beware, or avoid, or be prepared for some event;—*v. a.* to warn; to give notice of danger.
- CAUTIONARY**, kaw'shun-a-re, *a.* Given as a pledge or in security; warning to avoid danger.
- CAUTIONER**, kaw'shun-ur, *s.* In Scottish Law, a person who becomes security for another, either for the performance of a contract, or the payment of a debt.
- CAUTIONRY**, kaw'shun-re, *s.* In Scottish Law, the act of becoming security for another, as defined by Stair—'the promise or contract of a man, not for himself, but another.'
- CAUTIOUS**, kaw'shus, *a.* Wary; watchful; prudent; avoiding dangerous or ruinous practices; circumspect.
- CAUTIOUSLY**, kaw'shus-le, *ad.* In a wary attentive manner; prudently.
- CAUTIOUSNESS**, kaw'shus-nes, *s.* Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.
- CAVEDIUM**, kav-e-de-um, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Architecture, an open quadrangle or court within a house.
- CAVALCADE**, kav'al-kade, *s.* (French, *cavalcade*, Ital.) A procession of persons on horseback, usually accompanied with brilliant equipages and great display.
- CAVALIER**, kav-a-leer', *s.* (French.) An armed horseman; a knight; a gay, sprightly, military man; a term applied to the adherents of Charles I., in contradistinction from the Parliamentarians, who were called *round-heads*. In Fortification, a work raised within the body of a place above the other works. It serves either to defilade those ramparts from the fire of an enemy on a neighbouring height, or to afford a plunging fire into the trenches of the besiegers. In the Manege, a person skilled in horsemanship;—*a.* gay; sprightly; warlike; generous; brave; disdainful; haughty.
- CAVALIERLY**, kav-a-leer'le, *ad.* Haughty; arrogantly; disdainfully.
- CAVALIERNESS**, kav-a-leer'nes, *s.* Haughty or disdainful conduct.
- CAVALRY**, kav'al-re, *s.* (*cavalerie*, Fr.) Military horsemen. Modern cavalry are divided into light and heavy horse or dragoons. A regiment of cavalry is divided into four squadrons, and each of these into two troops. A troop consists of eighty men; and to each troop there is attached, a captain, a lieutenant, and a cornet.
- CAVATE**, ka'vate, *v. a.* To hollow out; to dig out and form a hollow. *Excavate* is now used.
- CAVATINA**, ka-va-te'na, (Italian.) In Music, a short air, having neither a repeat nor second strain, often inserted in obligato recitatives.

## CAVAZION—CAVILLINGNESS

- CAVAZION**, ka-va'shun, *s.* (*cavo*, Lat.) Architecture, the foundation plan for the building, which may be as deep as one of its height.
- CAVE**, kave, *s.* (French, *cave*, Lat.) A den; a hollow place under ground;—*v. a.* in a cave; Such as we Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws.—*Sh*—*v. a.* to make hollow.
- CAVEAE**, kav'e-e, *s.* (*cavea*, a cave, Lat.) Ancient Architecture, the subterranean amphitheatre, in which the wild beasts were confined in readiness for the fights of the animals.
- CAVEAT**, ka've-at, *s.* In common Law, a notice or formal notice or caution given by a party interested to a court, judge, or public officer, against the performance of certain judicial acts. In a more confined and technical sense, a *caveat* signifies, first, a caution entered in the spiritual court, to stop the probates of wills, or of administrative second, a notice given to the bishop by a party who disputes a particular right of presentation, to prevent the institution of a clerk to a benefice.
- CAVEATOR**, ka've-a-tur, *s.* A person who caveats.
- CAVERN**, kav'urn, *s.* (*caverna*, Lat.) A cavity, or deep hollow place in the earth, either from volcanic agency, or from water flowing under ground.
- CAVERNED**, kav'urnd, *a.* Full of caverns; excavated; inhabiting a cavern.
- CAVERNOUS**, kav'ur-nus, *a.* (*cavernosus*, Lat.) Of caverns or hollows.
- CAVETTO**, ka-ve'to, *s.* (*cavus*, Lat.) A moulding, the profile of which is the quadrant of a circle. It is chiefly used in cornices.
- CAVIA**, kav'e-a, *s.* The Guinea-pig, a Rodent.
- CAVIARE**, kav'yare, *s.* (*kaviar*, Germ.) A preparation of food made on the borders of the Black and Caspian Seas, of the ova of certain fish, particularly of those of the sturgeon.
- CAVIERE**, ka-vere', *s.* A corruption of *CAVIES*.
- CAVIES**, kav'is, *s.* A group of Rodents placed to the hares by Swainson. They have long hair-like bristles, and want the tail. The genus includes the genera *Hydrochus*, *Dasyprocta*, and *Cavia*.
- CAVIL**, kav'il, *v. a.* (*cavillor*, Lat.) To raise objections; to urge frivolous and unreasoning assertions;—*v. a.* to receive with objections.—Seldom used as a verb; Thou did'st accept them; wilt thou then enjoy them *cavil* the conditions?—*Milton*.
- s.* false or frivolous objections.
- CAVILLATION**, kav-il-la'shun, *s.* (*cavillatio*, Lat.) The disposition to make captious objections; the practice of cavilling or objecting.
- CAVILLER**, kav'il-lur, *s.* A captious dog; an unfair disputant; a person given to making objections.
- CAVILLING**, kav'il-ling, *s.* Dispute; captious objection.
- CAVILLINGLY**, kav'il-ling-le, *ad.* In a captious manner.
- CAVILLINGNESS**, kav'il-ling-nes, *s.* The disposition to cavil.



# CAVILLOUS—CEBRIO.

# CEBUS—CEILING.

**CAVILLOUS**, kav'il-lus, *a.* Unfair in argument; given to trivial or unreasonable objections.

**CAVILLOUSLY**, kav'il-lus-le, *ad.* In a cavillous manner.

Since that so cavilously is urged against us.—*Milton.*

**CAVE**, kav'in, *s.* (French.) In the Military Art, a natural hollow, sufficiently large to cover a body of troops, and facilitate their approach to a place.

**CAVITY**, kav'et-te, *s.* (*cavitas*, Lat.) A hollow place; an excavation; hollowness.

**CAVOLINA**, kav-o-li'na, *s.* A genus of Nudibranchiate Gasteropods, furnished with four tentacula above, and two on the sides of the mouth, and radiating retiform branchiae arranged in transverse rows on the back.

**CLAW**, knw, *v. n.* (*ceo*, Sax.) To cry as the rook, *claw*, or *crow*.

Raspet-pated coughs, many in sort,  
Rising and coming at the gun's report.—*Shaks.*

**CAYENNE PEPPER**, ka-yen' pep'pur, *s.* A very pungent pepper obtained from the fruit of certain species of Capsicum.

**CATMAN**, kay'man, *s.* The Campsa or Alligator, a genus of crocodiles peculiar to America, distinguished from the true crocodiles in their feet being semipalmated.

**CATIQUE**, ka-zek', *s.* A title given to the petty kings in America.

**CEANOETHUS**, se-a-no'thus, *s.* (*keanothos*, a name given by Theophrastus to a spiny plant.) A genus of smooth pubescent shrubs, natives of North America, with erect branches, and white, blue, or yellow flowers, disposed in terminal panicles, or in axillary racemes.

**CESS**, sese, *v. n.* (*cesso*, Lat. *cesser*, Fr.) To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist; to fail; to be extinct; to pass away; to be at an end; to rest;—*v. a.* to put a stop to; to put an end to;—*s.* failure; extinction.

**CEASELESS**, sese'les, *a.* Incessant; perpetual; continual; without pause or stop; without end.

**CEASELESSLY**, sese'les-le, *ad.* Incessantly; perpetually.

**CEBRUS**, se'be-de, *s.* (*cebus*, one of the genera.) The American monkeys, a family of Quadrumana, which are more numerous than those of the old world, smaller, less malicious, and have neither callosities on their haunches; nor cheek pouches. It is composed of the genera Mycetes, Cebus, Callithrix, Harpales, and Pithecia.

**CEBLEPYRINE**, se-ble-pe-rin'e, *s.* (*keble*, the head, and *pyrinos*, ingenious or handsome, Gr.) A family of Shrikes which live on caterpillars. All the species are distinguished by the peculiar construction of the feathers on the back, which are very thick set, and when the hand is passed over them in the direction of the head, the feeling is excited, as if little sharp spines were concealed below the surface: the same occurs, though in a less degree, in the Trogons, Orioles, and Cuckoos.

**CEBLEPTIS**, seb-le-py'ris, *s.* The Caterpillar-catcher, or *catena*, a genus of birds belonging to the Shrike family, that live upon caterpillars, which they search for among the foliage of high trees.

**CEBRIO**, se'bre-o, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, in which all the joints of the tarsi are entire, and without pellets, and the posterior thighs not larger than the others. The European species appear in great numbers after heavy rains.

**CEBUS**, se'bus, *s.* An American monkey with a facial angle of 60°; a short muzzle and preloresile tail; the *Simia apella* of Linnaeus.

**CECIDOMYIA**, se-sid-o-me-i'a, *s.* (*kekis*, *kekidos*, high leaping, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, allied to *Tipula* the midge.

**CECITY**, ses'e-te, *s.* (*cacitas*, Lat.) Blindness.

**NOTE**.—"I have given the *c* in the first syllable of the word the short sound, notwithstanding the diphthong in the original *cacitas*; being convinced of the force of analogy in the antepenultimate syllables of these words."—*Walker*.—"For a like reason, we have often preferred accenting the antepenultimate where a diphthong or long vowel in the original Greek or Latin seemed to require the accent on the penultimate.]

**CECROPS**, se'krops, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans found on the gills of the Tunny and Turbot: Order, Pseculopoda: Family, Siphonostoma.

**CEDAR**, se'dur, *s.* The *Abies cedrus*, or Cedar of Lebanon, a species of Conifera, or pine-trees, the wood of which is much used in black lead pencils.

**CEDAR-LIKE**, se'dur-like, *a.* Resembling a cedar.

**CEDARN**, se'durn, *a.* Of, or belonging to the cedar.

West winds, with musky wing,  
About the cedarn alleys fling  
Nard and Cassia's balmy smells.—*Milton.*

**CEDE**, cede, *v. a.* (*cedar*, Fr. *cedo*, Lat.) To yield, or surrender; to give up; to resign.

**CEDELLA**, se-dil'la, *s.* (*cedille*, Fr.) A small mark in the form of a reversed *c*, (thus, *ç*), used when that letter is pronounced soft in French words.

**CEDRATE LEMON**, ced'rate lem'mun, *s.* The *Citrus limonum cetratum* of Risso. A variety of the lemon with round smooth fruit, having a long acute point.

**CEDELA**, se-dre'la, *s.* (from *cedrus*, the cedar tree, the wood like it having an aromatic scent.) A genus of plants: Type of the natural order Cedreleaceæ.

**CEDELACEÆ**, se-dre-la'se-e, *s.* (*cedrela*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting of trees with timber, usually compact, scented, and beautifully veined; leaves alternately pinnated, and without stipules; fruit capsular; seeds flat, and winged; calyx short, and five-cleft; petals five, alternating with the segments of the calyx; stamens five, inserted in the stipe; filaments awl-shaped; anthers cordate; ovary seated on the stipe, and five celled. The mahogany-tree belongs to this order.

**CEDRINE**, se'drine, *a.* Of, or belonging to the cedar.

**CEDRINET**, sed're-ret, *s.* A compound substance discovered by Reichenbach in tar: it crystallizes into a kind of net-work, composed of red crystals.

**CEDRY**, se'dre, *a.* Having the properties of the cedar.

**CEDULE**, sed'ule, *s.* (old French.) A scroll or writing.—Obsolete.—Schedule is now the term used.—Which see.

**CEDUOUS**, sed'u-us, *a.* (*ceduus*, Lat.) Fit to be felled.—Obsolete.

**CEIL**, seel, *v. a.* (*cielo*, Span. *celo*, Lat.) To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building.

**CEILING**, se'ling, *s.* (*caelum*, the sky, Lat.) In Architecture, the upper, horizontal, or curved surface of an apartment, opposite the floor, usually finished with plastered work. *Ceiling floor*, the joisting and ceiling, supported by beams of the roof. *Ceiling joists*, small beams, either mortised into the sides of the binding joists, or notched upon and nailed up to the sides of those joists.



**CELANDINE**, sel'an-dine, *s.* Swallow-wort, the English name of plants of the genus *Chelidonium*.—Which see.

**CELASTRACEÆ**, se-las-tra'se-e, } *s.* (*ceastrus*, one  
**CELASTRINEÆ**, se-las-trin'e-e, } of the genera.)

Spindle-trees, a natural order of Calyciflorous Endogens, consisting of shrubs having alternate or opposite leaves, which are simple, rarely compound, rather coriaceous, entire or toothed, feather nerved, and usually stipulate. Flowers in axillary cymes, green, small, white, or purple, polypetalous, with an imbricated calyx, and distinct stamens. The order is classed by Lindley, between Sapotaceæ and Hippocrataceæ.

**CELASTRUS**, se-las'trus, *s.* (*kelas*, the latter season, Gr. from the fruit remaining on the trees all winter.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Celastraceæ.

**CELEBRATE**, sel'e-brate, *v. a.* (*celebrer*, Fr. *celebro*, Lat.) To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous; to distinguish by solemn rites and observances; to perform solemnly; to honour by demonstrations of joy and respect.

**CELEBRATION**, sel'e-bra'shun, *s.* Solemn performance, or observance; solemn remembrance; praise; renown; distinction; honour bestowed.

**CELEBRATOR**, sel'e-bray-tur, *s.* One who celebrates or praises.

**CELEBRIOUS**, sel'e-bre-us, *a.* (*celebre*, Fr.) Renowned; famous; noted.—Obsolete.

The Jews, Jerusalem, and the temple, having been always so *celebrious*.—*Græc.*

**CELEBRIOUSLY**, sel'e-bre-us-le, *ad.* In a famous manner.—Obsolete.

**CELEBRIOUSNESS**, sel'e-bre-us-nes, *s.* Renown; fame.—Obsolete.

**CELEBRITY**, se-leb're-te, *s.* (*celebritas*, Lat.) Fame; distinction awarded to great talent or public usefulness; honour conferred for successful exploits or unimpeachable public character; renown.

**CELERIAC**, se-le're-ak, *s.* A cultivated variety of celery. The Celeri-rave of the French, the Knot-celerie of the Germans, and the common celery or turnip-rooted celery of the English, form three subvarieties.

**CELERITY**, se-ler'e-te, *s.* (*celeritas*, Lat. *celerite*, Fr.) Swiftmess; speed; velocity.

**CELERY**, sel'a-re, *s.* The common English name of *Apium graveolens*, a plant widely diffused throughout Europe, and found in its wild state growing by the sides of ditches, brooks of water, and in marshy grounds. The blanched leaf-stalk of the cultivated varieties are used extensively as salads: the seeds and whole plant, in its native state, are acrid and dangerous: Order, Umbellifera.

**CELESTIAL**, se-lest'yal, *a.* (*caelestis*, Lat.) Heavenly; relating to the purity, perfection, and happiness of heaven; pertaining to the upper regions;—*s.* an inhabitant of heaven. In Mythology, the term is applied to the habitation of the gods, as supposed by the ancients to be in the clouds or stars. *Celestial-globe*, an artificial globe, on which the various constellations are represented. It is divided, like the terrestrial-globe, by meridian lines, lines of latitude, equator, zones, &c.

**CELESTIALLY**, se-lest'yal-e, *ad.* In a celestial manner.

**CELESTIFY**, se-le's'te-fi, *v. a.* (*caelestis*, Lat.) To impart something of a heavenly nature to anything.—Obsolete.

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**CELESTINE**, se'les-tine, *s.* (*caelestis*, *cele* from some of its varieties being of a colour.) The sulphate of strontia, a m white, grey, yellow, reddish, or delicate colour. It occurs massive, fibrous, steel-crystallized. It has a shining lustre, is transparent, or opaque, and is brittle. Sulphur mines of Sicily produce splendidly crystallized specimens of this mineral. It occurs in at Strontian island, Lake Erie. It is of sulphuric acid, 43.64; strontia, 56.33.6—4.0.

**CELESTINS**, sel'es-tins, *s.* An order of monks formed from the Bernardins by Pope Clement VIII. The Celestins were very austere in their manners and rigid in the observance of discipline. They rose two hours after midnight to say mass, and eat no flesh except for medicinal purposes. Their habit was a white gown, a capuche, and a scapulary.

**CELIAC**, se'le-ak, *a.* (*koila*, the belly, Gr.) to the belly.

**CELIBACY**, sel'e-ba-se, *a.* (*celibis*, a batch, Lat.) An unmarried or single state, to which doctrine or discipline of the Church of Rome, clerics are obliged to conform.

**CELIBATE**, sel'e-bate, *s.* Single life; celibacy.—Obsolete.

*Celibate*, like the fly in the heart of an apple, a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone.—*Sp.* 2

**CELIDOGAPHY**, se-lid'o-graf-e, *s.* (*kelidion*, Gr.) A description of the apparent size of the sun or planets.

**CELINE**, se-line', *a.* (*koila*, the belly, Gr.) to the belly.

**CELL**, sel, *s.* (*cella*, Lat.) A small cavity; place; an apartment in a prison; a corner of residence, sometimes applied to a corner of a term is often applied to the secluded habitation of an austere religionist, and to a mean apartment in a convent.

Besides, she did intend confession at Patrick's cell this even; and there she

In Botany, the hollow part of a capsule, in which the seeds are lodged, and the part of anther which contains the pollen.

**CELLAR**, sel'lur, *s.* (*cellarium*, Lat.) A room, a house, appropriated for the keeping of family stores, &c.

**CELLARAGE**, sel'lur-idj, *s.* The cellars of a building, or attached to it; the space occupied by a cellar.

**CELLARET**, sel'lur-et, *s.* A wooden case for bottles of liquor.

**CELLARER**, sel'lur-nr, } *s.* An officer or  
**CELLARIST**, sel'lur-ist, } tery, who acted and had charge of the provisions.—*Obs.*

Upon my faith, thou art some officer, Some worthy sexton, or some cellarer.—*Sh.*

**CELLEPORA**, sel-le-po'ra, *s.* A genus of marine animals, consisting of masses of carceous vesicles, or cells, crowded one upon another, and each perforated by a little opening, Cellularia.

**CELLULAR**, sel'lur-lar, *a.* (*cellula*, dim. of cell, Lat.) Composed of minute cells, or cells. In Anatomy, applied to certain organs, as the lungs, bones, sinuses of the nose, &c. In Zoology, to the combs of bees.



tary, to the empty spaces, generally of a small figure, formed in the vegetable structure. *Cellular tissue*, that part of plants which is composed of little cells or cavities.

**CELLS**, sel-lu-la'res, *s.* (*cellula*, a little cell, Lat.) The second grand division of the vegetable system, consisting of plants composed of cellular tissue only.—See *Acotyledonæ* and *Cryptogamæ* the synonymes of *Cellulares*.

**CELLULA**, sel-lu-la're-a, *s.* (*cellula*, a little cell, Lat.) A genus of Corals, in which the cells are arranged as to form branching stems, in the manner as in *Sertularia*, but without a communication to the axis.

**CELLULÆ**, sel-lu-la're-i, *s.* A family of Corals, in which each polypus is adherent in a corneous areous cell, with thin parietes.

**CELLULATED**, sel-lu-lay-ted, *a.* Abounding with cells.

**CELLULE**, sel-lu'le, *s.* A little cell or cavity.

**CELLULIFEROUS**, sel-lu-lif'e-rus, *a.* (*cellula*, a little cell, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Having or producing cellular tissue.

**CELOO**, se-lo'zhe-a, *s.* (*keloo*, I burn, Gr. from *kelos*, rat-like appearance of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, *Amarantaceæ*.

**CELOTOMY**, se-lot'o-me, *s.* (*celotomie*, Fr. from *kele*, tumour, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) In Surgery, the operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia, by ligature of the sac and spermatic cord; and the exploded operation.

**CELSIUS**, sel'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. *Olaus Celsius*.) A genus of plants of the order *Verbeacæ*, in which the corolla is five-parted; corolla rotate; stamens perfect, didynamous, and bearded; and the fruit lunate.

**CELESTIAL**, sel'se-tude, *s.* Height; altitude.

**CELTIC**, sel'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the Celts, or inhabitants of Britain, Gaul, Spain, and the north and west of Europe.

**CELTICUS**, sel'te-sim, *s.* The customs of the Celts.

**CELTIS**, sel'tis, *s.* (one of the ancient names of the Nettle-tree, a genus of trees pro- large, very hard, and valuable timber: *Ulmaceæ*.)

**CELESTIS**, sel'e-fus, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects distinguished from all others of the same by the scutellum covering the whole back of the abdomen: Family, *Muscides*.

**CELESTIAL**, se-ma're-a, *s.* A name given by Leach to the genus of Limpets, in which the shell is cap- with a fissure down to the centre of the apex.

**CEMENT**, sem'ment, *s.* (*cementum*, Lat.) Any glutinous substance employed in uniting together. In this sense, it includes lutes and of every kind, but it is more commonly used to signify those of which the basis is an in a figurative sense, a bond of union be- persons;—*v. a.* to unite by means of some- interposed;—*v. a.* to come into conjunction; *inter*.

**CEMENTATION**, sem-en-ta'shun, *s.* A chemical process, which consists in surrounding a body in a solid state with some powder of another body is more combustible, or which unites with heat the whole contents becoming fused. Iron is converted into steel by cementation, or surrounded with charcoal powder, which, on combustion, yields its carbon to the iron; and the act of cementing.

**CEMENTATORY**, se-ment'a-tur-e, *a.* Having the quality of cementing or uniting firmly.

**CEMENTER**, se-ment'ur, *s.* The person or thing that cements or unites.

**CEMENTITIOUS**, se-men-tish'us, *a.* Having a glutinous or cementing quality; having the power of uniting, or making bodies cohere.

**CEMETERY**, sem'e-tre, *s.* (*keimai*, I lie dead, Gr.) An edifice or area in which the dead are interred.

**CENANGIUM**, sen-an'je-um, *s.* (*kenos*, hollow, and *angion*, a vessel, Gr. a capsule or vessel, in allusion to the hollow nature of the receptacle.) A genus of Fungi found on the branches of trees: Tribe, *Hymenomyces*.

**CENATORY**, sen-a'tur-e, *a.* (*cæna*, supper, Lat.) Relating to supper.

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a cenatory garment; and the same was practised by the Jews.—*Brown*.

**CENCHRUS**, sen'krus, *s.* (*kenchros*, the Greek name of the Millet.) A genus of grass plants, one species of which, *C. echinatus*, is the most common plant in the pastures of Jamaica, and is said to be wholesome and valuable food for cattle and horses; the name also of a genus of serpents allied to Python, but having the caudal plates simple, not double, as in the latter.

**CENIA**, sen'e-a, *s.* (*kenos*, empty, Gr. from its inflated calyx.) A genus of Cape of Good Hope annual plants: Order, *Compositæ*.

**CENOBITE**, sen'o-bite, *s.* (*koinobios*, living in community, Gr.) A person of a religious order who lives in a convent, or in community, in opposition to an anchorite who prefers seclusion.

**CENOBITIC**, sen-o-bit'ik, *a.* Living in community.

**CENOBITICAL**, sen-o-bit'e-kal, *a.* Community.

**CENOBY**, sen'o-be, *s.* A community of Cenobites.

**CENOLOPHIUM**, se-no-lof'e-um, *s.* (*kenos*, empty, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr. from the ridges or ribs of the fruit being hollow inside.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, allied to *Cnidium*: Tribe, *Seselinæ*.

**CENOMYCE**, se-no-mi'se, *s.* (*kenos*, empty, and *mykes*, minute, Gr. in allusion to the hollowness of the little fungus-like receptacles.) A genus of Lichens, one of the species of which, *C. rangiferina*, forms, during the greater part of the year, the food of vast herds of rein-deer, in which all the wealth of the inhabitants of Lapland consist.

**CENOTAPH**, sen'o-taf, *s.* (*kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a sepulchre, Gr.) A monument erected, generally in the form of a tomb, and in a burying ground, to the memory of a person whose remains are interred elsewhere.

**CENSE**, sens, *s.* (*census*, Lat.) An old term for a public rate or tax; condition; rank;—*v. a.* (*encenser*, Fr.) to perfume with odours.

**CENSER**, sen'sur, *s.* (*encensoir*, Fr.) A vase containing incense, used by the ancients in their religious sacrifices to the gods. Censers were likewise in use among the Jews.

**CENSION**, sen'shun, *s.* A public rate or assessment.

**CENSOR**, sen'sur, *s.* (Latin.) A magistrate of great power and authority in ancient Rome, whose business was to take an account of the number and classes of the citizens, and of the value of their estates. The censors also superintended the public morals, and punished a breach of them; a person authorised to examine manuscripts and publications, with a view to amend or expunge whatever



## CENSORIAL—CENTENARIAN.

he thinks objectionable; one who is given to censure.

CENSORIAL, sen-so're-al, } *a.* Pertaining to the  
CENSORIAN, sen-so're-an, } office of a censor, or  
the supervision of public morals.

CENSORIOUS, sen-so're-us, *a.* Addicted to censure; severe; full of invectives; ready to find fault and condemn.

CENSORIOUSLY, sen-so're-us-le, *ad.* In a severe or censorious manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS, sen-so're-us-nes, *s.* Disposition to condemn; habit of finding fault and reproaching.

CENSORLIKE, sen'sur-like, *a.* Censorious; austere.

CENSORSHIP, sen'sur-ship, *s.* The office of a censor; the period during which a censor holds office.

CENSUAL, sen'su-al, *a.* (*censualis*, Lat.) Pertaining to the census or Roman register.

CENSURABLE, sen'su-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of censure; blameable; culpable.

CENSURABLENESS, sen'su-ra-bl-nes, *s.* Blameableness; fitness to be censured.

CENSURABLY, sen'su-ra-ble, *ad.* In a reprehensive manner; worthy of blame.

CENSURE, sen'sure, *s.* (French, *censure*, Lat.) Blame; reprimand; reproach; judgment; opinion; determination; judicial sentence;—*v. a.* (*censurer*, Fr.) to blame; to brand publicly; to condemn by a judicial sentence; to judge; to estimate. —Obsolete in the last two senses.

The onset and retire  
Of both your armies, whose equality  
By our best eyes cannot be censured.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to judge.—Obsolete.

CENSURER, sen'su-rur, *s.* One who blames or reprimands others.

CENSURING, sen'su-ring, *s.* Reproach; blame.

CENSUS, sen'sus, *s.* (Latin.) An enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, taken by order of the Legislature. An authentic declaration among the Romans, made before, and registered by the censors, containing an enumeration, in writing, given in by the several subjects of the Roman empire, of their respective names, places of abode, estates, quality, wives, children, domestics, tenants, slaves, &c. It was instituted and performed by Servius Tullius, and was held every five years by the censors, after that office was appointed.

CENT, sent, *s.* (*centum*, Lat.) A hundred. In Commerce, an abridgment of centum, used to express the profit or loss arising from the sale of any commodity, as 10 per cent. profit or loss, that is,  $\frac{1}{10}$  profit or loss upon the whole sale. In the United States of America, a copper coin, value the hundredth part of a dollar.

CENTAGE, sent'idj, *s.* Rate by the cent. or hundred.

CENTAUR, sen'tawr, *s.* In Mythology, a fabulous monster, represented as half man, half horse; also, Sagittarius, the archer, a sign in the Zodiac.

CENTAUREA, sen-taw're-a, *s.* (so named from the Centaur Chiron having cured the wound with it, made in his foot by the arrow of Hercules.) Centaury, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Cynarea.

CENTAURELLA, sen-taw-rel'la, *s.* (dim. of *centaurea*, from the affinity of the genera.) A genus of American annual plants: Order, Gentianaceae.

CENTAURY.—See Centaurea.

CENTENARIAN, sen-te-na're-an, *s.* One who has attained a hundred years.

## CENTENARY—CENTRADEIA

CENTENARY, sen'te-na-re, *s.* (*centena*) The number of a hundred.

CENTENES, sen-te'nes, *s.* (*kenteo*, I stin Tendrics, a genus of hedgehogs, distinguishing the true hedgehogs by their not being able to roll themselves up into a ball, and having their feet webbed.) They are natives of Madagascar.

CENTENNIAL, sen-ten'ne-al, *a.* Commemorative of a hundred years; happening every hundred years.

CENTESIMAL, sen-tes'e-mal, *a.* (*centesimus*) Hundredth;—*s.* the next step of progression in the arithmetic of fractions.

CENTESIMATION, sen-tes-e-ma'shun, *s.* Punishment for mutiny or desertion, whereby every hundred is selected for execution.

CENTESIM, sen'tizim, *s.* The hundredth part of a thing.

CENTICIPITOUS, sen-te-sip'e-tus, *a.* Having a hundred heads, (Lat.) Having a hundred heads.

CENTIFIDOUS, sen-tif'e-dus, *a.* Divided into a hundred parts.

CENTIFOLIUS, sen-te-fo'le-us, *a.* (*centifolium*, a leaf, Lat.) Having a hundred leaves.

CENTIGRADE, sen'te-grade, *s.* (*centum*, a step, Lat.) The Thermometer of Fahrenheit, particularly in France. It begins at the point of water, between which and the point the scale consists of 100 equal degrees.

degrees on Fahrenheit's scale being  $\frac{9}{5}$  of a degree, to find the corresponding degrees of the former with those of the latter, multiply the degrees above or below the point of water, by 5, and divide by 9, thus:  $86^{\circ} - 32^{\circ} = 54 \times 5 = 270 \div 9 = 30$  centigrade.

To reduce the degrees of the latter scale to those of Fahrenheit, multiply by 5, thus:—Centigrade,  $30^{\circ} \times 5 = 54 + 32 = 86^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit;—*a.* 100 equal parts.

CENTIGRAMME, sen'te-gram, *s.* (*centum*, Lat. and *gramme*, Fr.) A French weight, the hundredth part of a gramme, nearly equal to the weight of a grain.

CENTILITRE, sen-til'e-tur, *s.* (*centum*, Lat. and *litre*, Fr.) The hundredth part of a litre, a liquid measure.

CENTILOQUY, sen-til'o-kwe, *s.* A hundred discourses.

CENTIMETRE, sen-tim'e-tur, *s.* (*centum*, Lat. and *metre*, Fr.) The hundredth part of a metre, nearly equivalent to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch.

CENTIPED, sen'te-pece, *s.* (*centum*, a hundred, a foot, Lat.) The name common to insects of the order Myriopoda, so named from their bodies consisting of numerous segments, each of which a pair of legs is attached to.

number of feet seems to increase with the number of segments, and in some species to the twenty-six pairs.

CENTNER, sent'nur, *s.* In Metallurgy, a hundred divided decimally.

CENTO, sen'to, *s.* In Poetry, a work composed of verses or passages, promiscuously taken from other authors, and disposed in a regular order.

CENTOTHECA, sen-to-the'ka, *s.* (*centon*, and *theke*, a theca, Gr.) A genus of plants, order, Gramineae.

CENTRADENIA, sen-tra-de'ne-a, *s.* (*centon*, and *aden*, a gland, Gr. in reference to



## CENTRAL—CENTRE.

formed spurs of the smaller stamens.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

**CENTRAL**, sen'tral, *a.* (*centralis*, Lat.) Relating to the centre, or placed in the centre or middle; containing the centre.

**CENTRAL Artery**, the artery which, given off by the ophthalmic, insinuates itself into the optic nerve in its passage to the retina.

**CENTRAL Eclipse** is when the centres of the heavenly bodies, which are affected, exactly coincide, or are directly in a line with the spectator.

**CENTRAL Forces**, the powers which cause a moving body to tend towards, or recede from, the centre of motion.

**CENTRAL Placenta**, in Botany, the column in the centre of fruits to which the seeds are attached. The terms *Central angle*, *Central axis*, and *Central column*, to which the seeds are likewise sometimes attached, are used in a similar sense: they are applied also to the partitions.

**CENTRALITY**, sen-tral'e-te, *s.* The state of being central.

**CENTRALIZATION**, sen-tral-e-za'shun, *s.* (*kentron*, a point, Gr.) Tending to the centre; the act of centralizing.

**CENTRALIZE**, sen-tral-ize', *v. a.* To gather to a central point; to bring to a centre.

**CENTRALLY**, sen'tral-le, *ad.* In a central manner.

**CENTRANTHERA**, sen-tran-the'ra, *s.* (*kentron*, a spur, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. the cells of the anthers being spurred or macronate.) A genus of plants: the *Pleurorrhallis* of R. Brown: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**CENTRANTHUS**, sen-tran'thus, *s.* (*kentron*, a spur, and *anthon*, a flower, Gr. from the corolla having a spur at its base.) Spurred Valerian, a genus of plants, forming elegant border flowers: Order, Valerianaceæ.

**CENTRARCHUS**, sen-trar'kus, *s.* (*kentron*, and *archos*, the origin, Gr.) A genus of fishes of the Perch family, having the dorsal fin undivided; both the anal and dorsal have a number of short but graduated spines; ventral fin beneath the pectoral, and the caudal truncate.

**CENTRE**, sen'tur, *s.* (*centrum*, Lat.) A point equally distant from the extremities of a line, figure, or body; the middle point or place. In Military affairs, the body of troops occupying the place in the line between the wings;—*v. a.* to place on a centre; to fix as on a centre; to collect to a point;—*v. n.* to rest on; to repose on, as bodies when they gain an equilibrium; to be placed in the centre; to be collected to a point.

**CENTRE of Attraction** is that point in a body into which, if all its substance be collected, its action upon any remote object would be just the same as if that body retained its form.

**CENTRE of a Bastion**, a point in the middle of the gorge of a bastion, whence the capital line commences, and is generally at the angle of the inner polygon.

**CENTRE of a Conic Section**, a point in which the diameters intersect each other.

**CENTRE of a Curve of the higher kind**, the point where two diameters concur. When all the diameters concur in the same point, Sir Isaac Newton calls it the *general centre*.

**CENTRE of a Dial**, that point where the axis of the world intersects the plane of the dial; and also that point wherein all the hour-lines meet.

## CENTRE—CENTRONOTUS.

**CENTRE of Equal Attraction** is that point between two bodies in which it is equally attracted to both, as an iron ball may be equally attracted to two opposite magnets, and consequently will coalesce with neither.

**CENTRE of Friction**, that point on which anything turns when put in rapid and independent motion, as a top spins round upon the end of the peg; this point therefore is the centre of friction.

**CENTRE of Gravity**, in Mechanics, that point about which all the parts of a body, in any situation, balance each other.

**CENTRE of Motion** is that point which remains mathematically at rest when the other parts of the body are in motion. For example, the centre of a revolving wheel, a lathe mandril, &c., is mathematically at rest, though the other parts are revolving rapidly.

**CENTRE of Oscillation**, that point in a pendulum in which, if the weight of the several parts was collected, each vibration would be performed in the same time as when those weights are separate. The *centre of suspension* is the point on which the pendulum hangs.

**CENTRE of Percussion**, in a moving body, that point wherein the percutient force is greatest. For example, in a hammer, the *centre of percussion* is in the head, that part being made heavy on purpose.

**CENTRIC**, sen'trik, *a.* Placed in the centre or middle.

**CENTRICALLY**, sen'tre-kal-le, *ad.* In a central position.

**CENTRICALNESS**, sen'tre-kal-nes, *s.* A situation in the centre.

**CENTRIFUGAL**, sen-trif'u-gal, *a.* (*centrum*, a centre, and *fugio*, I fly, Lat.) Tending to recede from the centre. *Centrifugal force* is that by which the parts of a body moving round a centre endeavour to recede from it.

**CENTRINA**, sen-tri'na, *s.* (*kentron*, a spur or thorn, Gr.) A genus of fishes with thick heavy bodies; dorsal spines strong, and placed in the fleshy part of the fins; the hinder dorsal opposite to the ventral fin: Family, Squalidæ.

**CENTRIPETAL**, sen-trip'e-tal, *a.* (*centrum*, and *peto*, I seek, Lat.) Tending to the centre. *Centripetal force* is that which draws or attracts to the centre, as that of the power of gravitation.

**CENTRISCUS**, sen-tris'kus, *s.* (*kentron*, a thorn, Gr.) A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes: Family, Fistularidæ.

**CENTROLEPIS**, sen-tro-lep'is, *s.* (*kentron*, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of plants belonging to the order Desvauziaceæ or Bristle-worts.

**CENTROLOBIUM**, sen-tro-lob'e-um, *s.* (*kentron*, a spur, and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Tribe, Dalbergææ.

**CENTROLOPHUS**, sen-trol'o-fus, *s.* (*kentron*, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A genus of fishes with elongated bodies; dorsal fin commencing even with the pectoral; ventral fin small; anal fin half as long as the dorsal; vent central; lateral line prominent: Family, Coryphenidæ.

**CENTRONIA**, sen-tro'ne-a, *s.* (*kentron*, a spur, Gr. from the anthers being each furnished with a long spur.) A genus of plants with large purple flowers: Order, Melastomaceæ.

**CENTRONOTUS**, sen-tro-no'tus, *s.* (*kentron*, and *notos*, the back, Gr. from a spur-like prickle pointing forward on the back.) A genus of fishes with oblong-fusiform bodies; dorsal and anal fins of equal



## CENTROPETALUM—CENTURION.

- length, and falcated; caudal fin large and forked; scales minute: Family, Zeidae.
- CENTROPETALUM**, sen-tro-pet'a-lum, *s.* (*centron*, a spur, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.
- CENTROPHORUS**, sen-tro'fo-rus, *s.* (*centron*, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr. from the spines in front of the dorsal fins.) A genus of fishes resembling Spinax, but having the body covered with hard carinated scales or prickles: Family, Squalidae.
- CENTROPOGON**, sen-tro-po'gon, *s.* (*centron*, a spur, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Lobeliaceae.
- CENTROPOMA**, sen-tro-po'ma, *s.* (*centron*, and *poma*, an operculum, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Percidae or Perch family.
- CENTROPRISTIS**, sen-tro-pris'tis, *s.* (*centron*, and *pristes*, a saw, Gr. from its saw-like spines.) A genus of fishes of the Percidae or Perch family.
- CENTROPUS**, sen'tro-pus, *s.* (*centron*, a spur, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Coccozinae or Hook-billed Cuckoos.
- CENTROSPERMUM**, sen-tro-sper'mum, *s.* (*centron*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. from the spiny points of the puppus.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Senecionidae.
- CENTROSTEMMA**, sen-tro-stem'ma, *s.* (*centron*, and *stemma*, a chaplet, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.
- CENTROTUS**, sen'tro-tus, *s.* (*centron*, Gr.) A genus of insects, so named from the thorax being furnished with a horn on each side, and prolonged posteriorly into a point as long as the abdomen: Order, Hemiptera.
- CENTUMVIRAL**, sen-tum've-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the Centumviri.
- CENTUMVIRI**, sen-tum've-ri, *s.* (Latin.) Judges appointed by the prætor to decide common causes amongst the Roman people. They were made up of the most learned in the laws, and elected out of the thirty-five tribes of the people, three out of each tribe, which made the number one hundred and five, though, for the sake of the round number, called Centumviri. They were, in process of time, increased to one hundred and eighty, yet still kept their first name. Their decisions were called *judicia centumviralia*.
- CENTUNCULUS**, sen-tun'ku-lus, *s.* (Latin.) Bastard Pimpernel, a British annual weed with alternate ovate leaves and sessile flowers: Order, Primulaceae.
- CENTUPLE**, sen'tu-pl, *a.* (French, *centuplex*, Lat.) A hundred fold;—*v. a.* to multiply a hundred fold.
- CENTUPPLICATE**, sen-tu'ple-kate, *v. a.* To make a hundred fold.
- CENTURIAL**, sen-tu're-al, *a.* Relating to a century.
- CENTURIATE**, sen-tu're-ate, *v. a.* (*centurio*, Lat.) To divide into hundreds.
- CENTURIATOR**, sen-tu-re-a'tur, *s.* A name applied to historians who distinguish time by centuries.
- CENTURIST**, sen'tu-ris't, *s.* Applied to historians who distinguish time by centuries.
- CENTURION**, sen-tu're-un, *s.* (*centurio*, Lat.) A Roman officer who had the command of a *centuria*, or division of one hundred men, of which sixty formed a legion, and six a cohort. They were chosen from among the common soldiers, according to their merit: the most honourable of these was called Primipilus; he presided over all the other centurions. His office was to place the guard, go

## CENTURY—CEPHALOCARPUS.

- the rounds, distribute rewards, and punishments. He carried a distinctive helmet: upon the Trojan columns have crests upon the helmet ornamented; while the soldiers have a button.
- CENTURY**, sen'tu-re, *s.* (*centuria*, Lat.) years; usually employed to specify times used simply for a hundred.
- Romulus, as you may read, did divide into tribes, and the tribes into centuries or *Spenser*.
- CEPHAÆLIS**, sef-a-e'lis, *s.* (*kephale*, a head, the flowers being united in heads.) plants, one of the species of which, *C. inaequalis*, a little creeping-rooted Brazilian plant, yields the well-known emetic of that order, Cinchonaceae.
- CEPHALACANTHUS**, sef-a-la-kan'thus, *s.* (*kephale*, a head, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) mailed-cheeked fishes belonging to the Gurnard family.
- CEPHALALGIC**, sef-a-lal'jik, *a.* (*kephale*, a head, and *algos*, a pain, Gr.) Affected with, pertaining to, or productive of headache.
- CEPHALANTHERA**, sef-a-lan-the'ra, *s.* (*kephale*, a head, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of species of which are British, *C. grandifolia*, and *rubra*: Order, Orchidaceae.
- CEPHALANTHUS**, sef-a-lan'thus, *s.* (*kephale*, a head, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. the flowers being globular heads.) Button-wood, a genus consisting of shrubs and trees: Order, Rubiaceae.
- CEPHALARIA**, sef-a-la're-a, *s.* (*kephale*, a head, and *aria*, a tribe, Gr.) from the flowers being disposed in rows. A genus of plants allied to Scabiosa, including several of the species commonly called *Scabiosa*: Order, Dipsacaceae.
- CEPHALASPIS**, sef-a-las'pis, *s.* A genus of fossil fishes found in the old red sandstone; in shape it resembles the ichthyoid which leather merchants and shoemakers use for their leather—hence the name.
- CEPHALATOMY**, sef-a-lat'o-me, *s.* (*kephale*, a head, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) In Anatomy, section of the head. In Midwifery, of the brain of a child impacted in the pelvis.
- CEPHELEMYIA**, sef-a-le-me'i-a, *s.* (*kephale*, a head, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of insects: Family, Cecidomyiidae.
- CEPHALEPIS**, sef-a-le-pis, *s.* (*kephale*, a head, and *epis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is extremely long thin bodies; two dorsal fins, the first of which is exceedingly long. The whole length of the body; one of the first of which is exceedingly long. Gymnetres.
- CEPHALIA**, se-fa'le-a, *s.* (*kephale*, Gr.) Dipterous insects, in which the fore head is much prolonged, being without the palpi strongly dilated in the form of a helmet. Tribe, Muscides.
- CEPHALIC**, sef-a-lik, *a.* (*kephalikos*, Gr.) To the head; medicinal for the head.
- CEPHALINÆ**, sef-a-lin'e, *s.* (*cephalus*, a head, and *ina*, a tribe, Gr.) The Sun-fishes, a subfamily with oval or orbicular bodies, having caudal, and ventral fins united: Order, Osteichthyes.
- CEPHALOCARPUS**, sef-a-lo-kar'pus, *s.*



## HALOCERA—CEPHALOTAXUS.

fruit, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, *Malvæ*.

**TERA**, sef-a-os'e-ra, *s.* (*kephale*, and *keras*, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, in which the proboscis is long, and projecting like a beak, Nemocera.

**CROTON**, sef-a-lo-kro'ton, *s.* (*kephale*, Gr. plant *croton*.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

**CEPHALOPODA**, sef-a-lof'o-ta, *s.* (*kephale*, and *poda*, Gr.) The name given by Blainville to the Cephalopoda of Cuvier.

**CEPHALOPHY**, sef-a-log'ra-fe, *s.* (*cephala*, Gr. from *kephale*, and *grapho*, I describe, a anatomical description of the head.

**CEPHALOID**, sef-a-loyd, *a.* (*kephale*, and *eidos*, like-ness, Gr.) In Botany, capitate; spherical; head-

**CEPHALOPUS**, sef-a-lo-pap'pus, *s.* (*kephale*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Composite Suborder, Labiatifloræ.

**CEPHALUS**, sef-a-lo-fus, *s.* (*kephale*, a head, and *os*, a crest, Gr.) The tufted Antelopes, of Ruminants, varying considerably in size, but all distinguished by a prominent tuft on the forehead: Family, Antilopidæ.

**CEPHALOPODA**, sef-a-lof'o-da, } *s.* (*kephale*, and *poda*, a foot, Gr.) *pous*, a foot, their organs of prehension and motion are directed round the head.) An order of Mollusca, in which the viscera are contained in a sac, from the opening of which the head is furnished with two large eyes, and with longer or shorter conical and fleshy feet, capable of being bent in every direction. They are extremely vigorous, the surface of which is covered with cups or suckers, enabling the animal to adhere with great tenacity to any body to which it is attached. They swim with the head back. The most of them are furnished with an external shell. The Nautilus and Spirula form the genera of hundreds of species which have been extinct. Their remains are found in great abundance in secondary strata; they occur also in tertiary formations.—See Ammonite and Nautilus.

**CEPHALOPUS**, sef-a-lo-fus, *s.* (*kephale*, a head, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Composite Suborder, Labiatifloræ.

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## CEPHALOTES—CERAMIACEÆ.

*taxus*, a kindred genus of plants.) A genus of plants: Order, Taxaceæ.

**CEPHALOTES**, sef-a-lo'tes, *s.* (*kephale*, and *ota*, ears, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Carabidæ.

**CEPHALOTHECIUM**, sef-a-lo-the'she-nim, *s.* (*kephale*, and *theke*, a theca, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Hyphomycetes.

**CEPHALOTRICHIA**, sef-a-lo-trik'e-a, *s.* (*kephale*, and *thrix*, hair, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, densely covered with long down, except on the elytra: Family, Melolonthinæ.

**CEPHALOTRICHUM**, sef-a-lo-trik'um, *s.* (*kephale*, and *thrix*, hair, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Hyphomycetes.

**CEPHALOTUS**, sef-a-lo'tus, *s.* (*kephalos*, headed, Gr. the filaments of the stamens being capitate.) The New Holland Pitcher-plant, a genus of plants constituting the order Cephalotaceæ of Lindley.

**CEPHALOXIS**, sef-a-lok'sis, *s.* (*kephale*, and *loxos*, dubious or oblique, Gr.) A genus of rush plants: Order, Juncaceæ.

**CEPHALUS**, sef-a-lus, *s.* (*kephale*, from the head forming the larger portion of the fish, Gr.) The Sun-fish, a genus of fishes, type of the subfamily Cephalinæ. The pectoral fin in this genus is lengthened and pointed; body oblong, hard, and divided into small angular compartments: Family, Balistidæ.

**CEPHENEMYIA**, sef-e-ne-me-i'a, *s.* (*kephen*, a drone, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Tribe, Cestrinæ.

**CEPHEUS**, sef'e-us, *s.* A constellation, surrounded by Cassiopeia, Ursa Minor, Draco, and Cygnus, named after Cepheus, the King of Ethiopia, who was the husband of Cassiopeia, and the father of Andromeda, and placed in the heavens, according to Hyginus, that no one of this remarkable family might be absent. He is represented in old plates as a man with a tiara on his head, kneeling on one knee, and with his arms extended.

**CEPHUS**, sef'us, *s.* (*kephale*, Gr.) A genus of the Cod-fishes, *Cadida*, in which the head is remarkably large, depressed, and broad; the name also of a genus of Dipterous insects of the duck family.

**CEPOLA**, sep-o'la, *s.* A genus of anguilliform fishes belonging to the tribe Gymnetres, or Ribband-fish: Subfamily, Ophidionidæ.

**CERACEOUS**, ser-a'shus, *a.* (*keras*, Gr. *cera*, Lat. wax.) Wax-like; partaking of the nature of wax.

**CERAMINE**, se'ray-in, *s.* A substance obtained from wax, insoluble in alcohol.

**CERAMBYCIDÆ**, ser-am-bis'se-de, } *a.* (*cerambyx*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects, which have the head large and vertical, the jaws sharp and strong, the tarsi prehensile, and the thorax nearly as broad as the body. They live upon solid or decayed wood, both in their larva and perfect states.

**CERAMBYX**, se-ram'biks, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *ambyx*, a cup, Gr. from the form of the joints of the antennæ.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cerambycidæ.

**CERAMIA**, ser-a'me-a, *s.* (*keramion*, a pitcher, Gr. from the shape of the flowers.) A genus of heath plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ericaceæ.

**CERAMIACEÆ**, se-ra-mi-a'se-e, *s.* (*ceramium*, one of the genera.) Rose-tangles, a natural order of



cellular or tubercular, unsymmetrical sea-weeds, generally of a rose-red or purplish colour, seldom olive or violet. Their propagation is by means of spores formed in fours or threes, within a transparent perispore or mother cell, and collected in bodies of many different forms and structure.

**CERAMIUM**, se-ra'me-um, *s.* (*keramos*, a little measure, Gr. in reference to the appearance of the capsules.) A genus of marine Algae: Tribe, Confervoidae.

**CERAMIUS**, ser-a'me-us, *s.* (*keramion*, a pitcher, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects allied to the wasp: Family, Diptoptera.

**CERANTHERA**, ser-an-the'ra, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. from the lobes of the anthers being terminated by a bristle.) A genus of plants, with small greenish-yellow flowers in panicled racemes: Order, Violaceae.

**CERAPTERUS**, ser-ap'tur-us, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *ptera*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.

**CERASPIS**, ser-as'pis, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *aspis*, a shield, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabaeidae.

**CERASTES**, ser-as'tes, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, Gr.) A name given by Swainson to a genus of Indian and African vipers, remarkable for their fatal venom, and for two little horns or pointed bones placed over each eye. The animal is of a livid grey colour, and has a most terrific appearance. It is called *C. horridus*.

**CERASTIUM**, ser-as'te-um, *s.* (*keras*, *keratos*, a horn, Gr. from the capsules having the form of an ox's horn.) Chickweed, a genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Caryophyllaceae.

**CERASUS**, ser-a'sus, *s.* (from *Cerasus*, a town in Pontus, in Asia.) The Cherry, a genus of trees of the order Amygdalaceae.

**CERATE**, se'rat, *s.* (*cerat*, Fr. *ceratum*, Lat.) A pharmaceutical preparation, or healing plaster, of which wax is a principal ingredient.

**CERATED**, se'ra-ted, *a.* (*ceratus*, Lat.) Covered with wax.

**CERATINA**, ser-a-ti'na, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects belonging to the Anthophila or Bee family.

**CERATITES**, ser-a-ti'tes or ser'a-titse, *s.* A genus of Ammonites, in which the edge of the septa is angular and undulated.

**CERATIUM**, se-ra'she-um, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, Gr. from the horn-like appearance of the plants when examined by the microscope.) A genus of Fungi, found on dead wood: Tribe, Hyphomycetes.

**CERATOCELE**, ser-a-tos'e-le, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *kele*, a hernial tumour, Gr.) A protrusion of the membrane of the aqueous humour of the eye through a rupture of the cornea.

**CERATOCEPHALUS**, ser-a-to-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*keras*, and *kephale*, a head, Gr. from the horny ends of the seeds in the heads of the capsules.) A genus of plants consisting of small annual herbs with yellow flowers: Order, Ranunculaceae.

**CERATODES**, ser-a-to'des, *s.* A subgenus of Molusca, of the family Turbidae, in which the shell is discoidal, the body whorl higher than the spiral whorls, the outer lip thin, and the operculum horny.

**CERATONIA**, ser-a-to'ne-a, *s.* (*keration*, a horn or pod, Gr.) The Carob-tree, or St John's-bread, a genus of Leguminous plants, cultivated in the

South of Europe for the sake of the pods of which is eaten: Suborder, Cessalpiniae.  
**CERATOPETALUM**, ser-a-to-pet'a-lum, *s.* and *petalon*, a petal, Gr. from the petal being jagged so as to resemble a stag's horn.) A genus of plants consisting of New Holland gum-trees: Order, Cunoniaceae.

**CERATOPHORUS**, ser-a-tof'o-rus, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of lizards, having the snout forming a shield, covered with scales: Family, Agamidae.

**CERATOPHYA**, ser-a-to-fi'a, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *phyon*, I grow, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, Family, Athericera.

**CERATOPHYLLACEAE**, ser-a-to-fil-la'se-ae, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A natural order of plants, consisting of floating herbs, with multifid cellular leaves; the segments filiculate along the edges. The flowers are small; calyx inferior, and many-parted; stamens from twelve to twenty; ovary superior, one-celled; stigma filiform and oblique; seeds many, one-celled and one-seeded, indehiscent, minutely marked by the hardened style; seeds albumen none.

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**CERATOPHYTA**, ser-a-tof'e-ta, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A tribe of Coral reef plants, having the same character as that of Ceratophyllaceae, being the only genus to it: common in ponds and ditches in England.

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**CERATOPOGON**, ser-a-to-po'gon, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, in which the proboscis resembles a point, and the antennae are furnished with hairs at the base: Family, Nemocera.

**CERATOPTERA**, ser-a-top'te-ra, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *ptera*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, in which the proboscis resembles a point, and the antennae are furnished with hairs at the base: Family, Nemocera.

**CERATOSTACHYS**, ser-a-tos'ta-kis, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr. in reference to the flowers being intermixed with spongy bracts.) A genus of plants, consisting of one species of about forty feet high, a native of Java.

**CERATOSTEMA**, ser-a-to-ste'ma, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in reference to the stamens being bluntly spurred at the base.) A genus of Peruvian evergreen shrubs with large corollas: Order, Ericaceae.

**CERBERUS**, ser-be-rus, *s.* In Mythology, a three-headed mastiff, born of Typhon and Echidna, whose office was to guard the gates of hell. He was slain by Hercules, who dragged him to the earth, where, in the foam dropped from his mouth, which was poisonous plant Aconite, or Wolf's-bane, grew. In Zoology, a genus of milky poisonous trees: Order, Apocynaceae. In Zoology, a genus of reptiles allied to the Boa Constrictor.

**CERCIS**, ser'sis, *s.* (*kerkis*, a shuttlecock, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of one species, a native of the East Indies.



## CERCOCARPUS—CEREBRIC.

by Theophrastus to *Cercis siliquastrum*, a genus of Leguminous plants consisting of trees with flowers of a bright purple colour, the wood of which is very beautifully veined with black, and takes an excellent polish: Suborder, Cuscutales.

**CARPUS**, ser-ko-kâr'pus, *s.* (*kerkos*, a shuttle and *karpós*, fruit, Gr. from the shape of the fruit.) A genus of plants consisting of a small tree: Order, Sanguisorbaceæ.

**CERBUS**, ser-ko-se'bus, *s.* (*kerkos*, a tail, and *bios*, a genus of monkeys, Gr.) A genus of the Primates.

**CEROMIA**, ser-ko-kom'a, *s.* (*kerkos*, a tail, and *miá*, a head of hair, Gr. from the stipitate tufts at the top of the seeds.) A genus of a, consisting of a shrub, a native of the East Indies: Order, Apocynaceæ.

**CERODIA**, ser-ko-di-â-ne, *s.* (*Cercodia*, one of the genera.) A tribe of plants belonging to the Haloragaceæ, in which the limb of the calyx is entirely parted; stamens equal or double the length of the lobes of the calyx, as are also the seeds and cells of the fruit.

**CEROPIS**, ser-ko-pi'ne, *s.* (*Cercopis*, one of the genera.) The jumping Cicadas, a family of small grasshoppers, found abundantly in various situations. In summer the larvæ have the singular property of producing a frothy substance, the human saliva, in the axils of grasses, &c. known vulgarly by the name of Cuckoo-spit. Species are very numerous; more than seventy are peculiar to South America.

**CEROPIS**, ser-ko-pis, *s.* (*kerkos*, a tail, and *pous*, a Gr.) The Cuckoo-spit, a genus of Hemipteran insects: Type of the family Cicadaria.

**CITHECUS**, ser-ko-pith'e-kus, *s.* (*kerkopithecus*, tailed-monkey, Gr.) A genus of long-tailed monkeys which have a prominent muzzle of about one-third of the face, cheek pouches, tail and callosities on the seat.

**CIS**, ser-ko'sis, *s.* (*kerkos*, a tail, Gr.) In anatomy, an elongation of the clitoris.

**CIS**, ser-de-a, *s.* (in honour of Juan de Dios, patron saint of the Cerda.) A genus of Mexican herbs intermediate between Hernaria and Pollichia: Orilliocebraceæ.

**CERVO**, *s.* The naked skin of a hawk's bill;—(cervo, Lat.) to wax.

**CERE**, se-re-al, *a.* (*Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture.) A term applied to those species of the Gramineæ, or grass plants, the seeds of which are used as food to man and beast, as wheat, oat, barley, and oats.

**CEREA**, se-re-a'le-a, *s.* Festivals celebrated by the Romans on the 19th of April, in honour of Ceres. The term was also used to denote all sorts of corn employed in the making of bread.

**CEREBELLITES**, ser-e-bel-li'tes, *s.* (*cerebelle*, Fr.) In pathology, inflammation of the cerebellum.

**CEREBELLUM**, ser-e-bel'lum, *s.* (Latin.) The little brain or brainlet situated under the occiput, or the posterior part of the head of vertebrate animals.

**CEREBRITES**, ser-e-bri'tes, *s.* Inflammation of the brain.

**CEREBRUM**, ser'e-bral, *a.* (*cerebrum*, the brain, Lat.) relating to the brain. In Anatomy, applied to the membranes, nerves, and blood-vessels which surround, supply, or emanate from the brain.

**CERIC ACID**, ser'e-brik as'sid, *s.* An acid,

## CEREBRUM—CERES.

extracted by ether from the matter of the brain, after it has been exposed to the action of boiling alcohol: when pure, it is white and crystalline.

**CEREBRUM**, ser'e-brum, *s.* (Latin.) The brain; applied sometimes to the whole of the pulpy mass which occupies the cranial cavity of vertebrate animals, sometimes to its anterior mass only.

**CERECLOTH**, sere'kloth, *s.* (from *cera*, wax, Lat. and *cloth*.) Cloth smeared with wax and other substances; applied by the ancients in wrapping round dead bodies, and also to wounds and bruises.

**CEREMENT**, sere'ment, *s.* The waxed cloth in which dead bodies were wrapped.

Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell  
Why thy canonized bones, hearsed in earth,  
Have burst their cerements.—*Shaks.*

**CEREMONIAL**, ser-e-mo'ne-al, *a.* (French.) Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; formal; observant of recognized usages; ritual; precise or punctilious in manners;—*s.* prescriptive formality; outward form or rite; a system of rules regulating the civilities and courtesies to be exchanged with persons, or the mode of reception enjoined on princes and ambassadors in treating with each other. The term is also used to denote the laws and regulations given by Moses relating to the worship of the Jews, termed the *Ceremonial Law*.

**CEREMONIALLY**, ser-e-mo'ne-al-le, *ad.* In a formal or ceremonial manner.

**CEREMONIALNESS**, ser-e-mo'ne-al-nes, *s.* The quality of being ceremonial; ceremoniousness.

**CEREMONIOUS**, ser-e-mo'ne-us, *a.* Consisting of outward ceremony, or rites and observances; full of ritual and impressive ceremonies; attentive to outward rites or prescriptive usages; civil; according to the strict rules of courtesy; formally respectful; rigidly observant of the rules of civility.

**CEREMONIOUSLY**, ser-e-mo'ne-us-le, *ad.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; respectfully.

**CEREMONIOUSNESS**, ser-e-mo'ne-us-nes, *s.* Redundant or unnecessary ceremony; extreme formality.

**CEREMONY**, ser'e-mo-ne, *s.* (*ceremonia*, Lat. Span. and Ital. *ceremonie*, Fr.) Outward rite; external form of religion; forms of civility; outward forms of state.

What art thou idol ceremony?  
What kind of god art thou, that sufferest  
More of mortal grief than do thy worshippers?  
Art thou else but place, degree, and form?—*Shaks.*

**CEREOPSIS**, se-re-op'sis, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *opsis*, the countenance, Gr.) The Pigeon-goose, an Australian genus of the Anatidæ or Duck family.

**CEREPHASIA**, ser-e-fa'zia, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, furnished with a univalve cerithiform shell; outer lip thin, and dilated at the base; aperture small, and slightly emarginate, without any internal groove; inner lip thin: Subfamily, Melaninae.

**CERES**, se'res, *s.* In Mythology, the daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and goddess of agriculture. She is represented with ears of corn on her head, and holding in one hand a lighted torch, and in the other a poppy, which was sacred to her. She is also represented as a countrywoman mounted on an ox, carrying a basket on her left arm, and holding a hoe: sometimes she rides in a chariot drawn by winged dragons. Also, the name of



## CEREUS—CERITHINÆ.

## CERITHIUM—CERTHIANÆ.

the asteroid planet discovered by M. Piazzi in 1801.

**CEREUS**, se're-us, *s.* (*cereus*, pliant, Lat. from the nature of the shoots.) The Torch-thistle, an extensive genus of plants: Order, Cactaceæ;—*a.* waxen.

**CERICTIUS**, ser-ik'te-us, *s.* (*keras*, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A name given by Rafinesque to a sub-genus of sharks found on the coasts of Sicily, having the head furnished with two bony appendages in the form of horns: Family, Squalidæ.

**CERINE**, se'rîne, *s.* A substance composed of fine crystalline needles, deposited while cooling, when wax has been boiled in alcohol. There is also another substance which is insoluble in alcohol, obtained at the same time, termed *Ceraine*; both appear to have nearly the same composition, consisting, according to Damas, of 48 atoms of carbon, 50 of hydrogen, and 2 of oxygen.

**CERINE**, se'rîne, *s.* (termed also Allantite.) A brownish black mineral, found in East Greenland, generally massive, and rarely crystalized in four-sided prisms, variously terminated. It consists, according to Dr. Thomson, of silica, 35.4; protoxide of cerium, 29.9; oxide of iron, 25.4; alumina, 4.1; lime, 9.2; sp. gr. 3.5—4.0.

**CERINTHE**, se-rin'the, *s.* (*keros*, wax, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from bees being supposed to be abundantly supplied with wax from this plant.) Honeywort, a genus of plants which yield much honey to bees from the juice of the corolla: natives of Italy and the South of Europe.

**CERINTHIANS**, se-rin'the-anz, *s.* A sect of heretics, contemporary with St. John, who is said to have refused to enter into a bath where Cerinthus, its founder, was present. Cerinthus believed in one supreme God, but that the world was not made by Him, but by angels; that Jesus was a man, the son of Joseph and Mary, (though Lardner doubts if he denied the immaculate conception); that at his baptism, *the Christ*, (the anointing,) meaning the power of the Holy Ghost, came upon him and enabled him to work miracles; that Jesus died and rose again, but that in his death *the Christ*, (i. e. the divine power,) being impassable, forsook and left him. His opinions, upon the whole, seem nearly to have harmonized with those of the Socinians, or modern Unitarians.

**CERIORNIS**, se-re-awr'nîs, *s.* (*keras*, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Paponidæ or Pheasant family, having the head partly naked, with horny-like caruncles over the eyes, and the crown adorned with a pendant crest.

**CERITE**, se'rîte, *s.* Rhombohedral cerium ore, a mineral of a rose-red or clove-brown colour. It occurs massive, with a splintery fracture. It consists of oxide of cerium, 68.59; silica, 18.00; oxide of iron, 2.00; lime, 1.25; water and carbonic acid, 9.60; sp. gr. 4.7—5.0.

**CERITHIDEA**, ser-e-thid'e-a, *s.* A genus of Molluscs, with a light decollated shell; outer lip semicircular, and dilated by a flattened border; aperture emarginate: Family, Trochidæ.

**CERITHIFORM**, ser-ith'e-fawrm, *a.* Having a shape resembling that of the shell Cerithium.

**CERITHINÆ**, se-rith'e-ne, *s.* (*cerithium*, one of the genera.) The Club-shells, a subfamily of Mollusca, the shells of which resemble those of Cerithium, in having the spire very long, and the base either truncate or forming a short recurved channel.

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**CERITHIUM**, se-rith'e-um, *s.* A genus of branchiate Gasteropods, having a univalve with a turriculated spire; an oval aperture short but well-marked canal, reflected to the backward; Family, Strombidæ; Subfamily, Cerithinæ.

**CERNUOUS**, ser'nu-us, *a.* (*cernuus*, Lat.) Tany, hanging down the head; drooping; lous; nodding.

**CEROCOMA**, se-ro-kom'a, *s.* (*keros*, wax, and head of hair, Gr.) A genus of Coleopteræ of a green or bluish-green colour; antennæ and feet of a wax yellow: Family, Trachelidæ.

**CEROGRAPHY**, se-ro-graf'e, *s.* (*keros*, wax, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Writing or painting with wax.

**CEROLITE**, se-ro-lite, *s.* Kerolite, a mineral occurring in kidney-shaped masses, which are laminar or compact structure, and a white, or green colour. It consists of silica, alumina, 12.18; magnesia, 16.02; water, sp. gr. 2.0—2.2.

**CEROMA**, se-ro'ma, *s.* An apartment in the baths, in which the bathers anointed themselves.

**CEROMANCY**, se-ro-man-se, *s.* (*keros*, and *μανία*, divination, Gr.) An ancient mode of divination by dropping melted wax in water.

**CEROON**, se-roon', *s.* A bale or package of wax. **CEROPEGIA**, se-ro-pe'je-a, *s.* (*keros*, wax, and *πηγή*, a fountain, Gr. in reference to the waxy masses of the flowers.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

**CEROPHYTUM**, se-ro-fi'tum, *s.* (*keros*, and *φυτόν*, a plant, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cericornes.

**CEROSINE**, se'ro-sine, *s.* A waxlike substance produced on the surface of certain species of sugar-cane.

**CEROTE**, se'rote, *s.* Cerate.—Obsolete.

**CERIAL**, ser'ro-al, *a.* Pertaining to the tree Cer. A numerous troop, and all their heads around a tree. With chaplets green of cerrial oak were bound.

**CERRUS**, ser'rus, *s.* The Latin name of a tree the bitter oak.

**CERTAIN**, ser'tane, *a.* (*certus*, Lat.) Sure; certain; unquestionable; undoubted; not to be doubted or denied; resolved; determined; unhesitating; put past doubt; unfailing; constant; settled; stated. In an indefinite sense, as *that certain person told me.*

**CERTAINLY**, ser'tane-le, *ad.* Indubitably; certainly; without fail.

**CERTAINNESS**, ser'tane-nes, *s.* Exemption from doubt or failure.

**CERTAINTY**, ser'tane-te, *s.* Doubt or failure which is real; settled state.

**CERTES**, ser'tes, *ad.* (French.) Certainly; indeed; truly.—An old word.

*Certes* these are the people of the island.—Shakespeare.

**CERTHIA**, ser'the-a, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, Gr. from the horny-pointed tail.) A genus of birds, of the order Certhiidae, or Creepers. The *milliaris*, Nut-hatch, or common creeper: British species.

**CERTHIADÆ**, ser'thi-a'de, *s.* (*Certhia*, one of the genera.) The Creepers, a family of birds, of the order Certhiidae, distinguished by Swainson between the Barbuts and the Tinnies.

**CERTHIANÆ**, ser'the-a'ne, *s.* The Typical-creepers, a subfamily of the Certhiidae, distinguished by Swainson by their tail ending in sharp and horny points.



**CERTIFICATE**, ser-ti'f'e-kate, *s.* (*certificat*, Fr.) A copy given in writing to declare or certify the fact of anything. In Law, a writing made in court, to give notice to another court of any done therein. In the bankrupt law of England and Ireland, a testimonial on the part of a proportion of the creditors, that the bankrupt has surrendered and conformed himself to the law, as to give a certificate to another.

**CERTIFICATION**, ser-te'fo-ka'shun, *s.* The act of certifying; also, an ascertaining of a thing.

**CERTIFIER**, ser-te'fi-ur, *a.* A person who certifies or certifies.

**CERTIFY**, ser'te-fi, *v. a.* To give certain information; to testify or declare in writing; to allege a knowledge of the circumstances.

**CERTIFICATE**, ser-sho-ra'ti, *s.* An original writ, issued out of the Court of Chancery or the King's Bench, directed to the inferior courts, commanding them to certify or to return the records of a cause pending before them, to the end the party may have the more sure and speedy justice before the court or such justices as he shall assign to determine the cause.

**CERTITUDE**, ser'te-tude, *s.* (*certitudo*, Lat.) Certainty; freedom from doubt.

**CERULE**, ser'ule, *a.* (*caeruleus*, Lat.) Blue.—Ob-

The bark.

That silently adown the cerule stream  
Glees with white sails.—*Dyer.*

**CERULEAN**, se-ru'le-an, *a.* (*caeruleus*, Lat.) Blue;

**CERULEOUS**, se-ru'le-us, *a.* sky-coloured.

**CERULEOUS**, se-ru'le-us, *a.* Having the quality of

being a blue or sky colour.

**CERUMEN**, ser'u-men, *s.* The wax of the ear.

**CERUSE**, se-ru'se, *s.* (*cerusa*, Lat.) A name given

to whitelead, or carbonate of lead.

This article of commerce is pre-

pared from the subacetate of protoxide of lead, by

the action of carbonic acid, on exposing metallic

in minute division, to air and moisture; and

by the action of the vapour of vinegar on thin

plates of lead, by which the metal is both oxidized

and converted into a carbonate.

**CERUSE**, se-ru'se, *a.* Washed with a preparation

of whitelead.

**CERVICAL**, se-ve'kal, *a.* (*cervix*, the neck, Lat.)

Relating to the neck. In Anatomy, applied to

bones, ligaments, blood-vessels, glands, &c.,

situated in the region of the neck.

**CESPITIOUS**, ses-pe-tish'us, *a.* (*cespes*, a turf,

**CEPES**, ses-pe-tus, *s.* Lat.) Relating to

resembling turf; made of turf.

**CEPE**, ses-pe-toze, *a.* In Botany, a plant is

called which produces many stems from one

root as to resemble a turf.

**CENS**, se, *a.* (probably corrupted from *cense*, or

from the old French *cons*.) A levy or

made upon the inhabitants of a place, accord-

ing to their property; a tax. The term seems to

have been used by Shakspeare for bounds or limits;

as *the jade is wrung in the withers out of all cens*.

*a.* to rate.

**CESSE**, ses-sa'shun, *s.* (*cesso*, I cease, Lat.) A

cessation or suspension; vacation; a rest; final

or end of motion or action; intermission

of business.

**CESSE**, ses-sa'vit, *s.* In Law, a writ to recover

when a tenant has ceased or neglected to

perform the stipulated services on which he holds his tenure, or when a religious house, holding land on the same conditions, failed to perform the spiritual obligations enjoined, as reading prayers, or giving alms. In both cases, if the neglect had been continued for two years, the parties could be dispossessed of the land by a writ of cessavit.

**CESSER**, ses'sur, *s.* A law term for ceasing, giving over, or departing from.

**CESSIBILITY**, ses-e-bil'i-te, *s.* (*cesso*, I cease, Lat.)

The act of ceasing or giving way.

**CESSIBLE**, ses'se-bl, *a.* Yielding without resist-

ance; liable to give way; giving way easily.

**CESSIO BONORUM**, sesh'she-o bo-no'rum, *s.* In

Scotland, it is the process by which the effects

of an insolvent debtor, who does not come under

the system of sequestration applicable to traders,

is divided among his creditors. By the law as it

formerly stood, the debtor applying for the benefit

of cessio must have been a month in jail; but as

the law now stands, any debtor imprisoned, or

against whom a writ of imprisonment for a civil

debt is available, may apply.

**CESSION**, sesh'shun, *s.* The act of surrendering, or

yielding up to a creditor, the goods, property, &c.,

of a debtor; a yielding or giving way to another.

In Ecclesiastical Law, when a person accepts a

second benefice or dignity in the church, which is

incompatible by law with that which he previously

held, the latter is said to be void by cession.

**CESSIONARY**, sesh'shun-a-re, *a.* Having delivered

up, or surrendered effects.

**CESSMENT**, ses'sment, *s.* An assessment or tax.—

Obsolete.

**CESSOR**, ses'sur, *s.* (*cesso*, Lat.) In Law, a person

who neglects or ceases to implement the stipu-

lated service by which his land is held, thereby

incurring the penalty awarded by the writ of ces-

savit.

**CESSPOOL**, ses'pool, *s.* A well sunk under the

mouth of a drain to receive the sedi-

ment which might choke up its passage.

**CEST**, sest, *s.* A lady's girdle.

**CESTOIDEA**, ses-to-id'e-a, *s.* (*kestos*, a ceinture, and

*eidos*, Gr.) A family of intestinal worms, inha-

biting the abdomen of certain birds and fishes;

the body is long, flat, and ribbon-like. The family

consists of a single genus, *Ligula*.

**CESTRACION**, ses-tra'shun, *s.* (*kestron*, a dart, Gr.)

A genus of Cartilaginous fishes belonging to the

Squalidae, or Shark family, having two dorsal fins,

each furnished with a sharp spine in front; the

ventral fin between the two dorsals; caudal fin

unequally forked.

**CESTRINEÆ**, ses-trin'e-e, *s.* (*cestrum*, one of the

genera.) A tribe of plants of the order Solanaceæ,

in which the limb of the corolla is plicate, valvate,

or induplicate in æstivation; calyx five-toothed;

corolla funnel-shaped, five-lobed, and regular;

stamens five; anthers dehiscing lengthways; ova-

rium seated on a cupulate disk; pericarp capsular,

or baccate.

**CESTRUM**, ses'trum, *s.* (*kestron*, the Greek name of

betony.) Bastard jasmine, of the order Solana-

cæ: Tribe, Cestrineæ.

**CESTUM**, ses'tum, *s.* (*kestos*, a ceinture, Gr.) A

genus of Acalepha, consisting of gelatinous ribbon-

like animals several feet in length: Tribe, Sim-

plicia.

**CESTUS**, ses'tus, *s.* (Latin.) The girdle of Venus,



or marriage girdle which decorated the bride, among the ancient Greeks and Romans, on the occasion of her nuptials; also, a kind of glove or gauntlet used by the athletes of Greece in their games.

**CESURA.**—See *Cæsura*.

**CETACEA**, se-ta'she-a, *s.* (*ketos*, a whale, Gr.) An order of Mammiferous animals which have no hind feet; their trunk is continued by a thick tail, terminating in a horizontal cartilaginous fin, and their head united to the trunk by a neck so short and thick, that no diminution of its diameter can be perceived, and composed of very slender cervical vertebrae, which are partly anchylosed or soldered together. They have the form of fishes, with the exception of the horizontal tail, an instrument useful in enabling them to rise speedily to the surface of the water to breathe, which they are frequently compelled to do, as they breathe with lungs. Their blood is warm; they are viviparous, and suckle their young. They are divided into the *C. herbivora* and the *C. ordinaria*, the first composed of the manati or lamantins, the halibore or dudongs, and stellerus; the latter, of the whales, dolphins, narwhals, porpoises, and cachalots.

**CETACEOUS**, se-ta'shus, *a.* (*cetaceus*, Lat.) Of the whale kind; relating to the whale.

**CETENE**, se'tene, *s.* An oily colourless liquid obtained by distilling ethal repeatedly with glacial phosphoric acid; it is soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in water. It consists of 32 atoms of carbon, and 32 of hydrogen.

**CETIC**, se'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the whale.

**CETIOSAURUS**, se-te-o-saw'rus, *s.* (*ketos*, a whale, and *sauros*, a lizard, Gr.) A name given by Professor Owen to a genus of fossil Saurians found in the Oolitic formations.

**CETOLOGICAL**, set-o-lod'je-kal, *a.* (*ketos*, a whale, and *logos*, Gr.) Relating to cetology.

**CETOLOGIST**, set-to'lo-jist, *s.* A person who is versed in cetology.

**CETOLOGY**, se-to'lo-je, *s.* The natural history of cetaceous animals.

**CETONIA**, se-to'ne-a, *s.* A genus of beetles: Type of the family Cetoniade.

**CETONIADÆ**, se-to'ne-a-de, *s.* The Floral beetles, a family of Coleopterous insects of great variety and beauty; they live and move among trees, plants, and flowers, which are their natural food.

**CETOPSIS**, se-top'sis, *s.* (*ketos*, and *opsis*, the countenance, Gr.) A genus of fishes with oblong, round, thick bodies and short tails; eyes vertical and very minute.

**CETOSAURIANS**, se-to-saw're-ans, *s.* (*ketos*, a whale, and *sauros*, a lizard, Gr.) A name proposed by Müller for a family, including the extinct genera *Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus*.

**CETRARIA**, se-tra're-a, *s.* A genus of Lichens: Family, Hymenothalamene.

**CETULE**, se'tule, *s.* A substance obtained in the state of an oxide in spermaceti; its hydrate corresponds to alcohol, and is termed *ethal*, from the first letters in *ether* and *alcohol*. Cetule consists of 32 atoms of carbon, and 33 of hydrogen.

**CETUS**, se'tus, *s.* (*ketos*, Gr. *cetus*, a whale, Lat.) In Astronomy, the Whale, a large constellation of the southern hemisphere. This constellation occupies the greatest space of any in the firmament. It contains 97 stars, of which two are of the

second magnitude, eight of the third, nine fourth, &c.

**CEYLANITE**, sa'la-nite, *s.* (from Ceylon, where found.) A mineral of nearly a black colour opaque. It occurs in crystals, whose prism considered to be the regular octahedron. It consists of alumina, 68.00; silica, 2.00; magnesia, 12.00; oxide of iron, 16.00: sp. gr. 3.64. Also called Candite, Pleonastite, and Zeylandite.

**CEYX**, se'iks, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, a son of Trachinia, son of Lucifer, and husband of Alceus. He was drowned as he went to consult the oracle of Claros. His wife was apprised of her husband's fate in a dream, and afterwards found his body on the sea-shore. They were both changed into birds, and called Alcyons. In Ornithology, a genus of the Alcyonidae, or Kingfishers.

**CHABASIE**, tshab'a-se, *s.* (French.) A name given to a genus of the Alcyonidae, or Kingfishers. **CHABASITE**, tshab'a-site, *s.* found crystallized form of an obtuse rhomboid, of a white, greenish, or, superficially, a pale-red colour. A specimen from Kilmacoolm, Renfrewshire, according to the analysis, consisted of silica, 50.14; alumina, 1.78; lime, 9.73; potash and soda, 1.70; water, 2.0—2.1.

**CHACCOON**, sha-kone', *s.* (*chucona*, Span.) The name of a Spanish dance resembling the fandango, borrowed from the Moors.

**CHÆMEPELIA**, ke-me-pe'le-a, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the Columbidae, or Pigeon family.

**CHENOPELEURA**, ke-no-plu'ra, *s.* (*chairo*, a leaf, and *pleura*, a side, Gr.) A genus of West Indian shrubs: Order, Melastomaceæ.

**CHENOSTOMA**, ke-nos'to-ma, *s.* (*chairo*, a leaf, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr. from the wide throat of the corolla.) A genus of South African plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

**CHEROPHYLLUM**, ke-ro-phil'lum, *s.* (*chairo*, a leaf, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in reference to the agreeable smell of the leaves.) Cicely or Chervil, a genus of Umbelliferous plants: Tribe, Scandales.

**CHÆTANTHERA**, ke-tan-the'ra, *s.* (*chaite*, a hair, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. from the anthers being furnished with a hairy tuft.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.

**CHÆTOBLEMMA**, ke-to-blem'ma, *s.* (*chaite*, a hair, and *blemma*, the countenance, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Lamiadæ, or Shrike family, so named from the front of the head being defended by thick-set bristly feathers: Tribe, Tirostres.

**CHÆTOCALYX**, ke-tok'a-lyks, *s.* (*chaite*, a hair, and *calyx*, a calyx, Gr. from the calyx being covered with hairs.) A genus of Leguminous frutescent, twining plants, with yellow flowers: Tribe, Lotææ.

**CHÆTOCRATER**, ke-to-kra'tur, *s.* (*chaite*, a hair, and *crater*, a cup, Gr. from the stamens being joined at the base into a cup-tube.) A genus of Peruvian plants: Order, Myrtaceæ.

**CHÆTODERMIS**, ke-to-der'mis, *s.* (*chaite*, a hair, and *derma*, the skin, Gr.) A genus of Chæton fishes, in which the body is entirely covered with sharp prickles, intermixed with soft cilia, and appendages: Family, Balistidæ: Order, Chætonæ.

**CHÆTODON**, ke'to-don, *s.* (*chaite*, a hair, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the family Chætonidæ. In the Chætonidæ



CHATODONIDE—CHAFFER.

CHAFFERER—CHAIN.

is oval and broad; the mouth more or less edged; no spine on the preoperculum, or prickles on the dorsal fin, which is single.

**CHATODONIDE**, ke-to-don'e-de, *s.* (*chatodon*, one of the genera.) A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, of great variety and beauty, distinguished from the perches chiefly by the operculum or gill-covering being without prickles: they are all inhabitants of the ocean.

**GASTER**, ke-to-gas'tur, *s.* (*chaite*, and *gaster*, silly, Gr. from the tube of the calyx being empty.) A genus of South American plants, with red or white flowers: Order, Melastomaceæ.

**LABRUS**, ke-to-la'brus, *s.* (*chaite*, a bristle, *labrus*, strong, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Chatodonidae.

**OPS**, ke'tops, *s.* (*chaite*, a bristle, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to Myiophaga, Ant Thrushes, so named from the bristly feathers in front of the eyes: Order, Merulidæ.

**PUS**, ke'to-pus, *s.* (*chaite*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) The Francolins, a genus of birds belonging to Struthionidae, or Partridge family, so named from the tarsus of the male being armed with a spur.

**SPORA**, ke-tos'po-ra, *s.* (*chaite*, a bristle, and *spora*, a sporule, Gr. in reference to the fine cavity divisions of the filaments.) A genus of fungi: Tribe, Conservoides.

**STOMA**, ke-tos'to-ma, *s.* (*chaite*, and *stoma*, mouth, Gr. in allusion to the calyx, which is surrounded by a ring of stiff hairs round its mouth, the lobes on the outside.) A genus of plants with heath-like undershrubs: Order, Melastomaceæ.

**TURA**, ke-tu'ra, *s.* (*chaite*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Hirundinidæ, or Swallow family, so named from the shafts of the wing being prolonged into acute points.

**TURUS**, ke-tu'rus, *s.* (*chaite*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

**TSHAFÉ**, *v. a.* (*echaffer*, Fr.) To excite heat; to excite to anger; to cause to fret; to excite or incense; to perfume;

Lilies more white than snow  
All from heaven, with violets mixed, did grow;  
Scent so chaf'd the neighbour air, that you  
Surely swear Arabic spices grew.—*Suckling*.

*to rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to rage against anything; to be worn or fretted by age;*

Troubled Tiber chafing with his shores.—*Shaks.*

Heart excited by friction; rage; fury; passion;

to pet; fret; storm.

**TUR**, tshaf'ur, *s.* One who chafes; a beetle of the genus *Scarabæus*.

**WAX**, tshaf'ur-e, *s.* A forge in an iron-work where the iron is made into bars.

**WAX**, tshaf'ur-wax, *s.* The officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor who prepares the wax for sealing of writs.

**TSHAF**, *s.* (*ceaf*, Sax. *kaf*, Dut.) The dried husks or calyces of corn separated in the processes of threshing and winnowing.

**KAUFEN**, tshaf'fur, *v. n.* (*kaufen*, to buy, Germ. *kauf*, Sax.) To bargain; to treat about a purchase; to haggle;—*v. a.* to buy; to exchange;—merchandise; ware.—Obsolete.

A small chaffer doth ease.—*Skelton's Poems*.

**CHAFFERER**, tshaf'fur-ur, *s.* A dealer; a hard bargainer.

**CHAFFERN**, tshaf'furn, *s.* (*echaffer*, to heat, Fr.) A vessel for heating water.

**CHAFFERY**, tshaf'fur-e, *s.* Traffic; the practice of buying and selling; merchandise.

**CHAFFINCH**, tshaf'finsh, *s.* The *Fringilla coelebs*, a well-known British species, the male of which is an elegant small bird with an agreeable note. Chaffinches are very lively in their movements, and are common in orchards, gardens, groves, and pleasure grounds. They build generally on trees.

**CHAFFLESS**, tshaf'les, *a.* Without chaff.

**CHAFFWEED**.—See *Gnaphalium*.

**CHAFFY**, tshaf'fe, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

**CHAFING**, tshafe'ing, *a. part.* Heating by friction; irritating.

**CHAFING-DISH**, tshafe'ing-dish, *s.* A dish or vessel for holding live-coal or charcoal; a kind of portable grate used for heating anything upon.

**CHAGRIN**, sha-green', *s.* (French.) Ill humour; vexation; fretfulness; peevishness;—*v. a.* (*chagriner*, Fr.) to vex; to put out of temper; to mortify.

**CHAILLETTIA**, shay-le'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Chaillot.) A genus of shrubs with axillary cymes or racemes of flowers: Type of the order Chailletaceæ.

**CHAILLETIACEÆ**, shay-le-ti-a'se-c, *s.* (*chailletia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of plants, consisting of shrubs with alternate, bistipulate, short, stalked, oval, acute, feather-nerved, entire leaves; flowers axillary, white, usually with the peduncles adhering to the petioles. The petals or petal-like scales rise from the bottom of the calyx, and alternate with its lobes.

**CHAIN**, tahane, *s.* (*chaîne*, Fr.) A series of links fastened one within another; a bond; a manacle; a fetter; that which restrains or binds; bondage; slavery; ornament; a series linked together, as of causes or thoughts; a succession; a range or line of things connected. In Land Surveying, a chain divided into 100 parts or links. The English, or Imperial chain = 66 feet, and 10 square chains = 1 imp. acre. The Scottish chain, formerly in use, contained 74·12 feet. *Chain Rule*, or Rule of Equations, an arithmetical formula, of German origin, which is of great practical utility, particularly in exchange calculations. It is so called from the terms being stated as equations, and connected, as it were, by a chain, so as to obtain by one operation the same result as by any number of different questions in the rule of three.

**Chain-pump**, a well-known hydraulic machine for raising water. It consists of two collateral square barrels, and an endless chain of pistons of the same form fixed at proper distances. The chain is moved round a coarse kind of wheelwork, with teeth so contrived as to receive one-half of the flat pistons, and let them fold in; they also take hold of the links as they rise. The pistons or pallets bring up a full bore of water in the pump. **Chain-shot**, two cannon balls fastened together with a short chain, designed to mangle and ruin a ship's sails and rigging. **Chain-boards**, broad and thick planks projecting horizontally from a ship's outside; they are formed to extend the shrouds from each other, and to give greater security and sup-



## CHALCOGRAPHER—CHALKOLITE

CHALCITES, kal-si'tes, s. (*chalkizo*, Gr.) A genus

Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate  
And Phœbus 'gins arise,  
His steeds to water at those springs,  
On *chalic'd* flowers that lies,—*Shaks.*

**CHALKOLITE**, tshawk'ô-lite, *s.* (*chalk*, and *stone*, Gr.) A green-coloured mineral, crystallizing in quadrangular prisms in 4, 6, and 8-sided forms.



rarely in acute and obtuse octahedrons. It is, according to Phillips, of oxide of uranium, 16; phosphoric acid, 16.00; oxide of copper, 15.00; sp. gr. 3.33.

**PIT**, tshawk'pit, *s.* A pit from which chalk is taken.

**CHALK**, tshaw'ka, *a.* Consisting of chalk; imbedded in chalk.

**CHALLENGE**, tshal'lenj, *s.* A summons to combat; and of something as due; an invitation to a dispute or controversy by duel. In Law, exception to jurors, made by the party put on.

Among Hunters, the crying of hounds at the first scent of their game;—*v. a.* to call to answer for an offence by combat; to enter a contest; to accuse; to call to answer; to set to a juror or jurors as unfit or prejudiced; to demand as due; to call to the performance of duty; to object.

**CHALLENGEABLE**, tshal'lenj-a-bl, *a.* That may be brought to account; liable to challenge.

**CHALLENGER**, tshal'len-jur, *s.* One who defies or challenges another to combat; one, that claims victory; a claimant; one who objects to a juror in a trial.

**CHALCIS**, ka-lo'nus, *s.* A genus of Hymenopteræ: Tribe, Ichneumonidae.

**CHALCIS**, ka-lib'e-an, *a.* (*chalybs*, iron or steel, pertaining to hard-tempered iron or steel.)

**CHALCIS**, ka-lib'e-ate, *s.* (from the *Chalybes*, a people of Scythia who were employed in the mining-iron.) A word applied to medicines and waters containing iron.

**CHAM**, *s.* (Persian.) The sovereign prince of Persia, by way of distinction—commonly written

**CHAM**, *s.* A genus of marine Mollusca, having an irregular bivalve shell attached by the valve, and a single lengthened tooth in one valve, with a corresponding groove in the other: Tribe, Chamæacea.

**CHAMÆACEA**, ka-ma'se-a, } *s.* (*chama*, one of the } genera.) A family of bivalve Mollusca, placed by Cuvier between Mytilacea (mussels), and Cardacea (cockles).

**CHAMÆACEA**, sha-mad', *s.* (French.) The beat of the drum, which announces a surrender, or parley.

**CHAMÆACEA**, ka-me-do're-a, *s.* (*chama*, on the one side, and *dorea*, a gift, Gr.) A genus of South American palm-trees: Order, Palmaceæ.

**CHAMÆACEA**, ka-me-me'lis, *s.* (*chama*, a bowl word, signifying false, and *fistula*, a pipe, from its cylindrical pods.) A genus of Leguminous trees or shrubs with yellow flowers: Tribe, Leguminosæ.

**CHAMÆACEA**, kam-e-law'she-um, *s.* (*chama*, an humble poplar, Gr.?) An Australian genus of shrubs with white axillary flowers: Order, Myrtaceæ.

**CHAMÆACEA**, ka-me-le'don, *s.* (*chama*, on the one side, and *ledon*, a kind of cistus, Gr.) A genus of plants formed from the *Azalea procumbens* of Europe: Order, Rhododendraceæ.

**CHAMÆACEA**, ka-me-me'lis, *s.* (*chama*, on the one side, and *melon*, an apple, Gr. in allusion to the warlike nature of the shrub, and its fruit being an apple.) A genus of plants, natives of the East: Order, Pomaceæ.

**CHAMÆACEA**, ka-me-ro'dus, *s.* (*chama*, on the one side, and *rhodus*, a rose, Gr.) A genus of

small plants with purple or white flowers: Order, Rosaceæ.

**CHAMÆACEA**, kam-e'rops, *s.* (*chama*, on the ground, and *rops*, club-shaped, Gr.) The Palmetto, a genus of dwarf fan-palm-trees: Order, Palmaceæ.

**CHAMÆACEA**, ka-me-se-a'de-um, *s.* (*chama*, on the ground, and *skidion*, an umbrella, Gr.) An Umbelliferous plant with a fusiform root and yellow petals, a native of Caucasus and Cappadocia. It is allied to the banyon or earth-nut.

**CHAMBER**, tshame'bur, *s.* (*chamara*, Gr. *chambre*, Fr.) An apartment in a house; a retired room; any cavity or hollow; a court of justice; the hollow part of a mortar or gun in which the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine. *Chamber Council*, a private or secret council; confidential communication. *Chamber Counsel*, a counsellor who may be consulted in his chambers, but does not undertake cases in court. *Chambers of the Eye*, anterior and posterior, are the minute spaces between the cornea and anterior surface of the iris, and between the posterior surface of the iris and the crystalline lens, occupied by the aqueous humour; subsequent to the expiration of the foetal state, they form but one cavity. *Chamber of a Lock*, in canals, the space between the gates in which the vessels rise and sink from one level to another, in order to pass the lock. *Chambered Shells*, applied to those shells of Cephalopods which have their cells divided by septa, as in the nautilus, ammonites, spirula, &c. *Presence Chamber*, a room in a palace in which the sovereign receives the subject. *Chamber Story*, that story of a house appropriated for bed-rooms;—*v. n.* to be wanton; to intrigue;—*v. a.* to shut up in a chamber.

A beggarly drunkard is hailed to the stocks, whilst the rich is chambered up to sleep out his surfeit.—*Blush Hall's Contempt.*

**CHAMBEREL**, kam'bril, *s.* In Farriery, the joint or bending of the hind legs of a horse.

**CHAMBERER**, tshame'bur-ur, *s.* An intriguer.

**CHAMBERING**, tshame'bur-ing, *s.* Lewdness; wantonness.

Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness; not in chambering and wantonness.—*Rom. xiii. 13.*

**CHAMBERLAIN**, tshame'bur-lain, *s.* An officer charged with the management and direction of a chamber; a municipal servant who has the charge of the city rents and revenues. *Lord High Chamberlain of Great Britain*, an officer of the crown, whose office is to perform certain duties at the coronation. He has also the provision of everything in the House of Lords; he disposes of the sword of state, and has under him the gentleman usher of the black-rod, yeomen ushers, and doorkeepers. *Lord Chamberlain of the Household*, an officer who has the oversight of all other officers belonging to the sovereign's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber.

**CHAMBERLAINSHIP**, tshame'bur-lane-ship, *s.* The office of a chamberlain.

**CHAMBERMAID**, tshame'bur-mayd, *s.* A female who has charge of the sleeping apartments in an inn or other establishment, applied formerly to a lady's maid.

**CHAMBLET**, kam'let, *v. a.* (from *camelot*.) To vary; to variegate.—Obsolete.

Some have veins more varied and cambleted, as the oak whereof wainscoat is made.—*Bacon.*



CHAMELEON—CHAMPAIN.

CHAMPAWK—CHANCELLOR.

**CHAMELEON**, ka-me'le-un, *s.* (*chamaleon*, Gr.) A genus of saurian reptiles, with feet and tail organized for climbing trees. They live on flies and insects. Owing to the *rete mucosum*, containing two kinds of colouring matter, the animal frequently changes colour to the eye of the observer, a property which has rendered it an object of curiosity in all ages. It has been fabled as living on air. *Chameleon mineral*, a compound of manganic acid and potash; so named from the variety of tints it displays when dissolved in water.

**CHAMELEONIDÆ**, kam-e-le-on'e-de, *s.* (*chameleon*, one of the genera.) A family of Lizards, furnished with four scansorial feet; the toes syndactyle, two before and two behind; the tongue vermiform, and capable of great extension; the tail prehensile.

**CHAMELEONIZE**, ka-me'le-o-nize, *v. a.* To change, like the chameleon, into various colours.

**CHAMELOT**.—See Camlet.

**CHAMFER**, tsham'fur, *v. a.* To channel; to make indentures or furrows in stones, pillars, or other ornamental parts of a building; to wrinkle; to cut into a sloping form.

**CHAMFER**, tsham'fur, } *s.* (*chamfrein*, Fr.) In  
**CHAMFRET**, tsham'fret, } Architecture, a term applied to anything originally right-angled at a slope or bevel, so that the plane it forms is less inclined than a right-angle to the planes it intersects.

**CHAMIRA**, ka-mi'ra, *s.* (*chamai*, on the ground, Gr. from its weak prostrate nature.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Tribe, Helophilleæ.

**CHAMOIS**, sham'oy, *s.* Rupicapra, a genus of antelopes, of which only one species is known. Its peculiarity consists in the horns being vertical to the plane of the face; the limbs are strong, and resemble those of goats. It inhabits the wildest and most abrupt regions of high mountains. It is social in manners, living in herds of from fifteen to twenty, some of which act as sentinels.

**CHAMOISITE**, sham'oy-site, *s.* (from *Mount Chamaison*, in the Valais, where it is dug as an iron ore.) A massive mineral of a greenish-grey or black colour, and having a granular earthy fracture. It contains, according to Berthier, oxide of iron, 60.5; silica, 14.3; alumina, 7.8; water, 17.4.

**CHAMOMILE**, kam'o-mile, *s.* The *Anthemis nobilis*, the flower-heads of which, in consequence of their bitter extract, are used in medicine as strengthening; their essential oil is aromatic and stimulant.

**CHAMORCHIS**, ka-mawr'kis, *s.* (*chamai*, on the ground, Gr. and *orchis*, the plant of that name.) A pretty little Alpine plant, constituting a genus of the order Orchidaceæ.

**CHAMP**, tshamp, *v. a.* To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour;—*v. n.* to chew; to perform frequently the action of biting.

**CHAMPAGNE**, sham-pane', *s.* A class of light wines of superior delicacy, divided into red and white kinds, named from Champagne in France.

**CHAMPAIGN**, } sham-pane', *s.* A flat open country;  
**CHAMPAIN**, }

Of all these bounds,  
With shadowy forests and with *champaigne* rich'd,  
We make thee lady.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* open or flat.

The *champain* head  
Of a steep wilderness.—*Milton.*

**CHAMPAIN**, sham-pane', *s.* In Heraldry, a mark

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of dishonour in the coat-of-arms of him who a prisoner of war after he has called for and also written Point Champain.

**CHAMPAWK**, kain'pawk, *s.* (*Champaca*, an old name between Camboge and Cochinchina, of which is a native.) The *Michælia champaca*, with large copper-coloured or yellow flowers, are sweet-scented during the day, but fetid at night. It is held in high religious veneration by the Hindus.

**CHAMFER**, tsham'pur, *s.* A biter or nibbler.  
**CHAMPERTOR**, tsham'pur-tur, *s.* In Law, a person who moves suits, or causes them to be moved, in order to carry on the process at his own expense, the property or money sued for being divided with the champertor in the event of a favourable issue.

**CHAMPERTY**, tsham'pur-te, *s.* (*champart*, Fr.) A bargain made with either plaintiff or defendant, to have a part of the land, debt, or things sued for, to the party who undertakes the process at his own expense.

**CHAMPION**, tsham'pe-un, *s.* (French.) A person who undertakes a combat in the place of another, or in his own cause; a hero; a successful combatant; one bold in contest. *Champion king or queen*, an officer who rides, armed, at Westminster Hall, on the day of coronation, the sovereign is at dinner, and, by heraldic proclamation, 'That if any man shall deny the king's (or queen's) title to the crown, he is ready to defend it in single combat;' when done, the sovereign drinks to him, and then presents him with the cup for his fee;—challenge to the combat.

The seed of Banquo kings!  
Rather than so, come fate into the list,  
And champion me to the utterance.—*Shaks.*

**CHAMPIONNESS**, tsham'pe-un-es, *s.* A female champion.

The *championess* had harnessed her peacocks to her chariot.—*Dryden.*

**CHAMPIONSHIP**, tsham'pe-un-ship, *s.* The position attained by a champion.

**CHAMPSA**, kamp'sa, *s.* The Alligator, a genus of the order Emydosaures, or Crocodiles, in which the muzzle is elongated, the teeth unequal, the lower canines received into corresponding sockets in the upper jaw, and the feet pectinated.

**CHANCE**, tshans, *s.* (French.) A casual circumstance taking place without any previous cause; a thing happening without previous arrangement; fortune; accident; fortuitous success; luck; misfortune; possibility of occurrence;—*a.* happening unexpectedly;—happen; to fall out; to arrive without appointment.

**CHANCEABLE**, tshans'a-bl, *a.* Accident or chance foreseen.

**CHANCEFUL**, tshans'fûl, *a.* Hazardous; full of risk.—Obsolete.

In this adventurous, *chanceful* jeopardy.—*Shaks.*

**CHANCEL**, tshan'sel, *s.* (French.) That part of the eastern end of a church in which the altar is placed.

**CHANCELLOR**, tshan'sel-lur, *s.* (*chancelier*, Fr.) An officer of the highest power and dignity in the public establishments. *Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain*, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, is the highest honour of the long; the first person of the realm, after the monarch.



and princes of the blood, in matters of state justice, having the authority, in the Court of equity, to moderate the law according to equity; decrees may be reversed by the House of Lords over which he presides by virtue of his office. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the officer who has the custody and control of the funds of the royal exchequer. *Chancellors of the Duchy of Lancaster*, or of any other duchy, are the chief judges of several courts, and determine all controversies relative to duchy lands, &c. *Chancellor of the Order of the Garter* is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter, keeps register of their proceedings, and delivers acts under the seal of their order. *Chancellor of the University*, one who seals the diplomas, or of degrees, &c., given in the university.

**CHANCE-MEDLEY**, tshan's-med-le, *s.* In Law, the intentional killing of a person without premeditated evil intent; as a workman throwing down from a building, having previously given notice, kills a person: in such a case it is called *chance-medley*, or misadventure.

**CHANCELLER**, tshan'sur-e, *s.* (*chancellerie*, Fr.) The court of justice next to the Parliament. Also called a *Court of Equity*. It acts by the common law, supplying its deficiencies by supporting its rules; no judgment of law is reversible by a decree in Chancery.

**CHANCER**, shang'k'ur, *s.* (*karkinos*, cancer, Gr.) A venereal sore which arises from the direct action of the syphilitic poison.

**CHANCER**, shang'k'rus, *a.* Ulcerous; having the character of a chancre.

**CHANCELIER**, shan-de-leer', *s.* (French.) A frame or lattice-work for lighting a room. In Fortification, a moveable parapet, serving to support fascines for cover pioneers.

**CHANDLER**, tshand'lur, *s.* A person who sells candles.

**CHANDLER**, tshand'lur-le, *a.* Like a chandler.

**CHANDLER**, tshand'lur-e, *s.* The commodities of a chandler.

**CHAND**, shan'dā, *s.* An extract of opium prepared by the Chinese for smoking.

**CHAND**, tshand'dre, *s.* The place where candles are made.

**CHAND**, tshand'dre, *s.* To take six torches from the *chandry*, and give them to the *chand*.—*Ben Jonson*.

**CHAND**, tshan'frin, *s.* (*chanfrein*, Fr.) The forehead of a horse's head.

**CHANG**, tshanje, *v. a.* (*changer*, Fr.) To put one in the place of another; to quit anything for another; to give and take reciprocally; to vary the appearance of anything; to shift; to discount a larger piece of into several smaller;—*v. n.* to undergo; to suffer alteration; to change as the moon.

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tions which any number of things may undergo, in reference to order or position.

**CHANGEABLE**, tshanje'a-bl, *a.* Subject to change; fickle; inconstant; possible to change; mutable; variable.

**CHANGEABLENESS**, tshanje'a-bl-nes, *s.* Inconstancy; fickleness; susceptibility of change; instability.

**CHANGEABLY**, tshanje'a-ble, *ad.* Inconstantly.

**CHANGEFUL**, tshanje'fal, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation.

**CHANGELESS**, tshanje'les, *a.* Without change; constant; not subject to variation.

**CHANGELING**, tshanje'ling, *s.* A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot; a fool; one apt to change; a waverer; anything changed and put in the place of another.

**CHANGER**, tshanje'ur, *s.* A person employed in changing or discounting money; one who alters the form of anything.

**CHANK**, tshank, *s.* A name given in the East Indies to certain varieties of the shell *Volva gravis*, fished up by divers in the Gulf of Manaar, on the N. W. coast of Ceylon. There are two kinds, *payel* and *patty*, one red and the other white; the latter is of little value. These shells are exported to India, where they are sawed into rings of various sizes, and worn on the arms, legs, fingers, and toes, by the Hindoos. A third species, opening to the right, is rare, and very highly valued. The demand for these shells, caused by the religious rites of the Hindoos, was formerly so great, that 60,000 rix-dollars per annum were received by the government for the right of fishing them; but the demand decreased, until the revenue became not worth collecting. The fishery is now free to all.

**CHANNEL**, tshan'nel, *s.* (*canal*, Fr.) The bed or deepest part of a river, harbour, strait, &c., which is most suitable for the track of shipping; also, an arm of the sea running between an island and the mainland; a long gutter or canal sunk below the surface of a body; that through which anything passes;—*v. a.* to cut channels; to form a channel. *Channel-leaved*, in Botany, folded together, so as to resemble a channel for conducting water.

**CHANNELLED**, tshan'nel'd, *a. part.* Having a channel or channels grooved longitudinally.

**CHANSON**, shan'son, *s.* (French.) A song.

These Christmas carols were festive *chansons*, for enlivening the merriments of the Christmas celebrity.—*Warton*.

**CHANT**, tshant, *v. a.* (*chanter*, Fr.) To sing; to celebrate by song; to sing, as in church service; to repeat words with a chanting modulation;—*v. n.* to sing; to make melody with the voice;—*s.* song; melody; a part of the church service with and without the organ.

**CHANTER**, tshan'tur, *s.* One who chants; a songster; one who presides over the choir; the priest of the chantry; the tenor or treble pipe of a bagpipe.

**CHANTICLEER**, tshan'te-kleer, *s.* (*chant*, crowing, and *clair*, clear, Fr.) The name given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow.

Within this homestead lived without a peer,  
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*.—*Dryden*.

**CHANTRESS**, tshan'tres, *s.* A female singer.

**CHANTRY**, tshan'tre, *s.* A church or chapel endowed for the maintenance of one or more priests,



for the purpose of singing masses for the souls of the donors, or such as the donors have appointed to be prayed for.

**CHAOS**, ka'os, *s.* (Gr. and Lat.) A word used to express a supposed confused state of matter previous to its being formed into regular order, or those laws had come into operation by which harmony and order were first established in the material universe. Chaos was personified as one of the oldest of the gods, and invoked as one of the infernal powers;—confusion; disorder; irregular mixture; anything in a state of disorganization, or of which the parts cannot be distinguished.

**CHAOTIC**, kay-ot'ik, *a.* Resembling chaos; confused; in a state of great disorder.

**CHAP**, tshap, *v. a.* (*kappen*, to cut, Dut.) To break into gapings; to crack or cleave;—*v. n.* to crack into small fissures or slits, as sometimes occur in the skin of the hand or in the lip;—*s.* a cleft; an aperture; an opening; a chink; a gaping; the upper part of the mouth of a beast.

Proth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound,  
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground.  
—Dryden.

**CHAP**, tshap, *s.* Used in some places as an abbreviation for the word *chapman*; also, a contemptuous expression for a youth.

**CHAPE**, tshape, *s.* (*chappe*, old Fr.) The catch of anything by which it is held in its place, as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap; a brass or silver tip or case that strengthens the end of the scabbard of a sword.

**CHAPEAU**, sha-po', *s.* (French.) A hat or cap. In Heraldry, an ancient cap of dignity worn by dukes; it is frequently borne above a helmet instead of a wreath, under gentlemen's crests.

**CHAPEL**, tshap'el, *s.* (*chapelle*, Fr.) A building for religious worship, erected separately from a church, and served by a chaplain. In Roman Catholic churches, and in cathedrals and abbey churches, chapels are generally annexed in the recesses on the sides of the aisles. *Chapels of ease*, built in large parishes for the accommodation of the inhabitants; *parochial chapels*, distinct from the mother church; *free chapels*, founded and endowed by kings and noblemen; *domestic chapels*, places of worship erected by private persons for the use of their families. *Chapel*, among Printers, a term used for the printing-office, or more properly applied to the rules which the workmen may agree upon for the preservation of good order in the office;—*v. a.* to deposit in a chapel; to enshrine.

Give us the bones  
Of our dead kings, that we may *chapel* them.—  
Beau. & Fleet.

**CHAPELESS**, tshape'les, *a.* Wanting a chape.

**CHAPELET**, tshap'e-let, } *s.* (*chapelet*, Fr.) A pair  
**CHAPLET**, tshap'let, } of stirrups, with stirrup  
leathers attached.

**CHAPELLANY**, tshap'el-la-ne, *s.* A place of worship dependent on some other church for support.

**CHAPELLING**, tshap'el-ling, *s.* A sea term for turning a ship round when close hauled.

**CHAPELRY**, tshap'el-re, *s.* The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel, as distinguished from a parish, or that belonging to a church.

**CHAPERON**, tshap-ur-on', *s.* (French.) A hood or covering for the head, anciently worn by the populace of both sexes, but afterwards appropriated

to knights of the garter, doctors, and lice colleges. In Heraldry, a little escutcheon in the forehead of a horse that draws a funeral;—*v. a.* to attend on a lady in assembly.

**CHAPFALLEN**, tshop'fawln, *a.* Having the shrunk.

Till they be *chappfallen*, and their tongues at  
Nail'd in their coffins sure, I'll ne'er believe  
Beau.

**CHAPTER**, tshap'e-tur, *s.* (*chapiteau*, Fr.) upper part of a column. In Law, such as are delivered by the mouth of the justice charge to the inquest.

**CHAPLAIN**, tshap'lin, *s.* (*chapelain*, Fr.) A clergyman who performs divine worship in on board a ship, or to a regiment of land. A clergyman retained by a sovereign, or person, to conduct divine worship.

**CHAPLAINCY**, tshap'lin-se, *s.* The office of a chaplain.

**CHAPLAINSHIP**, tshap'lin-ship, *s.* The business of a chaplain; the possession of a chapel.

**CHAPLESS**, tshop'les, *s.* Without any flesh the mouth.

Now *chapless*, and knocked about the muzzes  
sexton's spade.—Shaks.

**CHAPLET**, tshap'let, *s.* (*chapelet*, Fr.) A wreath to be worn about the head; a beads used by Roman Catholics, by which count the number of their prayers. In architecture, a moulding carved into beads, of the like.

**CHAPMAN**, tshap'man, *s.* (*ceapman*, Sax.) a dealer; one who offers as a purchaser; a trafficking trickster. In Scotland, a dealer, or packman.

Fair Diomedee, you do as *chapmen* do,  
Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy.

**CHAPPY**, tshop'pe, *a.* Cleft; cut asunder gaping.

**CHAPS**, tshops, *s.* The mouth or jaws.

Their whelps at home expect the promise'd  
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood.

**CHAPTALIA**, shap-ta'le-a, *s.* (in honour of I. tal.) A genus of Composite plants: Labiatiiflorae.

**CHAPTER**, tshap'tur, *s.* (*chapitre*, Fr.) A of a book; a society or community of belonging to cathedrals and collegiate church a meeting of the members of an order of hood; a place where delinquents receive and correction; a decretal epistle. *Chap* an apartment of a cathedral or collegiate in which the heads of the church or the meet to transact business;—*v. a.* to tax; rect; to take to task.

**CHAPTREL**, tshap'trel, *s.* The capital or pilaster which receives an arch.—See

**CHAR**, tshar, *v. a.* (derivation uncertain.) to a cinder; to perform a business;

That char is *char'd*; that business is despatch  
*v. n.* to work at others' houses by the day being a hired servant;—*s.* a fish; work the day; a single job or task;

By such poor passion, as the maid that  
And does the meanest *chars*.—Shaks.

*Charred wood*, the outer surface of wood



charred, in order to prevent it from decay  
in the soil. The practice of thus  
ing posts is common in most parts of

CHAR, *s.* (the name of a plant mentioned in  
Commentaries, the root of which was used  
Roman soldiers as food.) A genus of  
and in ponds: Tribe, Confervoidæ.

CHAR, ka-ra-sin-us, *s.* A genus of short,  
blunt-headed fishes, inhabitants of the  
America: Family, Salmonidæ.

kar'akt, } *s.* An inscription.—Obsolete.  
kar'ekt, }

Even so may Angelo,  
all his dresses, characts, titles, forms,  
an archvillain.—Shaks.

CHAR, kar'ak-tur, *s.* (Latin, *caractere*, Fr.)  
; a stamp; a representation; a letter  
writing or printing; a mark or figure  
stamping; the hand or manner of writ-  
representation of the qualities of a person;  
nt or representation of the distinguishing  
istics of anything; the assemblage of quali-  
oral or acquired, which distinguishes one  
rom another; a person. In Natural His-  
peculiar discriminating qualities or proper-  
animals, plants, and minerals;—*v. a.* to  
to engrave; to describe; to denominate;  
eterize.

CHARISM, kar'ak-tur-izm, *s.* The distinction  
ter.—Obsolete.

acterless of an honest man: he looks not to  
ght do, but what he should.—By. Hull.

CHARISTIC, kar-ak-te-ris'tik, *s.* That which  
es the character; that which distinguishes  
or thing. *Characteristic of a logarithm*,  
lex or exponent. *Characteristic triangle*  
e, a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose  
use makes a part of the curve not sensi-  
rent from a right line.

CHARISTIC, kar-ak-te-ris'tik, } *a.* (*kar-*  
CHARISTICAL, kar-ak-te-ris'te-kal, } *akteris-*  
ic.) That constitutes the character, or  
be distinguishing qualities or peculiarities  
in or things.

CHARISTICALLY, kar-ak-te-ris'te-kal-le, *ad.*  
mer that distinguishes character.

CHARISTICALNESS, kar-ak-te-ris'te-kal-nes,  
state or quality of being characteristic.

CHARIZATION, kar'ak-tur-e-za-shun, *s.* Act  
cterizing.

CHARIZE, kar'ak-te-rize, *v. a.* (*karakterizo*,  
o give a character or an account of the  
qualities of any person; to distinguish or  
e peculiar features of a circumstance, per-  
thing; to engrave or imprint.—Obsolete  
at two senses.

CHARLESS, kar'ak-tur-less, *a.* Without bold  
ment features of character.

CHARY, kar'ak-tur-e, *s.* Impression; mark;  
n.—Obsolete.

use flowers for their character.—Shaks.

CHARADE, sha-radé, *s.* (French.) A trifling species  
sion or literary amusement, in which  
ct must be a word of two syllables, each  
a distinct word, and these two syllables  
concealed in an enigmatical description,  
crately, and then together.

CHARADRIUS, ka-ra-dre-a'dre, *s.* (*Charadrius*,  
2 *q*

one of the genera.) A family of wading-birds, in-  
cluding the plovers, lapwings, couriers, &c.

CHARADRIUS, ka-ra'dre-us, *s.* The Plovers, a genus  
of birds belonging to the order Grallatores. There  
are four British species—the golden plover, the  
dotterel, the ring-dotterel, and the Kentish plover.  
These birds prefer bare places, along which they  
run with great celerity. They repose on the  
ground, and never perch for the night, or roost on  
trees. They feed on worms and molluscous ani-  
mals; in obtaining which, they are seen most ac-  
tively engaged in moist weather: hence the name  
plovers—(*pluviers*, *pluviales*, Fr.)

CHARANX, ka'ranks, *s.* A genus of fishes, with  
oval or oblong-oval and compressed bodies: Fa-  
mily, Zeidæ.

CHARCOAL, tshâr'kole, *s.* The residue of wood  
after being charred, being carbon in a nearly pure  
state. The wood is burned with an imperfect access  
of air, or is heated or distilled in iron cylinders,  
so constructed as to allow a collection of its vola-  
tile products, among which are tar and pyroligne-  
ous acid, or impure vinegar. *Coke* is the term  
used for charred coal.

CHARD, tshârd, *s.* *Chards of artichokes* are the  
leaves tied and wrapped up, except the head, in  
straw. *Chards of beat* are plants of white beat  
transplanted.

CHARFRON, tshâr'fron, } *s.* In Plate Armour,  
CHAMP-FREIN, sham'frane, } plates of steel or  
pieces of leather used to protect the face of a  
horse.

CHARGE, tshârg, *v. a.* (French.) To intrust; to  
commission for a certain purpose; to impute as a  
debt; to impute to, as cost or hazard; to impose  
as a task; to accuse; to censure; to challenge;  
to command; to enjoin; to fall upon; to attack;  
to burden; to load; to cover with something ad-  
ventitious; to load as a musket or cannon; to lay  
upon, as to charge a building with ornaments;  
to communicate; to put to expense;—*v. n.* to  
make an onset;—*s.* care; custody; trust to de-  
fend; precept; mandate; command; commission;  
trust conferred; office; accusation; imputation;  
the person or thing intrusted to the care or man-  
agement of another; an exhortation of a judge to  
a jury, or a bishop to his clergy; onset; the signal  
to fall upon enemies; the posture of a weapon  
fitted for the attack or combat; a load or burden;  
what anything can bear; the quantity of powder  
and ball put into a gun or musket; cost; expense;  
an entry of the price of goods on the debit side of  
an account. In Electricity, the accumulation of  
the electrical fluid at any given part of an appar-  
atus, as induces it to fly off with violence from the  
charged body. In Heraldry, the figures repre-  
sented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers  
are distinguished from one another. In the  
Veterinary art, a preparation, or a sort of oint-  
ment, of the consistence of a thick decoction, used  
as a remedy for sprains and inflammation. In  
Painting, an exaggerated representation of any-  
thing.

CHARGEABLE, tshâr'ja-bl, *a.* Expensive; costly;  
imputable, as a debt or crime; subject to charge  
or accusation; accusable.

CHARGEABLENESS, tshâr'ja-bl-nes, *s.* Costliness;  
expensiveness; cost.

CHARGEABLY, tshâr'ja-ble, *ad.* Expensively; at  
great cost.



## CHARGEFUL—CHARITY.

**CHARGEFUL**, tshárj'fúl, *a.* Expensive; costly.—  
Obsolete.

How much your chain weighs to the utmost carot,  
The fineness of the gold, the *chargeful* fashion.—  
*Shaks.*

**CHARGELESS**, tshárj'les, *a.* Cheap; unexpensive.

**CHARGER**, tshár'jur, *s.* One who charges another  
in a lawsuit; a high-mettled horse, or one used  
in charging an enemy; a large dish.

And she, being before instructed of her mother, said,  
Give me here John the Baptist's head in a *charger*.—*Matt.*  
xiv. 8.

**CHARIANTHEÆ**, kar-e-an'the-e, *s.* (*charianthus*, one  
of the genera.) A suborder of the Melastomaceæ,  
in which the anthers are two-celled, bursting lon-  
gitudinally by two chinks; the fruit fleshy; the  
seeds wedge-shaped and angular.

**CHARIANTHUS**, kar-e-an'thus, *s.* (*chaireis*, beautiful,  
and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of West In-  
dian shrubs with showy purple flowers; Order,  
Melastomaceæ.

**CHARILY**, tsha're-le, *ad.* (from *chary*.) Warily;  
frugally.

**CHARINESS**, tsha're-nes, *s.* Caution; nicety;  
scrupulousness.

**CHARIOT**, tshar'e-ut, *s.* (French.) A four-wheeled  
carriage; also, a lighter kind of coach. In Anti-  
quity, a car or vehicle used in war. The Roman  
triumphal chariot was generally made of ivory, of  
a tower-like or cylindrical figure, decorated with  
crowns and rich gilding on the top, and, when re-  
presenting a victory, stained with blood. *Chariot-*  
*race*, an ancient sport in which chariots were driven  
for a prize;—*v. a.* to convey in a chariot.—Sel-  
dom used.

An angel all in flames ascended,  
As in a fiery column *charioting*  
His godlike presence.—*Milton.*

**CHARIOTEER**, tshar'e-ut-teer', *s.* A person who  
drives or conducts a chariot; but chiefly used in  
speaking of the chariots employed by the ancients  
in war and public games.

**CHARISTIA**, tsha-ris'te-a, *s.* A family feast, cele-  
brated among the Romans, on the 11th of the  
calends of March, in honour of the goddess of  
Concord. The Charistia was instituted to re-es-  
tablish peace and unity in families embroiled, or  
at variance among themselves.

**CHARITABLE**, tshar'e-ta-bl, *a.* (French.) Benevo-  
lent; kind or liberal in giving relief to the poor;  
disposed to tenderness in consideration of the  
wants and sufferings of others; relating to charity;  
kind in judging of others, apart from bias or  
asperity.

**CHARITABLENESS**, tshar'e-ta-bl-nes, *s.* The exer-  
cise of charity; the disposition to be charitable.

**CHARITABLY**, tshar'e-ta-ble, *ad.* Kindly; liberally,  
with a disposition to help the poor; benevolently.

**CHARITATIVE**, tshar'e-tay-tiv, *a.* (*charitativ*, old  
Fr.) Disposed to tenderness.

**CHARITES**, char'e-tes, *s.* In Mythology, the three  
Graces, the daughters of Venus, by Jupiter or  
Bacchus. They were the constant attendants of  
their mother, and are represented as young, beau-  
tiful, and modest virgins, holding one another by  
the hand. They presided over kindness, and had  
the festival called Charisia held in honour of them.  
They were termed Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

**CHARITY**, tshar'e-te, *s.* (*charitus*, Lat. *charite*, Fr.)  
Tenderness; kindness; love; goodwill; benevo-

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## CHARK—CHARRY.

lence; disposition to think well of others;  
ing of individual character; free from  
asperity in giving an opinion; the theo-  
tue of universal love to mankind, and  
love to God; liberality to the poor in g-  
lief; any act of kindness or benevolence.  
*of Charity*, the name given to an insti-  
females in France, whose office is to at-  
sick. They form a similar society to the  
Beguins in Flanders.

**CHARK**, tshárk, *v. a.* To burn to a cinder;  
—Obsolete.

Or if it flames not out, *charks* him to a cinder.

**CHARLATAN**, shár'la-tan, *s.* (French.)  
a mountebank; an assuming, empty p-  
an empiric.

**CHARLATANICAL**, shár-la-tan'e-kal, *a.* C-  
ignorant; making unwarrantable pretense.

**CHARLATANRY**, shár'la-tan-re, *s.* Quack-  
ceit; wheedling with pretensions; cheap  
plausible words.

**CHARLES'S-WAIN**, tshár'iz-wane, *s.* I-  
nomy, seven stars in the constellation ca-  
Major, or the Great Bear.

**CHARLOCK**, tshár'lok, *s.* The Sinapis a  
small Cruciferous plant with yellow flowers  
common and troublesome weed in corn  
sometimes called *wild mustard*.

**CHARM**, tshárm, *s.* (*charme*, Fr.) Words  
ters, or magical influence, at one time im-  
have some occult or unintelligible power; s-  
which enlists the affections and subdue  
tion; something that can please irresistibly  
to fortify with charms against evil;

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests  
I bear a *charmed* life.—*Shaks.*

to make powerful by charms; to sum-  
cantation; to subdue by the power of  
to overpower or subdue the mind by i-  
pleasure; to tune; to temper;—*v. n.*  
harmoniously.

**CHARMER**, tshár'mur, *s.* One who charm-  
the power of enchantment; one who pl-  
delights the affections.

**CHARMERESS**, tshár'mur-es, *s.* An enchan-  
*Charmeressis*,  
And old witches, and sorceresses.—*Chas-*

**CHARMFUL**, tshárm'fúl, *a.* Abounding with  
charming, tshár'ming, *a. part.* Pleasing  
highest degree.

**CHARMINGLY**, tshár'ming-le, *ad.* In a  
please exceedingly; delightfully.

**CHARMINGNESS**, tshár'ming-nes, *s.* The  
pleasing.

**CHARMLESS**, tshárm'les, *a.* Without the  
charming; destitute of charms.

**CHARNEL**, tshár'nel, *a.* (French.) Contain-  
or carcasses.

**CHARNEL-HOUSE**, tshár'nel-hows, *s.* A  
under churches where the bones of the  
deposited.

**CHARON**, ka'run, *s.* (Greek.) In Mytho-  
son of Erebus and Nox, whose office was  
duct souls across the Stygian lake, to  
judgment from Cacus, Rhadamanthus, and  
the judges of the infernal regions.

**CHARPIE**, tshár'pe, *s.* (French.) Lint  
linen used in dressing wounds.

**CHARRY**, tshar'ré, *a.* Relating to charcoals.



# CHART—CHARTREUX.

# CHARTULARY—CHASTE.

**Chart**, *s.* (*charta*, Lat.) A hydrographical map for the use of navigators, being a profile of some part of the sea *in plano*, showing coasts, rocks, sands, bearings, &c.

**lobular**, is a projection, so called from its similarity it bears to the globe itself. This is a conical projection, in which the parallels distant circles, having the pole for their centre, and the meridians curvilinear and so as all to meet in the pole, or common to the parallels.

**Terrestrial**, like the plain charts, has the earth represented by parallel right lines, and some of the parallels, or longitude, every equal to those at the equator, so that they are more and more above their natural way approach towards the pole; but then some of the meridians, or of latitude, are in the same proportion at the same part; the same proportion is preserved between them on the globe itself.

**Hydrographical**, are sheets of large paper, on several parts of the land and sea are laid, with their respective coasts, harbours, flats, rocks, shelves, sands, &c.; also the use of the compass, and the latitudes and longitudes of the places.

**Plain**, have the meridian as well as the degrees of latitude drawn parallel to each other, degrees of longitude and latitude every equal to those at the equator.

**Iconographic**, are particular descriptions of arances, spots, and maculae of the moon.

**Topographic**, are draughts of some small part of the earth, or of some particular place, regard to its relative situation, as London, &c.

**CHARTS**, *kár-ta'shús*, *a.* (*charta*, paper, Lat.) a texture like paper; papery.

**CHARTER**, *tshár'tur*, *s.* (*chartre*, Fr.) In Law, a instrument executed with usual forms, by which the sovereign grants particular privileges to corporations, &c.; an instrument executed in writing, conferring immunities, exemptions, or &c.; a written evidence of things done between man and man. **Charter-land**, land held by charter, or by evidence in writing. **Charter of Commerce**, an agreement about the hire of the vessel and the freight, containing the name of the vessel, the names of the master and the crew, and every other particular, as the freight, time of loading and unloading, &c. **CHARTERED**, *tshár'turd*, *a.* Privileged; invested with rights by charter.

**CHARTIST**, *tshár'tizm*, *s.* The principles held and acted by the democratic body called Chartists, contained in the document called the People's Charter, in which universal suffrage, annual parliaments, vote by ballot, electoral districts, and equal members of parliament, were the five points; applied also to the combined efforts of the working classes, to influence the legislature in favour of Chartist principles.

**CHARTIST**, *tshár'tist*, *s.* A person holding the views set forth in the People's Charter; an ultra-radical.

**CHART**, *tshár'tles*, *a.* Without a chart.

**CHARTREUX**, *tshár'troos*, *s.* (French.) A celebrated monastery of Carthusians; monks of the order of St. Bruno.

**CHARTULARY**, *kár'tu-lar-é*, *s.* A collection of charters belonging to a religious house or church.

**CHARY**, *tshá're*, *a.* (*cearig*, Sax.) Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

**CHARYBDIS**, *ka-rib'dis*, *s.* (Greek.) A dangerous whirlpool in the Strait of Messina, in Sicily, nearly opposite to Scylla, on the coast of Italy. In Mythology, it is said that Charybdis was an avaricious old woman who stole the oxen of Hercules, for which theft she was struck with lightning by Jupiter, and changed into a whirlpool.

**CHASABLE**, *tsha'sa-bl*, *a.* That may be chased.

**CHASALIA**, *ka-sa'le-a*, *s.* (in honour of D. Chasal.) A genus of glabrous shrubs, natives of the Mauritius: Order, Cinchonaceae.

**CHASE**, *tshase*, *v. a.* (*chasser*, Fr.) To hunt or pursue; to pursue as an enemy; to drive away or press forward; to follow as an object desirable; to drive from place to place; to chase metals.—See Enchase;—*s.* hunting, as the pleasures of the chase; pursuit of anything as game; fitness to be hunted, or appropriate for the chase or sport; pursuit of an enemy, or of something noxious; pursuit of something desirable, as fame or pleasure; the game hunted; an open ground or receptacle for deer and other animals, less than a park; (*chasse*, Fr.) a frame of iron used by printers, to hold and wedge up types, when set up and arranged for the press; *chase of a gun* is the whole length of the bore; *chase guns*, in a ship-of-war, guns placed in the forepart of the ship, used in pursuing an enemy, or, in the stern, when chased by another ship. *Chase mortise*, or *Pulley mortise*, a long mortise cut lengthwise in one of a pair of parallel timbers, for the insertion of one end of a transverse timber, by making the latter revolve round a centre at the other end, which is fixed in the other parallel timber.

**CHASER**, *tsha'sur*, *s.* One who chases; a pursuer; a driver; a hunter.

**CHASM**, *kazm*, *s.* (*chasma*, Gr.) A beach unclosed; a cleft; a gap; an opening; a void space; a vacancy.

**CHASME**, *kas'me*, *s.* (Greek, gaping.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabaeidae.

**CHASMED**, *kazmd*, *a.* Having gaps or openings.

**CHASMODES**, *kas-mo'des*, *s.* (*chasmodes*, given to yawning, Gr.) A genus of fishes resembling the Blenny, but having the head crested and more prolonged; the dorsal fin the whole length of the body, and united to the caudal: Family, Blennidae.

**CHASMEDIA**, *kas-mo'de-a*, *s.* (*chasmodes*, given to yawning, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the Rutelinae or Metallic beetles.

**CHASMODON**, *kas-mo'don*, *s.* (*chasma*, gaping, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) An apterous genus of insects, belonging to the family Ichneumonidae.

**CHASMOPTERUS**, *kas-mop'te-rus*, *s.* (*chasma*, gaping, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabaeidae.

**CHASSEURS**, *shas'saréz*, *s.* (French.) A French term for a select body of light infantry, who are required to be particularly light and expert in their movements. *Chasseurs a cheval*, a kind of light horse in the French service.

**CHASTE**, *tshaste*, *a.* (French.) Uncontaminated; free from illicit sexual intercourse; pure; in language or composition, pure and genuine; free from corrupt or barbarous jargon; void of extravagant or flatulent allusions; true to the nuptial vow.



## CHASTE-EYED—CHATTERING.

CHASTE-EYED, tshaste'ide, *a.* Having chaste or modest eyes.

The oak-crown'd sisters, and their chaste-eyed queen.  
—*Collins.*

CHASTELY, tshaste'le, *ad.* Without incontinence; purely; without contamination; without coarse or barbarous phrases.

CHASTEN, tsha'sn, *v. a.* (*chatier*, Fr.) To correct; to punish; to mortify or inflict pain with a view to amendment; to purify from vices by moral or physical agency.

CHASTENEA, tshas-te-ne'a, *s.* (In honour of Victoria Chastenay.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Melostomaceæ: Suborder, Charianthæ.

CHASTENER, tsha'sen-ur, *s.* One who chastens or corrects.

CHASTENESS, tshaste'nes, *s.* Chastity; purity; purity of writing.

CHASTE-TREE, tshaste'tre, *s.* The *Agnus Casta*, and other plants of the genus *Vitex*.—Which see.

CHASTISABLE, tshas-ti'za-bl, *a.* Deserving chastisement.

CHASTISE, tshas-tize', *v. a.* To punish, with a view to the correction of the offender; to reduce to order or obedience; to repress; to restrain; to awe.

CHASTISEMENT, tshas'tiz-ment, *s.* (*chatiment*, Fr.) Correction; punishment; pain inflicted for crimes committed.

CHASTISER, tshas-tiz'ur, *s.* One who chastises or corrects by punishment.

CHASTITY, tshas'te-te, *s.* (*castitas*, Lat. *chastete*, Fr.) Purity of the body; freedom from obscenity; freedom from gross mixture of any kind; purity of language; unadulterated.

CHASUBLE, tshas'u-bl, *s.* That part of a priest's habit worn over his surplice when he says mass.

CHAT, tshat, *v. n.* (probably contracted from *chatter*.) To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to talk in an easy or familiar way;—*v. a.* to talk of;—*s.* idle talk; prate; slight or familiar tattle.

CHATE, shate, *s.* The Egyptian name of the Hairy Cucumber, or Melon, *Cucumis chate*: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

CHATEAU, sha-to', *s.* (French.) Formerly used to denote a castle or baronial seat in France, but now the name of a country seat.

CHATLANY, shat-el-lay-ne, *s.* The district under the dominion of a castle.

CHATELET, shat'e-let, *s.* A little castle.

CHATOYANT, sha-toy-ang, *a.* (French.) In Mineralogy, applied to stones of an undulating lustre, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

CHATOYMENT, sha-toy-mang, *s.* (French.) Changeableness of colour in a mineral.

CHAT-POTATOES, tshat'po'toze, *s.* Small potatoes given to pigs or poultry.

CHATTIL, tshat'tel, *s.* Any moveable property.

CHATTER, tshat'tur, *v. n.* (*caqueter*, Fr.) To utter confused sounds without arrangement or meaning; to jabber like a monkey or a magpie; to talk idly or carelessly;—*s.* noise like that of a monkey or magpie; unmeaning talk.

CHATTER-BOX, tshat'tur-boks, *s.* A word of contempt for an incessant talker.

CHATTERER, tshat'tur-ur, *s.* A prater; an incessant or idle talker.

CHATTERERS, tshat'tur-urs, *s.* A name given to birds of the family Ampelidæ.—Which see.

CHATTERING, tshat'tur-ing, *s.* Idle or unprofitable

## CHATTY—CHECK.

talk; unmeaning or confused sounds, as pies.

CHATTY, tshat'te, *a.* Full of talk; chattering freely.

CHAT-WOOD, tshat'wood, *s.* Small sticks fit only to be used as fuel.

CHAUDRON.—See Chaldron.

CHAULIODES, kaw-li'o-des, *s.* A genus of roptorous insects: Family, Planipennes.

CHAULIODUS, kaw-li'o-dus, *s.* A genus belonging to the Anatine or River-ducks.

CHAUN, tshawn, *s.* A gap; a chasm.

Full of crannies, full of chauns.—*Cotgr.*

—*v. n.* to open.—Obsolete.

CHAUNT.—See Chant.

CHAW, tshaw, *v. a.* (*ceowan*, Sax.) To champ with the teeth; to masticate; to chew.—*s.* the jaw or chap.

CHAWDRON, tshaw'drun, *s.* Entrails.

Add thereto a tiger's chawdron.

For the ingredients of our candreen.—*S.*

CHAT, shay, *s.* The root of the plant *Oxalis umbellata*, used for giving the beautiful Madras cottons.

CHEAP, tshepe, *a.* (*ceap*, Sax.) To be had cheaply; purchased for a small price; of small value; to be had; not respected; common; gain; purchase.—Obsolete as a substant.

CHEAPEN, tshe'pn, *v. a.* (*ceapian*, Sax.) To cheapen; to reduce the value of; to attempt to purchase; to bargain; to ask the price of a commodity. Rich she shall be, that's certain; wise, or virtuous, or I'll never cheapen her.—*Shaks.*

CHEAPENER, tshepe'en-ur, *s.* One who cheapens; one who bargains.

CHEAPLY, tshepe'le, *ad.* At a small price; at a low rate.

CHEAPNESS, tshepe'nes, *s.* Lowness in price; cheapness.

CHEAT, tshe-te, *v. a.* (*ceatia*, *cheats*, Sax.) To cheat; to deceive in a bargain; to impose; to trick;—*s.* a fraud; a trick; an impostor; a person guilty of fraud; one who cheats.

CHEATABLENESS, tshe'te'a-bl-nes, *s.* Liability to be cheated; disposition to cheat.

CHEAT-BREAD, tshe'te'bred, *s.* (*achet*, boug.) Fine bread not baked in the family.—*Ob.*

CHEATER, tshe'te'ur, *s.* One who practises cheating.

CHECK, tshek, *v. a.* (*echec*, Fr.) To put a stop to; to restrain; to hinder; to curb; to reprove; to chide; to compare any bill or paper with its counterpart, for the purpose of ascertaining its authenticity; to control by a counter-receipt; to compare the items of an account with the original; so as to check and control it, and ascertain its correctness and justness;—*v. n.* to stop; to stop; to clash; to interfere;

If love check with business, it troubleth men's wits.—*Bacon.*

—*s.* a stop; sudden restraint; confinement; a rebuff; hinderance; curb; government; a reproof; a slight; a sudden disgust; the person checking; the sales, or conduct of others; the cause of the corresponding cipher of a bank-bill; for money on a banker is also frequently a term used in the game of chess, when one obliges the other to move or guard his king; a checkered cloth; check or check-roll, a receipt containing the names of persons who



# CHECKER—CHEERFULNESS.

and attendance on the sovereign, or other personage; *clerk of the check*, a person in royal household who has the check and controls the yeomen of the guard. In Falconry, a bird forsakes her proper game to follow magpies, or other birds that cross her

**CH, tshek'ur, v. a.** To variegate with cross or cross stripes of different colours; to form the squares like a chess-board; to diversify different qualities, scenes, or circumstances; one who checks or restrains; one who restrains a chess-board.

**CH, tshek'ur, } s.** Work varied  
**CH-WORK, tshek'ur-wurk, }** alternately as colours or materials.

**CHES, tshek'les, a.** Uncontrollable; violent.  
**CHATE, tshek'mate, s.** The movement on a board which hinders the opposite men from going;—*v. a.* to finish.

Our days be datyd  
To be checkmated  
With drawtys of death.—*Skellon.*

**ROLL, tshek'rol, s.** An old term for a roll of parchment, containing the names of such persons as tenants on, and in the pay of, great persons.

**CH, tshek'e, s.** In Heraldry, a term for the chief or any part of it, when it is divided into squares.

**CH, ke'drus, s.** A genus of fishes, in which the scales are tuberculated, and the dorsal fin situated near the caudal: Family, Salmonidae: Subgenus, *Cyprinæ*.

**CH, tshek, s. (ceac, Sax.)** The side of the face near the eyes. In Mechanics, those pieces of wood in any machine which form corresponding or which are double and alike. In Shipping, two pieces of timber fitted on each side of the mast, at the top, serving to strengthen it, and having holes in them, called hounds, through which the ties run to hoist the yards. Also, the small rail or piece of timber in the beak of a ship.

**CH, tshek, s.** *Check of a mortise*, the two solid parts of the sides of the mortise. *Check-bone*, the bone of the cheek. *Check-tooth*, the hinder tooth of the jaw. *Check-by-jowl*, an old expression signifying closeness or proximity.

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# CHEERILY—CHEILODIPTERUS.

**CHEERILY, tshe're-le, ad.** Cheerfully; in good spirits.

**CHEERINGLY, tsheer'ing-le, ad.** In a cheering manner.

**CHEERISHNESS, tsheer'ish-ness, s.** State of cheerfulness.

**CHEERLESS, tsheer'les, a.** Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness; desponding; dull; destitute of joyous or gladdening feeling.

**CHEERLY, tsheer'le, a.** Gay; cheerful; not desponding or dejected;—*ad.* cheerfully; joyously.

**CHEERY, tshe're, a.** Gay; sprightly; having the power to make gay.

**CHEESE, tsheez, s. (case, cyne, Sax. case, Germ. caseus, Lat.)** The compressed caseous matter of milk, united to a certain portion of the oily or creamy part, and used as food. Cheese is also made from milk from which the cream has been removed, and is then termed skimmed-milk cheese. *Cheese-cake*, a cheese made of soft curds, sugar, and butter. *Cheesemonger*, a person who deals in or sells cheese. *Cheese-press*, an engine for pressing curd in the making of cheese. *Cheese-vat*, the mould or case in which curds are pressed into the form of a cheese. *Cheeseparing*, the rind or paring of cheese.

I do remember him at Clement's Inn, like a man made after supper of a *cheeseparing*.—*Shaks.*

**CHEESE CEMENT, tsheez se-ment', s.** A kind of glue, particularly serviceable in joining broken china, wood that is exposed to wet, painter's panel boards, &c.

**CHEESE RENNET, tsheez ren'net, s.** True Ladies' Bed-Straw, the plant *Galium verum*: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**CHEESTY, tshe'ze, a.** Having the nature or form of cheese.

**CHEETA or CHETAH, tshe'ta, s.** An East Indian name for the two species of the feline animals, *Felis leopardus*, the leopard; and *Felis jubata*, the hunting leopard. The latter is the one designated by this name in this country.

**CHEF-D'ŒUVRE, shay-duvr, s.** (A French word often introduced into our literature. The *u* in 'duvr' has the sound of the French *u*.) A masterpiece; a fine work of art.

**CHEGRE, tshe'gur, } s. (chiguito, small, Span.)** The  
**CHIGO, tshe'go, }** name given in the West Indies to a species of apterous insects of the flea kind, which penetrates the skin of the feet, and breeds there unless speedily taken out. It is a source of great annoyance to the poor negroes.

**CHEILANTHUS, ke-lan'thus, s. (cheilos, a lip, and anthos, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the lip-like form of the indusium.)** A genus of exotic ferns: Tribe, Polypodiaceæ.

**CHEILINUS, ke-li'nus, s. (cheilos, a lip, Gr.)** A genus of fishes, allied to Labrus: Family, Chaetodonidae.

**CHEILITES, ke-li'tes, s. (cheilos, a lip, Gr.)** Inflammation of the lips. The term *cheilocæ* is used by French surgeons for a red and indurated swelling of the lips, without heat or pain, and not terminating in suppuration. It occurs most frequently on the lips of children in England and Scotland.

**CHEILODACTYLUS, ke-lo-dak'te-lus, s. (cheilos, a lip, and dactylos, a finger, Gr.)** A genus of ovate-bodied fishes: Family, Chaetodonidae.

**CHEILODIPTERUS, ke-lo-dip'te-rus, s. (cheilos, a lip,**



## CHEIRANTHUS—CHEKAO.

## CHELA—CHELONARIUM.

and *dipteros*, double-finned, Gr.) A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes: Family, Percidæ.

**CHEIRANTHUS**, ke-ran'thus, *s.* (*cheiri* or *kheiry*, Arabic, or *cheir*, the hand, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) The Wall-flowers, hardy acrid evergreens, found native throughout Europe on old walls and among stones. There are many species, most of which have sweet-scented flowers: Order, Cruciferae.

**CHEIROCANTHUS**, ke-ro-kan'thus, *s.* (*cheir*, and *akuntha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes found in the old red sandstone of Gowrie in Forfarshire, and the Orkneys.

**CHEIROGALEUS**, ke-ro-ga'le-us, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *galeus*, a young weasel or kitten, Gr.) A genus of Quadrumana, belonging to the Lemur family.

**CHEIROLEPIS**, ke-rof'e-pis, *s.* (*cheir*, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, found in the old red sandstone of Morayshire and the Orkney Islands.

**CHEIROLOGY**, ke-ro'l'o-je, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The mode of conversing with the fingers, practised generally by the deaf and dumb.

**CHEIROMYS**, ke-ro'mis, *s.* (*cheir*, a hand, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) The Aye Aye of Madagascar, a remarkable animal, considered by Swainson as belonging to the Rodentia or Glires, though some naturalists have classed it among the Lemurs.

**CHEIRONEOTES**, ke-ro-nek'tes, *s.* (*cheir*, a hand, and *nechos*, I swim, Gr.) The Frog-fish, a genus of grotesque and hideously-shaped fishes, which have the pectoral fins supported like short feet on peduncles, by means of which they can creep over mud or sand when left dry by the receding tide; also, a name given by Illiger to a genus of Marsupialia, or opossums, in which the hinder legs are webbed.

**CHEIROPTER**, ke-ropt'ur, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A mammiferous animal, having the fingers elongated for the expansion of membranes which act as wings, as in the vesper-tilio or bat.

**CHEIROPTERA**, ke-ropt'e-ra, *s.* A family of Mammalia, belonging to the order Carnaria, the distinguishing character of which consists in a fold of the skin, which, commencing at the sides of the neck, extends between the fingers of the fore limbs, supports them in the air, and enables such of them to fly, as have their hands sufficiently developed for that purpose.

**CHEIROPTEROUS**, ke-ropt'e-rus, *a.* Belonging to the Cheiroptera; furnished with elongated fingers or toes for the expansion of membranes which serve as wings.

**CHEIROSTEMON**, ke-ro-ste'mon, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. from the hand-like form of the anthers.) A genus of plants, consisting of a South American tree, one hundred feet high, and fifteen feet in diameter.

**CHEIROTHERIUM**, ke-ro-the're-um, *s.* (*cheir*, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) The name given to an animal whose foot-prints, resembling those of a hand, are found impressed on new red sandstone on the Continent and in England. It is considered by Prof. Owen to have been a large Batrachian reptile, for which he proposes the name Labyrinthodon, from the peculiar labyrinthian structure of its teeth.

**CHEKAO**, tshek'a-o, *s.* A kind of paste prepared

by calcination and tirturation from a hard substance. The Chinese use the chekao in ing the elegant figures we see in the wholly China ware, which they afterwards varnish common way.

**CHELA**, ke'la, *s.* (*chele*, a claw, Gr.) A fishes belonging to the Salmon family, in the month is very small, and opens ver the anal fin long: Subfamily, Cyprinæ. name also of the first pair of forceps of the lobster, &c.: spelled also *chely*.

**CHELEDONIUM**, kel-e-do'ne-um, *s.* (*chēlō* swallow, Gr. from its being said that the flowers at the time the swallows arrive, as at their departure.) Celandine, a genus baceous plants, with smooth, brittle, tender and an acrid juice: Order, Papaveraceæ species are British, *C. lucinatum* and *gracile*.

**CHELERYTHRINE**, ke-le-rith'rine, *s.* A substance obtained in the form of a grey powder, from plants *Chelidonium majus* and *Glaucium* which powerfully excites sneezing. Acid a fine orange colour, and form with it neut which act as narcotics when taken in doses.

**CHELICERES**, kel'e-seerz, *s.* (*chele*, a claw, and a horn, Gr.) A name given by Latreille appendages on the heads of spiders and scorpions, which he considers as representing the metatarsi of the Decapod Crustaceans, but classed in these Arachnideans into organs for the of food.

**CHELIDONINE**, ke-le-do'nine, *s.* A substance covered by Godefroy in the plant *Chelidonium majus*, and *Glaucium luteum*. When exposed to the air, it forms colourless scales of a bitter taste, and consists of 40 atoms of carbon, 20 of hydrogen, and 3 of nitrogen.

**CHELIDRIÆ**, kel-id're-de, *s.* (*chelydra*, on genera.) The Crocodile Tortoises, a family of Chelonians, in which the tail is long, and is not retractile: Order, Chelonides.

**CHELIFER**, kel'e-fur, *s.* (*chele*, a claw, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) A genus of Arachnids, Spiders, which have the appearance of scorpions without the tail.

**CHELIFEROUS**, ke-lif'e-rus, *a.* (*chele*, a claw, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Furnished with claws; armed with claws.

**CHELIFORM**, kel'e-fawm, *a.* (*chele*, a claw, and *forma*, form, Lat.) Having the form of a claw.

**CHELINOTUS**, kel-e-no'tus, *s.* (*chelys*, a shell, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Haliotidæ, or Ear-shells: cheliform; shell ear-shaped, thin, fragile, forate, and without a pillar, and entirely covered in the back of the animal.

**CHELMON**, kel'mon, *s.* (*cheiloma*, a lip, and *monos*, a single, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the mouth is prolonged into a slender snout or tube: Family, Cheloniidae.

**CHELMSFORDITE**, tshelms'ford-ite, *s.* (from Chelmsford in the United States, where it occurs associated with quartz, mica, and apatite.) A mineral, found amorphous and crystallized in angular prisms.

**CHELODINA**, ke-lo'de-na, *s.* A genus of the River Tortoises, in which the neck is very long: Order, Chelonides.

**CHELONARIUM**, ke-lo-na're-um, *s.* (*chelon*



## CHELONE—CHEMICAL.

## CHEMICALLY—CHEMISTRY.

tion, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Buprestidae.

**CHELONE**, ke-lo'ne, *s.* (*chelone*, a tortoise, Gr. from the back of the upper lip of the corolla being compared to a tortoise.) Tortoise-flower, a genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

**CHELONIA**, ke-lo'ne-a, *s.* (*chelone*, a tortoise, Gr.) An order of **CHELONIDES**, ke-lo'ne-des, Reptiles, characterized by the body being enclosed between a double shield or shell, out of which the head, tail, and four extremities extend. Linnæus includes Chelonia in the genus Testuda; but the order is now divided into the following families, each containing two, three, or five genera:—the Chelidridæ, or Crocodile Tortoises; Testudinidæ, or Land Tortoises; Emydæ, or River Tortoises; Trionycidæ, or Soft Tortoises; and Chelonidæ, or Sea Turtles.

**CHELONIAN**, ke-lo'ne-an, *a.* A term applied to short concise expressions from Chilo, one of the seven sages of Greece, three of whose maxims were inscribed in golden letters in the temple of Delphi. They were, 'Know thyself,' 'Desire nothing too much,' and 'Misery is the certain companion of debt and strife.'

**CHELONIDE**, ke-lo'ne-de, *s.* (*chelonias*, one of the genera.) The Sea Turtles, a family of the order Chelonides, in which the feet are fin-shaped, and more adapted for swimming than any of the other water tortoises.

**CHELONITE**, ke-lo'ne-te, *s.* A name given to certain species of fossil Echini, of the genus Cidaris.

**CHELOSTOMA**, ke-lo's-to-ma, *s.* (*chela*, a claw, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, belonging to the Dasygastræ, or Solitary Bees.

**CHELYDRA**, ke'le-dra, *s.* (*chelys*, a tortoise, and *draco*, I act, Gr.) A genus of Chelonians, in which the tail is long, with crests of scales: Type of the family Chelidridæ.

**CHELYS**, ke'lis, *s.* (*chelys*, a tortoise, Gr.) A genus of the Chelonians, in which the tail is short, the head and neck furnished with lobed appendages, and the nostrils long and tubular.

**CHEMICAL**, kem'e-kal, *a.* Relating to chemistry, or resulting from the operation of chemical agencies. *Chemical Symbols and Equivalents* are modes of expressing, by letters and figures, the definite proportions in which substances chemically combine with one another. These are given in the following table. The letters express the equivalent or atom of the substance it represents—the figures, the atomic weights in which they combine, hydrogen being taken as unity. When two or more equivalents of a substance are expressed, it is done by figures, either prefixed or affixed to the symbol; thus, C expresses one atom or equivalent of carbon, 2C or C<sup>2</sup>, two atoms—C + O<sup>3</sup> or CO<sup>3</sup>, one atom of carbon united to 3 of oxygen.

ELEMENTS.	SYMBOLS.	EQUIV.
Aluminium.....	Al.....	13.70
Antimony, ( <i>Stibium</i> ).....	Sb.....	64.60
Arsenic.....	As.....	37.70
Barium.....	Ba.....	68.70
Bismuth.....	Bi.....	71.00
Boron.....	B.....	10.90
Bromine.....	Br.....	78.40
Cadmium.....	Cd.....	55.80
Calcium.....	Ca.....	20.50
Carbon.....	C.....	6.12

ELEMENTS.	SYMBOLS.	EQUIV.
Cerium.....	Ce.....	46.00
Chlorine.....	Cl.....	35.42
Chromium.....	Cr.....	28.00
Cobalt.....	Co.....	29.50
Columbium, ( <i>Tantalum</i> ).....	Ta.....	185.00
Copper, ( <i>Cuprum</i> ).....	Cu.....	31.60
Fluorine.....	F.....	18.68
Glucinium.....	G.....	26.50
Gold, ( <i>Aurum</i> ).....	Au.....	199.20
Hydrogen.....	H.....	1.00
Iodine.....	I.....	126.30
Iridium.....	Ir.....	98.80
Iron, ( <i>Ferrum</i> ).....	Fe.....	28.00
Lead, ( <i>Plumbum</i> ).....	Pb.....	103.60
Lithium.....	Li.....	6.00
Magnesium.....	Mg.....	12.70
Manganese.....	Mn.....	27.70
Mercury, ( <i>Hydrargyrum</i> ).....	Hg.....	202.00
Molybdenum.....	Mo.....	47.70
Nickel.....	Ni.....	29.50
Nitrogen.....	N.....	14.15
Osmium.....	Os.....	99.70
Oxygen.....	O.....	8.00
Palladium.....	Pd.....	53.30
Phosphorus.....	P.....	15.70
Platinum.....	Pl.....	98.80
Potassium, ( <i>Kalium</i> ).....	K.....	39.15
Rhodium.....	R.....	52.20
Selenium.....	Se.....	39.60
Silicium.....	Si.....	22.50
Silver, ( <i>Argentum</i> ).....	Ag.....	108.00
Sodium, ( <i>Natrium</i> ).....	Na.....	23.30
Strontium.....	Sr.....	43.80
Sulphur.....	S.....	16.10
Tellurium.....	Te.....	64.20
Thorium.....	Th.....	59.60
Tin, ( <i>Stannum</i> ).....	Sn.....	57.90
Titanium.....	Ti.....	24.30
Tungsten, ( <i>Wolfram</i> ).....	W.....	99.70
Vanadium.....	V.....	68.50
Uranium.....	U.....	217.00
Yttrium.....	Y.....	32.20
Zinc.....	Zn.....	32.30
Zirconium.....	Zr.....	33.70

Any of the symbols in the table express one atom; when two or more are expressed, it is 2B or B<sup>2</sup>, that is, two atoms of boron. Fe + O, or FeO, is one equivalent of iron united to one of oxygen, and 2Fe + 3O, or Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, the combinations of two atoms of iron and three of oxygen.

**CHEMICALLY**, kem'e-kal-le, *ad.* By a chemical process, or according to the principles of chemical action.

**CHEMISE**, shem-eez', *s.* (French.) A shift or under garment worn by females. In Fortification, a wall for lining a bastion or ditch.

**CHEMIST**, kem'ist, *s.* A person versed in chemistry.

**CHEMISTRY**, kem'is-tre, *s.* (considered as derived from the Coptic root *chems* or *khems*, obscure or secret.) The science which investigates the nature and properties of the elements of matter, and their mutual actions and combinations. It also determines the proportions in which they unite, and ascertains the modes of separating them when united. It also inquires into the laws and powers which preside over and affect the agencies by which material combination or decomposition takes place. *Organic Chemistry*, is the chemistry of vegetable and animal compounds; and *Inorganic*.



## CHEMOSIS—CHERRY-PEPPER.

## CHERSINA—CHEST-FOUNDING

*Chemistry*, is that which investigates inorganic compounds.

**CHEMOSIS**, ke-mo'sis, *s.* (*chaino*, I gape, Gr.) An affection in which the conjunctiva, the membrane which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, is continued over the forepart of the globe of the eye.

**CHENOLEA**, ke-no'le-a, *s.* (*chen*, a goose, Gr. and *olea*, an olive, Lat. from the resemblance of the plants to the goose-foot, and the leaves being silvery like those of the olive.) A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

**CHENOPODEÆ**, ken-o-pod'e-e, } *s.* (*cheno-*  
**CHENOPODIACEÆ**, ken-o-po-de-a'se-e, } *podium*,  
one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, without stipules; separate flat sepals opposite the stamens, inserted into the base of the calyx; two-celled anthers; a single one-sided ovary; and herbaceous naked flowers: the Artifices of Jessieu.

**CHENOPODIUM**, ken-o-po'de-um, *s.* (*chen*, a goose, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) Goose-foot, a genus of plants: Type of the order Chenopodiaceæ.

**CHEQUE**, tshek, *s.* A written order on a banker by a person having money in the banker's hands, directing him to pay on presentment, or to bearer, or to a person named, a certain sum of money.

**CHEQUER**.—See Checker.

**CHEQUEY**, tshek'e, } *a.* In Heraldry, applied  
**CHECKY**, tshek'e, } when a field or charge  
**CHECKERED**, tshek'urd, } is divided by transverse  
lines, paleways and passways, into equal squares, or parts, or different tinctures.

**CHERIFF**, tsher'if, *s.* A high-priest among the Mahomedans: written also *sherriff*.

**CHERISH**, tsher'ish, *v. a.* (*cherir*, Fr.) To support and help with tenderness; to nurse and assist with affection; to protect; to shelter; to foster; to encourage; to indulge; to remember with affection.

**CHERISHER**, tsher'ish-ur, *s.* An encourager; a supporter.

**CHERISHING**, tsher'ish-ing, *s.* Support; encouragement; protection.

**CHERISHINGLY**, tsher'ish-ing-le, *ad.* In an affectionate or encouraging manner.

**CHERISHMENT**, tsher'ish-ment, *s.* Encouragement; support; comfort.—Obsolete.

The one lives her age's ornament,  
That with rich bounty and dear *cherishment*  
Supports the praise of noble poesie.—*Spenser*.

—*a.* resembling a cherry in colour.

**CHERLERIA**, tsher-le're-a, *s.* (in honour of John Henry Cherler.) A genus of small smooth-tufted moss-like plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

**CHERMES**, ker'mes, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects, belonging to the Aphidæ, or Wood-lice.

**CHEROPOTAMUS**, ker-o-pot'a-mus, *s.* (*cher*, a hedgehog, and *potamos*, a river, Gr.) An extinct genus of the order Pachydermata, or thick-skinned Mammalia, considered as forming a link between the Anoplotherium and the Peccary.

**CHERRY**, tsher're, *s.* (*kerasos*, Gr.) The English name given to the well-known drupaceous fruit of the various species and varieties of the genus *Cerasus*: Order, Amygdalaceæ.—See *Cerasus*.

**CHERRY-PEPPER**, tsher're-pep'pur, *s.* Capsicum cerasiforme, a species of capsicum; chilli, or Cayenne pepper, known by its small cherry-shaped fruit.

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**CHERSINA**, ker-si'na, *s.* A genus of the Testudinæ, or Tortoises, in which the hinder part of the sternum is moveable: Order, Chelonides.

**CHERSONESE**, ker'so-neze, *s.* (*chersos*, land, and *nesos*, an isle, Gr.) A peninsula; a tract almost surrounded by the sea, but united to the larger tract by a narrow neck or isthmus.

**CHERSIDRUS**, ker-sid'rus, *s.* A genus of the Testudinæ, or Water-snakes, in which the head is compressed, and the head and body entirely covered with imbricated scales.

**CHERT**, tshert, *s.* A silicious mineral, allied to flint, but less splintery and fusible; the latter it probably owes to its containing a little iron.

**CHERTY**, tsher'te, *a.* Like chert; flinty.

**CHERUB**, tsher'ub, *pl.* **CHERUBIM**, *s.* A word in Scripture for certain symbolical figures with two or more heads, and furnished with wings. In the East, of these stood face to face on the lid of the ark of the covenant in the Holy of Holies, which they overshadowed with their wings. Similar figures seem to have been made in Egypt. The religious mysteries of the Egyptians. The cherubim are far from being agreed as to the signification of these images, some considering them emblematical of the powers of nature, and others as representatives of the divine or angelic powers. but the last supposition is at variance with the commandment, 'Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of things in heaven, &c. In Architecture, an ornament introduced by the Italian artists, of an infant seated, joined to two wings, used in ecclesiastical architecture, or on keystones of arches.

**CHERUBIC**, tsher'ubik, } *a.* Angelic; pertaining to the cherubim.

**CHERUBICAL**, tsher'ub'e-kal, } to the cherubim.

**CHERUBIN**, tsher'u-bin, *a.* Angelical; cherub.

**CHERVIL**, tsher'vil, *s.* The English name of the umbelliferous plants belonging to the genus *Cherithium* and *Cherophyllum*.

**CHESIBLE**, shes'e-bl, *s.* (*casuble*, old Fr.) A vestment without sleeves, worn by a Roman Catholic priest at mass.

**CHESSE**, tshes, *s.* (*echecs*, Fr.) An ingenious game performed with different pieces of wood, on a board divided into sixty-four squares or houses. The gamester has eight dignified pieces, viz., a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two also eight pawns.

**CHESSE-BOARD**, tshes'borde, *s.* The checkered board on which the game of chess is played.

**CHESSE-MAN**, tshes'man, *s.* A puppet used in the game of chess.

**CHESSEOM**, tshes'sum, *s.* Mellow earth.

**CHESSE-PLAYER**, tshes'play-ur, *s.* One who plays at chess.

**CHESSE-TREE**, tshes'tre, *s.* A piece of wood set up perpendicularly on the one side, to contain the clews of the mainsail of a ship.

**CHEST**, tshest, *s.* (*cest*, *cyst*, Sax. *cist*, Welsh) A box of wood, or other material, in which things are kept; a certain quantity, as a chest of drawers; *chest of drawers*, a case with drawers or boxes;—*v. a.* to deposit in a chest; to hoard.

**CHESTED**, tshest'ed, *a.* Having a chest, or narrow chested.

**CHEST-FOUNDING**, tshest-foun'dur-ing, *s.* Farriery, a disease resembling pleurisy, &c.



muscles of the ribs, caused by exposing a to cold, or plunging him into a river when excited.

**CHUT**, *tshé'nut*, *s.* The common name of the nut fruit of the genus *Castanea*. Chestnuts are usually eaten roasted; but in some countries are not only boiled and roasted, but ground meal, of which puddings, cakes, and bread are made: Order, Amentaceæ.

**CHIE**, *shé'á-she*, *s.* An expedition with y.—Obsolete.

had been some time in *chevachie*,  
Flanders, in Artois, and in Picardie.—  
Chaucer.

**CHIER**, *shé'v-a-leer'*, *s.* (French.) A knight; a young man. In Heraldry, a horseman at all points.

**CHIER**, *shé'v-as-tur*, *s.* (French.) In Surgery, a gery, a double roller applied to the

**CH-DE-FRISE**, *shé'v-o-de-freze'*, *s.* (the singular, *cheval-de-frise*, seldom used.) A piece of traversed with fixed lances, or spikes, so that their points cross each other: used in ending a passage, stopping a breach, &c.

**CHIL**, *tshé'v-ur-il*, *s.* (*cheveau*, Fr.) A kid; a child. This word, now obsolete, was a false expression with our ancestors to denote inability of certain consciences, as in the following passage:

Which gifts the capacity  
our soft *cheeril* conscience would receive,  
might please to stretch it.—*Shaks.*

**CHILIZE**, *tshé'v-ur-il-ize*, *v. a.* To make as kid leather.

**CHANCE**, *shé'v-e-zans*, *s.* (*chevissance*, old Fr.) An agreement or contract made in respect to buying and selling of goods among traders; a rise; achievement.—Obsolete in the two senses.

fortune, the foe of famous *chevismes*,  
elidon,' said Guyon, 'yields to virtue aid.'—  
Spenser.

**CHITTE**, *shé'v-ret'*, *s.* (French.) An engine for raising guns or mortars into their carriage.

**CHON**, *shé'v-run*, *s.* (French.) An ornament characteristic of Norman architecture, though found occasionally among the early English buildings. A chimney, an honourable ordinary, representing the rafters of a house, set up as they ought to be.

**CHONED**, *shé'v-rund*, *a.* Variegated in the shape of a chevron.

**CHONEL**, *shé'v-ro-nel*, *s.* A diminutive of the doric chevron.

**CHOO**, *tshoo'*, *v. a.* (*ceovan*, Sax.) To grind with teeth; to masticate; to ruminate in thought; to meditate; to taste without swallowing; to chew;—*v. n.* to champ upon; to ruminate;—*s.* which is chewed.—A vulgarism.

**CHY**, *tshoo'it*, *s.* A pie consisting of various meats chopped and mixed together.

laden with bottles of wine, *chequets*, and currant.—*Middleton.*

**CHIO**, *shé'an*, *a.* Pertaining to the island of Chios in the Levant. *Chian turpentine*, a species of resin imported from Chios, the produce of  *Pistacia terebinthus*.

**CHIRO**, *shé'a-ra sku'ro*, *s.* (Italian.) In painting, the art of so disposing of the lights and

shadows of a picture, as to make the objects stand out, and appear naturally relieved from one another.

**CHIASMUS**, *ke-as'mus*, *s.* A bandage for the temple.

**CHIASTRE**, *ke-as'tur*, *s.* A parietal artery, shaped like the Greek letter X (*chi*).

**CHIASTOLITE**, *ke-as'to-lite*, *s.* (*chioso*, I make the figure X, Gr. from the crystals resembling that letter.) A mineral occurring crystallized in rectangular prisms, which present a black cross in their transverse section. It is commonly found embedded in slate. It contains silica, 68.49; alumina, 30.17; magnesia, 4.12; oxide of iron, 2.7; water, 0.27.

**CHICA**, *tshi'ka*, *s.* The name given in Brazil to a species of *Sterculia*, the seeds of which are eaten; they have an agreeable taste, and are about the size of a pigeon's egg.

**CHICANE**, *shé-kane*, *s.* (French.) The art of protruding a contest by petty objections and artifice; sophistry; trick; any artifice or stratagem;—*v. n.* to prolong a contest by tricks; to use shifts or artifices.

**CHICANER**, *shé-ka'nur*, *s.* (*chicaneur*, Fr.) A trickster; one who uses petty shifts or evasions; a trifling, wrangling disputant.

**CHICANERY**, *shé-ka'nur-e*, *s.* (*checanerie*, Fr.) Sophistry; evasion; mean wrangling.

**CHICK**, *tshik*, *v. n.* To vegetate or sprout as seed in the ground.

**CHICK**, *tshik*, *s.* (*cicen*, Sax.) A young fowl.

**CHICKEN**, *tshik'in*, *s.* of the poultry kind; a person of tender years; used often as a word of tenderness.

My Ariel chick,  
This is thy charge.—*Shaks.*

**Chicken-grape**, *Vitis Cordifolia*, or Heart-leaved Vine, an American species of the vine, with green or amber-coloured berries. It is also termed the Winter-grape. **Chicken-pox**, the disease *Varicella*, or Water-jags, an irruption of vesicles on the skin, passing into suppuration, but bursting at the tips, and concreting into pucker scars.

**CHICKEN-HEARTED**, *tshik'in-hart'ed*, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

**CHICKLING**, *tshik'ling*, *s.* A small chicken.

**CHICKLING-VETCH**, *tshik'ling-vetsh*, *s.* The Leguminous plant *Lathyrus Sativa*. When used as food, it causes a cureless rigidity of the limbs in either man, birds, or beasts. Swine fatten well on it, but lose the power of walking. When mixed with wheat-flour, in the quantity of one-fourth, it is eaten by the Swiss peasants without any harm.

**CHICK-PEA**.—See *Cicer*.

**CHICKWEED**, *tshik'weed*, *s.* A name given to several plants. 1. Common Chickweed, *Stellaria media*. 2. Sea Chickweed, *Arachnia peploides*. 3. Mouse-ear Chickweed, the genus *Cerastium*. 4. Chick winter-green, *Trientalis Europea*.

**CHIDE**, *tshide*, *v. a.* (*cidan*, *chidan*, Sax.) To scold; to rebuke; to check; to correct by scolding; to rebuke; to reproach; to blame;—*v. n.* to clamour; to scold; to quarrel with; to make a roaring noise;—*s.* a murmur; gentle noise.

Now the *chide* of streams,  
And hum of bees, inviting sleep sincere  
Into the guiltless breast.—*Thomson.*

**CHIDER**, *tshi'dur*, *s.* One who rebukes or reproves.

**CHIDING**, *tshi'ding*, *s.* (*cidung*, Sax.) Rebuke; contention; quarrel; reproof.



**CHIDINGLY**, tshi'ding-le, *ad.* In a chiding or reproving manner.

**CHIEF**, tsheef, *a.* (*chef*, Fr.) Principal; most eminent; above others in rank and quality; highest in office; eminent; extraordinary; of the first order; that to which other parts are inferior or subordinate;—*s.* a military or naval commander; a leader; the highest or most influential person of any society; the principal part. In Heraldry, the upper part of the escutcheon divided into three points, dexter, middle, and sinister. The *chief of an ordinary*, is a fess removed to the upper part of a coat-of-arms. In Law, *chief tenants*, those that held land immediately under the king, in right of his crown and dignity, were called his tenants *in capite*, or in chief. From the following passage in Spenser, it seems to signify a mark of distinction, or an achievement:

Where be the nose-gays that she dight for thee—  
The coloured chaplets wroughten with a *chief*,  
The knottish rush-rings, and gilt rosemary!

**CHIEFAGE**, tsheef'idj, } *s.* A tribute or sum of  
**CHIEVAGE**, tsheev'idj, } money formerly paid to  
the lord of the manor by such as held lands in  
villanage, otherwise called *head* or *poll-money*.

The Jews, allowed to live in England, long paid *chevage* or *poll-money*—viz., threepence per head at Easter.—*Chambers*.

**CHIEFDOM**, tsheef'dum, *s.* Sovereignty.—Obsolete.  
**CHIEFLESS**, tsheef'les, *a.* Without a leader or chief.

**CHIEFLY**, tsheef'le, *ad.* Principally; eminently; more than common.

**CHIEFTAIN**, tsheef'tin, *s.* (*chef'tain*, old Fr.) A leader; a commander; the head of a troop or clan.

**CHIEFTAINRY**, tsheef'tin-re, } *s.* Headship;  
**CHIEFTAINSHIP**, tsheef'tin-ship, } the authority  
held by a chief over a clan.

**CHIEVANCE**, tshe'vans, *s.* (*chivance*, Norm.) Traffic in which money is extorted as discount.

**CHIEVE**, } tsheev, *v. n.* (*chevir*, Fr.) To turn out;  
**CHIVE**, } to come to a conclusion; to succeed.—  
Obsolete.

**CHILBLAIN**, tshil'blane, *s.* Inflammation on the extremities from exposure to cold, which sometimes produces suppurations.—See *Pernio*.

**CHILD**, tshild, *pl.* Children, *s.* (*cild*, Sax.) An infant, or very young person; one in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent; a male or female descendant in the first degree; one weak in knowledge or experience; anything the product or effect of another. In a scriptural sense, one young in grace, or docile and humble; the descendants of a man, however remote, are also termed children, as 'the children of Edom,' 'the children of Israel.'

**CHILDBEARING**, tshild'ba-ring, *s.* The act of bearing children; parturition.

**CHILDBED**, tshild'bed, *s.* The state of a female during the period of delivery.

**CHILDBIRTH**, tshild'berth, *s.* Travail; labour; the time or act of bringing forth.

**CHILDERMAS-DAY**, tshil'der-mas-day, *s.* (*cildamasse day*, Sax.) A day set apart by the Church of England in solemn commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod, also termed *Innocent's-day*.

**CHILDHOOD**, tshild'hood, *s.* (*cildhad*, Sax.) The state of a child; the time of life between infancy and puberty.

**CHILDISH**, tshild'ish, *a.* (*cildisc*, Sax.) Having the

qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; relating to a child; puerile; weak.

**CHILDISHLY**, tshild'ish-le, } *ad.* In the manner  
**CHILDLY**, tshild'le, } of a child; in a  
trifling way.

**CHILDISHNESS**, tshild'ish-nes, *s.* Puerility; liness; state of a child; harmlessness.

**CHILDLESS**, tshild'les, *a.* Without a child or offspring.

**CHILDLIKE**, tshild'like, *a.* Becoming or being a child; submissive.

**CHILDRENITE**, tshil'dren-ite, *s.* (in honour of Children of the British Museum.) A mineral occurring in very minute yellow or brownish crystals. It is a compound of phosphoric alumina, and iron.

**CHILIAD**, kil'e-ad, *s.* (*chilias*, a thousand, Gr.) A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand. The term was applied to tables of arithms, which were first arranged in thousands.

**CHILIAGON**, kil'e-a-gon, *s.* (*chilias*, and *gon*, angle, Gr.) A plain figure of a thousand sided angles.

**CHILIAHEDRON**, kil-e-a-ed'ron, *s.* (*chiliahedra*, a base, Gr.) A figure of a thousand sided.

**CHILIARCH**, kil'e-ark, *s.* (*chiliarchos*, from *chilos*, and *archos*, a leader, Gr.) The military commander or chief of a thousand.

**CHILIARCHY**, kil'e-ark-ke, *s.* A body consisting of a thousand men.

**CHILIAST**, kil'e-ast, *s.* A millenarian.

**CHILL**, tshil, *a.* (*cele*, Sax.) Cold; having sensation of cold; shivering with cold; not depressed; dejected; discouraged; unaffected cold of temper;—*s.* chillness; cold; a shiver with cold; the sensation of cold usually produced by fever; chillness;—*v. a.* to make cold; to produce a shivering and shrinking of the skin; to depress; to deject; to dispirit.

**CHILLINESS**, tshil'le-nes, } *s.* Coldness; want  
**CHILLNESS**, tshil'nes, } of shivering; want  
warmth.

**CHILLINGLY**, tshil'ing-le, *ad.* In a chilling manner.

**CHILLI-PEPPER**, tshil'le-pep'pur, *s.* (*chilli*, name.) The common name of different species of the genus *Capsicum*.

**CHILLY**, tshil'le, *a.* Rather cold; cool.

**CHILOCARPUS**, ke-lo-kar'pus, *s.* (*cheilos*, a lip, *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) A genus of plants, of Java: Order, Apocynaceae.

**CHILOCHLOA**, ke-lo-klo'a, *s.* (*chilos*, fodder, *chloa*, grass, Gr.) A genus of plants, of Phleum and Phalaris: Order, Gramineae.

**CHILODIA**, ke-lo-de-a, *s.* (*cheilos*, a lip, *dia*, tooth, Gr.) A genus of Labiate plants, Prostanthereae.

**CHILOGNATHES**, ke-lo-na'thes, } *s.* (*cheilos*, a lip, *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.)

**CHILOGNATHA**, ke-lo-na'tha, } and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) An order of the Myriapoda, of pedes, distinguished by having the two mandibles and the tongue so united as to form a large lip; the antennae are short, the body cylindrical, and the legs short and slender are found beneath the bark of trees, and in other places. They live both upon animal and vegetable productions.

**CHILOGNATHIFORM**, ke-lo-na'the-fawrm, *a.* applied by Macleay and Kirby to the larvæ of Coleopterous insects as are herbivorous, cylindrical, and resemble the genus



**ODA**, ke-lop'o-da, *s.* (*chilias*, a thousand, *ous*, a foot, Gr.) An order of the Myriar Centipedes, the genera of which have ten antennae, a depressed body covered with scutes, plates, and legs of variable length. All run fast, are carnivorous, and nocturnal. Majority are found beneath stones, the bark of trees, and in loose humid earth.

**ODIFORM**, ke-lo-pod'e-fawm, *a.* A term used by Macleay and Kirby to the larvæ of *Coccinellids* which are subhexapod, with a pear-shaped depressed body, and bear a resemblance to the genus *Scolopendria*.

**OPS**, ke-lop'sis, *s.* (*cheilos*, a lip, and *ops*, lance, Gr. from the calyx being furnished with a distinct lip.) A genus of plants: Order, *Umbellales*.

**ONE HUNDREDS**, tshil'turn hun'dredz, *s.* A title under the crown, the duties of which have lasted long since, but the office is still retained for a particular purpose. No member of the House of Commons can resign his seat, but any wishing to retire may accomplish his object by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which being held as a place of honour out of the crown, necessarily causes him to retain his seat. This office was originally applied over a portion of the high lands of Bucks, known by the name of the Chiltern Hundreds, which formerly abounded with timber, and afforded shelter to numerous banditti.

**OPHIA**, ki-me'ra, *s.* A genus of fishes: Type *Opheichthys* family *Chimeridae*.

**OPHIDIA**, ke-me're-de, *s.* (*chimarra*, one of the *Opheichthys*) A family of the Cartilaginous order of fishes, distinguished from the other families of the order by the head being furnished with apophyses, and the tail terminating in a point. It includes the genera *Chimarra* and *Callorhynchus*.

**OPHILA**, ki-maf'e-la, *s.* (*cheima*, winter, and *philos*, I love, Gr.) The Winter-green, a genus of plants, so named from its leaves remaining green during winter.

**OPHIOIDES**, ke-mar'is, *s.* (*chimarrhos*, a torrent, from the tree growing on the banks of torrents) Riverwood, a genus of American trees, the wood of which is white, and used for beams and rafters: Order, *Rubiaceae*.

**OPHONIA**, v. *n.* (derivation uncertain.) To be in harmony or consonance; to correspond in proportion; to agree; to fall in with; to suit with; to jingle; to clatter;—*v. a.* to strike, or cause to sound in harmony. *Opheichthys*, *tshim'mur*, *s.* One who chimes.

**OPHIOPS**, ki-me'ra, *s.* (*chimarra*, Lat.) A wild or elegant fancy; an illusory or unnatural conception of the mind; a fabulous monster with heads, those of a lion, a goat, and a dragon, continually vomited flame.

**OPHIOPS**, she-mere', *s.* (*chamarre*, old Fr.) The robe to which the lawn sleeves of a bishop are attached.

**OPHIOPS**, kim-er'e-kal, *a.* Imaginary; fanciful; vainly or fantastically conceived.

**OPHIOPS**, kim-er'e-kal-le, *ad.* Vainly; fancifully.

**OPHIOPS**, ki-me-re'na, *s.* (*chimarra*, Lat.) A family of birds of the Alcidae, or Awk family, remarkable for a compressed horn-like protuberance above the nostrils.

**CHIMERIZE**, kim'ur-ize, *v. n.* To entertain wild fancies.—Obsolete.

**CHIMES**, tshimze, *s.* A set of bells tuned to the modern musical scale, and struck with hammers acted on by a pinned cylinder, which revolves by means of clockwork; the term is also applied to the music produced by the bells in a steeple, tower, or common clock, by mechanical means.

**CHIMINAGE**, shim'in-naje, *s.* (*chemin*, a road or path, Fr.) An old law term for a toll or passage through a forest.

**CHIMNEY**, tshim'ne, *s.* (*cheminee*, Fr.) The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in a building. *Chimney-shaft*, a turret rising above the roof, generally in the centre, to receive and conduct the smoke of several chimneys in a building. *Chimney-piece*, an ornamental piece of wood or stone set round a fireplace, consisting of architraves, friezes, cornices, columns, &c. *Chimney-money*, or hearth-money, a tax imposed by statute in the reign of Charles II. on fire-hearth and stoves in houses: it was abolished in the first year of William and Mary. *Chimney-sweeper's Cancer*, the Soot-wart, or Cancer Scroti. *Chimney swallow*, the *Hirundo rustica*, a species of the swallow, the forehead and throat of which are of a deep reddish brown. It selects chimneys, out-houses, steeples, ruins, rocks, and the sides of quarries or pits for its nest.

**CHIMONANTHUS**, ki-mo-nan'thus, *s.* (*cheimon*, winter, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the time of flowering.) The fragrant Winter-flower, a genus of shrubs from Japan, with the flowers rising before the leaves in the axils of the leaves of the preceding year. The plants endure our winters, if not very severe, in the open air.

**CHIMPANSEE**, tshim-pan'se, *s.* (African name.) The *Simia troglodytes*, or African orang, a species of *Quadrumanus*, which makes the nearest approach to man. It is of a black colour, and attains the height of from four to five feet, measured from the crown of the head to the heel.

**CHIN**, tshin, *s.* (*cinn*, Sax.) The part of the face beneath the under lip.

**CHINA**, tshi'na, *s.* A name given to porcelain ware manufactured in China. The term is now applied to porcelain in general. *China-root*, a root of *Smilax china*, a Chinese plant, formerly used for the same purposes as sarsaparilla now is.

**CHINCHILLA**, tshin-tshil'la, *s.* A name given by Mr. Bennet to a small Rodent, a native of Chili, allied to and forming with *Lagotis* the family *Chinchillidae*. The species are nearly of the size and form of the rabbit.

**CHINCUGH**, tshin'kof, *s.* A name given sometimes to the Hooping-cough, or Pertussis.—Which see.

**CHINE**, tshine, *s.* (*china*, Ital.) The part of the back in which the vertebrae, or backbone, is situated; a piece of the back of an animal; a narrow precipitous ravine;—*v. a.* to divide into chines.

**CHINED**, tshinde, *a.* Relating to the back.

**CHINESE**, tshi-neze', *a.* Pertaining to China;—*s.* the language or natives of China. *Chinese cherry*, the *Cerasus Chinensis*.

**CHINGLE**, tshing'gl, *s.* Gravel free from dirt.

**CHINK**, tshink, *s.* (*cina*, *cyna*, Sax.) A small longitudinal aperture; a rent; an opening or gap between the parts of anything;—*v. n.* to crack; to open; to sound by bodies striking each other, —*v. a.* to jingle like money.



**CHINKY**, tshing'k'e, *a.* Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

**CHINOILINE**, tshin-oy'line, *s.* An oily liquid obtained when quinine is distilled with potash and a little water. It unites with acids, neutralizing them, and forming crystallizable salts.

**CHINTZ**, tshintz, *s.* (*size*, Germ. *chite*, Span. *chint*, Fr.) A peculiar style of fast printed calico, in which figures of at least five different colours are impressed upon a white or light-coloured ground.

**CHIOCOCCA**, ki-o-kok'ka, *s.* (*chion*, snow, and *kokos*, a berry.) The Snow-berry, a genus of shrubs: Order, Rubiaceæ.

**CHIONANTHUS**, ki-o-nan'thus, *s.* (*chion*, snow, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the snow-white flowers of the species.) A genus of trees, one of the species of which, *C. virginica*, a native of North America, is called the snowdrop-tree, and also the fringe-tree; the former name from its long bunches of white flowers, and the latter from the corolla being cut into narrow segments.

**CHIONE**, ki-o'ne, *s.* (after *Chione*, the daughter of Deucalion, or from *chioneos*, white as snow, Gr. in reference to its cymes of white flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of the tree *Chione glabra*, a native of Tortoise Island.

**CHIONEA**, ki-o'ne-a, *s.* (*chioneos*, snowy, Gr.) A small Dipterous Insect, found in winter in snow and ice: Subfamily, Panorpinæ.

**CHIONIS**, ki-o'nis, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the Columbidae, or Pigeon family.

**CHIOPPINE**, tshop'pin, *s.* (from *chapin*, Span.) A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.

Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chioppine*.—*Shaks.*

**CHIP**, tship, *v. a.* (derivation uncertain.) To cut into small pieces; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time;—*v. n.* to break or crack;—*s.* a small piece taken off by a cutting instrument; a small piece cut or broke from a larger piece. *Chip-axe*, a one-handed plane axe, used by carpenters in hewing timber.

**CHIPPING**, tship'ping, *s.* The operation of cutting away small irregular pieces from a block of stone or a brick, to hew it into a required form; also, taking off, by means of chisels, the outer rind or coat of cast-iron, previous to smoothing the surface by files. *Chipping-pieces*, the projecting pieces of iron cast on the facings of iron-framing, when intended to be rested against each other.

**CHIRAGRA**, ki-rag'ra, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *agra*, seizure, Gr.) Gout in the joints of the fingers.

**CHIRATA**, tshi-ra'ta, *s.* (from the vernacular name of one of the species.) A genus of plants, consisting of perennial hairy herbs, natives of Nepal, with large red or purple flowers: Order, Geraniaceæ.

**CHIRIDÆ**, ki're-de, *s.* (*chirus*, one of the genera.) A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, with compressed perch-like bodies, having several lateral lines formed of a series of pores on the sides. It consists of the genus *Chirus*, in which the head is crested, as in *Blennius*; the ventral fins distinct, with five rays: Tribe, *Blennidæ*.

**CHIROCENTRUS**, ki-ro-sen'trus, *s.* (*cheir*, and *ken-tron*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Clupinæ, or Herrings, so named from the large pectoral fin being furnished with a lanceolet process.

**CHIROCERA**, ki-ro's'e-ra, *s.* (*cheir*, and *keras*, a horn,

Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects to the Wasps, one species of which, *C.* or *Vestra minuta*, is very common on the stems of umbelliferous plants.

**CHIROGRAPH**, ki'-ro-graf, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A deed, or other instrument in writing, which anciently was attested by the subscription and crosses of witnesses, answered to what is now termed a charter; also a fine, so called from the manner of settling.

**CHIROGRAPHER**, ki-rog'gra-fur, *s.* One who practices or professes the art or business of writing as an officer in the Court of Common Pleas, or who grosses fines.

**CHIROGRAPHIC**, ki-ro-graf'fik, *a.* } relating to  
**CHIROGRAPHICAL**, ki-ro-graf'fe-kal, } to graphy.

**CHIROGRAPHY**, ki-rog'graf-fe, *s.* The art or practice of writing.

**CHIROLOGICAL**, kir-o-led'je-kal, *a.* (*cheir*, hand, and *logos*, a discourse Gr.) Relating to chirolology.

**CHIROLOGIST**, ki-ro'l'o-jist, *s.* One who communicates ideas by signs made with the hands and fingers.

**CHIROLOGY**, ki-ro'l'o-je, *s.* The art of communicating or interchanging thoughts with the dumb, by means of certain signs made with the hands and fingers.

**CHIROLOPHIS**, ki-ro'l'o-fis, *s.* A genus of fishes with anguilliform bodies and crested heads: Family, *Blennidæ*.

**CHIROMANCER**, ki'-ro-man-sur, *s.* (*cheir*, hand, and *teia*, divination, Gr.) One who pretends to tell future events, or the fortunes of persons by inspecting the hand.

The middle sort, who have not much to spare, To *chiromancers* cheaper art repair, Who clasp the pretty palm, to make the lines appear.

**CHIROMANCY**, ki'-ro-man-se, *s.* (*cheir*, hand, and *teia*, divination, Gr.) The pretended art of ascertaining fortunes and future events by the inspection of the hands: termed also *palmistry*.

**CHIROMANIST**, ki'-ro-man-ist, *s.* The art of ascertaining fortunes by the hands: Which is termed *CHIROMANTIST*, ki'-ro-man-tist, *s.* *CHIROSOPHIST*, ki'-ro-so-fist, *s.* Which is termed *CHIROMANTIC*, ki-ro-man'tik, *a.* Relating to chiromancy.

**CHIROMOMUS**, ki-ro-mo'mus, *s.* (*cheir*, hand, and *mos*, pastoral, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects allied to *Tipula*.

**CHIROMYZA**, ki-ro-mi'za, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, *Notacantha*.

**CHIRON**, ki'-run, *s.* (*cheir*, the paw or hand, and *ron*, a tribe, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, *Scaphitæ*.

**CHIRONECTES**, ki-ro-nek'tes, *s.* (*cheir*, hand, and *nectes*, swimming, Gr.) Frog-fish, a genus of fishes, in which the body is naked, sometimes tuberculated; the mouth ventral; generally furnished with detached rays like processes; the pectoral fins pedunculate, capable of being used as feet. The genus includes the family *Chironectidæ*.

**CHIRONIA**, ki-ro'ne-a, *s.* (from the centaur *Chiron*, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, *Gentianaceæ*.

**CHIRONOMY**, ki-ron'o-me, *s.* (*cheir*, hand, and *nomos*, a law, Gr.) The science which treats of gestural action and pantomime.



## CHIROPEDIST—CHITON.

**CHIROPEDEST**, ki-rop'e-dist, *s.* (*cheir*, and *pous*, a Gr.) One who extracts corns.

**STOMA**, ki-ros'to-ma, *s.* (*cheir*, and *stoma*, a h, Gr.) A genus of fishes with oblong bodies, the mouth horizontal and the head pointed: *ly*, Zeidae.

**OTIS**, ki-ro'tes, *s.* (*cheir*, and *ota*, ears, Gr.) One of Saurian reptiles belonging to the family Iridæ, having two short fore feet divided into toes; scales verticillated, and the head oblique; the eyes small, and the tympanum of the head closed.

**CHITUP**, v. n. (*zirpen*, Germ.) To make a like certain small birds or insects;—*v. a.* to cheer up.—In this sense, it is probably copied from *cheer up*.

Balaam now, he lives like other folks; takes his chirping pint, he cracks his jokes.—*Pope*.

the voice of birds or insects.

**CHIRP**, tsher'pur, *s.* One that chirps; one who chirps.

**CHIRP**, tsher'ping, *s.* The gentle noise of birds. *chirp*.—See *Churme*.

**CHIRGEON**, ki-rur'je-un, *s.* (*cheir*, and *ergon*, Gr.) A surgeon.—Obsolete.

**CHIRURGY**, ki-rur'je-re, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *work*, Gr.) Surgery, or that department of medical science in which the hand, either alone or with instruments, is employed for the prevention or cure of diseases. *Surgery* is the term now

**CHIRURGICAL**, ki-rur'jik, } *a.* Surgical.—**CHIRURGICAL**, ki-rur'je-kal, } *s.* *chirur*.—See *Chiridae*.

**CHIRIDÆ**, ki-ze'ris, *s.* A genus of birds, belonging to the family Musophagidæ, or Plantain-eaters. *chirid*, *s.* (*cisean*, Fr.) An instrument used in masonry, carpentry, and joinery; and also in stonemasonry, and numerous other artificers, using either by the impulse of pressure, or by blows of a mallet or hammer;—*v. a.* to cut a chisel.

**CHISLEV**, tshis'lé, *s.* (*chislev*, Heb. *chaselev*, Gr. sec. i. 54.) The third month of the civil, or fifth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, beginning with the new moon of our December.

**CHIRANCHIATA**, kis-mo-brang-ke-a'ta, *s.* *chir*, a slit, from *shazo*, I cut, and *bragghia*, *chir*, gills of a fish, Gr.) A name given by Linnaeus to the second order of his class Parachelone, comprehending such species as have branchiæ communicating from behind by a slit or cavity.

**CHIRIUM**, kis-mop'ne-e, *s.* (*chisme*, a slit, and *respire*, Gr.) A name given by Dumeril to the order of Cartilaginous fishes, comprehending those whose branchiæ are without opercula, but covered by a membrane pierced by an opening on each side of the neck.

**CHIT**, tshit, *s.* (*chit*, Sax.) A sprout; a shoot of from the end of the grain; an instrument for cleaving laths; a familiar term for a child; a freckle—seldom used in the last sense; *chit*, to sprout; to shoot as a plant.

**CHIT**, tshit'tshat, *s.* Prattle; familiar or noisy talk.

**CHITON**, ki'ton, *s.* (*chiton*, a coat of mail, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are boat-shaped, and consist of a series of symmetrical

## CHITONELLUS—CHLAMYPHORUS.

plates folding over each other, and implanted in the mantle or zone of the animal: Tribe, Cyclobranchia.

**CHITONELLUS**, ki-to-nel'lus, *s.* (dim. of *Chiton*.) A genus of Cyclobranchia, in which the body is larvaform; the plates small and detached; mantle naked; seeds with punctures resembling spiracles.

**CHITONIA**, ki-to'ne-a, *s.* (*chiton*, a coat, Gr. the seeds being covered with arillus.) A genus of Mexican trees: Order, Zygophyllaceæ.

**CHITTER**, tshit'tur, v. n. (*cittern*, Dut.) To shiver or tremble with cold.

**CHITTERLING**, tshit'tur-ling, *s.* The frill to the breast of a shirt.—Obsolete.

**CHITTERLINGS**, tshit'tur-lingz, *s. pl.* (*schysterlingh*, Dut.) The entrails of an animal.

**CHITTY**, tshit'te, *a.* Childish; like a babe.

**CHIVALRIC**, tshiv'al-rik, } *a.* Relating to chivalry; knightly; gallant; warlike; adventurous.

**CHIVALRY**, tshiv'al-re, *s.* (*chevalerie*, Fr.) The duties and privileges of a knight. Chivalry took its birth in the middle ages, in the interior of the feudal mansions, without any set purpose beyond that of declaring—first, the admission of the young man to the rank and occupation of a warrior; secondly, the tie which bound him to his feudal superior, his lord, who conferred upon him the arms of knighthood. The ceremonies attending the creation of a knight were religious and moral, and bound the chevalier to be brave, bold, and loyal; hence the high moral tone imputed to their sentiments, and their devotion to the fair sex. In Law, a tenure of land by knight's service, which required the tenant to take the field at the call of the sovereign.

**CHIVES**, tshives, *s.* A name given by former botanists to the filaments of flowers; the name also of a small species of Allium, the bulbs of which have the odour of garlic, and are used in soups and stews, but are little cultivated.

**CHLÉNACEÆ**, } kle-na'se-e, *s.* (*chlène*, a cloak, Gr. **CHLÉNACEÆ**, } from the flowers being furnished with an involucre.) A natural order of handsome trees or shrubs, with fine, showy, red, regular, unsymmetrical flowers, in a permanent crust-shaped involucre, with monodelphous stamens; leaves alternate, feather-shaped, and entire; styles and carpels combined round a long-beaked torus. They are curious plants, presenting the singular properties of three in the calyx, five in the corolla, and three in the ovary; and having the flowers enclosed in a five-toothed involucre. They are contained in Lindley's Geraniaceæ alliance, and placed after Balsaminaceæ. They are all natives of Madagascar.

**CHLÉNUS**, kle'ne-us, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, of elegant forms, and generally adorned with hues of green. The legs and antennæ of many of the species are of a pale-yellow colour, as also the outer margin of the elytra.

**CHLAMYDOSAUROS**, kla-me-do-saw'rus, *s.* (*chlamys*, and *sauros*, a lizard, Gr.) A genus of Saurians, in which the neck is furnished on each side by a large plaited frill, like a short cloak, rising from the hinder part of the ear. The colour is yellowish-brown, variegated with black; from the snout to the tip of the tail is nearly two feet.

**CHLAMYPHORUS**, kla-mif'o-rus, *s.* (*chlamys*, a coat-of-mail, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) An animal



# CHLAMYS—CHLORIDE.

# CHLORIDIC—CHLORIS.

somewhat allied in its habits and anatomical structure to the mole. Its total length is nearly six inches. It carries on its back a shell strong and inflexible, like sole-leather, composed of a series of plates of a square, rhomboidal, or cubical form; the rows include from fifteen to twenty plates; the shell extends nearly half round the body, and is broadest behind.

**CHLAMYS**, kla'mis, *s.* (*chlamys*, a coat, Gr. from the scabrous covering of the body.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cyclica.

**CHLEDANTHUS**, kle-dan'thus, *s.* (*chleios*, delicate, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, with delicate and beautiful yellow flowers: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

**CHLOEIA**, klo-e'ya, *s.* A genus of Annelides, in which the head is furnished with five tentacula, and the branchiæ resemble a tripinnate leaf: Order, Dorsibranchiata.

**CHLORAL**, klo'ral, *s.* A mobile oily liquid of a peculiar penetrating agreeable smell, obtained by the action of chlorine or alcohol. It consists of 4 atoms of carbon, 3 of chlorine, 1 of hydrogen, and 2 of oxygen.

**CHLORANILE**, klo'ra-nile, *s.* A substance obtained in pale yellow pearly scales, by the action of chlorine on a warm alcoholic solution of chlorisatine or bichlorisatine. It consists of 6 equivalents of carbon, 2 of oxygen, and 2 of chlorine. *Chloranilic acid*, an acid obtained from the chloranilate of potash, by the action of hydrochloric acid. Chloranile dissolves in ammonia with a blood-red colour, and the solution yields chestnut-brown crystals, called Chloranilamon; when this is dissolved in hot water, and mixed with hydrochloric acid, it yields small black crystalline needles, termed Chloranilam.

**CHLORANTHACEÆ**, klo-ran'tha'se-e, *s.* (*chloranthus*, one of the genera.) A genus of herbaceous plants, with an aromatic taste; stems jointed and tumid at the articulations; leaves opposite, simple, with sheathing petioles, and minute intervening stipules; flowers disposed in loose terminal spikes; fruit drupaceous, indehiscent; seed pendulous. The plants are natives of South America, tropical India, the West Indies, and the Society Islands. The order is placed by Lindley in his Pepperal alliance, between Pepperaceæ and Saururaceæ.

**CHLORANTHUS**, klo-ran'thus, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. the flowers being green.) The Chu-Lan of China and Japan, a genus of plants, with an aromatic and fragrant smell: Order, Chloranthaceæ.

**CHLORATE**, klo'rate, *s.* A salt resulting from a combination of chloric acid with a salifiable base.

**CHLOREA**, klo're-a, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr.) A genus of plants, one of the species of which, *C. discoides*, is fancied in Chili to promote the flow of the milk: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**CHLORETIC**, klo-ret'ik, *a.* Resembling chlorite; containing chlorine.

**CHLORIDE**, klo'ride, *s.* The name given to combinations of chlorine with simple bodies. *Chloride of lime*, or Bleaching-powder, a preparation used extensively in the process of bleaching, consisting, according to Dr. Thomson, of 3 atoms of chloride calcium, and 1 atom of chlorite of lime. That made at Messrs. Tennant's Works, Glasgow, according to the same authority, consists of hydrate of lime, 4.625; and chlorine, 4.5. Dr. Ure gives

an analysis of a bleaching-powder: chlorine lime, 39.9; water, 20.6. *Chloride of potash*, a very valuable compound prepared in various ways; that of Professor Jack is perhaps the most and economical. Chlorine gas is passed into a mixture of 1 lb. of caustic lime, and 1 lb. of ash, with 8 lbs. of water. The chloride of lime is the result, and readily separates in the liquid by crystallization from the chloride of calcium, which is very soluble in water.

**CHLORIDIC**, klo-rid'ik, *a.* Consisting of chloride. **CHLORIFORME**, klo're-for-me, *s.* A peculiar compound fluid, obtained by distilling a mixture of alcohol and a solution of chloride of lime, mixing the product with five or six times its volume of concentrated acid. Its formula is C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>.

**CHLORINDATMIT**, klo-rin-dat'mit, *s.* An indigo-coloured compound, obtained when indigo is acted upon with water, is exposed to the action of chlorine at a low heat: when the whole is afterwards distilled, a white crystalline sublimate is obtained, which is a mixture of two compounds, called *chlorindatmic acid* and *chlorindoptic acid*.

**CHLORINE**, klo'rine, *s.* (*chloros*, Gr. from *chloros*, a yellowish-green colour.) An elementary substance, obtained in the gaseous state from potassium acted upon by sulphuric acid. It has an acrid taste, disagreeable odour, and is the most powerful of the gases. 100 cubic inches of chlorine, at 60° Fahr., weigh 77 grains; under a pressure of four atmospheres it becomes a liquid of a bright yellow colour; when exposed to a cold of 30°, yellow crystals are formed, which consist of 1 atom of chlorine and 10 of hydrogen. Chlorine has no acid property, but it destroys all animal and vegetable colours when it is present, which renders it extremely useful in the process of bleaching. The compounds of chlorine which are not acids, are termed chlorides or chlorures. *Hypochlorous acid* consists of 2 atoms of chlorine and 1 of oxygen. *Chlorous acid* consists of 2 atoms of chlorine and 4 of oxygen. *Chloric acid* consists of 2 atoms of chlorine and 5 of oxygen. *Perchloric acid*, of 2 atoms of chlorine and 7 of oxygen. *Chloronitrous gas*, a gas of a pale reddish colour, obtained when fused chloride of potassium, or calcium, in powder, is treated with strong nitric acid. It has an odour similar to that of chlorine, and possesses bleaching properties consisting of equal volumes of chlorine and of nitrogen.

**CHLORINISED**, klo'rin-izide, *a.* Compound with chlorine.

**CHLORIODIC ACID**, klo-re-od'ik as'id, *s.* A compound of chlorine and iodine, consisting of 1 equivalent of each. It is termed improperly, therefore, the chloride of iodine.

**CHLORION**, klo're-on, *s.* A genus of Hyemopterous insects: Section, Fossorers.

**CHLORIS**, klo'ris, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr. from *chloros*, green colour of its herbage.) A genus of pretty grasses, type of the family Chlorideæ. The flowers are one-sided; calyx two-valved, or six-floreted, the one sessile and hermaphrodite, the other stalked and male; pappus with a beard; stamens, 3; styles, 2; seed, 1; In Ornithology, the Greenfinch or Greenfinch is called *Chloris*, or *Chloris*, a subgenus of the Fringillidæ, or Finch family. *Fringilla chloris* of some ornithologists.



CHLORISATIC—CHLOROMETER.

own bird in Britain, from its resorting, in rather, to farm-yards and highways for yellow and green are its predominating

**CHLORISATIC ACID**, klo-re-sa'tik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained by the action of caustic potash on chlorisatic. Its composition is the same as chlorisatic + 1 atom of water.

**CHLORISATINE**, klo-ris'a-tine, *s.* A chemical contained in transparent four-sided crystals of a yellowish colour and a bitter taste, when a solution of isatin is saturated with chlorine.

**CHLORISATIDE**, klo-ris'a-tide, *s.* A white or yellow powder deposited on cooling when chlorisatic is dissolved, with the aid of heat, in a solution of ammonia. It is sparingly soluble in water, and by heat is resolved into chlorisatic water, and a new compound appearing as a violet-coloured powder, termed Chlorisatide.

**CHLORISATINE**, klo-re-so'na, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *body*, Gr. from their green plumage.) A species of the Myotherinae, or Ant-thrushes, described by Swainson from the Pitta of Tem-

**CHLORISATITE**, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr.) Prismatic (Mica), a mineral of various shades of greenish-grey; also, pure white and translucent. It yields to the nail. It is compact, crystallized in flat six-sided prisms. There are varieties—the foliated, slaty, and greenish. It consists of silica, 62.0; magnesia, 27.0; iron, 3.5; alumina, 1.5; water, 6.0.

**CHLORISATITE**, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr.) A term used as a prefix to scientific words, in a lively green colour.

**CHLORISATATE**, klo-ro-as'e-tate, *s.* A combination of the chloroacetic and acetic acids with a base. The chloroacetates are those of ammonia, ethyle, potash, and silver.

**CHLORISATIC ACID**, klo-ro-a-set'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained by hydrated acetic acid (vinegar) exposed to the combined action of chlorine and the rays of the sun, and other manipulations. It is a compound of 4 atoms of carbon, 8 of oxygen + 1 of water.

**CHLORISIDE**, klo-ro-ben'zide, *s.* A colourless solid, obtained by the distillation of chloride of iron with an alkali.

**CHLORISATIC ACID GAS**, klo-ro-kar-bon'ik as'sid, *s.* A gas made by exposing a mixture of measures of dry chlorine and carbonic acid to sunshine, when a rapid combination takes place and they contract to half their volume.

**CHLORISATIDE**, klo-ro-sin'noze, *s.* A compound obtained by the action of chlorine or the oil of vitriol. When pure, it exists in the state of a colourless, acicular crystals. It consists of 1 equivalent of carbon, 4 of chlorine, 4 of oxygen, and 2 of oxygen.

**CHLORISAT-ALDEHYDE**, klo-ro-si'an-al'de-hide, *s.* A chemical crystallized compound, composed of 1 of aldehyde, (C<sup>4</sup> H<sup>4</sup> O<sup>2</sup>), 2 of chloride of iron, (2Cy + Cl<sub>2</sub>) and two of water,

**CHLORISATETER**, klo-rom'e-tur, *s.* (*chloros*, and *measure*, Gr.) An instrument used in the discolouring or bleaching powers of the lime, and thus ascertaining the relative value of samples of that important preparation.

CHLOROMYS—CHLOROSALICINE.

**CHLOROMYS**, klo-ro-mis, *s.* (*chloros*, yellow, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) The Yellow Rat, or Agoutis, a genus of Rodents, having much the appearance of the rabbit and hare, which they very much resemble in their dispositions, and in the nature of their flesh. They are natives of the Antilles, and hot parts of America.

**CHLORONAPHTHALASE**, klo-ro-naf'tha-lase, *s.* When naphthaline is exposed to chlorine gas at the ordinary temperature, it absorbs the gas and yields a yellow oil, called hydrochlorate of chloronaphthalase = C<sup>20</sup>, H<sup>8</sup>, Cl<sup>4</sup>. When treated with potash it loses one equivalent of hydrogen, and one of chlorine, and is then chloronaphthalase = C<sup>20</sup>, H<sup>6</sup>, Cl<sup>2</sup>. Its other compounds, with their chemical formulæ, are—chloronaphthalise = C<sup>20</sup>, H<sup>5</sup>, Cl<sup>3</sup>; chloronaphthalose = C<sup>20</sup>, H<sup>4</sup>, Cl<sup>4</sup>.

**CHLORONAPHTHALOSIC**, klo-ro-naf'tha-lo'sik, *s.* Composed of a chlorinated compound, and naphthaline or naphthalosic acid.

**CHLOROPAL**, klo-ro'pal, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr. and *opal*.) A mineral found associated with opal in Hungary, which appears to be closely allied to the variety of chlorite called green earth. It is earthy and conchoidal. The latter consists of oxide of iron, 35.3; silica, 46.0; magnesia, 2.0; water, 18; and a trace of magnesia.

**CHLOROPHÆITE**, klo-ro-fe'ite, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *phaino*, I appear, Gr. from its appearing green when newly broken.) A mineral which, when newly broken, is of a green colour, varying from the fine transparent yellow-green of olivine, which it somewhat resembles, to the dull muddy-green of steatite, to which it then has an equal similitude. It is found in amygdaloid and other trap rocks.

**CHLOROPHANE**, klo-ro-fane, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *phaino*, I appear, Gr.) A name given to certain varieties of fluor spar, which, when exposed to heat, exhibits the phenomena of phosphorescence in peculiarly bright green colours.

**CHLOROPHYLE**, klo-ro-fil, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A name given by Berzilius to the green colouring matter found in the leaves, stalks, unripe fruit, and juice of all except the very lowest of plants, such as algae, mosses, &c. When extracted by ether, and purified by the successive action of alcohol and hydrochloric acid, from which last solvent it is precipitated by water, it forms a dark green mass, the powder of which is of a grass-green colour. Its composition is unknown, but it is considered as intermediate between fat or wax and the resins.

**CHLOROPHYTUM**, klo-rof'e-tum, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A genus of African plants with inconspicuous flowers: Order, Liliaceæ.

**CHLOROPROTEIC ACID**, klo-ro-prot'e-ik as'sid, *s.* A name given by Müller to the white flocks which are deposited when chlorine is passed through a solution containing proteine = C<sup>40</sup>, H<sup>31</sup>, N<sup>5</sup>, O<sup>12</sup>.

**CHLOROPSIS**, klo-rop'sis, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) A genus of the Merulidæ, or Thrush family, in which the bill is long and hooked.

**CHLOROPYGIA**, klo-ro-pij'e-a, *s.* (*chloros*, and *pygchos*, a beak, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the family Meropidæ, or Bee-eaters, natives of Madagascar.

**CHLOROSA**, klo-ro'sa, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**CHLOROSALICINE**, klo-ro-sal'e-sin, *s.* A crystalline



yellow powder, deposited when chlorine gas is made to pass through a solution of salicine in water. Its formula is  $C^{42}, H^{25}, Cl^4, O^{22}$ .

**CHLOROSALICULIC ACID**, klo-ro-sa-lik'u-lik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained in the form of yellow oblique rhombic crystals of a pearly lustre, and peculiar aromatic odour, by the action of chlorine gas on anhydrous saliculous acid.

**CHLOROSALICYMIDE**, klo-ro-sa-lis'e-mide, } *s.* A  
**CHLOROSAMIDE**, klo-ro-s'a-mide, } com-  
pound obtained by causing chloride of salicicle to absorb dry ammoniacal gas. The result is a yellow mass, which, when dissolved in boiling ether, separates on cooling in iridescent crystals of a yellow colour. Its formula is  $C^{42}, H^{15}, N^2, O^6, Cl^3$ .

**CHLOROSIS**, klo-ro'sis, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr.) The disease green-sickness, incident to females, and indicated by a pale or greenish colour of the skin.

**CHLOROSTOMA**, klo-ro's'to-ma, *s.* (*chloros*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca allied to Trochus; the shell is deeply umbellicated, almost to the top of the spire; the inner lip forming a semi-margin to the umbellicus, outer angulated at the base; the aperture remarkably oblique: Family, Trochidae.

**CHLOROTIC**, klo-rot'ik, *a.* Affected with chlorosis.

**CHLOROUS**, klo'rus, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine.

**CHLOANITES**, ko'a-ni-tes, *s.* (*choane*, a funnel, Gr. from their fossil skeleton being in general funnel-shaped.) A genus of fossil Zoophytes, considered as intermediate between Alcyonium and Ventriculites. It is distinguished from the former by a central cavity at the upper part, and from the latter by the outer surface not being reticulated.

**CHOCK**, tshok, *s.* (*choc*, old Fr.) An encounter; an attack.—Obsolete.

One of the kings of France died miserably by the *chock* of a hog.—*Bp. Patrick*.

**CHOCOLATE**, tshok'o-let, *s.* A kind of paste, or cake, prepared chiefly from the cocoa-nut. In England, chocolate is made of the simple cocoa, excepting that sometimes sugar, and sometimes vanilla, is added.

**CHOCOLATE-NUT**, tshok'o-let-nut, *s.* The name of the plant and fruit of Theobroma cocoa, and other species of Theobroma. The tree is a native of South America, where it attains a height of six hundred feet. The Mexicans call the beverage obtained from the nuts *chocolatl*, from *chacot*, sound, and *alte* or *atte*, water. In South America, chocolate is made by drying the fruit and reducing it to powder, then adding a little arnotta, sometimes orange-water, aromatic spices, and perfumes, and making it into a paste, which is formed into cakes or rolls; they are much charged with oil, but mixed well with milk. The cocoa used in the West Indies and on board ship is the seed ground without any admixture.

**CHOICE**, tshoys, *s.* (*choiz*, Fr.) The act of choosing; determination between different things proposed; election; the voluntary act of selecting or choosing; care in choosing; curiosity of distinction; the thing chosen; the thing taken or approved of, in preference to others; the best part of anything, or that which is the object of choice; the act of selecting, and electing to office; to make choice of, to choose; to take from several things proposed;—*a.* select; of great value; held dear; frugal; careful; chary.

**CHOICE-DRAWN**, tshoys'drawn, *a.* Self-particular care.

**CHOICELESS**, tshoys'les, *a.* Without the choosing; not free.

**CHOICELY**, tshoys'le, *ad.* With great exactness in choosing; valuably; excellently.

**CHOICENESS**, tshois'nes, *a.* Nicety; parlous; excellence of quality.

**CHOIR**, kwire, *s.* (*chorus*, Lat.) An assemblage of singers, especially in divine service, part of a church allotted for the chorists. Nunneries, a large apartment, separated from the body of the church, where the choir sing the service; *choir service*, the service performed by the choir of a church.

**CHOISYA**, shoy'se-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Choisy.) A genus of beautiful Mexican shrubs: *tacea*.

**CHOKE**, tshoke, *v.* *a.* (*aceocan*, Sax.) To stop; to kill by stopping the passage of respiration; to stop up; to obstruct; to hinder by obstruction; to suppress or check; to restrain; to overpower;—*s.* the filamentous part of an artichoke. *Choke-damp*, a gas generated by miners and well-diggers for carbon generated in mines and wells.

**CHOKEFUL**, tshoke'ful, *a.* As full as possible.

**CHOKER**, tsho'kur, *s.* One who chokes another; one that puts another to silence; an intemperate statement.

**CHOKY**, tsho'ke, *a.* Having a tendency to choke.

**CHOLEIC ACID**, ko-le'ik as'sid, *s.* (*chole*, bile, Gr.) An acid obtained from bile, the chemical formula of which is  $C^{76}, H^{66}, N^2, O^{22}$ . *Choleic* obtained when choleic acid is boiled with chloric acid: it is solid, fusible, and of a colour and bitter taste. Its formula is  $C^{12}$ .

**CHOLER**, kol'lur, *s.* (*cholera*, Lat.) The biliousness; irascibility.

**CHOLERA**, kol'ur-a, *s.* (*chole*, bile, and *era*, Gr.) A disease accompanied by vomiting and purging, with great pain and debility. It is also a redundancy of bile, and, in some cases, the vomiting and purging have continued time, severe spasms in different parts of the body, particularly in the legs, ensue. The thirst is violent, and the urine scanty, bilious, *cholera*, but *cholera morbus*, (*A pestilential cholera*, is a totally different disease, under it, a person in apparent health suddenly giddy, chilly, or sick, and, in a time, sinks into a state of alarming delirium, countenance becomes deadly pale, and like that of a corpse; the pulse becomes imperceptible, the eyes are sunken and surrounded with a livid circle. This is succeeded by death, or, if life is prolonged, by vomiting and other symptoms of approaching death. Those who survive seventy-two hours generally recover. This disease is said to be contagious.

**CHOLERIC**, kol'lur-ik, *a.* Abounding with bile; irascible; angry; offensive.

**CHOLERICNESS**, kol'lur-ik-nes, *s.* Anger; irritability; peevishness.

**CHOLESTERIC**, ko-les'te-rik, *a.* (*chole*, bile, and *stereos*, solid, Gr.) Relating to cholesterol; obtained from it.

**CHOLESTERINE**, ko-les'te-rin, *s.* The chief ingredient of biliary concretions.



It is obtained by solution in boiling alcohol. It forms on deposition large pearly or silvery scales. Its formula is  $C^{38}H^{33}O$ , or  $C^{36}H^{32}O$ . Nitric acid is obtained by chloristerine being treated with nitric acid. It forms pale yellow saline needles.

**CHOLIAMBIC**, ko-le-am'bik, *s.* (*choliambi*, Lat.) In poetry, a verse having an iambic foot in the fifth, and a spondee in the sixth or last.

**CHOLIA**, sho-me'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. J. B. Mead, physician to Louis XV.) A genus of Mexican shrubs: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**CHONA**, ko'na, *s.* (*chone*, a funnel, Gr. from the *ch* of the flowers.) A small shrub with blood-flowers, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Called *C. sanguinea*, or bloody-flowered chona: Order, Ericaceæ.

**CHONESTES**, kon-des'tes, *s.* The Larkfinch, a species of finches placed next to *Emberiza* by Linnaeus: Family, Fringillidæ.

**CHONDRIA**, kon-dre-a, *s.* (*chondros*, cartilage, Gr. from *chondros*, its cartilaginous structure.) A genus of the Algae: Tribe, Floridæ.

**CHONDRIA**, kon-dril'la, *s.* (*chondron*, a lump, Gr. from *chondros*, Composite plants: Suborder, Alifloræ.

**CHONDRIE**, kon'drine, *s.* (*chondros*, cartilage, Gr.) A substance which forms the tissue of cartilage and occurs in the ribs, trachea, nose, &c. After being solely dissolved in boiling water, and dried, resembles glue. Its chemical formula is  $C^{48}H^{16}N_6O^{20}$ . When burned, it leaves from 4 to 10 per cent. of ashes, chiefly of bone earth.

**CHONDROCANTHUS**, kon-dro-kan'thus, *s.* (*chondros*, cartilage, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of flowers, or intestinal worms: Order, Nematodea.

**CHONDROGLOSSUS**, kon-dro-glos'sus, *s.* (*chondros*, cartilage, and *glossa*, the tongue, Gr.) In Anatomy, an epithet applied to a fasciculus of muscular fibre, extending from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone to the tongue, and forming a part of the *hyo glossus*.

**CHONDROPTERYGIANS**, kon-drop-te-rij'e-ans, } *s.*  
**CHONDROPTERYGII**, kon-drop-te-rij'e-i, }  
*chondros*, cartilage, and *pteryx*, a fin, Gr. from the glistly nature of their fins.) The name given to one of the two great sections in which the class Pisces is divided. It embraces those fishes, the bones and fin spines of which are composed of gristle—namely, the sturgeons, sharks, rays, lampreys, &c.

**CHONDROSPERMUM**, kon-dro-sper'mum, *s.* (*chondros*, a lump, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Oleaceæ.

**CHONMORPHA**, kon-e-maw'fa, *s.* (*chone*, a funnel, and *morpha*, form, Gr. in reference to the form of the corolla.) A genus of erect or twining shrubs with showy yellow or white flowers, natives of Eastern Asia: Order, Apocynaceæ.

**CHONKRITE**, kon'e-krite, *s.* A mineral found in masses in Elba. It is white, with shades of yellow and grey. It consists of silica, 35.69; alumina, 17.12; magnesia, 22.50; lime, 12.00; sesquioxide of iron, 1.46; water, 9.00.

**CHOOSE**, tshooz, *v. a.* (*ceosan*, Sax.) *Pass.* chose; *part.* chosen, chose. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject; to select; not to refuse; to select; to pick out of a number; to prefer; to elect;—*v. n.* to have the power of choice between different things.

**CHOOSE**, tshoo'zur, *s.* One that has the power or office of choosing; an elector.

**CHOOSING**, tshoo'zing, *s.* Choice; election.

**CHOP**, tshop, *v. a.* (*ceopian*, Sax. *kappen*, Dut.) To cut with a quick blow; to mince; to cut into small pieces; to break into chinks; to devour eagerly; to purchase, or give one thing for another; to put one thing in the place of another; to bandy; to altercation; to return one thing or word for another;—*v. n.* to catch with the mouth; to light or happen upon a thing suddenly; to chop in, to become modish; to chop out, to give vent to.—Obsolete in the last two senses;—*s.* a piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; a crack or fissure; chop-house, a house of public entertainment, where provisions may be had dressed.

**CHOP CHURCH**, tshop tshurtsh, *s.* A vulgar expression, used to denote the exchange of benefices.

**CHOPIN**, tshop'in, *s.* (*chopine*, Fr.) In Scotland, a measure containing about a quart. A French liquid half-pint measure.

**CHOPPER**, tshop'pur, *s.* A butcher's cleaver.

**CHOPPING**, tshop'ping, *s.* Act of merchandizing; alteration;—*a.* large; lusty; plump.

**CHOPPING-BLOCK**, tshop'ping-blok, *s.* A log of wood on which anything is laid to be cut to pieces.

**CHOPPING-KNIFE**, tshop'ping-nife, *s.* A knife for mincing meat.

**CHOPPY**, tshop'pe, *a.* Full of clefts or cracks.

**CHOPSTICK**, tshop'stik, *s.* A Chinese instrument for taking food with.

**CHORAGUS**, ko-ra'gus, *s.* (Latin.) The superintendent of the ancient chorus.

**CHORAL**, ko'ral, *a.* (from *chorus*, Lat.) Belonging to or composing a choir or concert; singing in a choir.

**CHORALLY**, ko'ral-le, *ad.* In the manner of a chorus.

**CHORD**, kawrd, *s.* (*chorda*, Lat.) The string of a musical instrument, by the vibration of which sound is excited, and by whose divisions the several degrees of time are determined; the union of two or more sounds forming an entire harmony. In Geometry, a right line drawn from one part of an arch of a circle to the other;—*v. a.* to furnish with strings or chords; to string.

**CHORDA**, kawr'da, *s.* (*chorde*, Gr.) In Anatomy, a cord; a tendon; as, *Chorda tympani*, a filament of the vidian nerve which enters the tympanum. *C. tendinea*, the tendinous strings which connect the *carnea columna* of the heart to the auricular valves. *C. vocales*, the vocal ligaments, or thyro-artenoid articulation. *C. willisii*, the small fibres which cross the sinuses of the dura mater.

**CHORDEE**, kawr-dee', *s.* A contraction of the frænum.

**CHORDEILES**, kawr-de'les, *s.* A genus of American birds, allied to the Caprimulgus, or Goat-sucker: Family, Caprimulgidae, or Night-jars.

**CHOREA**, ko're-a, *s.* (*chorea*, a dance with singing, Lat.) St. Vitus's Dance, a disease affecting with irregular movements the muscles of voluntary motion: these being no longer under the control of the will, the power of walking and using the hands are impaired.

**CHOREOGRAPHY**, ko-reg'ra-fe, *s.* (*chorea*, a dance with singing, Lat. *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) The art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is by notes.

**CHOREPISCOPAL**, kor-e-pis'ko-pal, *a.* (*choros*, a district, and *episkopos*, a bishop, Gr.) Relating to the power of a suffragan or local bishop.



**CHOREPISCOPUS**, kor-e-pis'ko-pus, *s.* A suffragan or local bishop, delegated to exercise episcopal jurisdiction within certain districts. The office is now abolished.

**CHOREUS**, ko-re'us, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Poetry, a foot of two syllables; the first long, and the second short: it is also termed the *trochee*.

**CHORIAMBIC**, ko-re-am'bik, *s.* (*choriambus*, Lat.) The foot of a verse, consisting of four syllables, having the first and last long, and the two middle short.

**CHORINEMUS**, ko-re-ne'mus, *s.* (*chorion*, skin, and *nema*, thread, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Zeidae: Subfamily, Centronotinae.

**CHORION**, ko're-on, *s.* (Greek.) In Anatomy, the delicate and pellucid structure which constitutes the exterior membrane of the fœtus in the womb. In Botany, the external membrane of the seeds of plants.

**CHORIPETALUM**, ko-re-pet'a-lum, *s.* (*choris*, separately, and *petalon*, a flower, Gr. from the petals being separate, and not joined as in the other plants of the order.) A genus of plants, natives of Asia: Order, Myrsineaceæ.

**CHORISIA**, ko-ris'e-a, *s.* (in honour of J. L. Choris, an artist who accompanied Kotzebue round the world.) A genus of South American prickly trees, with digitate leaves, and large flowers with downy petals: Order, Bombaceæ.

**CHORISPORA**, ko-ris'po-ra, *s.* (*choris*, separately, and *spora*, a seed, Gr. in allusion to each seed being enclosed separately in the pod.) A genus of Asiatic cruciferous plants: Tribe, Pleurorhizeæ.

**CHORIST**, ko'rist, *s.* (*choriste*, Fr.) A chorister; a person who sings in a choir.

**CHORISTA**, ko-ris'ta, *s.* (*chorios*, dancing, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects, natives of New Holland.

**CHORISTER**, kor'ris-tur, *s.* A singer in a choir.

**CHORIUM**, ko're-um, *s.* (*chorion*, skip, leather, Gr.) The dermis, or outer layer of the skin.

**CHORIZEMA**, ko-re-ze'ma, *s.* (*choros*, a dance, and *zema*, from *zeo*, I bubble up, Gr. so named by Labillardiere, on his party finding, at the time of its discovery, springs of fresh water on the south-west coast of New Holland, after they had suffered much from the want of it.) A genus of Australian under-shrubs: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**CHOROGRAPHER**, ko-rog'gra-fur, *s.* A person who describes a particular region or country; one who forms a map of any country.

**CHOROGRAPHICAL**, kor-o-graf'fe-kal, *a.* Relating to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the boundaries of countries.

**CHOROGRAPHICALLY**, kor-o-graf'fe-kal-le, *ad.* In a chorographical manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

**CHOROGRAPHY**, ko-rog'raf-fe, *s.* The art of delineating or describing some particular country or province. It differs from geography, as a description of a particular country differs from that of the whole earth; and from topography, as a description of a country differs from that of a town or district.

**CHOROID**, ko'royd, *a.* (*chorion*, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) Resembling the chorion; applied to the plexus and web of the pia mater, and to the inner tunic of the eye.

**CHORUS**, ko'rus, *s.* (*choros*, Gr.) Among the Greeks,

a band of singers and dancers, who performed odes by singing and dancing in honour of the gods. In Music, a composition, sometimes in two or three, but generally in four parts, sung by many voices, and the joint performance of the whole band, when performed with an orchestra or on the stage, but by the organ alone when sung in a choir. The term *chorus* is also applied to the whole body of singers performing the chorus; also to that part of a song joined in by the chorus or company of singers between each solo.

**CHOSE**, tshoze, *s.* (French.) In Law, property which a person has not in possession, but which may be demanded by action.

**CHOSE**, tshoze. *Past and past part.* of the verb *To choose*.

**CHOSEN**, tsho'zn, *a.* Select; distinguished by preference.

**CHOUSE**, tshows, *v. a.* (*chiaous*, Turk.) To cheat; to trick; to impose upon;

Freedom and zeal have chous'd you o'er and o'er;  
Pray give us leave to bubble you once more.—  
*Dryden.*

—*s.* a tool; a person fit to be cheated.—A vulgarism.

**CHOWTER**, tshow'tur, *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child.

**CHREMATISTICS**, kre-ma-tis'tiks, *s.* (*chrematista*, wealth, Gr.) The science of wealth, or the means by which national wealth is obtained.

**CHRISIS**, kris'is, *s.* (*chrysis*, gold, Gr.) The Golden Wasp, a genus of Hymenopterous insects.

**CHRISM**, krizm, *s.* (*chrisma*, from *chrio*, I anoint, Gr.) The name given to the oil used in the Greek and Roman churches on the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction.

**CHRISMAL**, kriz'mal, *a.* Relating to chrism.

**CHRISMATORY**, chriz'ma-to-re, *s.* A vessel for containing the oil intended for chrism.

**CHRISOCHLORIS**, kris-sok'lo-ris, *s.* (*chrysis*, gold, and *chloros*, green, Gr.) A genus of Rodents, consisting of *C. capensis*, a species of mole, the fur of which reflects the most brilliant hues of green and gold; natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

**CHRISOM**, kriz'om, *s.* A child that dies within a month after its birth: so called from the chrism cloth which children anciently wore till they were baptized; also, the cloth itself.

**CHRISOPHYLLUS**, kris-of-e-lus, *s.* (*chrysis*, gold, and *phylon*, a race or tribe, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanyosoma.

**CHRIST**, krist, *s.* (*Christos*, the Anointed, Gr.) A name peculiar to the Messiah, as the true prophet, priest, and king, these being the three offices among men consecrated by anointing. *Christ's Thorn*, the *Paliurus aculeatus*, a plant so called from the singular appearance of the fruit resembling a head with a broad-brimmed hat on, and its being supposed by many travellers to be the plant from which the crown of thorns was made, which was put on the head of the Saviour; it being one of the most common shrubs in the country of Judea, and, from its pliability, capable of being woven into any shape or figure.

**CHRIST-CROSS-ROW**, krist'kros-roe, *s.* An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross anciently set before it.

**CHRISTEN**, kris'sn, *v. a.* (*cristian*, Sax.) To bap-



to baptize and name; to initiate into Christianity by water; to name; to denominate.

**CHRISTENDOM**, kris'sn-dum, *s.* That portion of world which is under governments that acknowledge Christianity, and adopt its institutions and ceremonies.

**CHRISTENING**, kris'sn-ing, *s.* The act of baptizing and naming; a term particularly applied to infant baptism, denoting the ceremony of admitting a child into the communion of the Christian church by means of baptism, or sprinkling with water.

**CHRISTIAN**, kris't'yun, *s.* (*christianus*, Lat.) A believer in the religion of Christ; a follower or disciple of Christ: in a common sense, though improperly, the inhabitants of Christendom are so called. Christians are divided into an immense variety of sects. The number of Christians now in world, of all denominations, is variously calculated at from 175 to 225 millions;—*a.* relating to or professing the religion of Christ; relating to doctrine, precepts, and example of Christ; Christianism.

**CHRISTIANIA**, kris-te-a'ne-a, *s.* An African shrub discovered during the unfortunate Congo expedition by Dr. Christian Smith: Order, Tillaceae.

**CHRISTIANISM**, kris't'yun-izm, *s.* The Christian religion; the nations professing Christianity.

**CHRISTIANITY**, kris'te-an-e-ty, *s.* The religion of Jesus Christ, the main principles of which are, the obedience to the mission of Christ, as the teacher and Saviour of mankind, his resurrection from the dead, coming to judge the world at the last day, and moral obligation of 'do to others as you would have them do to you.'

**CHRISTIANIZE**, kris't'yun-ize, *v. a.* To convert to Christianity.

**CHRISTIANLIKE**, kris't'yun-like, *a.* Befitting a Christian.

**CHRISTIANLY**, kris't'yun-le, *a.* Becoming a Christian;—*adv.* in a Christian manner; as becomes one professing the doctrines and precepts of the Christian religion.

**CHRISTIAN-NAME**, kris't'yun-name, *s.* The name used in baptism as distinct from the surname.

**CHRISTIANOGRAPHY**, kris't'yun-og'gra-fe, *s.* A verbal description of the nations professing Christianity.—Obsolete.

In *christianography* you may see divers liturgies.—

**CHRISTOLIST**, kris-tik'ko-list, *s.* (*christus*, and *list*, I worship, Lat.) A worshipper of Christ.

**CHRISTMAS**, kris'mas, *s.* (*Christ* and *mass*.) The festival of Christ's nativity, annually celebrated on 25th day of December.

**CHRISTMAS-BOX**, kris'mas-boks, *s.* A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

**CHRISTMAS ROSE**, kris'mas roze, *s.* The Helliborus, or Black Helliborus, an herb with large leaves, with a white or rose-coloured corolla-like flower; the roots are poisonous; the fibres only used in medicine as a drastic purgative.

**CHRISTOMATHY**, kris-tom'a-the, *s.* (*chrestos*, useful, *mathema*, I learn, Gr.) Useful learning; which is useful to learn.

**CHROMATE**, krom'ate, *s.* A salt formed by the union of chromic acid with a base. The only chromate hitherto discovered is the red dichromate of protoxide of lead from Siberia, in which Vanquelin made the discovery of the chromate. *Chromate of potash*, a neutral salt, con-

sisting, according to Dr. Thomson, of 52 parts, or 1 equivalent of chromic acid, and 47.15 parts, or 1 equivalent of potassa. The insoluble salts of chromic acid, such as the chromates of baryta, and oxides of zinc, lead, mercury, and silver, are prepared by mixing the soluble salts of these bases with a solution of chromate of potassa. The three former are yellow, the fourth orange-red, and the fifth deep-red or purple. The yellow chromate of lead is used as a pigment, under the name of chrome-yellow; the chromate of the oxide of lead may be used for the same purpose.

**CHROMATIC**, kro-mat'ik, *a.* (*chroma*, colour, Gr.)

Relating to colour. In Music, applied to the scale of semitones, introduced between the tones of the diatonic scale; so named, it is supposed, because the notes of this scale were originally written in colours.

**CHROMATICALLY**, kro-mat'e-kal-le, *adv.* In a chromatic manner.

**CHROMATICS**, kro-mat'iks, *s.* (*chroma*, colour, Gr.)

That branch of the science of optics which treats of the colours of light and natural bodies.

**CHROMATOGRAPHY**, kro-ma-to'gra-fe, *s.* (*chroma*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A treatise on colours.

**CHROME**.—See Chromium.

**CHROME-OGRE**, krome-o'kur, *s.* Oxide of chrome, a pulverulent mineral of a green colour, and consisting of chromium, 70.11; and oxygen, 29.89.

**CHROMIC**, kro'mik, *a.* Relating to chrome.

**CHROMIS**, kro'mis, *s.* (*chroma*, colour, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Chaetons: Subfamily, Labrinae.

**CHROMIUM**, kro'me-um, *s.* (*chroma*, colour, Gr. from its remarkable tendency of forming coloured compounds.) A metal discovered by Vanquelin in the beautiful red mineral, the dichromate of lead, and since found in the mineral called the chromate of iron. Chromium is of a white colour, with a shade of yellow, and a metallic lustre. It is brittle and infusible. Its chemical equivalent is 28; its symbol Cr. It unites with oxygen in the proportion of one or two equivalents of chromium and three of oxygen, forming chromic acid, and sesquioxide of chromium. Its other principal chemical compounds are—

**CHROMIUM, Proto-sulphuret of:** formula, Cr + S, or CrS.

**CHROMIUM, Sequichloride of:** the chemical formula of which is Cr + 3Cl, or CrCl<sub>3</sub>.

**CHROMIUM, Sequifluoride of:** formula, Cr + 3F, or CrF<sub>3</sub>.

**CHROMIUM, Sequisulphuret of:** formula, 2Cr + 3S, or Cr<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>.

**CHROMOLEPTIS**, kro-mo-lep'tes, *s.* (*chroma*, colour, and *leptos*, small, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Percidae, or Perches, in which the body is usually covered with coloured spots: Subfamily, Serraninae.

**CHRONDROLOGY**, kron-dro'l'o-je, *s.* (*chondros*, cartilage, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A description of cartilages.

**CHRONDROSEPIA**, kron-dro-se'pe-a, *s.* (*chondros*, cartilage, Gr. and *sepia*, a cognate genus.) A genus of Cephalopods, in which the whole margin of the sac is bordered with fins as in Sepia, but the shell is horny as in Loligo.

**CHRONIC**, kron'ik, *a.* (*chronos*, time, Gr.) In Pathology, applied to such diseases as are of long duration, in opposition to those of more rapid progress, and which are termed *acute*.



**CHRONICLE**, kron'e-kl, *s.* (*chronique*, Fr.) A register or account of events in the order of time; a history;—*v. a.* to register; to record in a historical manner.

**CHRONICLER**, kron'e-klur, *s.* A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; a historian.

**CHRONIQUE**, kron'ik, *s.* (French.) A chronicle.—Obsolete.

The best *chronique* that can now be compiled.—*L. Addison.*

**CHRONOGRAM**, kron'o-gram, } *s.* (*chronos*, time, and  
**CHRONOGRAPH**, kron'o-graf, } *grapho*, I write, Gr.)

An inscription in which a certain date is expressed by numerical letters, often fantastically written. The following example contains numerals for the year 1660:—

Gloria lausque Deo, sæCLOrVM in sæC V la sunt.

**CHRONOGRAMMATIC**, kron-o-gram-mat'ik, }  
**CHRONOGRAMMATICAL**, kron-o-gram-mat'e-kal, }  
*a.* Belonging to, or containing a chronogram.

**CHRONOGRAMMATIST**, kron-o-gram'ma-tist, *s.* A writer of chronograms.

**CHRONOGRAPHER**, kro-nog'gra-fur, *s.* (*chronos*, time, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who registers past events; a chronologist.

**CHRONOGRAPHY**, kro-nog'gra-fe, *s.* The description of past time; the arrangement of historical events.

**CHRONOLOGER**, kro-nol'o-jur, } *s.* A person who  
**CHRONOLOGIST**, kro-nol'o-jist, } studies or explains  
the science of computing past time; one who arranges past events according to the order of time; one versed in chronology.

**CHRONOLOGIC**, kron-o-lod'jik, } *a.* Relating  
**CHRONOLOGICAL**, kron-o-lod'je-kal, } to chronology; according to the arrangement of events, and the order of time.

**CHRONOLOGICALLY**, kron-o-lod'je-kal-le, *ad.* In a chronological manner; according to the rules of chronology, and the order of time.

**CHRONOLOGY**, kro-nol'o-je, *s.* (*chronos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science of computing and adjusting dates or periods of time, and of ascertaining the correct periods or years in which particular events occurred.

**CHRONOMETER**, kro-nom'e-tur, *s.* (*chronos*, time, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A timepiece so constructed as to note time perfectly. Watches of this kind are used at sea; they generally beat half-seconds, and are hung in gimbals in boxes about six or eight inches square. In Music, the name given to an instrument by which the movement or time of a composition is determined.

**CHRONOMETRIC**, kron-o-met'trik, } *a.* Relat-  
**CHRONOMETRICAL**, kron-o-met're-kal, } ing to or measured by a chronometer.

**CHRYALIS**, kris'a-lis, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, Gr. from the colour of some of the kinds.) The second stage of a metabilian or changeable insect, during which it is transformed from the caterpillar or grub state to the perfect winged insect. In this stage the animal is inactive, takes no food, and is enclosed in a transparent covering which has often a metallic lustre.

**CHRYSAMMIC ACID**, kris-sam'mik as'sid, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, Gr.) An acid forming a fine golden-yellow powder, obtained by the action of nitric acid on aloes. With ammonia it forms chrysammate of ammonia, consisting of black adamantine

crystals; and with potash, a beautiful carmine powder, called the chrysammate of potash.  
**CHRYSAOR**, kris'ay-or, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and sword or weapon, Gr.) A name given to Montfort to a genus of Belemnites.

**CHRYSAORA**, kris-a'o-ra, *s.* A genus of Family, Milliporidae.

**CHRYSIDES**, kris'e-des, } *s.* (*chrysis*, or  
**CHRYSIDIDÆ**, kris-e-did'e, } genera.) A

of Hymenopterous insects, distinguished from others of that order by being furnished with tubuliferous ovipositor. They are all p and coloured with the richest metallic hue.

**CHRYSIPTERA**, kre-sip'te-ra, *s.* (*chrysos*, g  
*pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of ova

fishes with large pectoral fins: Family, Cha  
**CHRYSIS**, kris'is, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, Gr. fr

brilliant colour, which may challenge a com with that of the humming-birds.) The Wasps, a genus of Hymenopterous insect insects of this genus may often be seen about in a continued state of agitation and fences, exposed to the heat of a burn They deposit their eggs in the nests of the Mason-bees, or in those of other Hyme Their larvæ devour those of the other.

**CHRYSOBALANACEÆ**, kris-o-ba-la-na'se-æ, }  
*sobalanus*, one of the genera.) A natural

plants, classed by Lindley in his Rosal and placed between Calycanthaceæ and F It consists of trees or shrubs, the leaves are simple, alternate, stipulate, without and having veins that run parallel to ea from the mid-rib to the margin; flowers talous or apetalous, in racemes, panicles rymbs, regular, or nearly so; carpel solit a style proceeding from its base; petal none; stamens definite or none; ovary and one or two-celled; fruit a drupe.

**CHRYSOBALANUS**, kris-o-bal'a-nus, *s.* gold, and *balanos*, an acorn, Gr. in ref the yellow fruit of some of the species.) of trees, with simple leaves, and racemes cles of insignificant flowers: Order, Ch naceæ.

**CHRYSOBERYL**, kris'o-ber-il, *s.* (*chryseos*, rich, and *beryllos*, beryl, Gr.) Prismat dum, a precious green-coloured mineral for talized, and in rolled fragments, in the deposits of rivers. It consists, according zelius, of alumina, 71.5; lime, 6; sil oxide of iron, 1.5. Dr. Thomson's and analysis indicate 15 to 18 per cent. of lime, and only an occasional quantity of

**CHRYSOCHLORUS**, kris-o-klo'rus, *s.* (*chry* and *chloros*, green, Gr.) A genus of green coloured Dipterous insects, the which live in cow dung: Family, Notac

**CHRYSOCOL**, kris'o-kol, *s.* (*chryso-kolla*, old designation of the sub-borate of soda being used as a solder for gold.

**CHRYSOCOLLA**, kris'o-kol-la, *s.* (*chrysos*, *kolla*, gluten, Gr. in allusion to the pos seeing the natural joints by transmitt A variety of Malachite or copper ore, tl green of Jamieson. It consists of oxide 50.0; silica, 26.0; carbonic acid, 0 to 17 to 20.

**CHRYSDOMUS**, kris-od'de-mus, *s.* (*chry* and *dome*, an edifice, Gr.) A genus of



the shells of which are distinguished from those of the genus *Fusus*, in which it is included by Lamarck, by the comparative shortness of the basal channel, and the ventricose shape of the body-whorl. They are large and beautiful shells of an orange colour: Family, Turbinellidæ.

**CHRYSOGASTER**, kris-o-gas'tur, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Tribe, Syrphidæ.

**CHRYSOLEPTIC ACID**, kris-o-lep'tik as'sid, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) An acid obtained in beautiful golden-yellow scales from the mother liquid and washings of chrysammic acid. Its compounds are—*chrysolepate of potash*, in long shining needles, having a violet metallic lustre by reflected light; *chrysolepate of silver*, in brownish needles; *chrysolepate of soda*, in long green needles, with a metallic lustre.

**CHRYSOOLITE**, kris'o-lite, *s.* (*chryseos*, valuable, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A precious mineral, the Peridot of Hany. It occurs in angular or somewhat rounded crystalline masses, and in prismatic crystals variously terminated: it consists of magnesia, 43.5; silica, 39.0; oxide of iron, 12.0 to 20.0: sp. gr. 3.5.

**CHRYSOLOPHUS**, kre-sol'o-fus, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *ophos*, a crest, Gr.) The Walking Tyrants, a genus of birds belonging to the Tyrant Shrikes, natives of Brazil: Family, Laniadæ.

**CHRYSOLOPUS**, kre-sol'o-pus, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *lopos*, a thin skin or peel, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rynchophora.

**CHRYSOMELA**, kre-som'e-la, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *melos*, a limb, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Chrysomelinae.

**CHRYSOMELIDÆ**, kris-o-mel'e-de, } *s.* (*chrysomela*,  
**CHRYSMELINÆ**, kris-o-mel'e-ne, } one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects, having ovate convex bodies; four-jointed tarsi; antennæ not clavate; and their larvæ, at least those of the type, naked. They live on the leaves of plants, of which they leave nothing but the fibrous skeleton.

**CHRYSONOTUS**, kris-o-no'tus, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *notus*, the back, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Picidæ, or Woodpeckers, natives of India.

**CHRYSOPTERUS**, kre-sol'o-ra, *s.* (*chrysophoros*, wearing gold, Gr.) A genus of exceedingly beautiful golden and green-coloured Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.

**CHRYSOPTERYX**, kre-sof'ris, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *pteryx*, the brow, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with ovate broad bodies attenuated at each end: Family, Chaetodonidæ.

**CHRYSOPHYLLUM**, kris-o-fil'lum, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. the leaves of most of the species having yellow silky down on the under surface.) The Star Apple, a genus of tropical South American or West Indian lactescent trees, often cultivated in hothouses for their beautiful golden-coloured downy foliage: Order, Sapotaceæ.

**CHRYSOPIA**, kre-so'pe-a, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *opys*, juice, from the trees yielding yellow juice when cut, Gr.) A genus of beautiful trees, natives of Madagascar.

**CHRYSOPRASE**, kris'o-prase, *s.* (*chryseos*, Gr. and *prase*, a green variety of quartz.) An apple-green variety of Calcedony. It consists, according to Klaproth, of silica 96.16, oxide of nickel 1.0, and minute portions of lime, magnesia, alumina,

and oxide of iron. It is much prized by jewellers, and is usually cut in a convex form.

**CHRYSOPS**, kris'ops, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tabanidæ.

**CHRYSOPTERYX**, kre-sop'te-riks, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Ampelidæ, Fruit-eaters, or Chat-terers: Subfamily, Ampelinæ, or Typical Chat-terers.

**CHRYSOPTILUS**, kre-sop'te-lus, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *ptilon*, a wing or plume, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Picidæ, or Woodpeckers, natives of tropical America: Subfamily, Picinæ.

**CHRYSOSPLENIUM**, kris-o-sple'ne-um, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *splene*, the spleen, Gr. in reference to the golden colour of the flowers, and its supposed virtues in curing diseases of the spleen.) Golden Saxifrage, a genus of perennial herbs. *C. alternifolium* and *C. oppositifolium* are British species: Order, Saxifragaceæ.

**CHRYSOSTACHYS**, kris-os'ta-kis, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr. in reference to its dense heads of golden-coloured flowers.) A climbing Brazilian shrub: Order, Combretaceæ.

**CHRYSOSTOMA**, kre-sos'to-ma, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are turbinate; the whorls few and convex; aperture round; inner lip thickened and almost concealing the umbilicus: Family, Trochidæ.

**CHRYSOTIS**, kre-so'tis, *s.* (*chrysos*, and *otos*, the ear, Gr. in reference to the yellow colour on the ears and face.) A genus of Parrots, natives of America.

**CHRYSOTOXUM**, kris-o-toks'um, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *toxos*, an arrow or shaft, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

**CHRYSOTUS**, kre-so'tus, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *otos*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.

**CHUB**.—See Leuciscus.

**CHUBBED**, tshubd, } *a.* Like a chub; plump, short.

**CHUBBY**, tshub'be, } and thick.

**CHUBFACED**, tshub'faste, *a.* Having a plump, fat face.

**CHUCK**, tshuk, *v. n.* To make a noise like a hen when she calls her chickens;—*v. a.* to call as a hen calls her chickens; to jeer; to laugh; to give a gentle blow under the chin;

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a smile, and cry, Ah, the boy takes after his mother's relations.—*Congreve*.

to throw by a quick and dexterous motion;—*s.* the voice or call of a hen; a word of endearment; a sudden small noise. An appendage to a lathe, which, being screwed on to the nose of the mandril, enables the workman to fix firmly any material that he may be desirous of turning.

**CHUCK-FARTHING**, tshuk'fâr'thing, *s.* An old game, in which the money is pitched into a hole.

**CHUCKLE**, tshuk'kl, *v. a.* To call as a hen; to fondle;—*v. n.* to laugh convulsively or vehemently.

**CHUCKLEHEAD**, tshuk'kl-hed, *s.* A vulgar term for a noisy, stupid person.

**CHUD**, tshud, *v. a.* To champ or bite.—Obsolete.

**CHUFF**, tshuf, *s.* A coarse, blunt clown; a heavy, dull, surly fellow.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here.—*Shaks.*



## CHUFFILY—CHURME.

**CHUFFILY**, tshuff-fe-le, *ad.* In a clownish or surly manner.

**CHUFFINESS**, tshuff-fe-nes, *s.* Clownishness; surliness.

**CHUFFY**, tshuffe, *a.* Blunt; clownish; surly.

**CHUM**, tshum, *s.* (*chom*, Armoric.) A familiar term for a chamber-fellow, or one who lodges in the same apartment.

**CHUMP**, tshump, *s.* A thick heavy piece of wood less than a block.

**CHUNCOA**, tshun-ko'a, *s.* (from *arbol de chunchu*, the name of one of the species in Peru.) A genus of Peruvian trees: Order, Combretaceæ.

**CHURCH**, tshurtsh, *s.* (*chyriakon*, from *chyrios*, lord, Gr.) A building dedicated to God. In the New Testament it has different significations, the original of which is a convened assembly of believers; in a wider sense it signifies the whole collective body of Christians, and, in addition to these, 'the spirits of the just made perfect,' called the *invisible church*. The word is also used to designate any particular body of Christian professors, as the Episcopalian, Greek, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches; or when applied to national endowed religious establishments, as the Church of England, the Church of Scotland. Ecclesiastical authority or power, in contradistinction to the civil power of the state. The term is frequently used in conjunction with other words; as, *church ale*, a wake or feast in celebration of the dedication of certain churches; *church member*, a member of a church; *church power*, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority; *church land*, land belonging to churches, religious houses, and benefices; *churchlike*, becoming the church; *church burial*, burial according to the rites of the church; *church preferment*, benefice in the church; *church music*, music suitable for church service; *churchwarden*, an officer appointed to superintend the pecuniary affairs of the church, and the interests of the parishioners; *churchyard*, the ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery; *church scot*, oblations paid to priests in the middle ages.

**CHURCHDOM**, tshurtsh'dum, *s.* The government or authority of the church.

**CHURCHING**, tshurtsh'ing, *s.* The act of returning thanks in the church for any deliverance from danger.

**CHURCHMAN**, tshurtsh'man, *s.* An ecclesiastic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things; an adherent of the Church of England; an upholder of civil establishments of religion.

**CHURCHWORK**, tshurtsh'wurk, *s.* An expression applied to work which is carried on slowly.

**CHURL**, tshurl, *s.* (*ceorl*, Sax.) A rude, surly, ill-bred person; a miser; a niggard; a selfish or greedy person; a rustic.

**CHURLISH**, tshur'lish, *a.* Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; merciless; selfish; avaricious; unpliant; unmanageable; unyielding.

**CHURLISHLY**, tshur'lish-le, *ad.* Rudely; brutally.

**CHURLISHNESS**, tshur'lish-nes, *s.* Brutality; ruggedness of manner; absence of courtesy or kindness; difficulty of management.

**CHURLY**, tshur'le, *a.* Rude; boisterous; violent.

**CHURME**, tshurm, *s.* (*cyrme*, Sax.) The coo of a pigeon; a confused sound;

He was conveyed to the Tower with the *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches.—*Bacon*.

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## CHURN—CIBORIUM.

—*v. a.* to utter a sound like that of the In Scotland, to sing in a low plaintive; also, to grumble, or emit a low humming. **CHURN**, tshurn, *s.* (*ciern*, Sax. *kern*, Dut.) sel in which cream or milk is agitated, purpose of detaching the unctuous or oil from the caseous, for the production of butter. *v. a.* to shake or agitate cream for the production of butter.

**CHURNING**, tshur'ning, *s.* The act of making butter by the agitation of cream or milk.

**CHURN-STAFF**, tshurn'staf, *s.* The staff or implement employed in the operation of churning.

**CHUSITE**, ku'zite, *s.* (*chyso*, I pour, Gr.) fusible variety of olivine found in basalts of Limbourg.

**CHYLACEOUS**, ki-la'shus, *a.* Belonging to or consisting of chyle.

**CHYLE**, kile, *s.* (*chylos*, Gr.) The white fluid extracted from the aliment by the absorbents of the intestinal canal, after its subjection to the process of digestion, and being conveyed through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct.

**CHYLIFACTIVE**, kil-le-fak'tiv, *a.* (*chylus*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Having the power of making chyle.

**CHYLIFEROUS**, kil-lif-fe-rus, *a.* (*chyle*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing or conveying chyle.

**CHYLIFICATION**, kil-le-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*chyle*, Gr. and *facio*, I become, Lat.) The process by which chyle is converted into chyme.

**CHYLIFICATORY**, kil-le-fe-ka'tur-re, *a.* Producing chyle.

**CHYLIZA**, ke-li'za, *s.* (*chylizo*, I extract or into juice, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous Tribe, Muscidae.

**CHYLOPOYETIC**, kil-o-poy-et'ik, *s.* (*chylos*, and *poieo*, I make, Gr.) In Animal Physiology applied to the organs engaged in the formation of the chyle; hence the stomach, duodenum and liver are termed chylotic viscera.

**CHYLOUS**, ki'lus, *a.* Consisting of chyle; containing chyle.

**CHYME**, kime, *s.* (*chymos*, juice, Gr.) The substance into which food is converted after being subjected for a while to the action of the stomach, and from which, on the addition of the bile and pancreatic fluids, chyme is subsequently separated.

**CHYMIFICATION**, kim-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*chyme*, Gr. and *facio*, I become, Lat.) The process by which food is converted into chyme, according to Liebig, is due to the solvent power of the gastric juice, a power ascribed to the decomposition of a matter dissolved from the membrane of the stomach, aided by the oxygen introduced in the saliva.

**CHYMIFY**, kim'e-fi, *v. a.* (*chyme*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To form or become chyme.

**CHYMOUS**, ki'mus, *a.* Relating to chyme.

**CIANITUS**, se-a-ni'tus, *s.* (*kyanos*, blue, colour of the berries.) A Javanese shrub with panicle terminal cymes of flowers: Saxifragaceæ.

**CIBARIUS**, se-ba're-us, *a.* (*cibarius*, Lat.) relating to food; useful for food; edible.

**CIBOL**, sib'bol, *s.* (*ciboule*, Fr.) A sort of onion.

**CIBORIUM**, se-bo're-um, *s.* (Latin.) An erection open on each side with arches, and a dome of an ogee form carried or supported



**columbs.** It is also the coffer or case in which the host is deposited.

**CICADA**, se-ka'da, *s.* (*cicada*, a grasshopper, Lat.)

The Grasshoppers, a genus of Hemipterous insects, celebrated for their shrill chirp or song. The cicadas are divided into two leading sections, the Cicadidae, or singing cicadas, and the Cercopidae, or leaping cicadas.

**CICADARIE**, sik-a-da'te-e, } *s.* (*cicada*, one of the  
**CICADIDÆ**, sik-a-de-de, } genera.) The Sing-  
ing Grasshoppers, a family of leaping Hemipterous insects, remarkable for their musical chirp. There is only one species in Britain, *C. Anglica*, but, in the south of Europe, in India and Africa, they are most abundant, are much larger, and louder in their song.

**CICADELLA**, sik-a-del'la, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cicadidae.

**CICATRICE**, sik'a-tris, } *s.* (*cicatrix*, Lat. and Fr.  
**CICATRIX**, sik'a-triks, } *cicatrice*, Ital.) The scar

remaining after a wound. In Conchology, the glossy impression on the inside of valves to which the muscles of the animal have been attached.

**CICATRICLE**, sik'a-trik-kl, *s.* (*cicatricula*, Lat.) The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed, or the yolk of an egg.

**CICATELICOSE**, sik'a-tre-koze, }  
**CICATROSE**, sik'a-troze, } *a.* Full of scars.

**CICATRISANT**, sik-a-tris'ant, *s.* An application which induces a cicatrice.

**CICATRISIVE**, sik-a-triz'iv, *a.* Proper to induce a cicatrice.

**CICATRIZE**, sik'a-trize, *v. a.* To heal a wound by inducing a skin; to apply healing medicines to a wound or ulcer.

**CICUTÆ**, sik'ut, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cicadidae.

**CICKLY**, sis'le, *s.* The common name of the Umbelliferous plants of the genus *Cherophyllum*.

**CICKLY**, si'sur, *s.* (*kiker*, force or strength, Gr. from its nutritive qualities.) The Chick-pea, a genus of Leguminous plants: Tribe, Viciæ.

**CICARONE**, tshe-tshe-ro'ne, *s.* (Italian.) A guide; one who explains curiosities.

**CICERONIAN**, sis-se-ro'ne-an, *a.* Having a flowing, pure, and elegant style.

**CICERONIANISM**, sis-se-ro'ne-an-izm, *s.* Imitation of the style of Cicero.

**CICHLASOMA**, sik-la-so'ma, *s.* (*cylea*, a genus of fishes of the same family, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of fishes with oval bodies, the caudal and the large pectoral fins rounded; ventrals long and pointed; dorsal and anal long and attenuated behind: Family, Chatodonidae.

**CICHORACEÆ**, si-ko-ra'se-e, *s.* A tribe of Composite plants, distinguished by their corollas being slit or ligulate, constituting Lindley's suborder Ligulifloræ.

**CICHORACEOUS**, si-ko-ra'shus, *a.* Having the properties of succory.—See *Cichorium*.

**CICORIUM**, si-ko're-um, *s.* (*cichorie*, Fr.) Succory, a genus of Composite plants, of which *C. intybus*, or wild succory, is the only British species. *C. endiva*, the Endive is an extremely wholesome salad, possessing bitter and anodyne qualities.

**CICOGNA**, sis'e-na, *s.* A genus of the Lacertidae, or long-tongued lizards: Order, Sauros.

**CICINDELA**, se-sin'de-la, *s.* (*cicindela*, a glow-worm, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects of predatory habits, and remarkable for the beauty of their

colours. This Linnæan genus is now divided into twenty subgenera, of which only one is British, and to this the term *cicindela* is restricted.

**CICINDELETEÆ**, se-sin'de-le-te, *s.* (*cicindela*, one of the genera.) A tribe of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Carnivora.

**CICINURUS**, sis-e-nu'rus, *s.* (*kikinos*, a curled lock of hair, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. in reference to the form of the tail.) A genus of the Paradisade, or Birds of Paradise, in which the hypocondrial feathers are broad and compact, with truncated ends.

**CICISBEISM**, tshe-tshiz'be-izm, *s.* (from *cicisbeo*.) The conduct of a *cicisbeo*; the practice of dangling about married ladies.

**CICISBEO**, tshe-tshiz'be-o, *s.* (Italian.) A term applied to a person in Italy who attends on a married lady with all the respect and devotion of a lover. The word is synonymous with *cavalier servente*.

**CICONIA**, si-ko'ne-a, *s.* (Latin.) The Storks, a genus of wading-birds, the largest of the Heron family, measuring, when standing erect, nearly six feet; they are social and useful birds, and, from their destroying vast numbers of reptiles and other vermin, are encouraged in many countries to build near the habitations of men.

**CICURATE**, sik'u-rate, *v. a.* (*cicuro*, Lat.) To tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tractable.

**CICURATION**, sik-u-ra'shun, *s.* The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

**CICUTA**, se-ku'ta, *s.* (A word used by Pliny, but of doubtful meaning.) The Cowbane, or Water-hemlock, a genus of umbelliferous plants with white flowers and reddish anthers, one of the rankest of our deadly poisons.

**CID**, sid, *s.* (French.) An Arabian chief; a commander.

**CIDARIS**, sid'a-ris, *s.* (Latin, a turban or mitre.) The name given to the mitre of the Jewish high-priest; a genus of Echini, made up of polygonal plates, and having the surface divided vertically by bands, with rows of double perforations studded over with papillæ, to which moveable spines are attached; the mouth beneath, central, and supplied with teeth; the vent above, and vertical; also, a genus of the Senectinæ, or Snake-shells; pearly; turbinate; generally smooth; the base not produced; aperture round, but oblique.

**CIDER**, si'dur, *s.* (Saxon, *cidre*, Fr.) A fermented liquor made from the expressed juice of apples; the term formerly denoted all kinds of strong liquors, except wine.

He schal not drinke wyn ne *cydyr*.—*Wicliffe*.

**CIDERIST**, si'dur-ist, *s.* A maker of cider.

**CIDERKIN**, si'dur-kin, *s.* An inferior kind of cider, made from the gross matter of apples after the cider is pressed out.

**CIELING**.—See Ceiling.

**CIERGE**, seerj, *s.* (French.) A candle carried in processions.

**CIGAR**, se-gar', *s.* (*cigarro*, Span.) Tobacco leaves rolled into a tubular form, used for smoking.

**CILIA**, sil'e-a, *s.* (*cilium*, an eyelash, Lat.) The hairs which grow on the margin of the eyelids: the term is likewise applied to the hairlike filaments which project from animal membranes, and are endowed with quick vibratile motion, as in the infusoria, polypi, and sponges. It is also used in Botany for the long hairs situated on the margin of leaves, &c.



## CILIARY—CINCHONACEÆ.

## CINCHONINE—CINNABAR.

**CILIARY**, sil'e-a-re, *a.* Belonging to the eyelashes.

In Anatomy, applied to the several parts connected with the eyelashes, as the *ciliary ligament*, which is the circular portion dividing the choroid membrane from the iris, and adhering to the sclerotic coat; and the *ciliary processes*, white folds at the margin of the uvea in the eye, and proceeding from it to the crystalline lens.

**CILIATED**, sil'e-ay-ted, *a.* Furnished with cilia, or fine hairs, like those of the eyelash.

**CILICÆA**, sil-e-se'a, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Isopoda.

**CILICIOUS**, sil-ish'us, *a.* Made of hair.

**CILIOGRADA**, sil-e-o-gra'da, *s.* (*cilium*, an eyelash, and *gradior*, I proceed by steps, Lat.) A tribe of the Acalephans, or Sea-nettles, comprehending such species as swim by means of cilia.

**CILLOSIS**, sil-lo'sis, *s.* (*cilium*, the eyelid, Lat.) A spasmodic trembling of the eyelid.

**CIMELIARCH**, sim-e-le-ark, *s.* (from *keimeliarches*, Gr.) The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value belonging to a church; also, the name given to the apartment in a church where articles of value are deposited.

**CIMEX**, si'miks, *s.* (*cimex*, a bug, Lat.) A Linnæan genus of Hemipterous insects, now subdivided into eight families, each including several genera and many species, all of which have the mouth consisting of one lengthened proboscis, with bristle-like processes employed in wounding the vegetable and animal substances, on the juices of which they feed. The common Bed-bug, *Cimex lectularius*, is the type of the extensive tribe Cimicidæ.

**CIMICIDES**, se-mis'e-des, *s.* (*cimex*, one of the genera, Lat.) A tribe of Hemipterous insects, of which Cimex is the type.—Which see.

**CIMICIFUGA**, se-me-sif u-ga, *s.* (*cimex*, a bug, and *fugo*, I drive away, Lat. in reference to certain virtues the plants possess, particularly *C. fetida*.) A genus of perennial herbs, with racemes of whitish flowers, and drastic poisonous roots: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

**CIMITER**.—See Scimitar.

**CIMMERIAN**, sin-me're-an, *a.* Relating to the Cimmerii, a people on the western coast of Italy; extremely dark.

Hence, loathed melancholy,  
In dark cimmerian desert ever dwell.—Milton.

**CIMOLITE**, sim'o-lite, *s.* (island of Cimolo, now Argenteria, situated near Milo.) A light grey silicate of alumina, occurring sometimes massive, or of a slaty texture. It is dull, opaque, and has an earthy fracture. It consists of silica, 63.00; alumina, 23; oxide of iron, 1.25; water, 12.

**CINARA**.—See Cynara.

**CINARIA**, sin-a're-a, *s.* (*cineres*, ashes, Lat. in reference to the fine soft white down which clothes the lower and often the upper surface of the leaves.) A genus of Composite plants: Tribe, Senecioneæ.

**CINCHONA**, sin-ko'na, *s.* (said to be in honour of the Countess de Chinchon, vice queen of Peru, who was cured of a fever in 1638 by this remedy.) The celebrated genus of plants which yields the valuable medicine Peruvian bark, and its extract quinine: classed under the order Rubiaceæ, but by Lindley made to form the type of his order Cinchonaceæ, in which Rubiaceæ is included.

**CINCHONACEÆ**, sin-ko-na'se-e, *s.* (*cinchona*, one of the genera.) The Rubiaceæ of Jussieu and

other botanists, a natural order of plants consisting of trees, shrubs, and herbs, with lous stamens, straight anthers, bursting dinally; and leaves with interpetiolar calyx adherent; corolla superior and stamens arising from the corolla, all on line and alternate with its segments. It is nearly allied to the Compositæ, but distinguished by its distinct anthers, bilocular locular ovary, abundant albumen, small and stipules.

**CINCHONINE**, sin'ko-nine, *s.* A substance tuting the salifiable base or alkali of Cinchona conclaminaæ.

**CINCLIDOTUS**, sin-kle-do'tus, *s.* (*highlidote*, Gr. from the netted manner in which the the peristome are united in parcels.) A moss plants found floating in streams Evaginulati.

**CINCLUS**, sin'klus, *s.* A genus of the Myc or Ant-thrushes: Family, Merulidæ.

**CINCTURE**, singk'ture, *s.* (*cinctura*, Lat.) a girdle; a band; something worn round the body; an enclosure. In Architecture, a list, or fillet at the top and bottom of separating the shaft from its capital or base.

**CINDER**, sin'dur, *s.* (*sinder*, Sax. *cendre*, Fr. residue of coal after combustion; a hot fire has ceased to flame.

**CINDER-WENCH**, sin'dur-wensh, } *s.* A }  
**CINDER-WOMAN**, sin'dur-wim-un, } who }  
livelihood by raking ashpits.

'Tis under so much nasty rubbish laid,  
To find it out's the *cinder-woman's* trade.  
Essay on

**CINEFACTION**, sin-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*cinis*, as *facio*, I make, Lat.) Reduction to the ashes.

**CINERARY**, sin'e-ra-re, *a.* (*cinis*, Lat.) to ashes.

**CINERAS**, sin'e-ras, *s.* A genus of Barnack to Lepas, or forming part of that genus. Chitropoda.

**CINERATION**, sin-e-ra'shun, *s.* The reduction of things to ashes by combustion.

**CINEREOUS**, sin'e-re-us, } *a.* Of the }  
**CINERITIOUS**, sin-e-rish'us, } ashes.

**CINERULENT**, se-ner'u-lent, *a.* Full of ash.

**CINETICA**, se-net'e-ka, *s.* (*kineo*, I move, Gr.) Pathology, a name given by Mason Good to the third order of the class Neurotica, including diseases as affect the muscles as the motion.

**CINGALESE**, sin-ga-lese', *s.* An inhabitant of Ceylon;—*a.* of or belonging to Ceylon.

**CINGLE**, sing'gl, *s.* (*cingulum*, Lat.) A girth or horse.

**CINGULUM**, sin'gu-lum, *s.* (*cingulum*, a girdle.) In Zoology, a term applied to the neck of a crocodile or that constriction which separates the crocodile from the fang. The term is also used for the series of bony bands in the armour of the crocodile, &c.

**CINNA**, sin'na, *s.* (*kein*, to heat, Gr. from its qualities.) A genus of American grasses to Agrostis: Order, Gramineæ.

**CINNABAR**, sin'na-bar, *s.* The sulphuretted mercury, a mineral varying in colour from through cochineal-red to lead-grey. Cin is the most abundant and important ore of



CINNAMATE—CIPHER.

which is obtained from it in a metallic state by distillation. Vermilion is pure cinnabar, being a compound of mercury and sulphur, in nearly the same proportion, viz.: mercury, 84.50; sulphur, 15.50: sp. gr. 6.7 to 8.2.

**CINAMATE**, sin'na-mate, *s.* A compound formed by the union of cinnamic acid and a metallic oxide.

**CINAMON**, sin'a-mun, *s.* The bark of the Cinnamon tree, Zeylandica.—See Cinnamonum.

**CINAMON-STONE**, sin'na-mun-stone, *s.* (from its colour resembling that of cinnamon.) A mineral of a red colour, with an occasional orange-yellow tinge, found in Ceylon, Sweden, and Brazil. It occurs commonly in masses, full of fissures, and is composed of silica, 40; alumina, 22.99; lime, 0.57; oxide of iron, 3.66, with minute portions of potash and magnesia.

**CINAMONUM**, sin-na-mo'num, *s.* (*china*, and *amomum*, a genus of plants.) A genus of plants, two species of which yield the highly aromatic bark cinnamon, brought from the hollow parts of Asia: Order, Lauraceae.

**CINAMULE**, sin'na-mule, *s.* The hypothetical base of cinnamon and of cinnamic acid, = C<sup>18</sup>, H<sup>17</sup>, O<sup>2</sup>. Cinnamic acid, an acid formed in hard translucent prisms, when oil of cinnamon is long exposed to the action of the atmosphere, = C<sup>18</sup>, H<sup>17</sup>, O<sup>3</sup>: Symb. C<sup>18</sup>O.

**CINNYRIDE**, sin-nir'e-de, *s.* (*cinnyris*, one of the genera.) The Sun-birds, a family of birds, some of which have remarkably brilliant plumage. The family is placed by Swainson between the Meliphagide, or Honey-suckers, and the Trochilidæ, or Humming-birds.

**CINNYRIS**, sin'ne-ris, *s.* The Sun-bird, a genus of birds: Type of the family Cinnyridae.

**CINQUE**, singk, *s.* (French.) The number five; a term used in certain games.

**CINQUEFOIL**, singk'foyl, *s.* In Botany, the common name of plants of the genus *Potentilla*. In Architecture, a five-leaved ornament, in circular and other divisions of the windows of ancient churches, and also on panels. It is a rosette of five equal leaves; when in circles, the leaves not formed by the solid parts, but by the open spaces; there is also an open space in the middle.

**CINQUEPACE**, singk'pase, *s.* (*cinque*, and *pas*, a step, Fr.) A kind of slow dance.

**CINQUE PORTS**, singk'portse, *s.* Five havens that lie on the east part of England, towards France, which have a particular policy, and are governed by a keeper, with the title of the Lord-warden of the Cinque Ports, which office belongs to the constable of Dover; and their representatives are called Barons of the Cinque Ports. These five ports are, Dover, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, and Sandwich; to which Winchelsea and Rye have been added.

**CINQUE-SPOTTED**, singk'spot-ted, *a.* Having five spots.

On her left breast  
A mole, cinque-spotted, like the crimson drops  
Fell bottom of a cowslip.—Shaks.

**CINUS**, si-o'nus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhynchophora.

**CIPOLIN**, sip'o-lin, *s.* A green Italian marble, with white zones. That from Rome contains carbonate of lime, 67.8; quartz, 25.00; shistus, 8; and a little iron. The cipolin of Autun consists of carbonate of lime, 83; green mica, 12; iron, 1.

**CIPHER**, si'fur, *s.* (*chiffre*, Fr.) In Arithmetic, one

CIPHERING—CIRCLE.

of the numerals marked thus (0), signifying nothing by itself, but when placed on the right of a common number it increases it tenfold, or on the left of a decimal it lessens it in like proportion. It is also a kind of conjunctive character, consisting of letters interwoven: these are generally the initials of a person's name. *Cipher* also denotes certain secret characters disguised and varied, used in writing letters for the purpose of secrecy. The properties necessary in this kind of writing are, that the cipher be easy to read by the person for whom it is intended, and clear of suspicion by any stranger into whose hands the same may fall;—*v. n.* to practise arithmetic;—*v. a.* to write in occult characters; to designate; to characterize.

**CIPHERING**, si'fur-ing, *s.* The act of casting accounts.

**CIPPUS**, sip'pus, *s.* In Antiquity, a low column, with an inscription, erected on highways to show the way to travellers, or to serve as a boundary, or mark the grave of some one interred at the spot.

**CIRCEA**, ser-se'a, *s.* (*Circe*, in Mythology, the famous enchantress, in reference to the fruit which lays hold of the clothes of passengers, from being covered with hooked prickles, as Circe is said to have done by her enchantments.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Onagraceae.

**CIRCAETUS**, ser-ka'e-tus, *s.* (*kirkos*, Greek name for a falcon that moves round in a circle.) A genus of the Aquilinæ, or Eagles: Family, Falconidae.

**CIRCASSIAN**, ser-kas'she-an, *s.* A native of Circassia;—*a.* pertaining to Circassia, a country situated on the northern declivity of Mount Caucasus.

**CIRCENSIAN**, ser-sen'she-an, *a.* (*cirsene*, Lat.) Relating to the exhibitions in the Roman amphitheatres.

**CIRCIAN**, ser'she-an, *a.* Pertaining to Circe, the daughter of Sol and Persens, who was supposed to have great knowledge of magic and venomous herbs, by means of which she was able to fascinate and work her incantations.

**CIRCILLIUM**, ser-sil'le-um, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.

**CIRCINAL**, ser'se-nal, *a.* (*kirkos*, a circle, Gr.) In Botany, applied when the leaves of plants are rolled up in a spiral manner downwards, the tip being in the centre.

**CIRCINATE**, ser'se-nate, *v. a.* To make a circle; to compass.

**CIRCINATION**, ser-se-na'shun, *s.* An orbicular motion; a turn round.

**CIRCINUS**, ser'sin-us, *s.* (Latin.) In Astronomy, the Compasses, a constellation near the south pole.

**CIRCLE**, ser'kl, *s.* (*circol*, Sax. *circulus*, Lat. *cercle*, Fr.) In Geometry, a plane figure comprehended by a single curve line, called its circumference, having all its parts equally distant from a common centre; the space included in a circular line; a round body; an orb; compass; enclosure; an assembly; a surrounding company; a series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated; circumlocution; indirect form of words; an inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following proposition is inferred from the foregoing;—*v. a.* to move round anything; to enclose; to surround; to circle in, to confine; to keep together;—*v. n.* to move circularly.

**CIRCLE**, *Horary*, on the globe, a brazen circle fixed to the north pole, and furnished with an index,



showing the difference of meridians, and serving for the solution of many problems. On globes of late structure, this circle is often placed on the equator, and the index is made to slide on a brass wire running parallel to the equator, and above it. In Dialing, *horary circles* are the lines which show the hours on dials, though these be not drawn circular, but nearly straight.

**CIRCLE of Illumination**, a circle passing through the centre of the earth or moon, perpendicular to a line drawn from the sun to the respective body. This is supposed to separate the illuminated part of the globe from the darkened part, which it does very nearly.

**CIRCLE of Perpetual Apparition**, one of the less circles parallel to the equator, described by any point of the sphere touching the northern point of the horizon, and carried about with the diurnal motion. All the stars included within this circle never set, but are ever visible above the horizon.

**CIRCLE of Perpetual Occultation** is another circle at a like distance from the equator, and contains all those stars which never appear in our hemisphere. The stars situated between these circles alternately rise and set at certain times.

**CIRCLES of Declination** are great circles intersecting each other in the poles of the world.

**CIRCLES, Diurnal**, are parallels to the equinoctial, supposed to be described by the stars, and other points of the heavens, in their apparent diurnal rotation about the earth.

**CIRCLES, Druidical**, a name given to certain ancient enclosures, formed by rude stones circularly arranged. These, it is supposed, were temples, or places for solemn assemblies, for councils, or seats of judgment.

**CIRCLES of Excursion** are circles parallel to the ecliptic, and at such a distance from it, as that the excursions of the planets towards the poles of the ecliptic may be included within them; usually fixed at ten degrees.

**CIRCLES of Latitude, or Secondaries of the Ecliptic**, are great circles perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, passing through the poles thereof, and through every star and planet. They are so called, because they serve to measure the latitude of the stars, which is nothing but an arch of one of these circles intercepted between the star and the ecliptic.

**CIRCLES of Longitude** are several less circles parallel to the ecliptic, still diminishing in proportion as they recede from it. On the arches of these circles the longitude of the stars is reckoned.

**CIRCLES, Polar**, are immoveable circles, parallel to the equator, and at a distance from the poles equal to the greatest declination of the ecliptic.

**CIRCLES of the Sphere**, such as cut the mundane sphere, and have their circumference in its surface. They are either moveable or fixed.

**CIRCLED**, ser'kld, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round.

**CIRCLER**, ser'kler, *s.* A mean commonplace poet.—Obsolete.

Nor so begin as did that *circler* late,  
I sing a noble war, and Priam's fate.—

Ben Jonson.

**CIRCLET**, ser'klit, *s.* A little circle or orb.

Certain ladies or countesses, with plain *circlets* of gold without flowers.—Shaks.

**CIRCLING**, ser'kling, *a. part.* Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

**CIRCUIT**, ser'kit, *s.* (French.) The a round anything; the space enclosed space or extent measured by travelling; a diadem; that by which anything is circled; the visitations of the judges for sizes; the tract of country visited by circumlocution. *Circuit of action*, longer course of proceedings than is recover anything sued for;—*v. n.* to circle;—*v. a.* to move round; to travel.

**CIRCUITION**, ser-ku-ish'un, *s.* (*circuiti*) act of going round; compass; movement.

**CIRCUITOUS**, ser-ku'e-tus, *a.* Going not direct.

**CIRCUITOUSLY**, ser-ku'e-tus-le, *ad.* In manner.

**CIRCUITY**, ser-ku'e-te, *s.* An indirect course.

**CIRCULABLE**, ser'ku-la-bl, *a.* That circulates.

**CIRCULAR**, ser'ku-lar, *a.* Round like circumscribed by a circle; successive in returning; circumforaneous; ending. *Circular lines*, such straight lines as from the divisions made in the arc. *Circular letter*, a letter addressed to persons having a common interest. *Circular parts*, five parts of a right-angled or spherical triangle; they are the legs, the hypotenuse, and the complement of the two oblique angles. *Circular pen*, the undulatory theory of light, a supposition of the particles of ether in circular motion when a pencil of plane polarized light passes through these media.

**CIRCULARITY**, ser-ku-lar'e-te, *s.* A circularity.

**CIRCULARLY**, ser'ku-lar-le, *a.* Ending in form of a circle.

**CIRCULATE**, ser'ku-late, *v. n.* To move round and return to the same point; to be dispersed; to move from place to place; to person to person;—*v. a.* to cause to move from place to place; to travel round; to disseminate.

**CIRCULATING**, ser'ku-lay-ting, *a. part.* Circulating in a circle; passing from hand to hand. *circulating decimals*, decimals in which two or more figures are constantly repeated in the same order. *circulating medium*, in Commerce, the medium of exchange, or of sale and purchase, gold, silver, paper, or any other article as representing the value of the article sold.

**CIRCULATION**, ser-ku-la'shun, *s.* Motion; a course in which the motion returns to the point from which it began; a series in which the same order is always observed, and the motion returns to the same state; a reciprocal of meaning; currency; circulating physiology, applied to the function when is conveyed from the left ventricle through the systematic arteries, and the right auricle, to the right ventricle thence through the pulmonary organs to the left auricle.

**CIRCULATORIOUS**, ser-ku-la-to're-us, *a.* In a circuit. Applied anciently to a person who went about from place to place performing a duty.—Obsolete.



## CIRCULATORY—CIRCUMFLUENT.

**CIRCULATORY**, ser'ku-lay-tur-e, *a.* Circular;—  
*a. a chemical vessel.*

**CIRCULUS**, ser'ku-lus, *a.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, any round or annular part of the body; as, *circulus oculi*, the orb of the eye.

**CIRCUMAMBENCY**, ser-kum-am'be-en-se, *s.* (*circum*, round about, and *ambio*, I encompass, Lat.) The act of encompassing or surrounding.

**CIRCUMAMBIENT**, ser-kum-am'be-ent, *a.* Encompassing; surrounding; enclosing.

**CIRCUMAMBULATE**, ser-kum-am'bu-late, *v. n.* (*circum*, and *ambulo*, I walk, Lat.) To pass round about.

**CIRCUMCELLIANS**, ser-kum-sel'le-ans, *s.* A sect of the Donatists, in Africa, in the fourth century, who rambled from one place to another, pretending to reform the public manners and redress grievances. They manumitted slaves without the consent of their masters, and forgave debts that were not their own. Through zeal for martyrdom, they frequently destroyed themselves in various ways.

**CIRCUNCISE**, ser'kum-size, *v. a.* (*circumcido*, Lat.) To cut off the prepuce or foreskin.

**CIRCUNCISER**, ser'kum-si-zur, *s.* One who circuncises.

**CIRCUNCISION**, ser-kum-sizh'un, *s.* The act or rite of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin in males, and the *lalia minora* in females; a rite practised not only by the Jews in ancient times, but by the Egyptians, Idumeans, Ammonites, Moabites, and Ishmaelites of the desert. The Jews practise circuncision only on males; the Arabs, Egyptians, and Persians, on both sexes.

**CIRCUMCLUSION**, ser-kum-ku'zhun, *s.* The act of enclosing all round.

**CIRCUMCURATION**, ser-kum-kur-za'shun, *s.* (*circum*, and *curso*, I run, Lat.) The act of running up and down.

**CIRCUMDUCT**, ser-kum'dukt, *v. a.* (*circum*, and *duco*, I lead, Lat.) To contravene; to nullify; a term of civil law.

**CIRCUMDUCTION**, ser-kum-duk'shun, *s.* Cancellation; a leading about.—Obsolete.

By long *circumduction*, perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth.—*Hooker.*

**CIRCUMFERENCE**, ser-kum'fe-rens, *s.* (*circumferentia*, Lat.) The line or lines bounding any figure; the periphery of a circle; the space enclosed in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb; a circle; anything circular or orbicular.

**CIRCUMFERENTIAL**, ser-kum-fe-ren'shal, *a.* Relating to the circumference; circular.

**CIRCUMFERENTOR**, ser-kum-fe-ren'tur, *s.* An instrument used by surveyors in measuring angles by the magnetic needle.

**CIRCUMFLECT**, ser'kum-flekt, *v. a.* (*circumflecto*, Lat.) To place the circumflex accent on words.

**CIRCUMFLEX**, ser'kum-fleks, *s.* (*circumflexus*, Lat.) An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating of the acute and grave—marked thus ( ^ ).

**CIRCUMFLEXUS**, ser-kum-flek'sus, *s.* A muscle of the palate. The term is also applied to such arteries as wind round bones or joints.

**CIRCUMFLUENCE**, ser-kum'flu-ens, *s.* (*circum*, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) An enclosure of waters.

**CIRCUMFLUENT**, ser-kum'flu-ent, *a.* Flowing round anything; surrounding as a fluid.

## CIRCUMFLUOUS—CIRCUMSCRIBE.

**CIRCUMFLUOUS**, ser-kum'flu-us, *a.* Environing with waters.

He the world  
 Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide  
 Crystalline ocean.—*Milton.*

**CIRCUMFORANEAN**, ser-kum-fo-ra'ne-an, } *a.* (*circumforaneus*, Lat.) Travelling about; wandering from house to house.

**CIRCUMFUSE**, ser-kum-fuze', *v. a.* (*circumfusus*, Lat.) To pour round; to spread every way as a fluid.

This nymph the god Cephissus had abus'd,  
 With all his winding waters *circumfus'd*.—*Addison.*

**CIRCUMFUSILE**, ser-kum-fu'sil, *a.* That may be poured or spread round anything.

**CIRCUMFUSION**, ser-kum-fu'zhun, *s.* The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

**CIRCUMGESTATION**, ser-kum-jes-ta'shun, *s.* (*circumgesto*, Lat.) The act of carrying about.

**CIRCUMGYRATE**, ser-kum'je-rate, } *v. a.* (*circum*,  
**CIRCUMGYRE**, ser-kum-jire', } and *gyro*, I  
 turn about, Lat.) To roll or turn round.

**CIRCUMGYRATION**, ser-kum-je-ra'shun, *s.* The act of turning or rolling round.

**CIRCUMITION**, ser-kum-ish'un, *s.* (*circumeo*, Lat.) The act of going round.

**CIRCUMJACENT**, ser-kum-ja'sent, *a.* (*circumjaccio*, Lat.) Lying round anything; bordering on every side.

**CIRCUMLIGATION**, ser-kum-le-ga'shun, *s.* (*circumligo*, Lat.) The act of binding round; the band with which anything is encompassed.

**CIRCUMLOCUTION**, ser-kum-lo-ku'shun, *s.* (*circumlocutio*, Lat.) A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; indirect expression.

**CIRCUMLOCUTORY**, ser-kum-lok'u-tur-e, *a.* Relating to circumlocution; wordy; using many words.

**CIRCUMMURED**, ser-kum-murde', *a.* (*circummunio*, Lat.) Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummur'd* with brick.—*Shaks.*

**CIRCUMNAVIGABLE**, ser-kum-nav'e-ga-bl, *a.* (*circumnavigo*, Lat.) That may be sailed round.

**CIRCUMNAVIGATE**, ser-kum-nav'e-gate, *v. a.* To sail round.

**CIRCUMNAVIGATION**, ser-kum-nav'e-ga'shun, *s.* The act of sailing round.

**CIRCUMNAVIGATOR**, ser-kum-nav'e-gay-tur, *s.* One who sails round.

**CIRCUMPLICATION**, ser-kum-ple-ka'shun, *s.* (*circumplico*, Lat.) The state of being enwrapped.

**CIRCUMPOLAR**, ser-kum-po'lar, *a.* Applied to those stars which appear to revolve round the north pole, and never set in the northern latitudes.

**CIRCUMPOSITION**, ser-kum-po-zish'un, *s.* The act of placing in a circular form.

**CIRCUMRASION**, ser-kum-ra'zhun, *s.* (*circumrasio*, Lat.) The act of shaving or paring round.

**CIRCUMROTATION**, ser-kum-ro-ta'shun, *s.* (*circum*, and *rota*, a wheel, Lat.) The act of revolving round as a wheel.

**CIRCUMROTATORY**, ser-kum-ro'ta-tur-re, *a.* Turning or whirling round.

**CIRCUMSCISSILE**, ser-kum-sis'sile, *s.* (*circumscindo*, I cut round, Lat.) In Botany, a kind of dehiscence which occurs in some fruits, being a transverse circular separation of the sides of the ovary.

**CIRCUMSCRIBE**, ser'kum-skribe, *v. a.* (*circum*, and *scribo*, I write, Lat.) To enclose; to limit; to confine; to set bounds to.



## CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE—CIRCUMVENT.

**CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE**, ser-kum-skip'te-bl, *a.* That may be circumscribed or limited by bounds.

**CIRCUMSCRIPTION**, ser-kum-skip'shun, *s.* Limitation; boundary; confinement; a circular inscription. In Botany, the line representing the two edges of a leaf; the figure represented by the margin of any other body.

**CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE**, ser-kum-skip'tiv, *a.* Enclosing the superficies; marking the limit or external form.

**CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY**, ser-kum-skip'tiv-le, *ad.* In a limited or confined manner.

**CIRCUMSPECT**, ser-kum-spekt, *a.* (*circum*, and *specto*, I look, Lat.) Cautious; attentive; prudent; watchful;—*v. a.* to examine carefully; to watch.—Obsolete as a verb.

To *circumspect* and note daily all defaults.—*Newcourt.*

**CIRCUMSPECTION**, ser-kum-spek'shun, *s.* (*circum-specto*, Lat.) Watchfulness; caution; general attention.

**CIRCUMSPECTIVE**, ser-kum-spek'tiv, *a.* Looking attentively around; vigilant; cautious.

**CIRCUMSPECTIVELY**, ser-kum-spek'tiv-le, } *ad.*

**CIRCUMSPECTLY**, ser-kum-spekt-le, }  
Cautiously; vigilantly; attentively.

**CIRCUMSPECTNESS**, ser-kum-spekt-nes, *s.* Caution; vigilance; watchfulness.

**CIRCUMSTANCE**, ser-kum-stans, *s.* (*circumstantia*, Lat.) Something appendant or relative to a fact; the adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered; incident; event. It is frequently used in the plural, as good or ill *circumstances*.

**CIRCUMSTANT**, ser-kum-stant, *a.* Surrounding; environing.—Obsolete.

**CIRCUMSTANTIAL**, ser-kum-stan'shal, *a.* Accidental; not essential; incidental; casual; full of minute details; particular. *Circumstantial evidence*, in Law, the doctrine of presumptions, or a combination of circumstances so agreeing as to warrant a rational belief in certain conclusions.

**CIRCUMSTANTIALITY**, ser-kum-stan-she-al'e-te, *s.* Appendage of circumstances; the state of anything as modified by circumstances.

**CIRCUMSTANTIALLY**, ser-kum-stan'shal-le, *ad.* According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally; minutely.

**CIRCUMSTANTIATE**, ser-kum-stan'she-ate, *v. a.* To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts; to describe exactly.

**CIRCUMTERRANEOUS**, ser-kum-ter-ra'ne-us, *a.* (*circum*, and *terra*, the earth, Lat.) About the earth; around the earth.

**CIRCUMUNDULATE**, ser-kum-un'du-late, *v. n.* (*circum*, and *undulatus*, made like waves, Lat.) To flow round like waves.

**CIRCUMVALLATE**, ser-kum-val'late, *v. a.* (*circumvallo*, Lat.) To enclose with trenches or fortifications.

**CIRCUMVALLATION**, ser-kum-val-la'shun, *s.* The act of casting up fortifications around a place; the fortification or trench thrown around a place besieged.

**CIRCUMVECTION**, ser-kum-vek'shun, *s.* (*circumvectio*, Lat.) The act of carrying round.

**CIRCUMVENT**, ser-kum-vent', *v. a.* (*circumventio*, Lat.) To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon; to delude.

## CIRCUMVENTION—CIRRIBARBUS.

**CIRCUMVENTION**, ser-kum-ven'shun, *s.* imposture; cheat; delusion; preoccupation solete in the last sense.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state That could be brought to boldly act, ere Ro Had *circumvention*.—*Shaks.*

**CIRCUMVENTIVE**, ser-kum-ven'tiv, *a.* Deceiving; cheating; imposing upon.

**CIRCUMVEST**, ser-kum-vest', *v. a.* (*circumvesto*, Lat.) To cover round as with a garment.

**CIRCUMVOLUTION**, ser-kum-vo-la'shun, *s.* (*circumvolvo*, Lat.) The act of flying round.

**CIRCUMVOLUTION**, ser-kum-vo-la'shun, *s.* (*circumvolvulus*, Lat.) The act of rolling round; the thing rolled round; the turns in the spiral Ionic capital, which are usually three.

**CIRCUMVOLVE**, ser-kum-volv', *v. a.* (*circumvolvō*, Lat.) To roll round; to put into a circuit.

**CIRCUS**, ser'kus, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Architecture, a large circular building for the exhibition of popular games; a circular enclosure for exhibition of equestrian feats.

**CIRCUS**, ser'kus, *s.* (*kirkos*, a hawk, Gr.) Harrier, a genus of birds belonging to the ninth, or Buzzards: Family, Falconidae.

**CIRRHAPODA**, ser-ra-pod'a, } *s.* (*cirrus*, a curl, Lat.)

**CIRRIPEDA**, ser-re-pe'da, } *pes*, a foot, Lat.)

A class of the Mollusca, the animals of which are furnished with an enormous mantle and testaceous pieces; the mouth is furnished with lateral jaws, and the abdominal filaments, named cirri, arranged in pairs, consist of a multitude of little ciliated articulations, were compressed by Linnæus into one genus, but are classed by Cuvier under the subpollicipes, cineras, otion, tetralasmis, balan diadema.

**CIRRHATULUS**, ser-rat'u-lus, *s.* (*cirrus*, Lat. and *tulos*, a callosity, Gr.) A genus of nematodes, in which the branchiæ consist of many filaments, and in which a series of long filaments are situated round the nape.

**CIRRHIFEROUS**, ser-rif'er-us, *a.* (*cirrus*, at Lat.)

**CIRRHIFEROUS**, } I bear, Lat.) In Botany, applied to a leaf or peduncle producing tendrils, the vine or pea.

**CIRRHISOMUS**, ser-re-so'mus, *s.* (*cirrus*, and *soma*, a body, Lat.) A genus of fishes, in which the sides of the body are furnished with cirriform processes.

**CIRRHITES**, ser-ri'tes, *s.* (*cirrus*, Lat.) A genus of fishes, with broad, oval, compressed bodies, having large round pectoral fins; the ventrals are the pectoral, and the anal and dorsal spines are strong: Family, Percidae.

**CIRRHOSIS**, ser-ro'sis, *s.* (*cirrhos*, yellowish, Lat.)

In Pathology, a disease consisting of a distention and deformity of the liver.

**CIRRHOSUS**, } ser'us, *a.* (*cirrus*, a tendril, Lat.)

**CIRROUS**, } nished with tendril appendages, Lat.)

**CIRRI**, ser'ri, *s.* (*cirrus*, a tendril, Lat.) In the fine threadlike tendrils or filaments by which certain climbing plants attach themselves to walls, trees, &c. In Zoology, the soft filaments attached to the jaws of certain fishes.

**CIRRIBARBUS**, ser-re-bâr'bus, *s.* (*cirrus*, and *barbus*, a beard, Lat.) A genus of fishes, having a



## CIRREGEROUS—CISTACEÆ.

## CISTED—CITIGRADÆ.

and mouth furnished with numerous cirri. It constitutes the subfamily of the Blennies, *Cirri-lartine*, distinguished by the lower jaw being larger than the upper: Family, Blennidae.

**CIRREGEROUS**, ser-rîd'je-rus, *a.* (*cirrus*, and *gero*, I carry, Lat.) Having curled locks of hair.

**CIRRIPECTUS**, ser-re-pek'tus, *s.* (*cirrus*, and *pectus*, the breast, Lat.) A genus of fishes, furnished with a semicircle of filaments round the nape: Family, Blennidae.

**CIRRIPEDE**, ser-re-pede, *s.* (*cirrus*, a curl, and *pes*, *poda*, a foot, Lat.) An annulose articulated animal, without jointed feet.

**CIRRS**, ser-rus, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of fossil spiral shells found in the Chalk formation. It resembles the trochus, but has a deep funnel-shaped umilicus.

**CIRROCELE**, ser-so-sele, *s.* (*kirsoos*, a dilated vein, Gr.) In Pathology, a morbid enlargement of the spermatic veins in the groin; hernia varicosa.

**CIRROMPHALUS**, ser-som'fa-lus, *s.* (*cirsomphale*, Fr. from *kirsoos*, a varix, or swelled vein, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.) A tumor formed by a varicose dilatation of the veins round the navel.

**CIRSOPTHALMIA**, ser-sof-tha-la'me-a, *s.* (*kirsoos*, a varix, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) A varicose or swelled state of the vessels of the eye.

**CIS**, sis, *a.* (*kis*, the Greek name of the corn-weevil.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, inhabitants of the fungi growing on trees: Family, Xylophagi.

**CISALPINE**, sis-al'pin, *a.* (*cis*, on the side, Lat. and *alpe*.) South of the Alps as regards Rome; on this side of the Alps.

**CISADANE**, sis'pa-dane, *a.* (*cis*, and *padus*, the Po.) South side of the Po as regards Rome; on this side of the Po.

**CISAMPELOS**, sis-sam'pe-los, *s.* (*kissos*, ivy, and *ampeles*, a vine, Gr. from the plants being like ivy in the green rambling branches, and like the vine in bearing the fruit in racemes.) A genus of climbing shrubs: Order, Memispermaceæ.

**CISTITES**, sis-si'tes, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the tribe Horiales, of the family Trachelides.

**CUSOID**, sis'oyd, *s.* (*kissos*, ivy, Gr. because the curve appears to mount along its asymptote, as ivy climbs on the trunk of a tree.) A curve line of the second order, invented by Diocles for the solution of the duplication of the cube, or the insertion of two mean proportionals between two given straight lines.

**CUSOPUS**, sis'so-pus, *s.* Cuvier's name for a genus of Shrikes, considered by Swainson as identical with *Pitylus picatus*, a small species of magpie.

**CUSACK**, sis'tus, *s.* (*kissos*, ivy, Gr.) A genus of the Vitis, or vine-bearing plants: Order, Ampelidæ.

**CYST**, i sist, *s.* (Welsh, *cista*, Lat.) A term used to *CYST*,) denominate the mystic baskets used in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries. It was originally formed of wicker-work; and when afterwards made of metal, the form and texture were preserved, in imitation of the original material; an excavation; a case; a tegument.

**CISTACEÆ**, sis-ta'so-e, *s.* (*cistus*, one of the genera.) Rock roses, a natural order of plants, consisting of herbs and shrubs, with very fugacious white, yellow, or red flowers, the petals of which are usually five in number; stamens hypogenous; anthers two-celled; fruit capsular. The synonyms of the order are Cisti, Cistoidæ, Cistineæ.

**CISTED**, sis'ted, *a.* Enclosed in a cist or bag.

**CISTELA**, sis-tel'a, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

**CISTELIDES**, sis-tel'e-des, *s.* A tribe of Coleopterous insects, of which *Cistela* is the type: Family, Stenelytra.

**CISTERCIAN**, sis-ter'shan, *s.* A religious order of the eleventh century, founded at Citeaux, by Robert, Abbot of Moleme.

**CISTERN**, sis'turn, *s.* (*cisterna*, Lat.) A reservoir for water, sunk below or formed above ground; a hollow place for containing water.

**CISTOGASTER**, sis-to-gas'tur, *s.* (*kis*, the corn-weevil, and *gaster*, Gr. the belly, from its inflated abdomen.) A genus of Dipterous insects of the tribe Muscides: Family, Athericera.

**CISTUDA**, sis-tu'da, *s.* The Box Terrapin, a genus of the Emydæ, or River Turtles, in which the two divisions of the carapace, or dorsal shell, are moveable on the same axis, and can be so closed as entirely to conceal the enclosed animal.

**CISTUS**, sis'tus, *s.* (*kistos*, the Greek name, derived from *kiste*, a box or capsule, on account of the shape of the capsules.) Rock-rose, a genus of elegant shrubs, with beautiful large red or white flowers, resembling a wild rose: Order, Cistaceæ.

**CISTVAENS**, sist'vaynz, *s.* A name given by antiquaries to certain stone receptacles found in ancient barrows, containing the bones of persons interred there.

**CIT**, sit, *s.* (contracted from *citizen*.) A citizen, in a disparaging sense; a pert, low townsman; a pragmatical trader.

**CITADEL**, sit'a-del, *s.* (*citadelle*, Fr.) A place fortified with four, five, or six bastions, built on a convenient ground near a city; a fortress; a castle.

**CITAL**, si'tal, *s.* Reproof; impeachment; summons; citation; quotation.

**CITATION**, si-ta'shun, *s.* (*citatio*, Lat.) A summons to appear in court; an official call; quotation; the adduction of any passage from another; enumeration; mention.

**CITATORY**, sit'a-to-re, *a.* Having the power or form of citation.

**CITE**, site, *v. a.* (*cito*, Lat.) To summon to answer in a court; to enjoin; to direct; to quote.

**CITER**, si'tur, *s.* One who cites or summons into a court; one who quotes a passage from another.

**CITESS**, sit'es, *s.* The feminine of *cit*.—Obsolete.

*Cits and citeases raise a joyful strain;  
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign.—Dryden.*

**CITHAREXYLUM**, sith-a-reks'e-lum, *s.* (*kithara*, a lyre, and *xylos*, wood, Gr. from a mistaken notion that its wood is good for making musical instruments.) Fiddle-wood, a genus of West Indian trees and shrubs: Order, Verbenaceæ.

**CITHARISTIC**, sith-a-ris'tik, *a.* Relating or appropriated to a harp.

**CITHERN**, sith'urn, *s.* An ancient musical instrument, supposed to resemble the guitar.

**CITICISM**, sit'e-sizm, *s.* The manners of a citizen.—Seldom used.

**CITIED**, sit'ed, *a.* Belonging to a city.

From villages replete with ragged and sweating clowns,  
And from the loathsome airs of smoky citied towns.—  
*Drayton.*

**CITIGRADÆ**, sit-e-gra'de, *s.* (*citius*, swift, and *gradior*, I go, Lat.) A tribe of the Arachnidans, or Spiders, so named for the nimbleness of their motions.



## CITIZEN—CIVILITY.

**CITIZEN**, sit'e-zn, *s.* (*citoyen*, Fr.) An inhabitant of a city; a freeman; in a general sense a native of a place;—*a.* having the privileges of a citizen.

**CITIZENSHIP**, sit'e-zn-ship, *s.* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

**CITRACONIC ACID**, sit-ra-kou'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid formed by the action of itaconic acid, with which it is isomeric, =  $C_8H_3O_3$ .

**CITRATE**, sit'rate, *s.* A salt formed by the union of citric acid with a salifiable base, as the citrate of potash, citrate of soda, &c.

**CITRENE**, sit'rene, *s.* The volatile oil of lemons, consisting chiefly of a peculiar carburetted hydrogen.

**CITRIC**, sit'rik, *a.* Of or belonging to the lemon; *Citric acid*, an acid obtained in crystals from the juice of lemons, consisting, according to Dumas, of carbon, 36.28; hydrogen, 4.45; oxygen, 59.27.

**CITRINE**, sit'rin, *a.* Orange-coloured.

**CITRON**, sit'run, } *s.* (supposed to be derived from

**CITRUS**, sit'rus, } *Citron*, a town in Judea, but this is very doubtful.) A genus of plants, of which the lemons, citrons, and oranges are species: Order, Aurantaceæ.

**CITY**, sit'e, *s.* (*cite*, Fr. *ciuitas*, Lat.) A corporate town; a town or collective body of inhabitants incorporated. According to Blount, 'a town incorporated, which is or hath been the see of a bishop; and though the bishopric be dissolved, as at Westminster, yet still it remaineth a city;—*a.* relating to a city.

**CIVET**, siv'et, *s.* (*zebeth*, Germ.) A resinous substance of an odour like musk, obtained from several species of carnivorous animals of the genus *Viverra*, especially the civet, or civet-cat, *V. civetta*. The substance is secreted in a pouch near the anus of the animal.

**CIVIC**, siv'ik, *a.* (*civicus*, Lat.) Relating to a city; relating to civil affairs or honours. *Civic crown*, a wreath of oak, given as a mark of public approbation, considered more honourable among the ancient Romans than any other crown.

**CIVIL**, siv'il, *a.* (*civilis*, Lat.) Relating to the community; political; relating to a city or government; relating also to any person as a member of the community; in peace and order; not without rule or government; intestine; not foreign; civilized; complaisant; gentle; elegance of manners; kind; polite; grave; sober. *Civil law*, the peculiar laws of each state, country, or city. *Civil state*, the entire body of the laity or citizens, as distinct from the military, ecclesiastical, and maritime. *Civil year*, the legal year, or annual account of time which every government appoints to be used within its own dominions, as distinct from the natural year, which is measured by the revolution of the heavenly bodies. *Civil war*, a war between the people of the same community. *Civil engineering*, the science and art of constructing machinery for manufacturing purposes; constructions and excavations for general transit, &c. *Civil architecture*, the science of constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life. *Civil list*, those officers of the government paid from the public treasury.

**CIVILIAN**, se-vil'yan, *s.* A professor of civil law; a student in civil law at the university.

**CIVILITY**, se-vil'e-te, *s.* (*civilitas*, Lat.) Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilized; politeness; complaisance; decorum and courtesy of behaviour; good breeding.

## CIVILIST—CLAIM.

**CIVILIST**, siv'il-ist, *s.* A civilian.—Obsole  
**CIVILIZATION**, siv'e-le-za'shun, *s.* The act of civilizing; the state of being reclaimed from barbarism. In ancient Law, an act of justice, judgment, which rendered a criminal process obsolete in the latter sense.

**CIVILIZE**, siv'e-lize, *v. a.* (*civiliser*, Fr.) To bring from a savage state; to instruct in the refinements of life.

**CIVILIZER**, siv'e-li-zur, *s.* One who civilizes; one who teaches the arts and refinements of life.

**CIVILLY**, siv'il-le, *ad.* In a manner relative to government, or to the rights or character of a community; not naturally; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; politely; without gay or gaudy colours.

**CIVISM**, siv'izm, *s.* The privileges of a citizen.

**CIXIUS**, sik'se-us, *s.* A genus of Hemiptera: Family, Cicadidae.

**CLABBER**, klab'bur, *s.* Milk become thick and spissated.

**CLACK**, klak, *v. n.* To make a sharp clink as by striking or cracking; to speak with sharp abrupt sounds;—*s.* a shrill noise, continued without intermission; talk; the instrument which strikes the stones of a grain mill, causing it to discharge the grain; a bell so contrived that it rings when motion is required. *Clack valve*, a common valve, usually in hydraulic, steam, and other machinery.

**CLACK-DISH**, klak'dish, *s.* A dish, formerly used by mendicants, with a moveable cover, which was clacked to excite the notice and sympathy of passers by, and also to signify the dish was empty.

Its use was to put a ducat in her clack-dish.

**CLACKER**, klak'ur, *s.* One who clacks; ticks; clacks.

**CLACKING**, klak'ing, *s.* Continuous talk; clacking.

**CLAD**, *past part.* of the verb *To clothe*.

**CLADIUM**, kla'de-um, *s.* (*klados*, a twig, Gr.) of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ. *C. gen* or *Schaenus muricus*, of English botany; only European species.

**CLADIUS**, kla'de-us, *s.* (*clades*, a destroyer) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Thredinidae.

**CLADOBATES**, kla-dob'a-tes, *s.* (*klados*, an ant, and *bates*, a thickener, Gr.) A genus of squirrel-looking marsupial animals, allied to opossum.

**CLADONIA**, kla-do'ne-a, *s.* (*klados*, fragile, and *onia*, united by Delile with phorus, Pycnothelia, and Acharius, and for genus Cenomyces.—Which see.

**CLADOSTYLES**, kla-dos'te-les, *s.* (*klados*, a branch, and *stylos*, a column, Gr. in reference to branched style.) A genus of plants: Order, Violaceæ.

**CLADOXERUS**, kla-dok'se-rus, *s.* (*clades*, a branch, and *xerus*, containing acid, Gr.) A genus of Orthopterous insects: Family, Cursoridae.

**CLADYODON**, kla-di'o-don, *s.* (*klados*, a branch, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil teeth found in the New Red Sandstone formation.

**CLAIM**, klame, *v. a.* (*clamo*, Lat.) To demand; to require authoritatively; to maintain as a right; not to beg or accept as a favour.



act as due;—*s.* a demand of anything as title to any privilege or possession in the another; the thing claimed.

**E**, kla'ma-bl, *a.* That may be demanded

, kla'mant, } *s.* One who demands any-  
kla'mur, } thing as unjustly detained  
er; one who claims.

**ANCE**, klare-voy'ans, *s.* (French.) Pene-  
discernment; an advanced state in mes-  
-&c.

**n**, *v. a.* (*clavian*, Sax.) To clog with  
inous matter;—*v. n.* to be moist.

ng sweat, a damp of jealousy,  
on my brows, and *clams* upon my limbs.—  
*Dryden.*

kla'mant, *s.* Crying; beseeching ear-

Comes winter unprovided,  
train of *clams* children dear.—*Thomson.*

klam'bur, *v. n.* (probably corrupted from  
To climb with difficulty.

ess, klam'me-nes, *s.* The state of being  
tenacity; stickiness.

klam'me, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; tena-  
dhesive.

us, klam'ur-us, *a.* Vociferous; noisy;  
t; loud.

usly, klam'ur-us-le, *ad.* In a violent or  
anner.

usness, klam'ur-us-nes, *s.* The state of  
ud or noisy.

, klam'mur, *s.* (*clamor*, Lat.) Outcry;  
exclamation; immoderate vociferation;—  
make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate;  
to stun or overpower with noise.

er, klam'ur-ur, *s.* One who makes an  
one who clamours.

clamp, *s.* (*klamp*, Dut.) An instrument  
wood or metal, with a screw at one end,

y used by joiners for holding pieces of  
closely together until the glue hardens;

piece of wood fixed to another with a mor-  
tenon, or a groove and tongue. In Brick-

a large pile of bricks generally quadrang-  
ular in the brickfield for burning.

In liding, thick planks on the inner part of a  
de, used to sustain the ends of the beams.

th crooked plate of iron fore-locked upon  
anions of a cannon, to keep it fast upon

riage;—*v. a.* to fasten with a clamp. In

, to fix a piece of wood to another, so that  
s of the one piece cross those of the other,

reby prevent it from casting or warping.

in, *s.* (*clann*, Irish.) A family; a race or

persons acknowledging one as head or

as; used as a contemptuous designation for

r body.

ar, klan'ku-lar, *a.* (*clancularius*, Latin.)

time; secret; private; concealed.—Seldom

arly, klan'ku-lar-le, *ad.* Privately;

; closely.

ine, klan-des'tin, *a.* (*clandestinus*, Lat.)

hidden; private.

inely, klan-des'tin-le, *ad.* Secretly;

; in secret.

ininess, klan-des'tin-nes, *s.* An act of

or secrecy.

lang, *v. a.* (*clango*, Lat.) To make a

sharp, shrill noise;—*s.* a sharp, shrill noise, like  
the sound emitted by the concussion of metallic  
substances.

**CLANGOROUS**, klang'gur-us, *a.* Sounding harsh  
and shrill.

**CLANGOUR**, klang'gur, *s.* (*clangor*, Lat.) A sharp,  
shrill sound.

**CLANGOUS**, klang'gus, *a.* Making a shrill or harsh  
sound.

**CLANGULA**, klang'u-la, *s.* (Latin, a goose.) A name  
given by Fleming to a genus of the Fuliginæ, or  
River-ducks: Family, Anatidæ.

**CLANK**, klank, *s.* A shrill, sharp noise made by  
the collision of sonorous bodies.

**CLANNISH**, klan'ish, *a.* Closely united; like a clan.

**CLANNISHLY**, klan'ish-le, *ad.* In a clannish manner.

**CLANNISHNESS**, klan'ish-nes, *s.* Close adherence;  
a disposition to unite as a clan.

**CLANSHIP**, klan'ship, *s.* An association of families  
or persons under a chieftain.

**CLAP**, klap, *v. a.* (*clappan*, Sax.) Past and past  
part. clapped. To strike together with a quick

motion, so as to make a noise by the collision; to

add one thing to another, implying the idea of

something hasty, unexpected, or sudden; to thrust

or drive together; to do anything with a hasty

motion; to applaud or manifest approbation by

clapping the hands; to *clap up*, to complete sud-

denly, without much precaution; to imprison with

little formality or delay;—*v. n.* to drive together

suddenly with a noise; to enter with alacrity and

briskness upon anything; to strike the hands to-

gether in applause;—*s.* a loud noise made by a

sudden collision; a sudden or unexpected act or

motion; a sudden explosion; an act of applause.

With Falconers, the nether part of the beak of a

hawk. *Clap-dish*.—See Clack-dish. In Pathol-

ogy.—See Gonorrhœa.

**CLAPPER**, klap'pur, *s.* A person who applauds by

clapping his hands; the tongue of a bell; the piece

of wood which strikes a mill-hopper; (*clapier*, old

Fr.) a place for rabbits to burrow in.—Obsolete

in this sense.

Connis there were also playing,  
That comm out of their *clappers*.—*Chaucer.*

**CLAPPERCLAW**, klap'pur-claw, *v. a.* To scold; to

revile; to vilify with the tongue.—Obsolete.

They've always been at daggers-drawing,  
And one another *clapperclawing*.—*Butler.*

**CLAP-TRAP**, klap'trap, *a.* A term applied to quack-

ish or exaggerated representations of anything;—

*s.* a kind of clapper for making a noise in theatres.

**CLARE**, klare, *s.* A nun of the order of St. Clare;

called also a Minorette, from the name of the

house in which they first settled in England being

styled the Minorities.

**CLARENCEUX**, klar'en-su, } *s.* (French.) The

**CLARENCEUX**, klar'en-shu, } second king at arms,

so called from the Duchy of Clarence.

**CLARE OBSCURE**.—See Chiaro Scuro.

**CLARET**, klar'et, *s.* (*claret*, a red or rose-coloured

wine, Fr.) A name given in England to the red

wine of Medoc, or to a mixture of that wine and

some other full-bodied wine grown in the south of

France, or Benecarlo in Spain.

**CLARIAS**, kla're-as, *s.* (*clarus*, splendid, Lat.) A

genus of fishes, in which the dorsal fin is single;

the caudal rounded, and distinct from the dorsal

and anal; the vent almost central; and the eyes

small: Family, Siluridæ.



## CLARICHORD—CLASHING.

## CLASHINGLY—CLAUDICANT.

**CLARICHORD**, klar'e-kord, *s.* (*clarus*, clear, and *chorda*, Lat.) An ancient stringed musical instrument in the form of a spinette.

**CLARIFICATION**, klar-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of freeing any liquid from its impurities by boiling, or by chemical applications.

**CLARIFIER**, klar'e-fi-ur, *s.* One who clarifies by certain applications; the vessel in which liquor is clarified.

**CLARIFY**, klar'e-fi, *v. a.* (*clarifier*, Fr.) To purify or clear any liquid; to separate from feculent matter or other impurities; to brighten or illuminate—obsolete in the last two senses, though often used by some of our old theological writers. Formerly the term also signified to glorify or make famous.

Fadir, the hour cometh, *clarifie* thy Sonne.—  
Wickliffe, St. John xvii. 1.

—*v. n.* to clear up; to grow bright.

**CLARINET**, klar'in-et, *s.* (*clarino*, Ital.) A modern musical keyed-instrument resembling the hautboy, but of larger dimensions, having a mouthpiece containing a reed, which forms the upper joint of the instrument. The compass of the clarinet is from E, the third space in the base, to G in altissimo. The *base clarinet* is made of wood, has a compass of four octaves, and descends to B flat below the base staff: it is 2 feet 8 inches long.

**CLARION**, klar'yun, *s.* (*clairon*, Fr.) A kind of trumpet, with a narrower tube than the common trumpet, anciently much used in war on account of the shrillness of its tone; a sound resembling that of a trumpet.

The cock's shrill *clarion*, or the echoing horn,  
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.—Gray.

**CLARISONOUS**, kla-ris'so-nus, *a.* (*clarus*, clear, and *sonus*, a sound, Lat.) Having a clear and distinct sound.

**CLARITUDE**, klar'e-tude, *s.* Splendour; anything clear or bright.—Obsolete.

Amongst those *claritudes* which gild the skies.—  
Beaumont.

**CLARITY**, klar'e-te, *s.* (*clarte*, old Fr.) Brightness; splendour.—Obsolete.

Man was not only deceivable in his integrity,  
But the angels of light in all their *clarity*.—Brown.

**CLARKIA**, kldr'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of Capt. Clark, the traveller.) A genus of American annual herbs, with axillary showy flowers of a rose-purple colour: Order, Onagraceæ.

**CLART**, klárt, *v. a.* To smear with mud.

**CLARTY**, klár'te, *a.* Dirty; slippery; wet.

**CLARTY**, kla're, *v. n.* (*clarus*, Lat.) To make a loud or shrill noise.—Obsolete. Also, the common name of many species of the genus *Salvia*, or sage plants.

**CLARY-WATER**, kla're-waw'tur, *s.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it. It is supposed to assist digestion.

**CLASH**, klash, *v. n.* (*klatsen*, Dut.) To make a noise by mutual collision; to meet in opposition; to act with opposite power, or in a contrary direction; to contradict; to oppose;—*v. a.* to strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise;—*s.* a noisy collision of two bodies; opposition; contradiction.

**CLASHING**, klash'ing, *s.* Opposition; enmity; contradiction.

**CLASHINGLY**, klash'ing-le, *ad.* In a clashing manner.

**CLASP**, klasp, *s.* (*chespe*, Dut.) A hook fastening anything close; a catch; an embrace; to shut with a clasp; to catch and hold together; to hold or enclose between the hands; to embrace; to enclose.

**CLASPER**, klas'pur, *s.* The person or thing that clasps; the tendrils or threads of creeping plants by which they twine round objects for support.

**CLASP-KNIFE**, klasp'nife, *s.* A knife which opens into the handle.

**CLASS**, klas, *s.* (*classis*, Lat. *classe*, old Fr.) A rank or order of persons; an assembly of persons within a certain division; a number of students in a university or school receiving the same instruction; a scientific division; a set of beings or objects; *Class*, in Natural History, a group of individuals having one or more characters in common, comprehending the minor divisions of order, tribe, genus, species, and variety;—*v. a.* to arrange according to some stated method or principle; to distribute; to arrange according to difference or natural distinctions.

**CLASSIC**, klas'sik, *s.* An author of the first rank, whose style is correct and elegant; a classic, a Roman writer of the first standing.

**CLASSIC**, klas'sik, *a.* (*classicus*, Lat.)

**CLASSICAL**, klas'se-kal, *a.* (*classicus*, Lat.) Pertaining to the elegant literature of ancient Greece and Rome; writings are models of elegance and purity.

**CLASSICALLY**, klas'se-kal-le, *ad.* In a classic manner, or according to the style of classic writers; in accordance with order, or the method of classes.

**CLASSIFIC**, klas-sifik, *a.* Noting classification; the order of distribution into classes.

**CLASSIFICATION**, klas-se-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of arranging into classes or divisions; the placing in regular order.

**CLASSIFY**, klas'se-fi, *v. a.* (*classis*, Lat.) To range into regular classes or divisions; to classify.

**CLATHARIA**, kla-tha're-a, *s.* (*clathrus*, a lattice from the reticulated character of the leaves) A genus of fossil plants from the Wealden of Sussex, supposed to be a species of the *Clathrus*.

**CLATHRATE**, klath'rate, *a.* (*clathrus*, a lattice) Latticed; divided like lattice-work.

**CLATHROPTERIS**, klath-rop'te-ris, *s.* (*clathropteris*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of fossil ferns, a quadrangular network of vessels in the leaves, a character very uncommon in living ferns.

**CLATTER**, klat'tur, *v. n.* (*klatern*, Dut.) To make a confused rattling noise; to produce a noise by the collision of sonorous bodies; to talk and idly;—*v. a.* to strike anything so as to produce a sound and rattle; to dispute, jar, or quarrel;—*s.* a rattling noise made by the frequent quick collision of sonorous bodies; tumult and confused noise; a continuation of sounds.

**CLATTERER**, klat'tur-ur, *s.* One who clatters; idle babbler.

**CLATTERING**, klat'tur-ing, *s.* A rattling noise; clamour.

**CLAUDENT**, klaw'dent, *a.* (*claudens*, Lat.) Closing; enclosing; confining.—Seldom used.

**CLAUDICANT**, klaw'do-kant, *a.* Limping;—Seldom used.



## CLAUDICATE—CLAVICORNES.

**CLAUDICATE**, klav'de-kate, *v. n.* (*claudico*, Lat.) To halt or limp.

**CLAUDICATION**, klav-de-ka'shun, *s.* (old French.) The act of halting; lameness.

**CLAUSE**, klawz, *s.* (French, *clausula*, Lat.) A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence; an article in a contract or particular stipulation.

**CLAUSENA**, klav-se'na, *s.* (derivation unknown.) A genus of trees with small white flowers disposed in panicles, natives of the East Indies and Japan: Order, Aurantaceæ.

**CLAUSILIA**, klav-sil'e-a, *s.* (*clausus*, shut up, Lat. from the aperture of the shell being closed internally by a spiral lid.) A genus of land-snails, the shell of which has a long spire, and an oblong toothed aperture: Family, Helicidae.

**CLAUSTHALIE**, klaws'tha-le, *s.* (*Clausthal*, in the Harz, where it is found in veins of hematite.) The Scheinert of lead, a mineral of a lead-grey colour and metallic lustre, bearing considerable resemblance to fine granular galena. It consists, according to Turner, of lead, 70.98; selenium, 28.11; cobalt, 0.83. An analysis by Rose gives 3.14 of cobalt: sp. gr. 8.2—8.8.

**CLAUSTRAL**, klaws'tral, *a.* (*claustrum*, Lat.) Relating to a cloister or religious house.

**CLAUSURE**, klav'sure, *s.* (*clausura*, Lat.) Confinement; the act of shutting; the state of being shut.—Obsolete.

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be borne.—*Goldes*.

**CLAVAGELLA**, klav-a-jel'la, *s.* (*clavus*, a spike, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which consists of two irregular valves placed within a short shelly tube, dilated at its open extremity, and to which one valve is fixed or soldered at the other end. Like the pholas, it perforates stones, &c. It is found in both the fossil and recent state.

**CLAVATE**, klav'ate, *a.* (*clavus*, a club, Lat.) Club-shaped; shaped like a club with the thick end uppermost.

**CLAVATED**, klav'a-ted, *a.* (*clava*, Lat.) Club-shaped; knobbed; set with knobs.

**CLAVATULA**, klav-at'u-la, *s.* (*clavus*, a club, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which has a very long clavate turreted spire; the channel short, and the inner lip wanting: Subfamily, Pleurotominae.

**CLAVE**. Part of the verb *To cleave*.

**CLAVIARY**, klav'ya-re, *s.* (*clavis*, a key, Lat.) A scale of lines and spaces in music.

**CLAVICANTHA**, klav-e-kan'tha, *s.* (*clavus*, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is thick sub-fusiform, the surface rugose, and the whorls sub-coronated, having the channel short, and the slit in the form of a broad sinus: Family, Cerithiidae.

**CLAVICHOORD**, klav'e-kawrd, *s.* (*clavis*, a key, and *choord*, the string of a harp, Lat.) A musical keyed-instrument not now in use. Its shape resembled that of a small square piano-forte: the strings were struck, or rather pressed, by brass pins projecting from the further end of the keys.

**CLAVICLE**, klav'e-kl, *s.* (*clavicula*, Lat.) The collar-bone; the long, slightly-contorted bone, situated on each side between, and articulated by its two extremities with the sternum and shoulder-blade.

**CLAVICORNES**, klav-e-kawr'nes, *s.* (*clavus*, a knob, and *cornu*, a horn, Lat. from the antennæ being

## CLAVIFORM—CLAYISH.

thickened at the apex, and forming a club.) A name given by Latreille to a subsection of Coleopterous insects of the section Pentamera.

**CLAVIFORM**, klav'e-fawm, *a.* (*clavus*, a club, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Club-shaped; applied in Botany to the organs and appendages of plants having this shape.

**CLAVIGER**, klav-e-jur, *s.* (*clavus*, a club, and *gero*, I carry, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Pselaphus.

**CLAVILITHES**, kla-vil'e-this, *s.* (*clavus*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of fossil univalve shells, with a conical spire, the terminal whorls of which are papillary: Family, Turbinellidae.

**CLAVIPALPI**, klav-e-pal'pi, *s.* (*clavus*, and *palpi*, the feelers of insects, Lat. from the antennæ being terminated by a perfoliate club.) A family of Coleopterous insects, often of a convex and rounded shape, living on fungi and boleti: Section, Tetrastetra.

**CLAVULARIA**, klav-u-la're-a, *s.* A genus of corals, the polypi of which are oviform, and the cells tubular: Family, Tubiporidae.

**CLAVULUM**, klav'u-lum, *s.* (dim. of *clavus*, Lat.) A genus of Leguminous shrubs with trifoliate leaves and racemes of flowers: Tribe, Lotææ.

**CLAVUS**, kla'vus, *s.* (Latin.) The Ergot, a disease in corn.

**CLAW**, klaw, *s.* (Saxon.) A crooked horny appendage forming the nails of birds, crustaceans, and other animals. In Botany, the narrow hooked end of petals;—*v. a.* (*clavian*, Sax.) to pull, scratch, or tear with the nails; to tickle.—Obsolete in the last sense.

I laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour.—*Shaks*.

*To claw off*, or *away*, to scold; to rail at. *To claw off*, a sea phrase, to beat or turn to windward from a lee shore.

**CLAWBACK**, klaw'bak, *s.* A flatterer; a sycophant; a wheedler;—*a.* flattering.

Like a *clawback* parasite.—*Bp. Hall*.

**CLAWED**, klawd, *a.* Furnished with claws.

**CLAY**, klav, *s.* (*claog*, Sax.) A name given to any mixture of earthy matter which breaks down or disintegrates in water, and affords a substance having plastic and ductile properties. The varieties are pipe clay, potter's clay, Stourbridge clay, brick clay, and porcelain clay. In Geology, the London clay is an extensive deposit of blue clay, except near the surface: some of the lower beds are yellowish. It includes beds of sandstone and a coarse limestone, of which Barker's Roman cement is made. It belongs to the Eocene, or earliest of the tertiary deposits, and contains the remains of tortoises, crocodiles, fishes, and marine shells, nearly the whole of which are of extinct species. It rests on the deposit, formed of alternating beds of sand, clay and gravel, called the *plastic clay*, which lies immediately on the chalk;—*v. a.* to cover or mature with clay.

**CLAY-COLD**, klav'kold, *a.* Lifeless; cold as clay.

**CLAYES**, klaze, (*clais*, Fr.) In Fortification, wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers to cover lodgments.

**CLAYEY**, klav'e, *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay.

**CLAYISH**, klav'ish, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.



## CLAYMORE—CLEARAGE.

**CLAYMORE**, klay'more, *s.* (*claidheamh-mor*, Gael.) A broad sword.

**CLAY-SLATE**, *s.* An endurated laminar clay or shale, found most abundantly in the metamorphic rocks, but frequently in the fossiliferous. It is opaque, and of various shades of colour and degrees of hardness. It is usually composed of about 60 per cent. of silica, 25 of alumina, and 10 or 12 of iron.

**CLAY-STONE**, klay-stone, *s.* An earthy stone, resembling endurated clay, and usually of a purplish colour. It is a variety of prismatic felspar.

**CLEAN**, kleen, *a.* (*clane*, Sax.) Free from dirt, impurity, or noxious amalgamation; free from moral impurity; chaste; innocent; guiltless; elegant; dexterous; neat; not bungling or awkward; free from any loathsome disease; not leprous; entire;—*ad.* quite; perfectly; fully; complete; without miscarriage; dexterously;—*v. a.* (*clenan*, Sax.) to free from filth or impurity.

**CLEANLY**, kleen'le-le, *ad.* In a cleanly manner.—Seldom used.

**CLEANLINESS**, kleen'le-nes, *s.* Freedom from dirt or filth; neatness of dress or person; purity.

**CLEANLY**, kleen'le, *a.* Free from dirt, filth, or any foul or extraneous matter; pure; innocent; cleansing; making clean; nice; artful; dexterous;—*ad.* elegantly; neatly; without impurity.

**CLEANNESS**, kleen'nes, *s.* Freedom from filth or noxious matter; neatness; freedom from loathsome disease; exactness; justness; correctness; purity; innocence.

**CLEANSABLE**, klen'za-bl, *a.* That may be cleansed or purified.

**CLEANSE**, klenz, *v. a.* (*clansian*, Sax.) To free from dirt or foul matter; to purify; to make clean; to free from noxious humours; to free from loathsome disease; to free from moral infamy.

**CLEANSER**, klen'zur, *s.* (*clensere*, Sax.) The person or thing that cleanses from impurity; a detergent.

**CLEANSING**, klen'zing, *s.* The act of purging; purification.

**CLEAR**, cleer, *a.* (*clær*, Welsh.) Bright; pellucid; transparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudiness; perspicacious; cheerful; serene; without mixture; pure; unmingled; perspicuous; not obscure or ambiguous; indisputable; evident; undeniable; apparent; manifest; quick in understanding; acute; unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable; unprepossessed; impartial; free from distress or imputed guilt; free from deductions or incumbrances; unincumbered; unobstructed; out of debt; unentangled; at a safe distance from danger; sounding distinctly, plainly, and articulately; free;—*ad.* plainly; not obscurely; clean; quite; completely;—*v. a.* to make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten; to free from perplexity, obscurity, or ambiguity; to purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to defend; to cleanse; to remove any incumbrance or embarrassment; to free from anything offensive or noxious; to clarify; to gain without deduction; to confer judgment or knowledge;—*v. n.* to grow bright; to recover transparency; to be disengaged from incumbrances, distress, or entanglements. To clear a ship, is to register her name and cargo, on leaving a port, in the books of the custom-house.

**CLEARAGE**, kle'ridj, *s.* The act of removing anything.

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## CLEARANCE—CLEF.

**CLEARANCE**, kle'rans, *s.* A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house; permission to sail.

**CLEARER**, cleer'ur, *s.* That which clears, brightens, or purifies; an enlightener.

**CLEARING**, cleer'ing, *s.* Justification; a defence; vindication.

**CLEARING NUT**, cleer'ing nut, *s.* The fruit of the tree *Strychnos potatorum*, sold in almost every market in the East Indies, and eaten by the natives. The dried seeds are used for clearing water before it is drunk: one of the seeds is rubbed round the edge of the vessel containing the water for a minute or two, which has the property of causing any sediment to sink to the bottom. The Hindoo and Bengalese name of the tree is Nixmulee.

**CLEARLY**, cleer'le, *ad.* Brightly; luminously; plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity; with discernment; without embarrassment or perplexity of mind; without entanglement; without sinister views; honestly; plain dealing; without reserve; without evasion, or subterfuge.

**CLEARNESS**, cleer'nes, *s.* Transparency; brightness; splendour; lustre; distinctness; perspicuity; sincerity; honesty; plain dealing; without ambiguity or perplexity; freedom from imputation of ill; freedom from incumbrances.

**CLEAT**, kleet, *s.* A piece of wood with two projecting ends, used in a ship for fastening ropes upon.

**CLEAVABLE**, kle'va-bl, *a.* That may be cloven or divided.

**CLEAVAGE**, kle'vij, *s.* The act of splitting or cleaving. In Geology, the word is used to denote a phenomenon in slate and other rocks, by which they split up into thin plates, or slates, at a considerable angle to the plane of deposition or stratification. In Mineralogy, minerals which possess a regular structure are said to be cleavable, or to admit of cleavage; the surfaces exposed by splitting are termed the faces of the cleavage. When a mineral is cleavable only in one direction, it is said to have a single cleavage; when divisible in two or more directions, they are then said to have a double, treble, or four-fold cleavage, and so on, according to their number.

**CLEAVE**, cleve, *v. n.* (*clifian*, Sax.) *past.* clave or cleaved. To adhere; to stick; to hold to; to unite; to fit; to unite in concord or interest; to part asunder; to suffer division;—*v. a.* (*clayfan*, Sax.) *past.* cleft or cleaved; to divide with violence; to split; to part forcibly into pieces; to divide; to part naturally.

**CLEAVER**, kle'vur, *s.* One who cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting animal matter into pieces.

**CLEAVERS**, kle'vurs, *s.* *Galium aparine*, or Goosegrass, a plant with leaves eight in a whorl, lanceolate, keeled, and fringed with reflected prickles; a weak stem and bristly fruit; very common in hedges: Order, Galiaceae.

**CLECHE**, klesh, *s.* In Heraldry, a cross, charged with another cross of the same figure, but of the colour of the field.

**CLEDGE**, kledj, *s.* A name given by miners to the upper stratum of fuller's earth.

**CLEF**, klef, *s.* (French.) In Music, a mark representing a letter placed at the beginning of the staff or stave, to determine the names of the de-



CLEFT—CLEOMEÆ.

always situated on a line: it is the base, the tenor, or the treble clef. The clefs are five degrees distant from the C, mean or tenor clef, being the note on which the base ends and the treble begins; the C clef is five degrees above, and the F clef is five degrees below, both inclusive. The C clef gives the name of C to any line on which it is placed. It is called the soprano clef when placed on the first line; the mezzo-soprano on the second; the alto, or contralto, when on the third; and the tenor on the fourth.

5. *Past part.* of the verb *To cleave*.  
made by the separation of parts; a crack;  
in Farriery, a disease which attacks the  
ribs, from hard labour, surfeits, or un-  
food. *Cleft-grafting*, a method of en-  
grafting, in which the scion or bud is inserted in a  
cleft in the stock.

*idea*, the clavicle, Gr.) A prefix to is in Anatomy connected with the clavicle; *cleido-costalis*, a ligament which passes from the first rib to the inferior end of the clavicle; *cleido scapular*, applied to the ligament of the clavicle with the scapula.

*Stylus*, kli-do-the'rus, s. (*kleides*, and *ingē*, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is like the chama, but somewhat flattened, furnished with an internal shelly layer, and inserted in a depressed form in the middle of the bosses.

*v. a.* (*klemmen*, Germ.) To pinch; to  
*v. n.* to starve.—Obsolete.

choice, when the valiant must eat their  
—Ben Jonson.

**kle-mat-e-de**, s. (*climatis*, one of the ...). A tribe of plants of the natural ... in which the calyx when in ... or induplicate; petals wanting or ... indehiscent, one-seeded, and ending ... which is usually feathery; leaves oppo- ... shrubs; rarely herbs.

lem'a-tis, *s.* (*klima*, a vine branch, Gr. est of the species climb like the vine.)  
Power, or Travellers' Joy, a genus of  
climbing shrubs with variously  
leaves: Order. Ranunculaceae.

stem'en-se, *s.* (*clementia*, Lat.) Mercy; severity; willingness to spare; disposition with kindness; tenderness in punishing.  
stem'ent, *a.* Mild; gentle; merciful; er: compassionate.

**kle'm'en-tin, *α*.** Relating to the com-  
mand by St. Clement; relating to the  
as made by Pope Clement V., and form-  
the canon law.

kle'm'ent-le, *ad.* In a mild or merciful  
Clinch.

*o'me*, *s.* (*kleio*, I shut, Gr. in allusion to the flower.) A genus of plants, tribe Cleomeae: Order. Capparidaceae.

le-o-me-e, *s.* (*cleome*, one of the genera of plants of the natural order Cap- consisting of herbs or sub-shrubs with leaves, usually clothed with glandular & capsular, with membranous deli-

CLEOMELLA—CLERK.

CLEOMELLA, kle-o-mel'la, s. (dim. of Cleome, which see.) A genus of Mexican plants of the order Capparidaceæ: Tribe. Cleomeæ.

**CLEONIA**, kle-o'ne-a, *s.* (Greek name.) An annual Labiate sweet-scented plant, a native of Portugal, forming a genus of the order Lamiaceæ.

**CLEONYMUS**, kle-ó-ne-mus, *s.* (*kleo*, I spread, and *nygma*, a prickle, Gr. from the inner side of the tibiae being furnished with a stout spine.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, belonging to the tribe Calcidiae: Family, Pupivora.

CLEPE, klep, *v. a.* (*clepan*, Sax.) To call.—Obsolete.

To the gods I *depe*  
For true record of this my faithful speech.—*Sackville*.

CLEPSAMMIA, klep-sam'me-a, *s.* (*klepto*, I hide, and *amos*, sand, Gr.) An instrument for measuring time by sand.

**CLEPSYDRA**, klep'se-dra, *s.* (Latin.) An instrument used by the Romans to note the lapse of time and indicate the hour, by the flowing of water into or out of a vessel properly graduated.

**CLEPTES**, klep'tes, *s.* (*klepto*, I cancel, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, belonging to the Chrysidæ, or Golden-wasp tribe: Family, Pupivora.

**CLEPTICUS**, klep'te-kus, *s.* (*kleptikos*, thievish, Gr.)  
A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, the generic characters of which are—head obtuse; body elongated, having an uninterrupted lateral line; the dorsal and anal fins with scales nearly to their outer margins: Family, Labridæ.

**CLERESTORY**, kler-es'to-re, *s.* The upper storey or row of windows in a Gothic church; the windows in the lantern of the Tower are also so called.

**CLERGIABLE**, kler'je-a-bl, *a.* A term applied to such felonies as came within benefit of clergy.—*Obsolete.*

CLERGICAL, kler'je-kal, *a.* Relating to the clergy.  
—Obsolete.

**CLERGY**, kler'je, *s.* (*clerge*, Fr.) Those set apart by due ordination for the service of religion in the Christian church; the ecclesiastical body, as distinguished from the laity. *Benefit of clergy*, in Law, an ancient privilege, by which the bishop of a diocese could claim from a criminal tribunal any person guilty of felony who could read: in such cases the criminal escaped unpunished, on the condition that his services were transferred to the church.

CLERGYMAN, kler'je-man, *s.* A man in holy orders; a person ordained to preach the gospel.

CLERIC, kler'ik, *s.* (Saxon.) A clergyman;—*a.* pertaining to the character of a clergyman.

CLERICAL, kler'e-kal, *a.* (*clericus*, Lat.) Relating to the clergy.

**CLERIDÆ**, kler'e-de, s. (*clerus*, one of the genera.)  
A family of Coleopterous insects of the section  
Malacodermi, the Tillidæ of Leach. It embraces  
nine genera, all of which have the palpi clavate;  
mandibles dentated internally; the antennæ more  
or less serrated, or terminated by a club; body  
generally cylindrical and pubescent; and the eyes  
emarginated.

**CLERK**, klärk, *s.* (*cleric, clerc, Sax.*) A clergyman; originally a scholar or learned man; in modern usage, a writer; one who is employed by another in keeping accounts, or engrossing minutes; a layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the Episcopal church.



## CLERKLIKE—CLIENTSHIP.

## CLIFF—CLIME.

CLERKLIKE, klärk'like, *a.* Accomplished; like a clerk, or learned person.

CLERKLY, klärk'le, *a.* Scholarlike; clever;—*ad.* in a learned or accomplished manner.

CLERKSHIP, klärk'ship, *s.* Scholarship; state of being in holy orders; the office or situation of a clerk.

CLERODENDRON, kler-o-den'drun, *s.* (*kleros*, accident, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr. in allusion to the various useful and dangerous effects of the species in medicine.) A genus of shrubs, natives of the East Indies, China, &c.: Order, Verbenaceæ.

CLEROMANCY, kler'o-man-se, *s.* (*kleros*, a lot, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) An ancient mode of divination by throwing dice or little bones, and observing the points or marks turned up.

CLERUS, kler'us, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Type of the family Cleridæ.

CLEVE, CLIF, or CLIVE. In Composition, a syllable at the beginning or end of the name of a place, denoting it to be situated on the side of a rock or hill; as, Cleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.

CLEVER, klev'ur, *a.* (*gleave*, Sax.) Dexterous; skilful; fit; suitable; proper.

CLEVERLY, klev'ur-le, *ad.* Dexterously; fitly; handsomely.

CLEVERNESS, klev'ur-nes, *s.* Dexterity; skill; accomplishment.

CLEVIS, kle'vis, } *s.* An iron bent to the form of  
CLEVY, kle've, } an ox-bow, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of a cart neap, to hold the chain of the forward horse, or oxen; or a draft iron on a plough.

CLEW, klu, *s.* (*clew*, *clive*, Sax.) A ball of thread; a guide; a direction. *Clew of a sail*, the lower corner which reaches down to where the tackles and sheets are fastened. *Clew-garnets*, in a ship, a tackle, or rope and pulley, made fast to the clews of the main and fore sails;—*v. a.* to *clew the sails*, to raise them, in order to be furled.

CLEYERA, klay-e'ra, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Cleyer.) A genus of Asiatic plants: Order, Ternstroemiaceæ.

CLICK, klik, *v. n.* (*klikken*, Dut.) To make a small sharp successive noise;—*s.* a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel attached to the winchers in cutters, &c., and thereby serving the office of a paul.

CLICKER, klik'ur, *s.* A person who stands at the door of a shop inviting persons to enter.—A vulgar word.

CLICKET, klik'et, *s.* The knocker of a door.

CLIDEMIA, kli-de'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Clidemi, an ancient Greek botanist.) A genus of South American hispid or hairy shrubs: Order, Melostomaceæ.

CLIENT, kli'ent, *s.* (French, *clients*, Lat.) One who applies to a lawyer or counsel for advice in a question of law, or intrusts his case to his management. Among the ancient Romans, a citizen who put himself under the protection of a person of distinction and influence, who was thence termed his patron; a dependant.

CLIENTAL, kli-en'tal, *a.* Dependant.—Obsolete.

CLIENTED, kli'ent-ed, *a.* Supplied with clients.

CLIENTELE, kli'en-tele, *s.* The condition or office of a client.—Obsolete.

There's Varus holds good qualities with him;  
And under the pretext of *clientele*  
Will be admitted.—Ben Jonson.

CLIENTSHIP, kli'ent-ship, *s.* The condition of a client.

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CLIFF, klif, *s.* (*clif*, Sax.) A steep rock; a pice.

CLIFFORTIA, klif-fawr'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Clifort, the first patron of Linnæus.) A of shrubs, with axillary insignificant flower der, Sanguisorbaceæ.

CLIFFY, klif'fe, }

CLIFTED, klift'ed, } *a.* Broken; craggy.

CLIFTY, klif'te, }

Beneath the shade of Vecta's *cliffy* isle.—Dryden.

CLIMABLE, kli'ma-bl, *a.* That may be climbed or ascended.

CLIMACTER, kli-mak'tur, } *s.* (*klimaks*)

CLIMACTERIC, kli-mak-ter'ik, } A critical period in a person's life. Some conjecture this is every seventh year; but others only those years produced by multiplying the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, 9, to be climacterical years it is supposed bring with them so important change with regard to health, life, tune. The grand climacteric is said to be sixty-third year.

CLIMACTERIC, kli-mak-ter'ik, } *a.*

CLIMACTERICAL, kli-mak-ter'e-kal, } *terik* Marking a certain number of years.

CLIMACTERIS, kli-mak'te-ris, *s.* An An genus of birds, belonging to the Sittionæ, hatches.

CLIMATARCHIC, kli-ma-tärk'ik, *a.* Presiding over climates.

CLIMATE, kli'mate, *s.* (*klima*, Gr.) An is space comprehended between two circles to the equator; an extent of country in which the circumstances which influence living be nearly the same; a union of all the conditions independent of the organic texture, on which depends, or which exercises a sensible influence upon it;—*v. n.* to inhabit, or reside in a particular region.—Obsolete as a verb.

The blessed gods  
Purge all infections from our air, whilst  
Do *climate* here.—Shakspeare.

CLIMATIC, kli-mat'ik, } *a.* Relating

CLIMATICAL, kli-mat'e-kal, } *mate*, or *climatic*

CLIMATURE, kli'ma-ture, *s.* The same as climate.—Obsolete.

CLIMAX, kli'maks, *s.* (*klimax*, Gr.) A rhetorical figure by which the sentences or parts gradually, forming a whole in such a manner that the last idea in the former member becomes first in the latter, till the climax or grand point is completed.

CLIMB, klime, *v. n.* (*climan*, Sax.) *Past part.* climbed or clomb. To ascend up a mountain by repeated efforts; to mount with difficulty, means of some hold or footing;—*v. a.* to climb, by great exertion and continuous effort; to ascend with difficulty, implying slow progress.

CLIMBER, kli'mur, *s.* One who mounts or climbs; one who rises with great effort; a plant that creeps and rises upon support.

CLIMBERS, kli'murz, *s.* In Ornithology, a common name given to parrots and other birds belonging to the tribe Scansores.—Which see.

CLIMBING, kli'ming, *s.* The act of ascending a place.

CLIME, klime, *s.* (*clima*, Lat.) A climate or tract of the earth: this term is frequent in poetry.



CANDRIUM—CLINOMETRICAL.

**CLINUM**, klín-an'dre-um, *s.* (*kline*, a bed, and *rum*, a male, Gr.) In Botany, that part of the plants in which the anthers lie.

**CLIVUM**, klín-an'the-um, *s.* The receptacle of a composite plant, or that part in which the flowers are situated, and enclosed within an involucre.

**CLINSH**, *v. a.* (*klinken*, Dut.) To hold in with the fingers bent over it; to connect; to make fast by bending over, or embracing; to confirm; to fix, as to clinch an argument; to hold fast upon;—*s.* a word used of double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a play of meaning with identity of expression; a mode of fastening large ropes aboard ships by means of knot and seizings, such as the cable to the anchor, &c.

**CLINSHUR**, *s.* That which clinches; a bolt; a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down to anything; one who makes a pointed retort. **CLINCH**, in Shipbuilding, the disposition of the planks in the side of any boat or vessel, when the edge of every plank overlays that next to it, like slates on the roof of a house;—*a.* a vessel, made of clincher work.

**CLING**, *v. n.* (*clingan*, Sax.) Past and past participle. To hang upon by twining round; to cling; to hold fast upon; to adhere closely;—*v. a.* to dry up; to consume; to pine away.

**CLING'E**, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

**CLIN'IK**, *s.* One confined to the bed by sickness; one who receives baptism on his death-bed.

**CLIN'IK**, } *a.* (*klinikos*, Gr.) In Pathology, a term applied to those actions which take place at the sick bed, such as made and instructions delivered there. **CLIN'ICIAN**, one who practices medicine. **CLIN'IC LECTURE**, a lecture or instruction given at the side of a patient.

**CLIN'IC**, klín'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a clinical manner; at the bedside.

**CLIN'E-UM**, *s.* (*kline*, a bed, Gr.) The name of a floral branch of which the carpels are numerous. It is now usually called the *Torus*, equivalent to the Receptacle of Linnaeus.

**CLINK**, *v. a.* (*klinken*, Dut.) To make a sharp sound by striking a sonorous body; to ring;—*v. n.* to utter a small sharp sound; a sharp successive noise; a knocking.

**CLINKSTONE**, *s.* A variety of trap composed chiefly of felspar: when crystals of felspar are disseminated through it, it is termed *porphyry*. In basalt or wacke, when the felspar greatly prevails, and the texture becomes compact, they pass into clinkstone; again, clinkstone has a more earthy structure, it is called *claystone*. It owes the name of clinkstone as well as that of *phonolite*, to the sharp sound it gives when struck with a hammer.

**CLINO**, kle-nos'e-ra, *s.* (*kline*, I bend, and *keras*, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: *Fulcransoma*.

**CLINOMETER**, klín-on'e-tur, *s.* (*kline*, I bend, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument upon the principle of the level, for measuring the dip of strata.

**CLINOMETRICAL**, klín-o-met're-kal, *a.* Relating to a clinometer; as shown by the clinometer.

CLINQUANT—CLOCHARD.

**CLINQUANT**, klingk'ant, *a.* (French.) Dressed in embroidery;—*s.* false glitter; tinsel finery.

A clinquant petticoat of some rich stuff,  
To catch the eye.—*Beau. & Fleet.*

**CLINUS**, klí'us, *s.* (*kline*, I bend, Gr.) A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, having the mouth furnished with several rows of sharp-pointed teeth, the external range being the largest. Like the Blennies, they have small finbriated appendages over the eyes.

**CLIO**, klí'o, *s.* (*kline*, sloping, Gr. from the subconical shape of the body.) A genus of naked Mollusca, type of the family Clionidae. In Mythology, one of the Muses, who was usually supposed to preside over history.

**CLIONIDÆ**, klí-on'e-de, *s.* (*clio*, one of the genera.) A family of naked Mollusca, having the body elongated, sub-conical, and naked, with two bundles of tentacular suckers at the mouth; no tooth on the upper lip, but the tongue formed of a small plate bristled with spines; Order, Pteropoda.

**CLIP**, klip, *v. a.* (*clippan*, Sax.) To cut off with shears or scissors; to curtail; to cut short; to embrace; to confine or hold—(seldom used in the three last senses);—*s.* a stroke with the hand; an embrace.

**CLIPPER**, klip'pur, *s.* One that clips or curtails; one that debases coin by cutting.

No coins pleased some medallists more than those which had passed through the hands of an old Roman clipper.—*Addison.*

**CLIPPING**, klip'ping, *v. a.* The act of cutting off or curtailings;—*s.* the part cut or clipped off.

**CLITELLIO**, klí-tel'le-o, *s.* (*clitella*, a pack-saddle, Lat.) A name given by Savigny to a genus of the Lumbrici or Earth-worms, furnished with two setae to each ring; Family, Abranchiata Setigeræ.

**CLITHON**, klí'thon, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which resembles the Nerita, but the outer lip is thin and smooth, and the inner one convex and crenated; the surface is smooth.

**CLITORIA**, klí-to're-a, *s.* (*clitoris*, an Anatomical term.) A genus of Leguminous plants with unequal-pinnate leaves, and large blue, white, or purple flowers: Tribe, Lotææ.

**CLITORIS**, klí'to-ris, *s.* (*clitoris*, Gr.) In Anatomy, the small, prominent, elongated organ which occupies the central and superior part of the vulva in female mammifera.

**CLITUS**, klí'tus, *s.* (*klitos*, making a loud noise, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

**CLIVINA**, kle-vi'na, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects with sub-cylindrical elongated bodies. They are very small, and live under stones in damp places: Family, Scaritidæ.

**CLOACÆ**, klo-a'se, *s.* (Latin.) In Pathology, the openings in cases of necrosis or mortification of the bones, leading to the inclosed dead bone.

**CLOAK**, kloke, *s.* (*luch*, Sax.) A loose outer garment worn over other clothes; a cover; that which conceals; an excuse or pretence;—*v. a.* to cover with a cloak; to hide; to conceal.

**CLOAKEDLY**, klo'kid-le, *ad.* In a disguised or concealed manner.

**CLOCHARD**, klosh'ard, *s.* An old term for a belfry.—Obsolete.

King Edward the Third built, in the little sanctuary, a clochard of stone and timber, and therein placed three bells.—*Weever.*



## CLOCK—CLOSE.

**CLOCK**, klok, *s.* (*clucca*, Sax. *cloche*, Fr. *klok*, Dut. *klocke*, Germ.) A machine for measuring time, consisting of wheels moved by weights, so constructed, that by the uniform motion of a pendulum, the hours, minutes, and seconds, are indicated with great exactness; figured work on the ankle of a stocking;—*v. a.* to call—(see Cluck);—*v. n.* to make a noise like the hen.

**CLOD**, klot, *s.* (*clud*, Sax.) A lump of earth or clay; a mass of earth cohering; turf; the ground; anything vile, base, and earthy, as the body of man compared to the soul; a dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt;—*v. n.* to gather into conerctions; to coagulate;—*v. a.* to pelt with clods.

**CLODDY**, klot'de, *a.* Consisting of clods; earthy; mean; base; abounding in clods.

**CLODHOPPER**, klot'hop-pur, } *s.* A clown; a dolt;  
**CLODPOLE**, klot'pole, } a blockhead.

**CLODPATE**, klot'pate, *s.* A stupid fellow; a thick skull.

**CLODPATED**, klot'pay-ted, *a.* Stupid; dull; thoughtless.

**CLOE**, klo'e, *s.* A genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Ephemerina.

**CLOFF**, klof, *s.* In Commerce, the name given to a small commercial allowance or deduction, (commonly 2lbs. per bale,) made from the original weight of some kinds of commodities on their sale.—Now nearly obsolete.

**CLOG**, klog, *v. a.* (Welsh.) To load with something that retards motion; to encumber; to shackle; to embarrass; to hinder; to obstruct; to burthen;—*v. n.* to coalesce; to adhere in a cluster or mass; to be encumbered or impeded by extraneous matter;—*s.* a load; a weight; any incumbrance attached to an animal that retards motion; a hindrance or obstruction; an impediment; a wooden shoe; a sort of patten worn by ladies to keep their feet dry in wet weather.

**CLOGGINESS**, klog'ge-nes, *s.* The state of being clogged.

**CLOGGY**, klog'ge, *a.* That has the power of clogging up; thick; gross.

**CLOISTER**, kloys'tur, *s.* (*claustr*, Sax. *cloitre*, Fr.) A retirement; a monastery; a nunnery; the principal part of a regular monastery, consisting of a square peristyle or piazza, between the church, the chapter house, and the refectory, in which the monks met for conversation;—*v. a.* to confine in a cloister or monastery; to immure; to shut up from the world.

**CLOISTERAL**, kloys'te-ral, *a.* Solitary; retired; recluse.

**CLOISTERED**, kloys'turd, *a. part.* Solitary; inhabiting a cloister; built with peristyles or piazzas.

**CLOISTERER**, kloys'tur-ur, *s.* A friar; one belonging to the cloister.

**CLOISTRESS**, kloys'tres, *s.* A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

**CLOKE**.—See Cloak.

**CLOMB**. *Past* of the verb *To climb*.

**CLONIC**, klon'ik, *a.* (*klonos*, Gr.) Shaking; convulsive; irregular.

**CLOOM**, kloom, *v. a.* (*claman*, Sax.) To close or shut with glutinous matter.

**CLOSE**, kloze, *v. a.* (*clos*, Fr. *clausus*, Lat.) To shut; to make fast; to lay together; to conclude; to end; to finish; to enclose; to confine; to join; to unite fractures; to consolidate fissures;—*v. n.* to coalesce; to end or come to a period;

## CLOSE—CLOTHE.

to accede to; to grapple, as in a contest;—thing shut; without outlet; an enclosed place; elusion; termination; a grapple in wrestling; pause; cessation.

**CLOSE**, kloze, *a.* Shut fast; tight; secret; confined; stagnant; without ventilation; solid; dense; viscous; glutinous; latile; concise; brief, without exuberance; gression; joined without any intervening of time or place; narrow; very near; having the quality of secrecy; having anance of concealment; sly; attentive; retired. In Heraldry, when a bird is drawn coat-of-arms with its wings close, and in ing posture;—*ad.* closely; nearly; densely. *Close-fisted*, penurious; covetous. *hauled*, in Navigation, the arrangement of a ship's sails, when she endeavours to make gress in the nearest direction possible towards point of the compass from which the wind blows. *Close quarters*, strong barriers of wood set across a ship, used as a place of retreat and defence when boarded by an enemy. *Close-cautious* in speaking.

**CLOSELY**, kloze'le, *ad.* In a close manner; out inlet or outlet; nearly; without much intervening; attentively; secretly; slyly; without deviation; with near affection or attachment; strictly; tightly.

**CLOSENESS**, kloze'nes, *s.* The state of being compressed, or united; narrowness; straitness; want of air or ventilation; compactness; confinement or retirement; solitude; secrecy; caution; covetousness; penuriousness; nection; dependance.

**CLOSE-PRESSED**, kloze'prest, *a.* In Botany, when anything lies quite close upon the surface of another.

**CLOSER**, klo'zur, *s.* A finisher; one who brings to a termination. In Architecture, the last of the horizontal length of a wall, which is of less dimensions than the rest, to fill up the row.

**CLOSET**, kloz'it, *s.* A small apartment formed to communicate with a bedchamber; used as a dressing-room; a small room for a maid; a depository for stores and articles of dress;—*v. a.* to shut up or conceal in a closet; into a private apartment for consultation.

**CLOSET-SIN**, kloz'it-sin, *s.* Wickedness concealed secretly.

There are stage sins, and there are closet-sins.

**CLOSH**, klos, *s.* A distemper in the feet or legs; called also *the founder*.

**CLOSING**, klo'zing, *s.* End; period; conclusion.

**CLOSURE**, klo'zure, *s.* The act of shutting; that by which anything is closed or shut; the rate parts fastened.

**CLOT**, klot, *s.* (*klotte*, a mass, Dut.) A concretion;—*v. n.* to concrete; to coagulate; to form into clots or clods.

**CLOTH**, kloth, *s.* (*clath*, Sax.) *Plural*, clots; when garments are meant, it is written. Any kind of stuff woven or manufactured on a loom, whether made of wool, hemp, flax, cotton; the covering spread upon a table; canvas on which pictures are delineated; raiment.

**CLOTHE**, klothe, *v. a.* *Past* and *past part.* clothed. To cover with garments; to clothe.



# CLOTHES—CLOUD.

invest with raiment; to adorn with dress; to furnish or provide with clothes;—*v. n.* to wear clothes.

**CLOTHES**, kloze, *s.* *Plural* of cloth. Garments for the human body; the dress or covering which adorns or protects the body; bedclothes.

**CLOTHIER**, klothe'yur, *s.* A maker or seller of cloth.

**CLOTHING**, klothe'ing, *s.* Dress; vesture; garments.

**CLOTHO**, klo'tho, *s.* (*klotho*, I spin, Gr.) A genus of curious small spiders, which construct a shell like that of a patella, under the large stones in the fissures of rocks. It consists of one species, *C. diarsedii*, a native of the Pyrenees. In Conchology, a genus of fossil bivalve shells, which are oval, striated longitudinally, equivalve, and sub-equilateral; the hinge formed by a bifid tooth, and curved into a hook; ligament external.

**CLOTPOLE**.—See Clodpole.

**CLOTTER**, klot'tur, *v. n.* (*klottern*, Dut.) To congregate or gather into lumps.

**CLOTTY**, klot'ty, *a.* Full of clots or concretions.

**CLOUD**, kloud, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) A mass of vesicular vapour floating at a considerable height in the atmosphere. The height of clouds varies to upwards of a mile, but is more frequently less than this. Clouds are classed by Mr. Luke Howard as follows: 1. The *Cirrus*, or Curl-cloud, resembling a lock of hair, or a feather. It consists of fibrous or hair-like stripes, parallel to each other, and often bent or curled. It is the thinnest of all the forms which the clouds assume, and, according to Dalton, rises to a height of from three to five miles above the level of the sea. Its varieties are the *Linear* and the *Reticulated cirrus*. The *Comoid cirrus*, called by the country people of England 'the Mare's tail,' is, however, the true form of the cirrus. 2. The *Cumulus*, or Stacken-cloud, which increases from above in dense, convex, or conical heaps. 3. The *Stratus*, or Fall-cloud, is the name given to an extended continuous level sheet of cloud, increasing from beneath. It is composed of the fogs and mists, which, chiefly during night, cover the surface of the earth, in extensive sheets, and usually disappear with the advancing temperature of the day. 4. The *Cirro-cumulus*, or Sonder-cloud, consists of well-defined small roundish masses of cloud, placed in close order, or in contact, forming often extensive horizontal beds; when the component nubecule are very dense and round in their form, and closer in their opposition than usual, it is regarded as the forerunner of storms. 5. The *Cirro-stratus*, or Wane-cloud, often seen on fine summer evenings, consists of a slightly inclined sheet, attenuated at its surface, concave downward, or undulated. The cirro-stratus seldom continues long in the same form, hence called the 'Wane-cloud,' from the verb 'to wane.' The *Cymoid cirro-stratus* is a variety of the cirro-stratus, which consists of small rows of little clouds, curved in a particular manner: it is a sure indication of stormy weather. 6. The *Cumulo-stratus*, or Twin-cloud, is a compound of the cumulus and the cirro-stratus, the cirro-stratus being either intermingled with the cumulus, or widely extending its base, so that, while the base is flat, and united like the cirro-stratus, the superstructure resembles large cumuli rising from the base in the form of detached mountains and rocks: it may be regarded as a stage towards the production of rain. 7. *Cumulo-cirro-stratus*, *Nimbus*, or

# CLOUD-BERRY—CLOVEN-HOOFED.

Rain-cloud, is a dense cloud, spreading out into a crown, and passing beneath into a shower of rain. The word *cloud* also signifies a state of obscurity or darkness; a collection of rising dust or smoke; the dark coloured veins or stains in stones or other bodies. *Cloud-born*, born of a cloud—a poetical allusion;

Like *cloud-born* centaurs from the mountain's height,  
With rapid course descending to the fight.—*Dryden*.

*Cloud-capt*, elevated; capped with clouds;

The *cloud-capt* towers.—*Shaks*.

*v. a.* to darken or cover with clouds; to obscure; to make of a gloomy or sullen aspect; to obscure or make less evident; to cover with dark stains; to sully; to defame;—*v. n.* to grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

**CLOUD-BERRY**, kloud-ber're, *s.* (from its growing in mountainous places.) Dwarf-mulberry, or Mountain-bramble, (*Rubus chamorus*), a species of the bramble, the berries of which are large, and of a dull orange colour, acid, mucilaginous, and pleasant to the taste. The plants are plentiful on the highest mountains of Scotland, north of England, and Wales.

**CLOUDED TIGER**, kloud'ed ti'gur, *s.* *Felis nebula*, a remarkable species of the tiger, a native of Sumatra, where it is called Rimau-Dahan.

**CLOUDILY**, kloud'e-le, *ad.* With clouds; darkly; obscurely.

**CLOUDINESS**, kloud'e-nes, *s.* The state of being covered with clouds; darkness; variegation of colour in a stone or other body; gloom; sullenness.

**CLOUDLESS**, kloud'les, *a.* Without clouds; clear; luminous.

**CLOUDY**, kloud'e, *a.* Covered or obscured with clouds; consisting of clouds; dark; unintelligible; gloomy or sullen; marked with spots or veins of different hues; wanting lustre.

**CLOUGH**, klof or kluf, *s.* (Saxon.) A ravine or narrow glen.

**CLOUT**, klout, *s.* (*clut*, Sax.) A piece of cloth or leather for mending or covering a breach; a patch; a piece of cloth for ordinary domestic purposes; anciently, a piece of white cloth set up as a mark for archers to shoot at; an iron plate on an axle-tree to keep it from wearing; a blow;—(a vulgar expression.)—*v. a.* to patch; to mend coarsely; to cover with a cloth; to join awkwardly together; to beat; to strike.

**CLOUTERLY**, klout'ur-le, *a.* Clumsy; awkward.

**CLOVATE**, klo'vate, *a.* In Conchology, a term used when a shell is thicker towards the top, and elongated towards the base.

**CLOVE**, klove, *s.* *Past* of cleave. (*clou*, Fr. *clava*, a nail, Span.) The common name of the plants, and aromatic produce of the genus *Caryophyllus*. The cloves of commerce are the unexpanded flowers, the corolla forming a ball or sphere on the top, between the teeth and the calyx, which, with the narrow base of the calyx tapering downwards, gives it the appearance of a nail. Cloves are used in seasoning various dishes, and as a tonic and stimulating medicine.

**CLOVEN**, klo'vn, *a.* *Past part.* of the verb *To cleave*. In Botany, leaves are said to be cloven or cleft when the margins of the segments and fissures are straight.

**CLOVEN-FOOTED**, klo'vn-füt'ed, } *a.* Having the  
**CLOVEN-HOOFED**, klo'vn-hoof, } foot or hoof di-  
vided into two parts, as the ox; bicuscular.



**CLOVE-PINK**, klo've'pink, *s.* The *Dianthus*, so named from a supposed resemblance between the odour of the flower, and that of the clove of commerce.

**CLOVER**, klo'vur, *s.* The common name for the plants *Trifolium pratense*, or Red clover; *T. repens*, or White clover; *T. procumbens*, procumbent trifol, Yellow clover, or Hop-trifol, plants of great value in pasturage, the best soil for which is sandy loam.

**CLOVERED**, klo'vurd, *a.* Covered with clover; in comfortable circumstances.

**CLOWN**, clown, *s.* (*calonus*, Lat.) A rustic; a churl; a coarse, ill-bred person; a jester or buffon;—*v. n.* to affect the behaviour of a clown.

Beshrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed.—*Ben Jonson.*

**CLOWNAGE**, clown'idj, *s.* The manners of a clown. —Obsolete.

**CLOWNERY**, clown'ur-e, *s.* Ill-breeding; rudeness; churlishness.

**CLOWNISH**, clown'ish, *a.* Relating to rustics or clowns; coarse; ill-bred; clumsy; awkward.

**CLOWNISHLY**, clown'ish-le, *ad.* Coarsely; rudely; awkwardly.

**CLOWNISHNESS**, clown'ish-nes, *s.* Rusticity; coarseness; incivility; awkwardness.

**CLOWN'S ALL-REAR**, clownz awl'heel, *s.* The Labiate herbaceous plant *Stachys palustris*, or Marsh-hedge Nettle: Order, Lamiaceæ vel Labiatae.

**CLOY**, kloy, *v. a.* (*enclover*, Fr. from *clauder*, I shut or fill up, Lat.) To satiate; to surfeit; to fill to loathing; to prick a horse in shoeing; to spike a gun.

**CLOYLESS**, kloy'les, *a.* That which cannot satiate or cloy.

**CLOYMENT**, kloy'ment, *s.* Satiety; repletion; beyond the craving of the appetite.

**CLUB**, klub, *s.* (*clob*, or *clapa*, Welsh.) A heavy stick, thicker at one end than the other, and wielded by the hand; the name of one of the suits of gaming cards; select association of persons governed by rules, usually of a literary or convivial character; a joint payment of the expenses of a company. *Club-house*, in the modern signification of the term, an establishment used as a place of rendezvous to subscribers only. To the original character of coffee-room and news-room the modern clubs add that of library and reading-room, and are furnished with card, billiard, and smoking-rooms. The cooking department is also in the first style of luxury;—*v. n.* to unite or join for a common end; to contribute in equal proportion towards a charge;—*v. a.* to pay or unite different sums of expense in a common collection.

**CLUBBED**, klubd, *a.* Heavy or shaped like a club.

**CLUBBER**, klub'bur, } *s.* One who belongs to a club

**CLUBBIST**, klub'bist, } or association.

**CLUB-FISTED**, klub'fis-ted, *a.* Having a large heavy fist.

**CLUB-FOOTED**, klub'fût-ed, *a.* Having thick, short, or crooked feet.

**CLUB-GRASS**.—See *Corynephorus*.

**CLUBIONA**, klub-e-o'na, *s.* A name given by Latreille to a genus of the Spider family; Order, Pulmonaria.

**CLUB-LAW**, klub'law, *s.* Government by brute force or violence.

**CLUBMAN**, klub'man, *s.* One who carries a club.

Alcides, surnam'd Hercules.

The only clubman of his time.—

*Trag. of Soliman and Perseda.*

**CLUB-MOSS**.—See *Lycopodium*.

**CLUB-RUSH**.—See *Scirpus*.

**CLUCK**, kluk, *v. n.* (*cloccan*, Sax.) To call—*v. a.* to call as a hen calls chickens.

**CLUE**.—See *Clew*.

**CLUMP**, klump, *s.* (*klump*, Germ.) A sh irregular-shaped piece of wood, or other stance; a mass of trees or shrubs, or rally, circular and compact in its ou always small when contrasted with exte tations; a name given by miners to the clay shale of the coal formation.

**CLUMPER**, klump'ur, *v. a.* To form into masses.

**CLUMPS**, klumps, *s.* An old term for a less fellow; a numskull.

**CLUMSILY**, klum'ze-le, *ad.* Awkwardly readiness, nimbleness, or grace.

**CLUMSINESS**, klum'ze-nes, *s.* Awkward gainliness; want of nimbleness.

**CLUMSY**, klum'ze, *a.* (from *klump*, thick, regular, Germ.) Awkward; heavy; an handy; without dexterity or grace.

**CLUNG**, klung, *v. n.* *Past* and *past ps* verb *To cling*. (*clingan*, Sax.) To shrial wood, after being cut;—*a.* wasted with shrunk with cold.

**CLUNIAN**, kla'ne-ak, *s.* One of a reforme Benedictine monks, so called from Clu gundy, where the order was first institut

**CLUPEA**, klu'pe-a, *s.* The generic name of the Clupeidae, or Herring family, incl herring, sprat, white bait, and shad.—W

**CLUPEIDÆ**, klu-pe'e-de, *s.* (*clupea*, one c nera.) A family of abdominal Malaco fishes, distinguished by their wanting th fin, by having the upper jaw composed o terminalia bones in the middle, and t laries at the sides, and by the body bei covered with cycloid scales.

**CLUPODON**, klu'po-don, *s.* (*clupea*, the her anodous, toothless, Gr.) The Pilchard of fishes, separated from Clupea from th of teeth: Family, Clupidae.

**CLUSIA**, klu'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Cha Cluse of Artois.) Balsam-tree, a gena and shrubs, which are usually parasiti abound in viscid juice, and have large opposite leaves: Order, Clusiaceæ.

**CLUSIACEÆ**, klu-si-a'se-e, *s.* (*clusia*, one nera.) An order of Exogenous tropic consisting of trees or shrubs with simpl leaves, without stipules; symmetrical fl equilateral petals; adnate beakless an litary seeds, and radiating stigmas. M species secrete an acrid purgative yellow g one of which is the gamboge of commen constitute the order Guttiferæ of Ju other botanists.

**CLUSTER**, klus'tur, *s.* (Saxon.) A bunch ber of things of the same kind, growing together; a number of persons or thing closely together;—*v. n.* to grow in cl gather in clusters; to congregate;—*v. a.* anything into close bodies.

**CLUSTERY**, klus'tur-e, *a.* Growing in cl of clusters.

**CLUTCH**, klutsh, *v. a.* (*gelaccan*, Sax.) to grasp; to hold in the hand; to dou fingers and hold fast;—*s.* a grip; grasp



LYMENA—COACERVATE.

*pia*, the paws or talons of a rapacious the hands, in the sense of lawless rapacious tyranny.

*kli'me-na*, *s.* (*klymenos*, celebrated, Gr.) of Annelides, with thick bodies, furnished e. They construct tubes, which they in- family, *Abranchiata Setigera*.

*kli-me-ne-a*, *s.* (*klymenos*, celebrated, genus of fossil Cephalopods, the shells of e found in palaeozoic limestone.

*lip'e-a*, *s.* (*clypeus*, a buckler, in allusion buckler-formed filament.) A genus of e twining plants; *Memispermaceae*.

*ER*, *klip'e-as-tur*, *s.* (*clypeus*, a buckler, um, a star, Lat.) The *Echinanthus* of genus of the Echini, or Sea-urchins, hav- ttened shield-like form with a sub-mar- t.

*kli-pe-ate*, *a.* (*clypeus*, a shield, Lat.) y, shaped like a Roman buckler.

*L.A.*, *klip-e-del'la*, *s.* (*clypeus*, a shield, a genus of the Scutibranchia, or Limpets, ne extremity of the shell, near the perfor- ightly raised, truncated, and sub-emar-

*kli-pe'o-la*, *s.* (*clypeus*, a shield, Lat. in to the form of the silicles.) A genus of us plants: Suborder, *Pleurorhizem*.

*SOBIESKI*, *klip'e-us so-bo-es'ki*, *s.* The Sobieski, a name given by Helvetius to a tion formed by him out of some small ow *Aquila*.

*kliz'mik*, *a.* Washing; cleansing.

*klis'sus*, *s.* An old alchemical name for er obtained by deflagrating nitre with

*klis'tur*, *s.* A medicated liquid injected s of a pipe into the larger intestine.

*ER*, *klis'tur-ize*, *v. n.* To apply a clyster.

*KLID'E-RA*, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous Type of the family *Clythridae*.

*klid'ra*, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous in- ich reside on trees and shrubs: Family, *ulidae*.

*KLID'RE-DE*, *s.* (*clythera*, one of the ge- A family of American moniliiform Coleop- ets, of a heavy obtuse form, and some- wing a rough and very unequal surface, embling a cluster of irregular crystals than t.

*KLIT'S*, *s.* (*klytos*, noisy, Gr. from its making r noise when handled) An extensive and y diffused genus of Coleopterous insects, e brown or black, with yellow markings: *Cerambycidae*.

*KLID'UM*, *s.* (the Greek name of the h.) A genus of pyrennial umbelliferous ith white or rose-coloured flowers: Tribe, e.

*KLID'UM*, *s.* (*knemis*, *knemidos*, or war-boots, Gr.) A name given by to a genus of sponges, ranked by others *KLID* and *Syphonia*.

*KLID'UM*, *s.* (*klid'um*, a, *s.* (Greek, the orch.) of ferns of the Tribe *Cyathea*: Order, *KLID*.

*KLID*, *KLID*, or *KLID*. A prefix, signifying with, *KLID*.

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COACERVATION—COAGULATION.

**COACERVATION**, *ko-as-ser-va'shun*, *s.* The act of heaping; the state of being heaped together.

**COACH**, *kotshe*, *s.* (*coche*, Fr.) A commodious vehi- cle for travelling, suspended on springs and moved on four wheels, drawn by horses or other animals. *Hackney-coach*, a coach let out for hire, and sub- ject to special regulations. *Stage-coach*, a coach established for the regular conveyance of passen- gers from one town to another. *Mail-coach*, a coach under the control of the Post-office, for the conveyance of the public mails. *Coach-box*, the seat on which the driver of a coach sits. *Coach- man*, the person who drives a coach. *Coachman- ship*, skill in driving a coach;—*v. a.* to carry in a coach.

**COACT**, *ko-akt'*, *v. n.* (*con*, with, Lat. and *act*.) To act together; to act in concert.—Obsolete.

**COACTED**, *ko-ak'ted*, *a. part.* (*coactus*, Lat.) Forced; compelled.—Obsolete.

**COACTION**, *ko-ak'shun*, *s.* Compulsion; force, either in restraining or impelling.

**COACTIVE**, *ko-ak'tiv*, *a.* Having the power of re- straining or impelling; compulsory; acting in concurrence.—Obsolete in the latter sense.

Imagination,  
With what's unreal thou coactive art.—*Shaks.*

**COACTIVELY**, *ko-ak'tiv-le*, *ad.* In a compulsory or restrictive manner.

**COADJUMENT**, *ko-ad'ju-ment*, *s.* (*con*, and *adju- mentum*, help, Lat.) Mutual assistance.

**COADJUTANT**, *ko-ad'ju-tant*, *a.* (*con*, and *adjutans*, helping, Lat.) Helping; co-operating.

**COADJUTOR**, *ko-ad'ju-tur*, *s.* (*con*, and *adjutor*, an assistant, Lat.) One engaged in assisting another; an assistant; a fellow-helper. In Canon Law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

**COADJUTORSHIP**, *ko-ad'ju-tur-ship*, *s.* Joint as- sistance.

**COADJUTRIX**, *ko-ad'ju-triks*, *s.* A female assistant.

**COADJUVANCY**, *ko-ad'ju-van-se*, *s.* (*con*, and *ad- juvo*, I aid, Lat.) Help; joint aid or assistance; co-operation.

**COADUNATE**, *ko-ad'u-nate*, *a.* (*con*, *ad*, to, and *unus*, one, Lat.) In Botany, united at the base; sol- dered together.

**COADUNITION**, *ko-ad-u-nish'un*, *s.* The conjunc- tion of different substances in one mass.

**COADVENTURER**, *ko-ad-ven'tu-tur*, *s.* A fellow- adventurer.

**COAFFOREST**, *ko-af-for'est*, *v. a.* To convert into a forest.

**COAGENT**, *ko-a'jint*, *s.* An associate; one co- operating with another.

**COAGMENT**, *ko-ag-ment'*, *v. a.* (*coagmento*, Lat.) To congregate or heap together.

**COAGMENTATION**, *ko-ag-men-ta'shun*, *s.* Collec- tion into a mass; union; conjunction.

**COAGULABILITY**, *ko-ag-u-la-bil'e-te*, *s.* The ca- pacity of coagulating.

**COAGULABLE**, *ko-ag'u-la-bl*, *a.* That may be co- erated. *Congulable lymph*, the fluid slowly effused in wounds, which afterwards becomes the bond of union, or cicatrix.

**COAGULATE**, *ko-ag'u-late*, *v. a.* (*coagulo*, Lat.) To con- crete; to force from a fluid to a fixed state; to curdle;—*v. n.* to congeal; to thicken.

**COAGULATION**, *ko-ag-u-la'shun*, *s.* Concretion; the act of coagulating; the body formed by coagu- lation.



COALY-COB.

COALY, ko'le, *a.* Containing coal; *Tu*.  
COAL-YARD, kole'yård, *s.* An enclosure  
for the deposit or sale of coal.

COAMINGS, koo'mingz, *s.* In a ship, the  
ing a border round the hatches, and  
above the rest of the deck.

COAPTATION, ko-ap-ta'shun, *s.* (*com-*  
make fit, Lat.) The adjustment or  
parts to each other.

COARCT, ko-arkt', } v. a. (coar-)  
COARCTATE, ko-arkt'tate, } straiten  
to press or crowd together.

COARCTATE, ko-ark'tate, a. (*coarctatus*)  
Botany, pressed together.

COARCTATION, ko-ark-ta'shun, *s.*  
restraint to a narrow place; press  
of liberty.

COARSE, korse, a. (*crassus*, Lat.)  
rude; uncivil; gross; inelegant; un-  
refined by art or education; mean;  
rough; made of inferior material.

**COARSELY**, korse'le, *ad.* Without refinement; rudely; uncivilly; inelegantly.

**COARSENESS**, korse'nes, *s.* Impurity; rudeness; meanness; want of nicety; of coarse material; unrefined; impurities.

COASSESSOR, ko-as-ses'sur, *s.* A joint assessor.  
COASSUME, ko-as-sume', *v. a.* To assume with another.

COAST, *koste*, *s.* (*costa*, Lat.) The ex-  
border of a country; the edge or margin  
next to the sea; the sea-shore.  
*clear*, the danger is over;—*v. n.* to  
coast, or within sight of land; to  
draw near;—*v. a.* to sail by, or near  
sne.

COASTER, koste'ur, *s.* One who sails in  
a vessel employed in sailing from port to port  
the same country.

*Coat, kote, s. (cotte, Fr.)* The upper petticoat; the habit of a child in the lower part of a woman's dress; vestrative of office; the external covering of an animal, such as its hair or fur: a tunicle, any integument or membrane that covers; the division or layers of a substance covering another. *Coat-armorial*, that on which the ensigns armorial are displayed. *Coat-of-mail*, a piece of armour made of iron plates, each with a raised rim, and a shirt, consisting of a network of iron rings. *Coat-of-arms*, the armorial bearings. *v. a.* to cover: to invest: to overspread.

**COAT-CARD**, kote'kârd, *s.* A card or representation of the king, queen, called from the dress or coat in which drawn—now corrupted into *court-card*.

COATL.—See Raccoon.

COATING, kō'ting, *z*. A covering; the  
ing; any substance spread over for  
fence.

COAX, *kokse*, *v. a.* (*kogge*, Germ.) To flatter; to appease; to humour;—*z.* Go, your a brainless coax, a toy, a fop.—

COAXATION, kokse-a'shun, *a.* The act of coaxing or flattering.

COAXER, kokse'ur, *s.* A wheedler; a  
COB, koh, *s.* (*con.* Sax.) The head of

COB, *Kob*, *s.* (*cop*, *Sax.*) The head of  
tous wretch; a name given in some  
'hard dollar;' a strong pony; a b  
trated; clay mixed with straw; a s

COALESCENCE, ko-a-les'ens, *s.* The act of coalescing: concretion: union.

COALESCENT, ko-a-les'ent, *a.* Joined; united.

**COALITION**, ko-a-lish'un, *s.* (*coalesco*, Lat.) Union in a body or mass; conjunction of separate parts in close union.

**COALITIONER**, ko-a-lish'shun-ur, s. One who joins a coalition.

CO-ALLY, ko'al-li, *s.* A joint ally.



## COBÆA—COBRESIA.

the variety *grandis* of *Corylus avellana*, or *C. coccinea*.  
*o-be's*, *s.* (in honour of B. Cobo, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of Mexican climbing plants, the only genus and species of D. Don's order Coliacea, but placed by Lindley in Jacinea.

*co-bawlt*, *s.* (*kobold*, a devil, Germ. from nan miners, then in ignorance of its real meaning, considering its presence unfavourable to the discovery of more valuable ores in the places where it appeared.) A brittle, reddish-grey metal, having a specific gravity of 7.834, occurring chiefly in combination with arsenic. Its symbol is Co, and its atomic weight, 58.93. Its compounds with the chemical elements are as follows: the Protoxide,  $\text{CoO}$ ; the Peroxide,  $\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3$ ; Chloride,  $\text{CoCl}_2$ ; Protosulphuret,  $\text{CoS}$ ; Sesquisulphuret,  $\text{Co}_2\text{S}_3$ ; Bisulphuret,  $\text{CoS}_2$ ; Subphosphuret,  $\text{Co}_3\text{P}_2$ ; and oxide of cobalt, when in the state of a fine powder or when largely diluted by fusion with borax, produces the rich blue colour so much used in the manufacture of porcelain and pottery, and as a pigment.

*ko-bawl'tik*, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling; containing cobalt, as *cobaltic galena*, a variety of lead ore containing cobalt.

*s. ko-bawl'tine*, *s.* A mineral of a silverish colour, with a tinge of red, occurring in crystals and their varieties. It consists of equal volumes of the sulphuret and the oxide of cobalt, with sometimes a little iron.

*co-bawlt'ide*, *ko-bawl'to-si'a-nide*, *s.* A cyanide, in which one atom of sesqui-cyanide of cobalt is united with three atoms of another cyanide.  
*ob'bl*, *v. a.* (*kobbler*, Dan.) To make or mangle; to patch; to make clumsily or awkwardly.  
*y*, *—s.* (*couple*, Sax.) a fishing-boat; a stone; a pebble.

*kob'tur*, *s.* A mender of old shoes; a cobbler; a mean person.

*ob'kal*, *s.* A sandal or open slipper worn in eastern countries.

*kob'kolze*, *s.* Large round coals.

*kob't-urn*, *s.* An andiron with a knob at the top.

*ko-bit'e-de*, *s.* (*cobites*, one of the genera.) A family of viviparous Malacopterygian fishes, the bodies of which are lengthened, and covered with minute scales; the mouth placed beneath the snout, with thickened lips and with cirri.

*ko-bit'e-ne*, *s.* Swainson's name for a genus or section of the Cobitidae, including genera of fishes, in which the body is deep; the head furnished with cirri; the dorsal fin; the dorsal fins central, and above anal.

*ob-i'tes*, *s.* (*obio*, a gudgeon Lat.) The genus of fishes, belonging to the Cyprinidae Family. The only British species is *barbatula*, found in rivers.

*kob'lofe*, *s.* (*cop*, Sax. and *loaf*.) A loaf of bread, irregular, uneven, or crusty; applied also to a person.

*ob'nut*, *s.* The conquering nut: a boy's nut.

*kob-hre'sha*, *s.* (in honour of a German botanist called De Kobres.) A genus of plants: *Cyperaceae*.

## COBSTONE—COCCULUM.

COBSTONE.—See Cobble.

COBSWAN, *kob'swan*, *s.* The head or leading swan; the male swan.

COBWALL, *kob'wawl*, *s.* Walls of unburnt clay mixed with straw, not uncommon in many places.

COBWEB, *kob'web*, *s.* (*copweb*, Dut.) The fine network which a spider spins from its abdomen; any insidious snare or trap; often used as an adjective for anything of a slight or flimsy texture.

COBWEBBED, *kob'webd*, *a.* Covered with cobwebs. In Botany, covered with a thin interwoven pubescence.

COBWEBBY, *kob'web-be*, *a.* Spread over with cobwebs.

COCA, *ko'ka*, *s.* The name given to the dried leaves of the plant *Erythroxylon coca*, a stimulant and very pernicious narcotic, chewed by the natives of Peru.

COCCIDES, *kok'se-des*, *s.* (*coccus*, one of the genera.) The Plant-bugs, a family of Hemipterous insects, which live on the bark and leaves of plants. In this family is the *Coccus cacti*, or the Coccineal insect, long celebrated for the beautiful scarlet colour it imparts when used as a dye-stuff.

COCCIFEROUS, *kok-sif'e-rus*, *a.* (*kokkos*, a kernel or berry, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing or producing kernels or berries.

COCCINELLA, *kok-se-nel'la*, *s.* (dim. of *coccinus*, crimson.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, ornamented with scarlet-coloured spots, and familiarly known by the name of lady-birds, lady-cows, lady of Flanders, &c. They are very useful in the destruction of the Aphides, or Wood-lice, on which they feed.

COCCOBORUS, *kok-kob'o-rus*, *s.* (*kokkos*, a kernel, and *bora*, food, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Coccothraustinae, or Hard-bills: Family, Fringillidae.

COCCOCYPSELUM, *kok-ko-sip'se-lum*, *s.* (*kokkos*, and *kypselé*, a vase, Gr. in allusion to the form of the fruit.) A genus of creeping herbs, with blue or purple corollas and berries: Order, Cinchonaceae.

COCCOLITE, *kok'ko-lite*, *s.* (*kokkos*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr. from its occurring in small berry-like grains.) A variety of Angite or Pyroxene, of a green, or bluish-green colour. It consists of silica, 50.00; alumina, 1.50; lime, 24.00; magnesia, 10.00; oxide of iron, 7.00; oxide of manganese, 3.00.

COCCOLOBA, *kok'ko-lo-ba*, *s.* (*kokkos*, and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr.) The Sea-side grape, a genus of plants: Order, Polygonaceae.

COCCOSTEUS, *kok-kos'te-us*, *s.* (*kokkos*, and *stegos*, a covering, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from the old red sandstone of Scotland, so named from the tuberculated appearance of the integument.

COCCOTHAUSTES.—See Coccothraustinae.

COCCOTHAUSTINÆ, *kok-ko-thraw'ste-ne*, *s.* (*kokkos*, and *thraustos*, broken, Gr.) Hard-bills, a sub-family of the Fringillidae, or Finch family, in which the bill is remarkably strong, large, and conic, and adapted for breaking the husks of the seeds on which they feed. The typical genus *Coccothraustes* are natives of Europe, North America, and temperate Asia.

COCCULIFEROUS, *kok-ku-lif'e-rus*, *a.* (*cocculum*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) In Botany, bearing coccula.

COCCULUM, *kok-ku'lum*, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, a cell which opens with elasticity; a kind of membranous spring.



**COCCULUS**, kok-ku-lus, *s.* (*coccus*, an insect, used in producing a scarlet dye, Lat. from its scarlet-coloured berries.) A genus of plants: Order, Memispermaceæ.

**COCCULUS INDICUS**, kok'u-lus in'de-kus, *s.* The fruit of the Memispermum coccum, an East Indian plant. It contains a poisonous principle called pierotoxin.

**COCCUS**, kok'kus, *s.* (*coccus*, an insect, Lat.) The Cochineal insect, *coccus cacti*, which lives on the leaves of a species of Cactus in South America, and which constitutes the well-known and valuable red dye-stuff cochineal. The insects are scraped from the plants, killed by boiling water, and then dried in the sun.

**COCCYGEUS**, kok-se-je'us, *s.* A muscle of the *os Coccygis*.

**COCCYX**, kok'siks, *s.* (*kokkyx*, a cuckoo, Gr. from its resemblance to the beak of a cuckoo.) In Anatomy, a bone at the extremity of the *os Sacrum*.

**COCCYZINÆ**, kok-siz'e-ne, *s.* (*kokkyx*, a cuckoo, Gr.) The Hook-billed Cuckoos, a section of the Cuculidæ, or Cuckoo family, distinguished by the hooked character of the bill, a native of South America: Type of the genus *Coccyzus*.

**COCCYZUS**.—See *Coccyzina*.

**COCHINEAL**, kutsh'e-neel, *s.* The scarlet dye-stuff, formed of the insect *Coccus cacti*. The colouring principle is obtained by the insect from the scarlet juice of the plant, on which it feeds. It is termed by chemists *cochineiline*, an aqueous solution of which is turned into orange by acids, and violet by alkalies; with alum it yields the beautiful lake called Carmine.—See *Coccus*. *Cochineal-fig*, a species of Cactus very common in Jamaica, so named from a wild kind of cochineal insect feeding on it. The fruit is large, and of a deep red colour.

**COCHLEA**, kok'le-a, *s.* (Latin, a snail's shell.) A cavity in the internal ear, so named from its shape.

**COCHLEAN**, kok'le-an, *s.* (*cochliar*, a spoon, Lat.) In Botany, a term applied to express one part of a flower being larger than another, and hollowed out like a spoon, or helmet.

**COCHLEARE**, kok'le-a-re, *s.* (*cochliar*, Lat.) A spoonful, a term used in medical prescriptions, as *C. amplum*, a table spoonful, *f* 3 ss; *C. mediocre*, a dessert spoonful—this contains more than *f* 3 ij; *C. minimum*, a tea-spoonful, *f* 3 j.

**COCHLEARIA**, kok'le-a-re-a, *s.* (*cochliar*, Lat. from the leaves being concave, like the bowl of a spoon.) Scurvy-grass, a genus of Cruciferous plants: Tribe, Pleurorhizæ.

**COCHLEATE**, kok'le-ate, } *a.* (*cochlea*, a snail's  
**COCHLEATED**, kok'le-ay-ted, } shell, Lat.) Tur-  
binated; spiral; having the form of a screw. In  
Botany, twisted so as to resemble the shell of a  
snail.

**COCHLIODUS**, kok'le-o'dus, *s.* (*cochliodes*, spiral, Gr.) A genus of Placoid fossil fishes from the carboniferous limestones of Armagh and Bristol.

**COCHLO-SPERMUM**, kok'le-sper'mum, *s.* (*kochlo*, I twist, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. in allusion to the seeds being rather curved.) A genus of South American plants, consisting of trees or shrubs with large yellow-panicked flowers: Order, Ternstroemiaceæ.

**COCHLYCOPA**, kok'le-ko'pa, *s.* A genus of the Achatina, or Agate shells, in which the shell is oblong, the body-whorl slender; the surface

striated, and the outer lip a prominent the base: Family, Helicidæ.

**COCK**, kok, *s.* (*coque*, Fr.) The male of *g* birds; applied also to the males of oth cock-sparrow, cock-robin, &c. *Cock* of a large and noble species of grouse, no nated in Britain.

**COCK**, kok, *s.* An instrument for per arresting the flow of a liquid at pleasur the part of a musket to which the flint i the projecting corner of a hat; a small of hay—properly termed *cop*; the styl of a dial; the needle of a balance in watch; (*cocca*, Ital.) the notch of a leader; the chief person of a club; a small boat attached to a ship; *cock* a phrase denoting triumphant; *exult pit*, a pit or area in which game cock apartment in a ship-of-war situated ne hatchway, under the lower gun-deck; *pit*, a place leading to the magazine; the store-room of the boatswain, gunn penten; *cock-bill*, applied to the ancha pended perpendicularly from the cat ready to be dropped; *cock-brained*, gi *cock-loft*, the top loft; the upper room ing; *cock-master*, a person who breeds —*v. a.* to set erect; to hold upright the hat with an air of pertness; to of a gun ready for discharging; to n in small conical shapes;—*v. n.* to str up the head; to look big, pert, or m train, or use fighting cocks; to indulg —Obsolete in the last sense.

Where cocking dads make sawcie la In youth to rage, to beg in age.—T

**COCKADE**, kok-kayde', *s.* (*coarde*, Fr.) or knot of ribbons on the hat.

**COCKADED**, kok-ka'ded, *a.* Wearing;

**COCKAL**, kok'al, *s.* An old game, also a bone.

**COCKATOO**, kok'ka-too, *s.* The comm birds belonging to the genus *Plyet* distinguished from the parrots by their furnished with a large folding or procu Family, Psittacidæ.

**COCKATRICE**, kok'a-tris, *s.* A female described with legs, wings, a serpent ing tail, and a crest or comb like th Its generation was ascribed to a cock's under a toad or serpent, and was thou mous as to be able to kill with its lee They hatch cockatrice eggs, and weav web; he that eateth of their eggs dieth, as is trod upon breaketh out into a serpent.—

**COCKER**, kok'ur, *v. a.* (*cocru*, Welsh.) to indulge; to treat with tenderness; follows cockfighting; a kind of spatt

**COCKERING**, kok'kur-ing, *s.* Indulge

**COCKET**, kok'it, *a.* Brisk; pert;—house warrant, given on the entry exportation, as evidence of their havin or being duty free.

**COCKET-BREAD**, kok'it-bred, *s.* The wheat bread.

**COCK-FIGHT**, kok'fite, } *s.* A t

**COCK-FIGHTING**, kok'f-ing, } test v

**COCK-HORSE**, kok'hors, *a.* On ha umphant; exulting.

**COCKING**, kok'ing, *s.* Cock-fighting.



COCKLE—COCYTUS.

**kok'kl**, *s.* The common name of the bill *Cardium edule*;—*v. n.* to contract into; to shrink.

**kok'kld**, *a.* Shelled; turbinated; spiral.

**FAIRS**, **kok'kl-stayrz**, *s.* Winding or airs.

**kok'ne**, *s.* (derivation doubtful, perhaps *signe*, a good living country, Fr.) An old native of London, generally used in con- an effeminate, ignorant, mean citizen; a r effeminate boy.

**seyre**, or **cockney**, that is his mother's darling, playde the waste-good at the innes of the out London, falls in a quarrelling humor tane, because she made him not king of the *sk's Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

**id** this great lubber, the world, will prove a —*Shaks.*

**kok'skome**, *s.* The crest on the head k; a shallow, pretending, vain person; a

**Botany**, the common name of plants genus *Celosia*: Order, *Amaranthaceae*.

**kok'spyrites**, a variety of white or prismatic tes, the colour of which is nearly tin-white, crystals aggregated so as to resemble the a cock.

**OT-GRASS**.—See *Dactylis*.

**kok'shut**, *s.* The close of the day when to roost.—*Obsolete*.

**kok'shure**, *a.* Confidently certain; fear or diffidence. (Dr. Johnson says this only used in contempt; but it seems, how- have been used originally with its present tion of sure beyond doubt or danger.)

**kok'shure**, *a.* Confidently certain; fear or diffidence. (Dr. Johnson says this only used in contempt; but it seems, how- have been used originally with its present tion of sure beyond doubt or danger.)

**kok'spur**, *s.* The sharp appendage or the legs of gallinaceous birds. *Cockspur* is North American plant *Cratagus crus-*

**kok'sen**, *s.* An officer on board a ship charge of the boat and the boat's crew.

**kok'sa**.—See *Chocolate*.

**kok'sa**.—See *Cocos*.

**kok'sa-plum**, *s.* The African plant *Alnus Icacoe*, the eatable fruit of which is a size and quality of a damson plum.

**kok-koon**, *s.* The silken ball or case which insects spin as a residence for their larva se period of metamorphosis. It is from e of the silk-worm that silk is obtained.

**kok-koon'ur-e**, *s.* An apartment in k-worms are kept while forming cocoons.

**kok's**, *s.* (contracted from *macoco*, or *ma-* teringuese word for monkey, from the three the end of the nut causing it to have t the appearance of a monkey's face.) A trees which produce the well known fruit e-nut: Order, *Palmaceae*.

**kok'til**, *a.* (*coctilis*, Lat.) Made by baking ing to heat, as a brick.

**kok'shun**, *s.* (*coquo*, I digest, Lat.) The ling. In Medicine, the reducing aliments or morbid matter to a healthy state.

**kok-si'tus**, *s.* (*kokytos*, lamentation, Gr.) ology, the River of Lamentation, which the shores of the infernal regions, and d the imprisoned souls from returning to

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COD—COEFFICIENCY.

**COD**, **kod**, *s.* The common name of the fishes of the genus *Gadus*, one of the most prolific of the finny tribe: nine millions of eggs have been found in the row of a single female. It is calculated that thirty millions of this valuable fish are captured, salted, and dried, annually, on the coasts of Newfoundland and adjacent parts. Pennant mentions one caught at Scarborough which weighed 78 lbs.; and Yarrell, one weighing 60, taken in the British Channel. *Eel cod*.—See *Brosma*.

**COD**, **kod**, *s.* (*codde*, Sax.) Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged; a pillow.

Thy corn thou there may'st safely sow,  
Where in full *cods* last year rich pease dig grow.—*May*.

**CODDED**, **kod'ded**, *a.* Enclosed in a cod.

**CODDY**, **kod'de**, *a.* Husky.

**CODE**, **kod**, *s.* (*codex*, a roll or volume, Lat.) A collection of the laws and constitutions of the Roman emperors, made by order of Justinian, accounted the second volume of the civil law, and containing twelve books; any collection or digest of laws.

**CODECELE**, **ko-de-se'le**, *s.* (*kodia*, a bulb, and *kele*, a tumour, Gr.) A bubo.

**CODEINE**, **ko'de-in**, *s.* (*codia*, the poppy head, Gr.) A chemical compound of nearly the same nature as Morphia. Formula C<sup>35</sup>, H<sup>30</sup>, NO<sup>3</sup>: symbol Cd.

**CODETTA**, **ko-det'ta**, *s.* In Music, a short passage which connects one section with another, but does not compose a part of a regular section.

**CODGER**, **kod'jur**, *s.* An avaricious or miserly person.

**CODIA**, **ko'de-a**, *s.* (*kodia*, a little ball, Gr. in reference to the flowers which grow in little round heads.) A genus of plants, natives of New Caledonia: Order, *Canoniaceae*.

**CODICIL**, **kod'e-sil**, *s.* (*codicillus*, dim. of *codex*, a manuscript, Lat.) In Law, a supplementary addition to a will for the purpose of the alteration or explanation of its contents.

**CODICILLARY**, **kod-e-sil'la-re**, *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of a codicil.

**CODIFICATION**, **ko-de-fe-ka'shun**, *s.* The act or method of reducing laws to a code or system.

**CODIFY**, **kod'e-fi**, *v. a.* To reduce laws to a code.

**CODILLE**, **ko-deel**, *s.* (French.) A term at ombre, when the game is won.

**CODIUM**, **ko'de-um**, *s.* (*kodium*, a skin, in reference to the skin-like appearance of one of the species, *C. myriophyllum*.) A genus of Algæ: Order, *Fucaceae*.

**CODLE**, **kod'dl**, *v. a.* (derivation doubtful.) To par-boil; to soften by the heat of water; (perhaps corrupted from *cadeler*, to bring up tenderly, old Fr.) to make much of.

**CODON**, **ko'don**, *s.* (*kodon*, a bell, Gr. from the shape of the corolla.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, *Hydroleaceae*.

**CODONANTHUS**, **ko-do-nan'thus**, *s.* (*kodon*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the flowers being bell-shaped.) A genus of plants, natives of Sierra Leone: Order, *Loganiaceae*.

**CODONOPSIS**, **ko-do-nop'sis**, *s.* (*kodon*, and *opsis*, resemblance, in reference to the shape of the flowers.) A genus of East Indian herbs: Order, *Campanulaceae*.

**COEFFICACY**, **ko-ef-fe-ka-se**, *s.* (*com*, together, and *efficacia*, efficacy, Lat.) Joint efficacy.

**COEFFICIENCY**, **ko-ef-fish'en-se**, *s.* (*com*, and *efficio*, 249



## COEFFICIENT—CENOSIA.

I effect, Lat.) Co-operation; the state of two or more things acting to the same end.

**COEFFICIENT**, ko-ef-fish'ent, *s.* That which unites its action with something else for the production of the same effect. In Algebra, such numbers or given quantities as are put before letters or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied. In Fluxions, the coefficient of any generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term from the generated quantity;—*a.* co-operating.

**COEFFICIENTLY**, ko-ef-fish'ent-le, *ad.* In a united manner; by co-operation.

**CELAACANTHIDÆ**, se-la-kan'the-de, *s.* (*koilos*, hollow, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A name given by Agassiz to a family of his Ganoid fishes, so called from their having been armed with hollow spines. The fossil genera *Holoptychius* and *Celacanthus* belong to this family.

**CELATURE**, } se'la-ture, *s.* (*celo*, I engrave, Lat.)  
**CELATURE**, } The art of engraving; the thing engraved.

**CELESTINE**.—See Celestine.

**CELIAC**, se'le-ak, *a.* (*koiia*, the belly, Gr.) Pertaining to the belly. *Celiac artery*, the first branch given off from the aorta, in the cavity of the belly.

**CELIOXYS**, se-le-ok'sis, *s.* (*koiia*, and *oxyx*, sharp, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, in which the triangular abdomen is prolonged into a point at the extremity.

**CELOGENUS**, se-loj'e-nus, *s.* (*koileo*, I excavate, and *gennao*, I beget, Gr.) A genus of burrowing Rodents, allied to the Cavy: the *Mus paca* of Linnaeus.

**CELOGLOSSUM**, se-lo-glos'sum, *s.* (*koilos*, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of Orchideous plants: Family, *Ophreea*.

**CELOMA**, se-lo'ma, *s.* (*koiiloma*, a hollow or cavity, Gr.) In Pathology, a circular and superficial ulceration of the cornea.

**CELOPTYCHIUM**, se-lop-tik'e-um, *s.* (*koilos*, and *tyche*, a fold, Gr.) A genus of fossil sponges found in the chalk formation.

**CELOSPERMUM**, se-lo-sper'mum, *s.* (*koilos*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. from the seeds being hollow internally.) A genus of climbing shrubs, natives of Java: Order, *Cinchonaceæ*.

**COEMPTION**, ko-em'shun, *s.* (*coemptio*, Lat.) The act of buying up the whole quantity of any commodity.

**COENACULUM**, se-nak'u-lum, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Roman Architecture, an eating or supper-room. The term also signified lodgings let out for hire; and the upper storeys of the circi which were divided into small shops or rooms.

**COENJOY**, ko-in-joy', *v. a.* To enjoy together.

**CENOBIA**, se-no'be-a, *s.* (*kainos*, common, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A name given by French botanists to such fruits as have two or more carpels, separated at the apex and united at the base.

**CENOBITES**.—See Cenobites.

**CENOLOGIA**, se-no-loj'e-a, *s.* (*kainos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) In Medicine, a word used for a consultation of physicians or surgeons.

**CENOMYIA**, se-no-me-i'a, *s.* (*kainomyia*, from *kainos*, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, *Tabanides*.

**CENOSIA**, se-no'zhe-a, *s.* (*kainos*, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, the larvæ of which usually live on mushrooms, and are in the habit of devouring each other: Tribe, *Muscides*.

## CENURE—COFFEA.

**CENURE**, se'nure, *s.* (*kainos*, and *oura*, a

A name given to the Hyatides which brain of sheep, producing the disease called 'staggers': the animal is so termed because the cyst, or bladder, to which it is attached, is a common termination of many heads and

**COEQUAL**, ko-e'kwai, *a.* (*con*, and *æquus*, Equal; being of the same rank or dign

**COEQUALITY**, ko-e-kwaw'i-te, *s.* The state of equality; equality of position or rank.

**COEQUALLY**, ko-e'kwai-le, *ad.* With joint

**COERCE**, ko-ers', *v. a.* (*coerceo*, Lat.) To restrain; to repress; to compel.

**COERCIBLE**, ko-er'se-bl, *a.* That may be restrained or compelled.

**COERCION**, ko-er'shun, *s.* Penal restraint or compulsion; force.

**COERCIVE**, ko-er'siv, *a.* That has power of restraining by penal enactment; compulsive.

**COERCIVELY**, ko-er'siv-le, *ad.* By constraint; by force.

**COESSENTIAL**, ko-es-sen'shal, *a.* (*con*, and *essence*, Lat.) Partaking of the same essence.

**COESSENTIALITY**, ko-es-sen-she-al'e-te, *s.* The participation of the same essence.

**COESSENTIALLY**, ko-es-sen'shal-le, *ad.* In an essential manner.

**COESTABLISHMENT**, ko-e-stab'lish-men't, *s.* Establishment.

**COETANEOUS**, ko-e-ta'ne-us, *a.* (*con*, and *æta*, Lat.) Of the same age with another.—S

Eve was as old as Adam, and Cain their son was as old as Eve.—*Broten*.

**COETERNAL**, ko-e-ter'nal, *a.* Equally eternal with another.

**COETERNALLY**, ko-e-ter'nal-le, *ad.* In an equal eternity with another.

**COETERNITY**, ko-e-ter'ne-te, *s.* Existence in eternity with another.

**COEVAL**, ko-e'val, } *a.* (*coævus*, Lat.)  
**COEVOUS**, ko-e'vus, } same age with another.

**COEXECUTOR**, ko-egs-ek'u-tur, *s.* A joint executor.

**COEXECUTRIX**, ko-egs-ek'u-triks, *s.* A joint executrix.

**COEXIST**, ko-egz-ist', *v. n.* (*con*, and *existere*, Lat.) To exist at the same time with another.

**COEXISTENCE**, ko-egz-is'tens, *s.* Having existence at the same time with another.

**COEXISTENT**, ko-egz-is'tent, *a.* Existing at the same time with another.

**COEXTEND**, ko-eks-tend', *v. n.* (*con*, and *extendere*, Lat.) To extend through the same space or

**COEXTENSION**, ko-eks-ten'shun, *s.* The state of extending through the same space or

**COEXTENSIVE**, ko-eks-ten'siv, *a.* Having extensive extent.

**COEXTENSIVELY**, ko-eks-ten'siv-le, *ad.* In an extensive manner.

**COEXTENSIVENESS**, ko-eks-ten'siv-nes, *s.* Extensiveness.

**COFFEA**, kof-fe'a, *s.* (from *Caffee*, a plant of Narea in Africa, where the common coffee grows in abundance.) Coffee, a genus of shrubs, of which *G. Don* enumerates several species. The Arabian, or common coffee plant which rises from five to fifteen feet with oval-oblong glabrous leaves, and terminal corymbose flowers: Order, *Cinchonaceæ*.



*kof-fe-a'se-e, s.* A tribe of plants of the Cinchonaceæ, consisting of trees and shrubs agreeing with the genus *Coffea*, in being baccate, and in containing two seeded nuts.

*fe, s.* The ground roasted beans of *coffea Arabica*.

*SE, kof-fe-hows, s.* A house of public entertainment, where coffee and other refreshments are sold in an inn.

*L, kof-fe-mil, s.* A mill for reducing grain, by grinding, to little particles, after the process of roasting.

*fur, s. (cafre, Sax. coffre, Fr.)* A trunk, generally for keeping money; a square depression in the wall. In Architecture, a square depression in each interval between the modillions of an architrave. In Mineralogy, a trough or ore is broken to pieces. In Fortification, a lodgment across a dry moat. *Coffin* In Engineering, an enclosure formed of the surrounding fluid, and afford access to the works, and to the workmen, for the foundations of piers and other structures. *Coffer-works*, in Masonry, are faced with freestone.

*off-fur-ur, s.* A principal officer of the household; the cofferer was anciently next to the controller.

*in, s. (coffre, Fr.)* A case or chest for the body of the dead; a mould of paste for a paper case in form of a cone, used by the Veterinary art, the whole hoof of a horse is put above the coronet, including the hoof, to enclose in a coffin.

*—v. a.* to enclose in a coffin.

*kof-fin-les, a.* Without a coffin.

*ko-fown'dur, s.* A joint founder.

*c.* (derivation uncertain.) To flatter; to seduce by adulation or artifice; to falsehood; to falsify; to fix cogs in a cog a die, to secure it so as to direct its motion; to wheedle;—*s.* prevarication; both of a wheel;—(*kogge*, a light boat, a cock-boat is derived from this.) a *Cogwheel*, a wheel, distinguished from a wheel, by the cogs or teeth being made of metal.

*o'jen-se, s. (cogens, Lat.)* Force; power of compelling; conviction.

See *Congenial*.

*jent, a.* Forcible; resistless; con-

trary; *co'jent-le, ad.* With resistless force;

as to force conviction.

*gur, s.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

*g'gur-re, s.* Trick; falsehood; deceit.

*g'ging, s.* Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

*ked'je-ta-bl, a.* That may be thought

the subject of thought.

*ked'je-tate, v. n. (cogito, Lat.)* To

revolve in the mind.

*ked-je-ta'shun, s. (cogitatio, Lat.)* The

act of thinking; reflection; medi-

tation.

*ked'je-tay-tiv, a.* Thinking; having

of thought and reflection; given to

meditation.

*g'rate, a. (cognatus, Lat.)* Kindred;

and; partaking of the same nature.

*s, kog'rate-nes, s.* State of being

kindred, or allied by like qualities to something else.

**COGNATION**, kog-na'shun, *s. (cognatio, Lat.)* In Civil Law, kindred or natural relationship between males and females, both descended from the same father, as *agnation* is for the line of parentage between males only, descended from the same stock; kindred relation; participation of the same nature.

**COGNITION**, kog-nish'un, *s. (cognitio, Lat.)* Knowledge; complete conviction.

**COGNITIVE**, kog'ne-tiv, *a.* Having the power of knowing.

**COGNIZABLE**, kog'ne-za-bl, *a. (connoissable, Fr.)* That falls under judicial notice; liable to be tried, judged, or examined.

**COGNIZABLY**, kog'ne-za-ble, *ad.* In a cognizable manner.

**COGNIZANCE**, kog'ne-zans, *s. (connoissance, Fr.)* Judicial notice; a trial, or the hearing of a case judicially; judicial authority; a badge to distinguish certain occupations, and to make known by whom the parties are engaged. In Law, the acknowledgment of a fine; knowledge; perception; observation. *Cognizance of pleas*, a privilege granted by the king to a city or town, to hold pleas of all contracts, &c., within the liberty of the franchise.

**COGNIZANT**, kog'ne-zant, *a.* Having a knowledge of. **COGNIZEE**, kog-ne-ze', *s.* In Law, one to whom a fine is acknowledged, or the plaintiff in an action for the assurance of land by fine.

**COGNIZOR**, kog-ne-zor', *s.* One who acknowledges the right of the cognizee in a fine.

**COGNOMEN**, kog'no-men, *s. (Latin.)* The surname, or family name.

**COGNOMINAL**, kog-nom'e-nal, *a.* Relating to a surname; having the same name.

**COGNOMINATE**, kog-nom'e-nate, *v. a.* To give a name.—Obsolete.

**COGNOMINATION**, kog-nom-e-na'shun, *s.* A surname; the family name; a name appended from any accident, or as characteristic of certain qualities.—Seldom used.

Pompey deserved the name of Great: Alexander of the same cognomination, was generalissimo of Greece.—*Brown.*

**COGNOSCENTE**, kog-no-sens, *s. (cognoscentia, old Fr.)* Knowledge; the act or state of knowing.—Obsolete.

**COGNOSCENTE**, kog-no-sen'te, *s. (cognoscenti, pl. Ital.)* A person having a thorough knowledge of anything; a connoisseur.

**COGNOSCIBILITY**, kog-nos-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being cognoscible.

**COGNOSCIBLE**, kog-nos'se-bl, *a.* That may be known.—Seldom used.

God is naturally *cognoscible* by inartificial means.—*Bp. Barlow.*

**COGNOSCITIVE**, kog-nos'se-tiv, *a. (old French.)* Having the power of knowing.

**COHABIT**, ko-hab'it, *v. n. (cohabito, Lat.)* To dwell with another in the same place; to live together as husband and wife.

**COHABITANT**, ko-hab'e-tant, *s.* One who dwells with another in the same place.

**COHABITATION**, ko-hab-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another; the state of living together as man and wife.

**COHEIR**, ko-ayre', *s. (coheres, Lat.)* A joint heir; one who is entitled to a portion of an inheritance to be divided among two or more.



**COHEIRESS**, ko-ayr'es, *s.* A female who inherits with others any property or estate.

**COHERE**, ko-her'e, *v. n.* (*cohareo*, Lat.) To stick together; to adhere closely, as parts of the same mass; to be placed in regular connection, as the parts of a discourse; to suit; to agree; to be fitted to.

**COHERENCE**, ko-he'rens, } *s.* That state of bo-  
**COHERENCY**, ko-he'ren-se, } dies in which their parts are joined together by attraction; connection or dependence arising from the mutual or natural relation of parts to each other, as in the arrangement of a discourse.

**COHERENT**, ko-he'rent, *a.* (*coherens*, Lat.) Sticking together, so as to resist separation; connected; united; suitable; regularly adapted; consistent, not contradictory or at variance with arrangement.

**COHERENTLY**, ko-he'rent-le, *ad.* In a coherent manner; with due arrangement or connection of parts.

**COHESIBLE**, ko-he'ze-bl, *a.* Capable of cohesion.

**COHESION**, ko-he'zhun, *s.* (*cohareo*, *cohasi*, Lat.)

The power by which the particles of bodies are held together; the act of sticking together; union, or inseparable connection; dependance.

**COHESIVE**, ko-he'ziv, *a.* That has the power of sticking together and resisting separation.

**COHESIVELY**, ko-he'ziv-le, *ad.* In a connected manner.

**COHESIVENESS**, ko-he'ziv-nes, *s.* The quality of being cohesive, or resisting separation.

**COHIBIT**, ko-hib'it, *v. a.* (*cohibeo*, Lat.) To restrain; to hinder.—Obsolete.

**COHOBATE**, ko'ho-bate, *v. a.* To re-distil a liquid, or collect the product of distillation, and pour it again into the still, that it may rise a second time of a stronger quality.

**COHOBATION**, ko-ho-ba'shun, *s.* (*cohobacion*, Span.) In Chemistry, the process of repeatedly distilling the same liquor from the same ingredients.

**COHORT**, ko'hort, *s.* (*cohors*, Lat.) Among the ancient Romans, a military body, consisting of the tenth part of a legion, or from five to six hundred men. In poetical language, a body of warriors.

The arch angelic power prepar'd  
For swift descent, with him the cohort bright  
Of watchful cherubim.—Milton.

**COHORTATION**, ko-hor-ta'shun, *s.* (*cohortio*, Lat.) Encouragement; exhortation.—Obsolete.

**COIF**, koyf, *s.* (*coiffe*, Fr.) A kind of cap or head-dress;—*v. a.* to dress with a coif.

**COIFED**, koyft, *a.* Wearing a coif.

**COIFFURE**, koyf'fure, *s.* (French.) A head-dress.

**COIGNE**, koyne, *s.* (*cuinne*, a corner, Irish, *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A corner.—See Coin.

No jutting frieze,  
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage.—Shaks.

**COIGNE**, koyne, } *v. n.* To live by extortion.—An

**COINY**, koy'ne, } Irish term.

**COIL**, koyle, *v. a.* (*cueillir*, Fr.) To gather into a narrow compass, as to 'coil a rope,' or wind it into a circular form;—*s.* a rope wound into a circular form; tumult; bustle.—Obsolete in the two last senses.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this coil  
Would not infect his reason.—Shaks.

**COILANTHUS**, koy-lan'thus, *s.* (*koilos*, hollow, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the shape of the corolla.) A genus of plants with large showy coriaceous companulate flowers: Order, Gentianaceæ.

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**COIN**, koyn, *s.* (French, *cunens*, Lat.) A circular piece of metal impressed with a public seal, serving as a guarantee for its weight and value, and used as money. *Current coin*, coin stamped, and circulating in trade. *For coin*, coin valued according to the assayer's report, regarded in this country merely as metal. In Architecture, an angle formed by two planes of a stone or brick building, whether external or internal; also, a block to support a column, or an inclined plane, cut oblique bottom; a wedge;—*v. a.* to mint or strike for money; to make or invent; to forge or fabricate.

**COINAGE**, koyn'adje, } *s.* The act, art, or  
**COINING**, koyn'ing, } of making the money of the country; coin; money coined and legalized metal for a circulating medium; the charges or expenses of coining money; production; invention; fabrication.

**COINCIDE**, ko-in-side', *v. n.* (*coincido*, Lat.) To come upon or meet in the same point; to come consistent with.

**COINCIDENCE**, ko-in'se-dens, *s.* The concurrence of two or more things falling upon or meeting in the same point; concurrence; consistency; or occurrence of many things happening at the same time.

**COINCIDENT**, ko-in'se-dent, *a.* Falling in the same point; concurrent; consistent; agreeing.

**COINCIDENTLY**, ko-in'se-dent-le, *ad.* Coincidentally.

**COINCIDER**, ko-in-si'dur, *s.* That which coincides with another thing.

**COINDICATION**, ko-in-de-ka'shun, *s.* (*coindicatio*, indication, Lat.) In Pathology, a current sign or symptom.

**COINER**, koyn'ur, *s.* A maker of money; a counterfeiter of the legal coin; an inventor.

Dionysius, a Greek coinor of etymologies, is mentioned by Athenæus.—Camden.

**COINQUINATE**, ko-in'kwe-nate, *v. a.* (Lat.) To pollute; to defile; to defile; to defile.

That would coinquinatè,  
That would contaminate.—Shaks.

**COINQUINATION**, ko-in-kwe-na'shun, *s.* Defilement.—Obsolete.

**COINSTANTANEOUS**, ko-in-stan-ta'ne-us, *s.* Happening at the same time with another event.

**COIRE**, koyre, *s.* A kind of cordage made of the bark of the cocoon, and other places from the fibrous covering of the cocoon-nut. It is much esteemed in the East, and is preferred to that of Europe, from its advantage in floating on the surface of the water.

**COISTRIL**, koystr'il, *s.* A coward; a run;—Obsolete.

He's a coward and a coistril, that will not do  
Niece.—Shaks.

**COITION**, ko-ish'un, *s.* (*coitio*, Lat.) A copulation; coition.

**COIX**, ko'iks, *s.* (Greek name of a plant of the kind.) Job's Tears, a genus of tropical dian grasses, so named from its shining seeds resembling tear-drops.

**COJUROR**, ko-ju'rur, *s.* (*con*, and *juror*, Lat.) One who swears to the credibility of a statement.



se, *s.* Coal divested of its gaseous and constituents, by partial combustion in close *s.* or in heaps, from which the free access excluded.

*s.* *s.* The African name of the seeds of *Sterculia acuminata*, which are highly valued by the natives of Guinea, who think they contain the flavour of whatever they may subsequently eat or drink.

*s.* *kol'lan-dur*, *s.* (*colo*, I strain, Lat.) A filter of hair, twigs, or perforated metal, for filtering liquids.

*s.* *ko-lap'shun*, *s.* The act of closing or shutting together.

*s.* *ko-lap'tes*, *s.* (*kolapto*, I cut with the scythe.) A genus of birds belonging to the Woodpecker family.

*s.* *ko-las'pis*, *s.* (*koleos*, a sheath, and *aspis*, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: *Cyclica*.

*s.* *kol'a-ture*, *s.* (*colatus*, strained, Lat.) *s.* *ko-la'shun*, *s.* In Pharmacy, the filtrate; a liquid; the product of filtration.

*s.* *kol'ax*, *s.* (*kolax*, a parasite, Gr.) A genus of insects: Family, Tanytoma.

*s.* *kol-ber'te-a*, *s.* (in honour of John Colbert.) A genus of East Indian elegant shrubs with broad leaves and yellow flowers: *Ornithocarpus*.

*s.* *kol-ber'teen'*, *s.* A kind of lace worn on the head.

*s.* *kol'tshe-kum*, *s.* (*Colchicum*, in which, *s.* to Dioscorides, it grew in abundance.) Saffron, a genus of bulbous-rooted herbs, all species of which are ornamental border flowers.

*s.* *col*, the common and the white-flowered *col*, and *C. album* are British. The *col* is used medicinally: Order, Melanthaceae.

*s.* *kol'ko-thar*, *s.* A mixture of the red and the persulphate of iron, used as a paint.

*s.* *col*, *a.* (*cold*, Sax.) Not warm or hot; having the sensation of cold; chill; shivering good qualities; indifferent; wanting passion; unconcerned; without animation;

*s.* *col*; reserved; coy; not affectionate or chaste; not welcome; received without cordiality; not hasty or violent. *Cold*—without feeling or concern. *Cold-hearted*, without passion; unconcerned. *Cold*—term applied to a particular state of iron, in which it is brittle when cold, but malleable when heated.

*s.* *kol-de-ne-a*, *s.* (in honour of C. Colden, an American botanist.) A genus of prostrate plants, with alternate leaves and solitary natives of Peru and the East Indies: *Ornithoglossum*.

*s.* *kolde'ish*, *a.* Rather cold; a little cold.

*s.* *kolde'le*, *ad.* In a cold manner; without passion; indifferently; without warmth of temperature.

*s.* *kolde'nes*, *s.* Want of heat; unconcern; coldness of temper; want of zeal; negligence; want of kindness or passion; chastity.

*s.* *kol'broo'ke-a*, *s.* (in honour of H. Brooke, F. R. S.) A genus of East Indian shrubs, densely clothed with woolly tomentum: *Chintia*.

*s.* *kol-e-o-ne-ma*, *s.* (*koleos*, a sheath, *s.* a filament, Gr.) A genus of beautiful

little shrubs, with white flowers, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Rutaceae.

COLEOPTERA, kol-e-op'ter-a, *s.* (*koleos*, a sheath, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) Beetles, an extensive order of insects, characterised by having four wings, of which the two superior are not adapted for flight, but form a covering or protection to the two under. These wing cases are called elytra. The larvae of Coleopterous insects are usually composed of thirteen segments, including the head, which is furnished with two four-jointed antennae; the body has six legs, and is often soft and pulpy. They are classed into four great sections by Latreille.

1. *Pentamera*, those which have five-jointed tarsi to the two anterior pair of legs, and four to the posterior pair. 3. *Tetramera*, those having four-jointed tarsi to all the legs. 4. *Trimeria*, those which have three-jointed tarsi to all the legs.

COLEOPTEROUS, kol-e-op'ter-us, *a.* Belonging to the order Coleoptera, applied to insects which have the wings folded in a transverse manner under the cases, called elytra.

COLEOPTILUM, kol-e-op'til-um, *s.* (*koleos*, a sheath, and *ptilon*, a downy feather, Gr.) In Botany, a sort of sheath which envelops the plumule of the Liliaceae, and Alismaceae, during the germination of the seed.

COLEORHIZA, kol-e-o-ri'za, *s.* (*koleos*, a sheath, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr.) The sheath, in which the radicle of Monocotyledonous plants is enclosed.

COLEPHONIA, kol-e-fo'ne-a, *s.* (called in the Mauritius, *Bois de Colophone*.) A resinous tree, a native of the Mauritius: Order, Burseriaceae.

COLE SEED, kole seed, *s.* *Brassica Napus*. Rape, a species of cabbage, the roots of which are spindle-shaped, leaves smooth; upper ones lanceolate, heart-shaped at the base, clasping the stem; lower ones lyrate and toothed: found in corn-fields, waste ground, and on ditch-banks. It is cultivated for its seed, which affords oil used in the manufacture of soap: the seed is also used in feeding cattle. It is termed also *colza*—hence *colza-oil*.

COLE TIT, kole'tit, *s.* The *Parus ater*, a little British bird, having black on the head, extending to the lower part of the neck, but pied with three bright and very conspicuous patches of white. It is more common in the wooded parts of Scotland than in England.

COLEUS, ko'le-us, *s.* (*koleos*, a sheath, Gr. from the filaments being connected into a tube at the base which sheaths the style.) A genus of plants: Order, Labiate.

COLEWORT, kole'wurt, *s.* A wild variety of the cabbage found on cliffs near the sea-coast: the name is also applied to other varieties of the *Brassica*, the leaves of which do not collect into heads like the common cabbage: termed *kail* in Scotland.

COLIANÆ, ko-li'a-ne, *s.* (*colias*, one of the genera.) The Yellow Butterflies, a family of migratory butterflies, all of which are of a straw or bright-yellow colour, without bands or spot.

COLIAS, ko'le-as, *s.* (*koliao*, I skip, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Diurna.

COLIC.—See COLICA.

COLIC, kol'ik, *a.* (*colicus*, Lat.) Affecting the bowels.

COLICAL, kol'e-kal, *s.* the bowels.

COLICA, ko'le-ka, *s.* (*kolon*, the colon, Gr.) Colic, 353



a painful spasmodic affection of the colon, with inflammation or fever. Its varieties are—*C. accidentalis*, induced by particular articles of diet; *C. stercorea*, from accumulation of the contents of the bowels; *C. meconialis*, from the retention of the meconium; *C. calculosa*, from intestinal calculi; *C. pictorum*, *Saturnina*, or Painter's colic, produced by the effects of lead; also called *C. damnoniorum*, or Devonshire colic; and *C. plumbariorum*, or Plumber's colic.

**COLICKY**, kol'ik-e, *a.* Relating to colic.

**COLIES**.—See **Colius**.

**COLISEUM**, ko-le-se'um, *s.* An elliptical amphitheatre at Rome, built by Vespasian, capable of containing one hundred thousand spectators; also, the name given to a public rotunda in London.

**COLITIS**, ko-li'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane.

**COLIUS**, kol'e-us, *s.* The Colies, a genus of birds belonging to the Musophagidæ, or Plantain-eaters.

**COLL**, kole, *v. a.* To embrace.—Obsolete.

So having said, her twixt her armes twaine  
She straightly strain'd and *coll'd* tenderly.—*Spenser*.

**COLLADONIA**, kol-la-do'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Colladon.) A genus of perennial umbelliferous herbs, with golden-yellow flowers: Tribe, Smyr-nææ.

**COLLÆA**, kol-le'a, *s.* (in honour of Aloysio Collo of Turin.) A genus of Leguminous shrubs with trifoliate leaves and large purple flowers, placed on long pedicels, three or four of which stand on each peduncle, which is short and axillary: Tribe, Lotææ.

**COLLAPSE**, kol-laps', *v. n.* (*collapsus*, Lat.) To fall together; to close by falling together;—*s.* a wasting of the body, or a sudden and extreme depression of its strength and energies.

**COLLAPSED**, kol-laps't, *a.* Withered; ruined; fallen down.

**COLLAPSION**, kol-lap'shun, *s.* The act of closing or collapsing; the state of vessels closed.

**COLLAR**, kol'lur, *s.* (*collare*, Lat.) Something worn round the neck, as a ring of metal, or a chain; the part of a dress which surrounds the neck; the neck part of the harness of a horse. In Ornithology, the coloured ring round the neck of birds. In Malacology, the thick secreting margin in the mantle of those gasteropodous mollusca which are furnished with a shell. *Collar of a ship*, a rope fastened about the breakhead, into which the dead man's eye is seized, and that holds the mainstay; also, the rope wound about the head of the mainmast. *Collar of a pump*, or *steam cylinder*, a plate of metal screwed down upon the stuffing-box, with a hole to allow the piston to pass through it. *Collar-beam*, a beam, used in the construction of a roof, above the lower ends of the rafters, or base of the roof. *Collar-bone*, the clavicle. *Collar*, or *collarino*, in Architecture, another name for the astragal of a column, sometimes called the neck, gorgerin, or hypotrachelium. To *slip the collar*, to get free; to disentangle one's self from any difficulty or engagement;—*v. a.* to seize by the collar; to put a collar on; to *collar beef*, to roll it up and bind it firm with a string.

**COLLARAGE**, kol'lur-aje, *s.* A tax or fine laid on the collars of draught horses employed in removing pipes of wine.

**COLLARED PRATINCOLE**, kol'lurd prat'in-kole, *s.* The *Glaucola torquata*, a bird, an occasional visitor

from the east of Europe to the British markable for the rapidity of its flight, in aquatic herbage, and lays from the eggs: Order, Grallidæ.

**COLLATE**, kol-late', *v. a.* (*con*, together, brought, Lat.) To compare one thing kind with another; to examine with a rangement and completeness; to bestow a benefice;—*v. n.* to place in a benefice order.

**COLLATERAL**, kol-lat'ur-al, *a.* (French and *latus*, a side, Lat.) Side by side; parallel; not direct; not immediate; coo Anatomy, applied to any vessel or nerve companies or runs by the side of another; Genealogy, indirect descent from the or ancestry, as distinguished from *lateral security*, in Law, security for the of covenants, or pecuniary obligations, to the principal security.

**COLLATERALLY**, kol-lat'ur-al-le, *ad.* Indirectly; in collateral relation, no descent.

**COLLATERALNESS**, kol-lat'ur-al-neg, *a.* collateral relation or connection.

**COLLATION**, kol-la'shun, *s.* (French.) of one copy, or one thing of the same another; the act of conferring or bestowing a repast between meals. In Canon presentation of a clergyman to a bishop, who has it in his own gift or In common Law, the comparison of its original to ascertain its conformity. Law, the right of an heir to class the table and moveable estates of the de one mass, and to divide it equally with the same degree of kindred. *Collat* denotes one seal set on the same label, or reverse of another.

**COLLATITIOUS**, kol-la-tish'us, *a.* D contributions of many.

**COLLATIVE**, kol-la'tiv, *a.* In Law, an *collative* is where the bishop and pat and the same person.

**COLLATOR**, kol-la'tur, *s.* One who collates copies of books or manuscripts.

**COLLAUD**, kol-lawd', *v. a.* (*collaudo*, unite in praising.—Obsolete.

Beasts, wild and tame,  
Whom lodgings yield  
House, den, or field;  
*Collaud* his name.—*Keats*.

**COLLEAGUE**, kol'leeg, *s.* (*colleagus*, Fr. *a.* A partner or associate in office or emp *v. a.* to unite with.

**COLLEAGUESHIP**, kol'leeg-ship, *s.* Pn office.

**COLLECT**, kol-lekt', *v. a.* (*colligo*, Lat.) together; to bring into one place; to servation; to gather from premises; t consequence; to recover from surpr command over the thoughts; to bring action;—*v. n.* to accumulate;—*s.* a prehensive prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to ea collect.—*Ep. Taylor*.

**COLLECTANEA**, kol-lek-ta'ne-a, *s.* (Lat lection. In Literature, a selection of servations gathered from a variety of

**COLLECTANEOUS**, kol-lek-ta'ne-us, *a.* together; collected.



## COLLECTED—COLLEGIATE.

**COLLECTED**, kol-lek'ted, *a.* Recovered from any action.

**COLLECTIVELY**, kol-lek'ted-le, *ad.* In one view; together in one body.

**COLLECTEDNESS**, kol-lek'ted-nes, *s.* A state of being collected; a collected state of the mind.

**COLLECTIBLE**, kol-lek'te-bl, *a.* That may be gathered up as a necessary consequence; that may be covered.

**COLLECTING**, kol-lek'shun, *s.* The act of gathering together; the body formed by gathering; an assembly; a contribution; a gathering; the act of gathering consequences;—(seldom used in the sciences);—a corollary; a consecration; a demonstration; a compilation.

**COLLECTIVITIES**, kol-lek-tish'us, *a.* (*collectivus*, gathered up.—Obsolete.)

**COLLECTIVE**, kol-lek'tiv, *a.* Gathered into one; a body; reasoning; argumentative. *Collective*, in Grammar, a word which exalts itself, though itself singular; as, 'an

**COLLECTIVELY**, kol-lek'tiv-le, *ad.* Not singly; in a body or mass; in the aggregate; in a combination.

**COLLECTIVENESS**, kol-lek'tiv-nes, *s.* A state of combination; a mass.

**COLLECTOR**, kol-lek'tur, *s.* A gatherer; one who gathers things together; a compiler; a collector; a person duly authorised to collect taxes, customs, or toll; a name in Oxford of a professor of arts, appointed by the proctors, to attend certain scholastic proceedings during the year.

*Collectors* in Botany, a name given to hairs which cover the styles of certain plants, and act as brushes in clearing out of the cells of the anthers.

**COLLECTORSHIP**, kol-lek'tur-ship, *s.* The office of a collector; the jurisdiction of a collector.

**COLLECTOR**, kol-lek'tur, *s.* (*con*, and *legatus*, Lat.) In Civil Law, a person to whom a power is left in common with one or more.

**COLLEGE**, kol-lij, *s.* (*collegium*, Lat.) A community of persons living by some rule; a society of men set apart for religious or secular purposes. Among the ancient Romans, the name was applied to any assemblage of persons engaged in the same occupation, whether of trade, religion, or the ordinary mechanical arts. *College of justice*, in Scotland, a prebendary the lords of council and secretaries, writers to the signet, &c.

**COLLEGIALLY**, kol-lij-like, *a.* Regulated according to the rules of a college.

**COLLEGIALLY**, kol-lij-al, *a.* Relating to a college; by a college.

**COLLEGIATE**, kol-lij-an, *s.* A member of a college; also, a term applied to a religious sect formed by the Anabaptists in Holland, about the middle of the seventeenth century, so called, on account of their colleges or weekly meetings, in which one was at liberty to expound the

**COLLEGIATE**, kol-lij-ate, *a.* Containing a college; or instituted after the manner of a college. *Collegiate church*, a church without a bishop, but having the ancient retinue of a

## COLLET—COLLIQUATION.

bishop. In Scotland, a church with two endowed pastors;—*s.* a member of a college.

**COLLET**, kol'let, *s.* (*collum*, the neck, Lat.)

**COLLUM**, kol'lum, *s.* Among jewellers, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of a brilliant. In Glass-making, that part of a glass vessel which sticks to the iron instrument used in removing the substance from the melting pot; anciently, something that went about the neck as a collar. In Botany, that part of a plant from which the stem and root spring.

**COLLETES**, kol-le'tes, *s.* (*kolletes*, one that glues, Gr.) A genus of bees, so named from the female making a hole in the ground and smearing its walls with a gummy substance; Family, Anthophila.

**COLLETIC**, kol-le'tik, *a.* (*kolle*, glue, Gr.) Having the property of gluing;—*s.* an agglutinant.

**COLLIDE**, kol-lide, *v. n.* (*collido*, I knock together, Lat.) To strike against each other; to beat or dash; to bruise.

**COLLIER**, kol'yur, *s.* A digger of coal; one who works in a coal mine; a dealer in coals; a vessel employed in the coal trade.

**COLLIERY**, kol'yur-e, *s.* The place where coal is dug; a coal-work.

**COLLIGATE**, kol le-gate, *v. a.* (*colligo*, I collect, Lat.) To bind together.

**COLLIGATION**, kol-le-ga'shun, *s.* (*colligatio*, a knot or band, Lat.) A binding together.

**COLLIMATION**, kol-le-ma'shun, *s.* (*collimo*, I aim at, Lat.) The act of aiming at a mark; aim. *Line of collimation*, the line of sight in any astronomical or geodesical instrument. *Error of collimation*, the difference between the existing and the required position, when the line of sight is not perpendicular to the horizontal or vertical axis.

**COLLIMATOR**, kol-lim'a-tur, *s.* The collimating telescope, an invention for determining the error of collimation in any principal instrument.

**COLLINEATION**, kol-lin-e-a'shun, *s.* (*collineo*, I level, Lat.) The act of aiming at, or directing in a line to a fixed object.

**COLLING**, kol'ling, *s.* (*collum*, the neck, Lat.) An embrace; dalliance.—Obsolete.

**COLLINGUAL**, kol-ling'gwal, *a.* (*con*, and *lingua*, a tongue, Lat.) Pertaining to or having the same language.

**COLLINSIA**, ko-lin'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Z. Collins of Philadelphia.) A genus of annual plants with opposite and verticillate leaves and pedicels, and partly-coloured flowers: Order, Scrophularaceæ.

**COLLINSONIA**, kol-lin-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of P. Collinson, F.R.S.) A genus of highly-scented herbs with yellow or yellowish-purple flowers: Order, Labiata.

**COLLIQUABLE**, kol-lik'wa-bl, *a.* (*colliqueo*, I melt, Lat.) Easily dissolved; that may be melted.

**COLLIQUAMENTUM**, kol-lik'kwa-men-tum, *s.* In Physiology, an extremely transparent fluid in an egg, observable after two or three days' incubation, containing the first rudiments of the animal; the first rudiments of an animal in generation.

**COLLIQUANT**, kol-le-kwant, *a.* That has the power of melting or dissolving.

**COLLIQUATE**, kol-le-kwate, *v. n.* To melt; to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid;—*v. a.* to melt or dissolve.

**COLLIQUATION**, kol-le-kway'shun, *s.* The act of melting; a wasting, or dissolving.



## COLLIQUATIVE—COLLUSION.

**COLLIQUATIVE**, kol-lik'kway-tiv, *a.* Melting; dissolving. In Pathology, a term applied to such diseases as are attended by a morbid discharge of the animal fluids.

**COLLIQUEFACTION**, kol-lik-we-fak'shun, *s.* (*colliquefacio*, Lat.) The act of melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

**COLLISION**, kol-liz'hun, *s.* (*collisio*, a breaking, Lat.) The coming together of two bodies; the striking of one body upon another; a clash; opposition; hostility.

**COLLITIGANT**, kol-lit'e-gant, *s.* One who litigates in conjunction with another.

**COLLOBOMA**, kol-lo-bo'ma, *s.* A fissure in the upper eyelids, iris, choroid coat, or retina.

**COLLOCATE**, kol'lo-kate, *v. a.* (*colloco*, I place, Lat.) To set or place; to station;—*a.* set; placed.

**COLLOCATION**, kol-lo-ka'shun, *s.* (*collocatio*, a placing in order, Lat.) The act of placing; disposition; the state of being placed.

**COLLOCUTION**, kol-lo-ku'shun, *s.* (*collocutio*, Lat.) A speaking together; conference; conversation.

**COLLOCUTOR**, kol-lo-ku'tur, *s.* One of the speakers in a dialogue.

**COLLOQUE**, kol-log', *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. —Obsolete.

They will crack, counterfeit, and *collogue*, as well as the best.—Burton.

**COLLOGUING**, kol-log'ing, *s.* Flattery; deceit.—Obsolete.

**COLLOMIA**, kol-lo'me-a, *s.* (*kollo*, glue, Gr. in reference to the seeds being enveloped in a gluey substance.) A genus of annual herbs with alternate leaves and salver-shaped flowers, disposed in dense heads, propped by broad, ovate, entire bractes: Order, Polemoniaceæ.

**COLLOP**, kol'lup, *s.* (*kollops*, Gr.) A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh: used by Shakspere, in a burlesque manner, for a child—

Thou art a *collop* of my flesh.  
And for thy sake I have shed many a tear.

**COLLOQUIAL**, kol-lo'kwe-al, *a.* (*colloquium*, a discourse, Lat.) Relating to common conversation.

**COLLOQUIALLY**, kol-lo'kwe-al-le, *ad.* In the way of mutual conversation.

**COLLOQUIST**, kol'lo-kwist, *s.* A speaker in a dialogue.

**COLLOQUY**, kol'lo-kwe, *s.* Conference; conversation; mutual discourse.

**COLLUCTANCY**, kol-luk'tan-se, *s.* (*colluctor*, I wrestle, Lat.) A struggling to resist; a striving against; opposition of nature; resistance of nature.

**COLLUTATION**, kol-luk-ta'shun, *s.* Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition.

**COLLUDE**, kol-lude', *v. n.* (*colludo*, to sport together, Lat.) To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hands of each other.

**COLLUDER**, kol-lu'dur, *s.* One who conspires in a fraud.

**COLLUDING**, kol-lu'ding, *s.* A trick; fraud; collusion.

**COLLURICINCULA**, kol-lu-re-sin'ku-la, *s.* (*kollouras*, short-tailed, *kinglizo*, I wag, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the *Thamnophilina*, or Bush-shrikes: Family, Laniada.

**COLLUSION**, kol-lu'zhun, *s.* (*collusio*, Lat.) In Law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two persons, to bring an action one against the other for some fraudulent purpose; a deceitful agreement.

## COLLUSIVE—COLON.

**COLLUSIVE**, kol-lu'siv, *a.* Fraudulent.  
**COLLUSIVELY**, kol-lu'siv-le, *ad.* By a fraudulent manner.

**COLLUSIVENESS**, kol-lu'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of being collusive; fraudulent concert.

**COLLUTHIANS**, kol-lu'the-anz, *s.* (so called after their founder, Colluthus.) A sect of religious ascetics, who rose in the fourth century, on account of their austere tenance shewn to Arius by the patriarch of Alexandria.

**COLLUTORIUM**, kol-lo-to're-um, *s.* (from *collutor*, Lat.) In Medicine, a lotion for the mouth.

**COLLUSORY**, kol-lu'sur-e, *a.* Carried out by a secret concert.

**COLLY**, kol'le, *s.* The grime or soot which collects on burnt wood;—*v. a.* to grime with the soot; to make foul.

**COLYRIS**, ko-l'i'ria, *s.* (*collyra*, a round cake, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Nitidularia.

**COLLYRIUM**, kol-le're-um, *s.* (*kollyon*, a defluxion, Gr.) In Medicine, a medicine for checking inordinate discharges; applied to the eye, or sively to such as are used for the eye.

**COLOBANTHUS**, kol-o-ban'thus, *s.* (*colobon* and *anthos*, a flower, in reference to the petals, Gr.) A genus of plants, native of the East: Order, Portulacæ.

**COLOBICUS**, ko-lob'e-kus, *s.* (*kolon*, for *colobus*, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Longicornes.

**COLOBOTHEA**, kol-o-both'e-a, *s.* (*kolobon*, I run to assist, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

**COLOBUS**, kol-o-bus, *s.* A genus of monkeys, named after Quadruped, with cheek pouches, and on the buttocks, natives of the coast of Africa: Order, Primates.

**COLOCYNTH**, kol-o-sin'th, *s.* (*kolokynthis*, Gr.) *Cucumis colocynthis*, or Bitter melon, native of Turkey. The fruit is about the size of a small orange; its medullary part, freed from the seeds, is the portion used as a purgative; the seeds have none of the bitter quality of the fruit, and according to Pliny, constitute an important article of medicine in South Africa: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

**COLOCYNTHINE**, kol-o-sin'thine, *s.* The purgative principle extracted from the fruit of the bitter gourd *Cucumis colocynthis*.

**COLOGANIA**, kol-o-ga'ne-a, *s.* (named after the honour of a family of the name of Cologani, remarkable for its hospitality to science visiting that island.) A genus of gregarious plants, with axillary flowers: Tribe, Lotææ.

**COLOLITE**, ko'lo-lite, *s.* (*kolon*, the color, and *lithos*, Gr.) The fossil intestines of the extinct Cololites by Professor Agassiz.

**COLOMBA ROOT**, ko-lum'ba root, *s.* The root of *Cocculus palmatus*, a bitter stomachic in dysentery, diarrhoea, or dyspepsia. It is an important article of commerce with the East Indies at Mozambique.

**COLON**, ko'lon, *s.* (Greek.) In Anatomy, the large intestinal canal which is situated between the cæcum and the rectum.



MONEL—COLOPHONY.

marked thus (:), and used to divide a to two or more parts, less connected which are separated by a semicolon, but pendant as to admit of separation into tenses.

*ar'nel*, *s.* (French.) The chief commander, whether infantry or cavalry. *colonel*, the second officer in a regiment, ends in the absence of the colonel.

*kur'nel-se*, } *s.* The office, com-  
*r*, *kur'nel-ship*, } mission, or rank of

*ko-lo'ne-al*, *a.* (*colonia*, a colony, Lat.) a colony.

*ko-lon-e-kal*, *a.* (*colonus*, a husband- Relating to husbandmen.—Obsolete.  
*ol'o-nist*, *s.* An inhabitant or settler

*ko-lo-ni'tes*, *s.* In Pathology, inflam- the colon.

*on*, *ko-lon-e-za'shun*, *s.* The act of or planting with inhabitants.

*ol'o-nize*, *v. a.* To plant with inhabi- settle a number of the subjects of a state in a distant country to which it y united; to establish a colony or co-

*kol-lo-nade'*, *s.* (*columna*, Lat.) In e, a range of columns. If the columns number, it is termed *tetrastyle*; if six *hexastyle*; when there are eight, *octa-* ten, *decastyle*, and so on according to numerals. When a colonnade is in building it is called a *portico*; when a building, a *peristyle*; and when *ore*, *polystyle*. The colonnade is also according to the intercolumniation— when the space between the columns *meter* and a half; *eystyles*, when two *diastyle*, when three; and *araestyle*,

*l-lo'nus*, *s.* (Latin.) In feudal times, *man* who was bound to plough a certain *lord's* land yearly, or pay a tribute.

*o-ne*, *s.* (*colonia*, Lat.) A territory *nd* cultivated by a number of persons a distant country to which it is poli- ed. The term, however, is sometimes *ress* an outlying part of the population *er* country, or an outlying territory be- it; the country planted.

*DA.*—See Colocynth.

*kol'o-fo*, *s.* (named after a city of *end*; an achievement; the conclusion *formerly* containing the place, or year, *its* publication.

*kol'o-fo*, *s.* (*kollo*, resin, and *phono*, A genus of Coleopterous insects: Fa- *sidæ*.

*ko-lo'fo-nite*, *s.* (*kollo*, resin, and *ny*, or red, Gr.) A brown or red va- *hedecahedral* garnet, having a resinous *ed* chiefly in Norway. It consists of *alumina*, 13.60; *lime*, 29.00; *oxide* *O*; *magnesia*, 6.50; *oxide* of manga- *water*, 1.00.

*kol-of'o-ne*, *s.* (*Colophonia*, the city *it* was first brought.) The dark- *in* which remains after the oil of tur- *been* distilled.

COLORATE—COLOR.

COLORATE, *kol'o-rate*, *a.* (*coloratus*, Lat.) Co- *loured*; dyed, or stained with some colour.—Sel- *dom* used.

COLORATION, *kol-o-ra'shun*, *s.* (*coloro*, Lat.) The *art* or practice of colouring; the state of being *coloured*.

COLORATURE, *kol'o-ra-ture*, *s.* In Music, all kinds *of* variations, trills, &c., intended to make a song *agreeable*.

COLORIFIC, *kol-o-rif'ik*, *a.* (*colorificus*, Lat.) That *has* the property of producing tints, colours, or *hues*.

COLOSSAL, *ko-los'sal*, } *a.* Gigantic; huge;  
COLOSSEAN, *ko-los'se-an*, } like a colossus.

COLOSSIANS, *ko-loshe'yans*, *s. pl.* Christians of *Colosse*, a considerable city of Phrygia, in Asia *Minor*, to whom St. Paul addressed an epistle: *the* Rhodians were also styled Collossians by the *ancient* poets, from the Collossus.

COLLOSSUS, *ko-los'us*, *s.* (Latin.) A brass statue *of* Apollo, erected by Chares, a disciple of Lysippus, *across* the harbour of Rhodes, in honour of the sun. *It* was about 126 feet high, and esteemed one of *the* seven wonders of the world. *It* was over- *thrown* by an earthquake; and so great was its *bulk*, that when the Saracens took Rhodes in 667, *they* loaded 900 camels with the brass it was *made* of, the value of which has been estimated at *£*36,000.

COLOSTRUM, *ko-los'trum*; *s.* (Latin.) The first *milk* secreted by the female of mammiferous ani- *mals* after parturition: that of the cow is called *beastings*; also, a mixture formed of turpentine *with* the yolk of an egg.

COLOUR, } *kul-lur*, *s.* (*color*, Lat.) The appearance

COLOR, } of bodies to the eye; tint; hue; dye; *freshness*; representation of anything superficially *examined*; concealment; palliation; excuse; pre- *tence*; false show; kind; species; character;— *plural*, a standard; an ensign of war. In Natu- *ral* Philosophy, it is that property in bodies, which, *when* acted upon by the rays of light, impresses *us* through the medium of vision, with those sen- *sations* which we denominate colour. Light, al- *though* apparently white or colourless, is capable *of* being separated into seven tints or hues, red, *orange*, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, such *as* we naturally witness in the rainbow. These *seven* colours were designated by Newton *primitive* *colours*. It is now, however, determined that the *primitive* colours consist only of three—red, yel- *low*, and blue, by the various combinations of *which* the other tints are produced; as may be *easily* proved by mixing red with yellow, thus *producing* orange; or yellow with blue, thus *producing* green. If a substance be so constituted that *it* absorbs none of the rays of light, it will appear *white*; but if it absorbs all the rays of light, it will *appear* black; and if it absorbs all the rays but *one*, it will appear of the colour of the ray which *it* rejects. *Accidental* colours, if we look with *one* eye intently upon any coloured spot, such as *a* piece of wax upon a sheet of white paper, and *then* turn the same eye to another part of the *paper*, a similar spot, but of a different colour, *will* be seen. *Adjective* colours, in Dyeing, such *colours* as will not unite with the material to be *dyed* without a mordant. *Prismatic* colours, *the* colours into which the rays of light are de- *composed* or refracted through a prism, known as



## COLOURABLE—COLUBRINA.

Newton's seven primitive colours. *Substantive colours*, in Dyeing, such colours as unite immediately with the material to be dyed without a mordant. In Heraldry, the colours are thus distinguished—red, *gules*; blue, *azure*; black, *sable*; green, *vert*; purple, *purpure*; yellow, *or*, (gold); white, *argent*, (silver);—*v. a.* to mark or cover with some hue or dye; to dye or tinge; to paint; to palliate; to excuse; to dress in specious colours, or fair appearances; to make plausible; to exaggerate;—*v. n.* to blush.

COLOURABLE, kul'lar-a-bl, *a.* Specious; plausible.

COLOURABLENESS, kul'lar-a-bl-nes, *s.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

COLOURABLY, kul'lar-a-ble, *ad.* Speciously; plausibly.

COLOURED, kul'lurd, *a.* Streaked; diversified with a variety of hues; having a specious appearance; exaggerated.

COLOURING, kul'lur-ing, *s.* The act or art of laying on colours; the state of being coloured; colour.

COLOURIST, kul'lur-ist, *s.* A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his design.

COLOURLESS, kul'lur-less, *a.* Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

COLPOON TREE, kol-poon'tre, *s.* The Cassine Colpoon, a shrub, a native of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Celestrinaceæ.

COLSMANIA, kolz-man-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. John Colzman, Copenhagen.) A genus of plants: Order, Ehretiaceæ.

COLSTAFF, kol'staf, *s.* A large staff on which a burthen is carried between two persons on the shoulders.

COLT, kolte, *s.* In Zoology, a general name for the young of the horse kind, or equine genus of animals; the male is commonly termed a *horse-colt*, and the female, a filly; a young foolish fellow;—*v. n.* to frisk; to be licentious;—*v. a.* to befool.—Obsolete as a verb.

What a plague mean ye, to colt me thus!—*Shaks.*

COLTER, kole'tur, *s.* (*cultus*, Lat.) The sharp fore-iron of a plough that cuts the earth.

COLTISH, kole'tish, *a.* Having the tricks or gambols of a colt; wanton; frisky.

COLTISHLY, kole'tish-le, *ad.* In the manner of a colt; wanton.

COLT'S-FOOT, koltes-füt, *s.* The common name of the Composite plants of the genus *Tussilaga*, so named from the shape of the leaves.

COLT'S-TOOTH, koltes-tooth', *s.* An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses; a love of youthful pleasure.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Well said, lord Sands;

Your colt's-tooth is not cast yet!

No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump.—*Shaks.*

COLUBERIDÆ, kol-u-ber'e-de, *s.* The True Snakes, a family of poisonous serpents, in which all the characteristic properties of Ophidian reptiles are highly developed, one of which is the remarkable power of dilating the throat to such an extraordinary degree, as to admit of swallowing animals entire, much thicker than the body of the serpent itself. Swainson classes twenty-seven genera under this family.

COLUBRINA, kol-u-brí'na, *s.* (*coluber*, a snake, Gr. in allusion to its twisted snake-like stems.) Snake-wood, a genus of shrubs with alternate leaves, and

## COLUBRINE—COLUMBITE.

axillary flowers in crowded cymes or Order, Rhamnaceæ.

COLUBRINE, kol'u-brin, *a.* (*colubrinus*, Lat.) relating to a serpent; cunning; crafty.

COLUMBA, ko-lum'ba, *s.* (*columba*, a pig) The Pigeon, a genus of birds, type of the family Columbidae. The Ring-dove or *palumbus*; the Wood-pigeon or *Stoea* *Ænas*; and the wild Rock-pigeon, *C. stock* from which the domestic pigeon are the best known species in this country. These species are very numerous, and spread over a large quarter of the globe: they are generally gentle in their habits. They never lay more than two eggs at a time, but breed several times a year.

COLUMBA-NOACHI, ko-lum'ba-no'a-ki, *s.* Dove, a small constellation in the southern hemisphere, directly below *Lepus*, and on the right of *Argo Navis* and *Canis Major*. There are six stars in this asterism.

COLUMBARIUM, ko-lum-ba're-um, *s.* (a pigeon-house. The plural of this word was applied to the apertures for the walls of the ancient Roman cemeteries in imitation of their cinerary urns.

COLUMBATE, kol-um'bate, *s.* A salt for union of columbic acid with a base.

COLUMBELLA, ko-lum-bel'la, *s.* (*columba* and *bella*, pretty, Lat.) A genus of type of Swainson's subfamily *Columbellidae* shell is subfusiform; spire shorter than the body; outer lip gibbous, inflexed, sinus and thickest in the middle, and crenated its whole length; aperture with granular teeth. *Columbellina*, ko-lum-bel'le-ne, *s.* A genus of the Strombidae or Wing-shells. The characters of *Columbella*.

COLUMBIA, kol-um'be-a, *s.* (in honour of the discoverer of America, in 1493.) A river resembling the elm, with axillary red flowers, natives of Java, Celebes, Philippine islands: Order, *Thymelæaceæ*.

COLUMBIAN, ko-lum'be-an, *a.* Relating to, or named after Columbus.

COLUMBIC, ko-lum'bi-k, *a.* Relating to, or named after Columbus.

COLUMBIDÆ, ko-lum'be-de, *s.* (*columba*, Lat.) A family of birds, comprising the doves, and turtles. The *Columbidae* have moderate, compressed, and covered at the upper mandible with a soft skin, the nostrils are pierced, and more or less pointed; the feet have three toes divided and one behind.

COLUMBIFEROUS, ko-lum-bi'fer-us, *a.* Relating to, or named after Columbus.

COLUMBINE, kol'um-bine, *a.* Of a kind relating to a pigeon;—*s.* the name of a female performer in a pantomime; the name of plants belonging to the genus *Ranunculus*, Order, *Ranunculaceæ*.

COLUMBITE, kol-um'bite, *s.* (from its being covered in America.) Tantalite, a mineral, greyish or a brownish-black colour, in small crystals, having the form of quadrated prisms, shining externally, and vitreous. It is a combination of the columbite with the oxides of iron and manga-



-um'be-um, *s.* A metal discovered by Hatchet, in a mineral belonging to the Museum, supposed to have come whence named Columbia. When by pressure, it becomes a conductor, has a metallic lustre, and is of colour. Its equivalent is 185; its from its also being named *Tantalite*.  
*l-um-mel'la, s.* (Latin, a little pillar, the axis of the fruit in mosses, the pillar in the internal support of shells, round which the shells convo-

*l-um-mel'le-a, s.* (in honour of Colum'd 42 years before Christ.) A genus of shrubs, natives of Peru: Type order Columelliaceae.

*l-um-mel-li-a'se-e, s. (columel-genera.)* A natural order of Exog of trees or shrubs, with opposite, re leaves, and terminal yellow or resembling those of *Jasminum*; and five-parted; corolla inserted in of the tube of the calyx, which is imbricated aestivation; limb spread-lobed; stamens two, inserted in the of the throat, opposite the angles.

It is distinguished from the *Jas-* an adherent ovary, by its undi- and lastly, by having an inferior polyspermous cells. It is placed by Cinchon alliance, between *Vac-* *cinchonaceae*.

*n, s. (columnna, Lat.)* In Architec- pillar, the parts of which are the it rests, its body called the shaft, it calls the capital. The capital horizontal table termed the abacus, commonly stands on another called Columns are distinguished into the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. of a massy, rude, and simple char- istic is next in strength and massive- can; the Ionic is more slender than ed Doric; the Corinthian is more form and proportions, and enriched s; and the Composite is a species an;—any body pressing on its base, ne diameter as its base. In Ana- to designate such parts as resemble ne 'vertebral column.' In Physics, died to a quantity of any fluid show- e greater than the diameter of its um of air.' In Botany, the central ion of the portions of seed-vessels. art, a long and deep file of troops In Letterpress Printing, a division h may contain two or more columns.

*m'na, s. (Latin.)* In Anatomy, a o *velum polati*, and the *columnna* muscular fasciculi of the heart.

*l-um-na're-a, s.* A genus of Zoo- to the Polypi, or coral family, so e columnar form of the axis.

*COLUMNNEA, kol-um'ne-a, s.* (in honour of Fabius Columna.) A genus of creeping or climbing shrubs, natives of Mexico and the West Indies: Order, Gesneraceae.

*COLURES, ko-lurze', s. (kolouros, Gr.)* A name given originally to any two great circles of the sphere, passing through the poles, but now restricted to the circles which pass through the equinoxes and the solstices: one passing through the equinoctial points of Aries and Libra, and the other the solstitial points of Cancer and Capricorn. The first is termed the *equinoctial*, and the second the *solstitial colure*. They divide the ecliptic into four equal parts, and mark the four seasons of the year.

*COLURIA, ko-lu're-a, s. (kolouros, deprived of a tail, Gr. from the tail not being so conspicuous as in the allied genera.)* A genus of plants with yellow flowers, resembling *potentilla*: Order, Rosaceae.

*COLUTEA, kol-u-te'a, s. (kolouo, I amputate, Gr. from the plant being said to die when its branches are cut off.)* Bladder Senna, a genus of Leguminous shrubs: the leaves of *C. arborescens*, which is found in the ascent to the crater of Vesuvius, where scarcely any other plant is to be met with, answer all the purposes of senna: Tribe, Lotee.

*COLYDIUM, ko-lid'e-um, s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family; Rhynchophora.

*COLYMBETES, ko-lim-be'tes, s. (kolymbetes, a diver or swimmer, Gr.)* A genus of Coleopterous insects of the tribe Hydrocanthari: Family, Carnivora.

*COLYMBUS, ko-lim'bus, s. (kolymbos, diving bird, Gr.)* The Divers, a genus of the Anatidae, or Duck family, forming the type of Swainson's subfamily *Colymbidae*, in which the bill is more or less conic; the feet with the toes partly webbed, partly pin- nated, and the tarsus compressed. As the name implies, they dive for the fish on which they feed.

*COLYRIUM, ko-le're-um, s. (kolyx, I stop, and rhous, a running, Gr.)* An eye-wash.

*COM, kom, a.* Used in composition as a prefix, to denote with, to, or against.

*COMA, ko'ma, s. (komo, hair, Gr.)* In Astronomy, the hairy appearance that surrounds a comet, when the earth is between the comet and the sun. In Botany, the collection of branches of a forest tree, also a bract which is empty and terminates in an inflorescence. *Coma Berenices*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. It contains forty-three stars, ten being represented as of the fourth mag- nitude, and the rest of lesser magnitudes.—(*koma*, profound sleep, Gr.) In Pathology, a morbid con- dition of the brain, attended with the loss of sen- sation and voluntary motion, the patient lying as if in a profound sleep.

*COMAROPSIS, ko-ma-rop'sis, s. (komaron, the plant Comarum, and opsia, resemblance, Gr.)* A genus of herbs, natives of Canada and Siberia: Order, Rosaceae.

*COMART, ko'mart, s.* A treaty; article; agreement.

By the same *comart*,  
 And carriage of the articles design'd,  
 His fell to Hamlet.—*Shaks.*

*COMARUM, kom-a'rum, s. (komaros, the arbutus, Gr. from its being similar in its fruit.)* A genus of creeping herbaceous plants, with broad pinnate and ternate leaves, and terminal panicles of purple flowers: Order, Rosaceae.

*COMATE, kom'ate, a. (comatus, hairy, Lat.)* Hairy;



## COMATE—COMBINATION.

in appearance, encompassed with a coma. Used in Entymology, when the upper part of the head only is covered with long hairs.

COMATE, ko-mate', *s.* (*co*, and *mate*.) A companion.

COMATOSE, kom'a-tose, } *a.* (*coma*, drowsiness, Lat.)

COMATOUS, kom'a-tus, } Lethargic; disposed to sleep; drowsy; affected with coma.

COMATULA, ko-mat'u-la, *s.* (*komao*, I have long hair, *tule*, hardness of skin, Gr.) A genus of the Crinoidea, furnished with five large articulated rays, each of which is divided into two or three, bearing two rays of articulated threads. The Comatula is interesting, as presenting a conformity of structure with that of the Pentacrinata, and its being thus allied to animals which appear to have existed in vast numbers in the earlier ages of our earth. The Comatula, however, wants the stem, on which Crinóidea have their bodies and tentacula placed, or has it only represented by a single plate.

COMB, kome, *s.* (*comb*, Sax.) An instrument with teeth, used in separating, cleansing, and dressing flax, wool, or hair; the red fleshy tuft or crest growing on a cock's head; the cavities or lodgments in which bees deposit their honey; a dry measure of four bushels. In a ship, a little piece of timber set under the lower part of the beak-head, near the middle. *Comb-brush*, a brush constructed for cleansing combs;—*v. a.* to divide, clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

COMB, } kome or koom, *s.* (*ciwm*, Welsh.) A provincial term, defined by Dr. Buckland

COMBE, } to be that unwatred portion of a valley which forms its continuation beyond, and above the most elevated spring that issues into it; at this point, or spring-head, the valley ends, and the ravine begins; a narrow undulating ravine.

COMBAT, kum'bat, *v. n.* (*combattre*, Fr.) To fight; to oppose or struggle with a hostile force; to act in opposition;—*v. a.* to oppose; to fight with; to contend against;—*s.* (French.) a contest or battle; strife; opposition; a duel. In ancient Law, a formal trial of some doubtful cause or quarrel, by the swords or battons of two disputants.

COMBATABLE, kum'bat-a-bl, *a.* That may be combated or opposed.

COMBATANT, kum'ba-tant, *s.* One who fights or combats with another; a duellist or antagonist; a champion; one who opposes another in argument or controversy;—*a.* disposed to quarrel or contend with others.

COMBATER, kum'ba-tur, *s.* One who combats or contends with others.

COMBATIVE, kum'ba-tiv, *a.* Of a disposition to combat others.

COMBATIVENESS, kum'ba-tiv-nes, *s.* Disposition to combat. This term is also used by Phrenologists to denote courage; quarrelsomeness, &c.

COMBER, kum'bur, *s.* (*komber*, Dut.) Trouble; vexation.—Obsolete.

COMBER, ko'mur, *s.* One whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.

COMBINABLE, kom-bi'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being united with.

COMBINABLENESS, kom-bi'na-bl-nes, *s.* State of being combined; possibility of being combined.

COMBIMATE, kom-be-nate, *s.* Betrothed; promised; settled by compact: a term used by Shakspeare.—Obsolete.

COMBINATION, kom-be-na'shun, *s.* (*combination*,

## COMBINE—COMBUSTION.

Fr.) A union or association of persons

some particular object; union of

In Law, an assemblage of persons ill-

and with an intent to do unlawful acts

thematics, the variation or alteration of

ber of quantities, letters, sounds, or the

the different manners possible. In Che-

union of two or more particles of differ-

either simple or compound, by chemi-

bodies combine with each other only

proportions, termed equivalents; thus,

compound of 1 atom of oxygen and 1 o-

forming what is termed a binary com-

composition of bodies is fixed and

Sulphuric acid, for example, is always

of 16 parts of sulphur, and 24 of o-

water of one 1 of hydrogen, and 8 of

atom of sulphuric acid is therefore rep-

$16 + 24 = 40$ ; and water  $1 + 8 =$

one body A unites with another body

or more proportions, the quantities of

united with the quantities of the form

each other a very simple ratio. A unit

2, 3, 4, 5, &c.; or with 1,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

COMBINE, kom-bine', *v. a.* (*combiner*, Fr.)

together; to link in union; to agree;

to settle by compact; to join words o-

gether; opposed to analyze;—*v. n.* to

to unite or agree; to unite in friendship

to unite by affinity.

COMBINER, kom-bi'nur, *s.* The person o-

combines.

COMBLESS, kome'les, *a.* Without a com-

COMBRETACEÆ, kom-bre-ta'se-e, *s.* (*com-*

of the genera.) A natural order of

plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, el-

cal, with alternate or opposite leaves,

or terminal spikes or racemes of flow-

one-celled; ovules pendulous; seeds w-

men; cotyledons convolute; petals ris-

orifice of the calyx, and alternate with

stamens rising from the same part.

Lindley in his Myrtal alliance.

COMBRETUM, kom-bre'tum, *s.* (a nam-

Pliny to a climbing plant, but to whi-

known.) A genus of plants: Type of

order Combretaceæ.

COMBUST, kom-bust', *a.* (*combustus*, Lat

tronomy, a planet is said to be *combust*

bustion, when it is in conjunction with

not distant from it above half its disk.

COMBUSTIBLE, kom-bus'te-bl, *a.* (*Fi-*

*combuo*, I burn, Lat.) Having the

igniting; susceptible of fire;—*s.* a sub-

will take fire and burn.

COMBUSTIBLENESS, kom-bus'te-bl-nes,

COMBUSTIBILITY, kom-bus'te-bl'e-te,

of taking fire and burning; aptness to

COMBUSTION, kom-bust'yun, *s.* (*com-*

A process by which both light and he-

ted by chemical agency: thus, the car-

or coal unites with the oxygen of the

in ordinary combustion, forming carbo-

All union of carbon, hydrogen, sulphur,

&c., with oxygen, is combustion; this

going on in the lungs of all animals, s-

ing heat, but the heat is not sufficient

light; but if the temperature were a

few degrees, it would be possible for

emitted; accordingly, well authentic



persons addicted to ardent spirits having been burned up by what is termed animal combustion; tumult; hurry.

*kom-bus'tiv, a.* Liable or disposed

*v. n. (ceman, Sax.)* Past came, past

To remove from a distant to a nearer arrive; to draw near; to move in any way towards another; to proceed; to issue; to pass from one stage or condition to another; to change any condition or character; to happen; to come out; to come to pass; to fall out; to come round; to come again, to return; to come at, to reach; to obtain; to gain; to get; to obtain; to gain; to require; to enter; to comply; to yield; to become; to come in for, to be early enough to obtain; to come in to, to join with; to bring help; to proceed, as a descendant from an ancestor, as effects from their causes; to deviate; to depart from a rule; to come off from, to leave; to forbear; to come to make progress; to advance to come alive; to grow big; to come over, to revolt; to revolt; to come out, to be made appear upon trial; to be discovered; to come to, to give vent to; to come to, to come to; to amount to; to come to himself, to come to his senses; to come to pass, to be effected; to come up, to make appearance; to come of the ground; to come into use; to come to, to overtake; to come upon, to attack; to come, in futurity.

*a* a word of various and extended application uniformly preserves its radical significance in some direction.

*ko-me'de-an, s. (comedien, Fr.)* An actor in comedy; a player in general, a comedian; a writer of comedy.

*ko-me-de, s. (comedia, Lat.)* A dramatic representation of a light and humorous kind, and which represents the follies and eccentricities of individuals or society.

*kom'le-le, ad.* In a graceful or decent manner; seldom used.

*kom'le-nes, s.* Grace; beauty; dignity; which is suitable in form or manner.

*kom'le, a. (ciceman, Sax.)* Graceful; handsome; suitable; in keeping with propriety, and propriety;—*ad.* handsomely; decently.

*s. ko-mef'o-rus, s. (kome, hair of the shore, I bear, Gr.)* A genus of fishes, dorsal fins; ventrals wanting; muzzle ad, and depressed; pectorals very long; gills large, with seven rays: Family, Gobiidae.

*kom'ar, s.* One who approaches or has

*a. ko-me-sper'ma, s. (kome, the hair of and sperma, a seed, Gr. in reference to hairs at the end of the seeds.)* A genus of plants with small flowers disposed in compound simple racemes.

*s. kom-es-sa'shun, s. (comessatio, Lat.)* revelling.—Seldom used.

*no drunken comessations, no rebellious at oppressions.—Ep. Hall.*

*ko-mes'te-bl, a. (French.)* Fit to be ble.—Obsolete.

*COMET, kom'it, s. (cometa, Lat. kometes, Gr.)* A name given to those celestial bodies which are connected with the solar system, and revolve round the sun in vastly elongated orbits. They are only visible to the inhabitants of the earth in their perihelion, when they are usually accompanied with a long luminous train, called the tail or beard;—a game at cards.

*COMETARIUM, kom-me-ta're-um, } s. A machine*  
*COMETARY, kom'me-ta-re, } so constructed*  
as to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun.

*COMETARY, kom'me-ta-re, } a. Relating to a*  
*COMETIC, ko-met'ik, } comet.*

*COMETES, ko-me'tes, s. (kometes, having long hair, Gr.)* A genus of Coleopterous insects, so named from their antennae being furnished with hairy appendages: Family, Longicornes.

*COMET-LIKE, kom'it-like, a.* Resembling a comet; exciting wonder and amazement.

*COMETOGRAPHY, kom-it-og'gra-fe, s. (cometa, and grapho, I write, Lat.)* A description of, or treatise on comets.

*COMFIT, kum'fit, s. (confiture, Fr.)* A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried;—*v. n.* to preserve dry with sugar.

*COMFITURE.—See Comfit.*

*COMFORT, kum'furt, v. a. (con, with, and fortuna, I make happy, Lat.)* To console; to invigorate; to enliven; to strengthen; to strengthen the mind under the pressure of calamity; to cheer or relieve from depression;—*s.* support; assistance; countenance; consolation; support under calamity or danger; relief from mental or physical suffering; that which gives consolation or support in calamity; that which gives security from want.

*COMFORTABLE, kum'fur-ta-bl, a.* Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; cheerful; admitting comfort; being in a state of ease, competence, or enjoyment; dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

*COMFORTABLENESS, kum'fur-ta-bl-nes, s.* A state of comfort.

*COMFORTABLY, kum'fur-ta-bl, ad.* In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness; without despair.

*COMFORTER, kum'fur-tur, s.* One who administers comfort or consolation to the distressed; one who strengthens or supports the mind; one of the titles of the Holy Spirit.

*COMFORTFUL, kum'furt-fül, a.* Full of comfort.—Obsolete.

*COMFORTLESS, kum'furt-les, a.* Without comfort.

*COMFORTLESSNESS, kum'furt-les-nes, s.* The state of being comfortless.

*COMFORTRESS, kum'furt-res, s.* A female who administers consolation or support.

*COMFREY, kom'fray, s.* The English name of the plants of the genus *Symphytum*. The herb *Comfrey, S. officinale*, is a British species; as also, *S. tuberosa*. The root of the former is used in cases where emollients or demulcents are in use, as in irritation of the throat, intestines, and bladder.

*COMIC, kom'ik, } a. Relating to comedy, as*  
*COMICAL, kom'e-kal, } distinguished from tragedy;*  
exciting mirth; droll; sportive; diverting.

*COMICALLY, kom'e-kal-le, ad.* In such a manner as to excite mirth; befitting comedy; in a comical manner.

*COMICALNESS, kom'e-kal-nes, s.* The quality of being comical; the power of exciting mirth.



COMING—COMMANDRESS.

COMING, kum'ming, *s.* The act of coming; approach; state of being come; arrival.

COMING-IN, kum'ming-in, *s.* Introduction; submission; revenue; income.

What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in*?  
O ceremony! show me but thy worth.—*Shaks.*

COMITIA, ko-me'she-a, *s. pl.* (Latin.) In ancient Rome, assemblies of the people publicly convened by a magistrate to give their votes on any general question; originally the people gave their votes  *viva voce*, but the system was superseded by the use of tablets.

COMITIAL, ko-mish'al, *a.* Relating to the comitia, or popular assemblies of the Romans; relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies.

COMITY, kom'e-te, *s.* (*comitas*, Lat.) Courtesy; civility; suavity of manners; good-breeding.

COMIZOPHYTE, ko-miz'o-fite, *s.* (*komizo*, I carry, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A name given by Necker to plants, the corollas of which are furnished with stamens.

COMMA, kom'ma, *s.* (*komma*, Gr.) In Composition, a point or character marked thus (,) serving to denote a short pause, and to divide the members of a period. In Music, a comma is the difference between two sounds whose ratio is 81:80, or the difference between the major tone C D ( $\frac{9}{8}$ ) and the minor tone D E ( $\frac{8}{7}$ ). Practically, it is the ninth part of a major tone;—distinction in a general sense.

COMMAND, kom-mand', *v. a.* (*commander*, Fr. *mando*, Lat.) To govern; to give orders to; to hold in subjection to; to order; to direct to be done; to have in power; to overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed; to lead as a general;—*v. n.* to have the supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern;—*s.* the right of commanding; power; supreme authority; egent authority; despotism; the act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given; the power of overlooking or surveying any place; that which is commanded; order; message.

COMMANDABLE, kom-man'da-bl, *a.* That may be commanded.

COMMANDANT, kom-man'dant, *s.* (French.) A commanding officer of a place, or of a body of forces.

COMMANDATORY, kom-man'da-to-re, *a.* Having the force of a command.

COMMANDER, kom-man'dar, *s.* One who has supreme authority; a leader; a chief; a heavy beetle, or wooden mallet, used in paving; the name of a surgical instrument. *Commander-in-chief*, an officer to whom is intrusted the supreme command over all the land forces in Great Britain.

COMMANDERY, kom-man'dur-e, } *s.* (*commanderie*,  
COMMANDRY, kom-man'dre, } Fr.) A kind of benefice or fixed revenue belonging to certain foreign orders, and conferred on knights who had done considerable services to the order.

COMMANDING, kom-man'ding, *a.* Controlling by influence; having an air or mein of dignity and authority.

COMMANDINGLY, kom-man'ding-le, *ad* In a commanding or powerful manner.

COMMANDMENT, kom-mand'ment, *s.* Mandate; command; order; precept; authority; by way of eminence, a precept of the decalogue or moral law, given to Moses on Mount Sinai.

COMMANDRESS, kom-man'dres, *s.* A female invested with supreme authority.

COMMARK—COMMENDATION

COMMARK, kom'mark, *s.* (*comarque*, old Fr. frontier of a country.

COMMATERIAL, kom-ma-te're-al, *a.* Concerning the same matter with another thing.

COMMATERIALITY, kom-ma-te-re-al'e-te, *s.* Participation of the same matter.

COMMATIC, kom-mat'ik, *a.* (*komma*, a line, Gr.) Brief; concise.

COMMATISM, kom'ma-tizm, *s.* Conciseness.

COMMEASURABLE.—See Commensurable.

COMMELYNACEÆ, kom-mel-e-na'se-e, } *s.*  
COMMELYNÆÆ, kom-mel-in'e-e, } (of the genera.)

A natural order of consisting chiefly of herbaceous plants, narrow leaves sheathing at the base; the opposite the carpels; three petals; three stamens; ovary three-celled; style one; capsules two or three-celled; native East and West Indies, New Holland, and

MEMORABLE, kom-mem'mo-ra-bl, *a.* (*memorabilis*, Lat.) Memorable; worthy kept in remembrance.

MEMORATE, kom-mem'mo-rate, *v. a.* (*memoro*, Lat.) To keep in remembrance by act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity.

MEMORATION, kom-mem'mo-ra'shun, *s.* An act of honouring the memory of some person; solemn observances, or public celebration.

MEMORATIVE, kom-mem'mo-ra-tiv, *s.* A memorial.

MEMORATORY, kom-mem'mo-ra-to-ri, *a.* Tending to preserve the memory of anything.

COMMENCE, kom-mens', *v. a.* (*commenceo*, Lat.) To begin; to take rise or origin; to take character; to have first existence; to academical degree;—*v. a.* to begin; to beginning of.

COMMENCEMENT, kom-mens'ment, *s.* Beginning; first existence; the time when in college commence bachelors; an annual assembly of the university of Cambridge day on which degrees are publicly conferred on students.

COMMEND, kom-mend', *v. a.* (*commendo*, Lat.) To represent as worthy of notice, regard, respect; to recommend; to give in charge; to entrust with confidence; to praise; to merit approbation; to recommend to favour of to intrust; to send;—*s.* commendation; a letter as a substantive.

Tell her I send to her my kind *commends*;  
Take special care my greetings be delivered.

COMMENDABLE, kom-men'da-bl, *a.* Worthy of praise or approbation; that is commended.

COMMENDABLENESS, kom-men'da-bl-ness, *s.* The state of being commendable.

COMMENDABLY, kom-men'da-ble, *ad.* In a praiseworthy manner.

COMMENDAM, kom-men'dam, *s.* In Ecclesiastical Law, the trust or administration of the revenues of a benefice given to a layman in order to pay him—or to a clerk, to perform the past duties of the benefice till a proper incumbent is provided.

COMMENDATARY, kom-men-da'tar-e, *s.* (*dataire*, Fr.) One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, kom-men-da'shun, *s.* (*commendatio*, Lat.) Recommendation; favourable



MENDATOR—COMMENTITIOUS.

praise; declaration of esteem; ground  
; respects; message of love.  
ATOR, kom-men'da-tur, *s.* One who  
benefice or ecclesiastical dignity in com-  
s, usually with a bishopric.  
ATORY, kom-men'da-tur-e, *a.* Favour-  
representative; containing praise; holding a  
;—*s.* a commendation; eulogy; declara-  
-esteem.  
ER, kom-men'dur, *s.* One who praises  
sends another.  
AL, kom-men'sal, *s.* (*commensalis*, Lat.)  
eats at the same table.—Obsolete.  
ALITY, kom-men-sal'e-te, *s.* Fellowship  
the custom of eating together.—Obsolete.  
ng enjoined and prohibited certain foods,  
avoid community with the Gentiles, upon  
is *commendatio*.—*Boeth.*  
ATION, kom-men-sa'shun, *s.* (*con*, to-  
and *mensa*, a table, Lat.) Eating at the  
ble.—Obsolete.  
URABILITY, kom-men-su-ra-bil'e-te, } *s.*  
URABLENESS, kom-men-su-ra-bl-nes, }  
pacity of being compared with another  
ure, or of being measured by another;  
on.  
URABLE, kom-men-su-ra-bl, *a.* (French.)  
le to a common measure. In Geometry,  
are said to be commensurable when they  
sible by a common measure and leave no  
er.  
URABLY, kom-men-su-ra-ble, *ad.* In a  
surable manner.  
ERATE, kom-men'su-rate, *v. a.* (*con*,  
sures, a measure, Lat.) To reduce to  
on measure;—*a.* equal; proportional.  
ERATELY, kom-men-su-rate-le, *ad.* With  
surity of measuring or being measured by  
her thing.  
ERATENESS, kom-men'su-rate-nes, *s.*  
lity of being commensurate.  
ERATION, kom-men-su-ra'shun, *s.* Pro-  
reduction of things to some common  
kom-ment', *v. n.* (*commentor*, Lat.) To  
; to write notes upon a book; to ex-  
to explain; to make remarks or observa-  
e. *a.* to explain; to devise; to feign.—  
as an active verb.  
ere ye born! some say in Crete by name,  
Thibet, and others elsewhere;  
e-never, they *comment* the same.—*Spenser.*  
kom-ment, *s.* Annotation on an author's  
notes; exposition; remarks.  
ARY, kom-men-tar-e, *s.* An exposition;  
tration or explanation of difficult or ob-  
scurages in an author's writings; a book of  
sues or remarks; a memoir, or historical  
e.  
ATE, kom-men-tate, *v. n.* To annotate;  
notes upon.—Seldom used.  
for Shakespeare no compassion feel,  
rest up by *commentating* zeal!—  
*Pursuits of Literature.*  
ATOR, kom-men-tay-tur, *s.* One who com-  
s the productions of others; an expositor  
ator.  
ER, kom-men'tur, *s.* One who writes  
e; an annotator.  
FIQUE, kom-men-tish'us, *a.* (*commenti-*  
-.) Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

COMMERCE—COMMISSARIAL.

COMMERCE, kom'mers, *s.* (French.) Intercourse;  
the interchange of commodities, whether manu-  
factures, agricultural products, or property of any  
kind, for money or for other commodities; trade  
or traffic between individuals or nations; familiar  
intercourse between the sexes; reciprocal inter-  
change;—*v. n.* to traffic; to hold intercourse  
with.—Seldom used as a verb.  
COMMERCIAL, kom-mer'shal, *a.* Relating to com-  
merce or traffic; engaged in commerce; resulting  
from commerce.  
COMMERCIALLY, kom-mer'shal-le, *ad.* In a com-  
mercial view.  
COMMERE, kom-mere', *s.* (*mere*, a mother, Fr.) A  
common mother.—Obsolete.  
COMMERSONIA, kom-mer-so-ne-s, *s.* (in honour of  
Dr. P. Commerson.) A genus of plants, chiefly  
natives of Japan and the East Indies: Order,  
Byttneriaceae.  
COSMETIC.—See Cosmetic.  
COMMIA, kom-me-a, *s.* A genus of plants, natives  
of Cochin China: Order, Euphorbiaceae.  
COMMIGRATE, kom-me-grate, *v. n.* (*commigra*, Lat.)  
To remove in a body from one country or place to  
another; to migrate in company.  
COMMIGRATION, kom-me-gra'shun, *s.* The removal  
of a large body of people from one place or coun-  
try to another, with a view to a fixed residence.  
COMMINATION, kom-me-na'shun, *s.* (*comminatio*,  
Lat.) A threat or denunciation of punishment or  
of vengeance; the recital of God's threatenings,  
as contained in the liturgy of the Church of Eng-  
land, and appointed to be read on the first day of  
Lent.  
COMMINATORY, kom-min'a-tur-e, *a.* Denuncia-  
tory; threatening.  
COMMINGLE, kom-ming'el, *v. a.* (*commisceo*, I mingle,  
Lat.) To mix into one mass; to unite intimately;  
to blend;—*v. n.* to unite one with another.  
COMMINUATE, kom-min'u-ate, *v. a.* (*comminuo*, I  
break in pieces, Lat.) To grind.—Obsolete.  
COMMINUIBLE, kom-min'u-e-bl, *a.* Reducible to  
powder.  
COMMINUTE, kom-me-nute, *v. a.* (*comminuo*, Lat.)  
To break into small parts; to grind or reduce to  
a powder; to pulverize.  
COMMINUTED, kom-min'u-ted, *a.* In Anatomy,  
applied to a fracture, when a bone is broken into  
several pieces.  
COMMINUTION, kom-me-na'shun, *s.* The act of re-  
ducing or breaking into small parts; pulverization;  
attenuation.  
COMMISERABLE, kom-miz'er-a-bl, *a.* (*con*, and  
*miser*, pitiful, Lat.) Worthy of compassion; piti-  
able; that may excite commiseration or sympathy.  
—Seldom used.  
COMMISERATE, kom-miz'er-ate, *v. a.* (*commisereor*,  
Lat.) To pity; to look on with compassion; to  
feel sorrow or regret for the sufferings of another.  
COMMISERATION, kom-miz'er-a'shun, *s.* Pity;  
compassion; tenderness or concern for the wants  
and sufferings of others.  
COMMISERATIVE, kom-miz'er-ay-tiv, *a.* Compas-  
sionate.—Obsolete.  
COMMISERATIVELY, kom-miz'er-ay-tiv-le, *ad.* Out  
of tenderness or compassion.  
COMMISERATOR, kom-miz'er-ay-tur, *s.* One who  
has compassion.  
COMMISSARIAL, kom-mis-sa're-al, *a.* Relating to  
a commissary.



**COMMISSARIAT**, kom-mis-sa're-at, *s.* (old French.)

A body of persons attending an army, who are commissioned to regulate the procuring and conveyance of ammunition, provisions, &c.

**COMMISSARY**, kom'mis-sa-re, *s.* (*commissaire*, Fr.)

One who is delegated to execute some office or duty; a commissioner; a deputy; a delegate. In Ecclesiastical Law, an officer appointed by the bishop to exercise jurisdiction in distant parts of the diocese. In Military affairs, there are commissaries appointed for a variety of duties—as *commissary-general of musters*, whose duties are to muster the army, inspect the muster-rolls, and keep an exact state of the strength of the forces; *commissary of horse*, having charge of the inspection of the artillery-horse; *commissary of provisions*, having charge of furnishing provisions for the army; *commissary of stores*, having charge of the stores, and accountable to the office of ordnance.

**COMMISSION**, kom-mish'un, *s.* (French.)

The act of committing, doing, or performing anything; perpetration; a charge, mandate, office, or employment; a trust; a warrant; a number of persons joined in an office or trust; the state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint officers. In Law, the warrant or letters patent by which a person is authorized to exercise jurisdiction. In Military affairs, the warrant or authority by which posts in the army are held. In Commerce, the mandate or authority given to one person to buy or sell goods for another; brokerage or percentage given to agents and factors for transacting business for others;—*v. a.* to empower; to appoint; to send with mandate or authority.

**COMMISSIONAL**, kom-mish'un-al, } *a.* Ap-

**COMMISSIONARY**, kom-mish'un-a-re, } pointed by warrant.—Seldom used.

**COMMISSIONATE**, kom-mish'un-ate, *v. a.*

To commission; to empower.

**COMMISSIONER**, kom-mish'un-er, *s.*

One who is authorized or appointed, by commission, letters patent, or lawful warrant, to perform some duty, or execute any public office.

**COMMISSURE**, kom-mish'ure, *s.* (*commissura*, Lat.)

A joint, seam, or closure; the place where the two parts of a body meet and unite; an interstice or cleft between particles or parts.

**COMMIT**, kom-mit', *v. a.* (*committo*, Lat.)

To intrust; to give in trust; to put into the hands of another; to put into any place for safe keeping; to send to prison; to perpetrate; to be guilty of a crime; to put together for a contest; to engage; to pledge; to place in a dangerous position; to place in a state of hostility or incongruity.

**COMMITMENT**, kom-mit'ment, *s.*

The act of sending a person to prison by warrant, either for a crime or contumacy; a parliamentary expression when a bill is referred to a committee for consideration; the act of intrusting, or delivering in charge; the doing or perpetrating a crime; the act of pledging.

**COMMITTAL**, kom-mit'al, *s.*

The act of committing; the state of being committed into custody; a pledge.

**COMMITTEE**, kom-mit'te, *s.*

Those to whom the consideration of any business or question is referred, either by a legislative body, a society, or any number of individuals. *Committee of the House*, when any legislative court or society goes into committee, the standing rules of debate are

dispensed with, and members are not making their observations. *Standing* such as are appointed for a definite period in charge of any particular matters. *Subcommittees*, such as are appointed over a subject, and whose office ceases as soon as reported to their constituents, or brought under their charge to an issue.

**COMMITTEESHIP**, kom-mit'te-ship, *s.*

and profit of committees.

**COMMITTER**, kom-mit'tur, *s.*

One who is a perpetrator.

**COMMITTABLE**, kom-mit'te-bl, *a.*

That can be committed.

**COMMIX**, kom-miks', *v. a.* (*commisceo*)

to mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite in a mass;—*v. n.* to mix; to unite.

**COMMIXION**, kom-mik'shun, } *s.* M

**COMMIXION**, kom-miks'tyun, } corps

**COMMIXTURE**, kom-miks'ture, *s.*

mingling; the state of being mingled; the mass formed by mingling things; compound.

**COMMODE**, kom-mode', *s.* (French.)

A dress formerly worn by ladies.

**COMMODIOUS**, kom-mo'de-us, *a.* (*commodus*)

Convenient; suitable; fit to accommodate; free from hindrance or uneasiness.

**COMMODIOUSLY**, kom-mo'de-us-le, *adv.*

Conveniently; in a suitable or commodious manner; without distress.

**COMMODIOUSNESS**, kom-mo'de-us-ness, *s.*

Convenience; advantage; suitability.

**COMMODITY**, kom-mo'de-te, *s.* (*commodum*)

In Commerce, all kinds of moveable goods which persons deal; interest; advantage; convenience.—Seldom used in the last sense.

Travellers turn out of the highway, draw the commodity of a footpath, or the delicacy of the fields.—Ben Jonson.

*Staple commodities*, such wares, merchandises, or productions as are manufactured in a country, and form the principal articles of exportation.

**COMMODORE**, kom-mo-dore', *s.* (*proboscus*)

*mendador*, a commander, Span.) In the British navy, commissioned by the admiral, or by an admiral, to command a squadron of ships of war; also the name of a select ship in a fleet of merchant vessels, which leads the van in time of war, and is in her top to conduct the rest.

**COMMODULATION**, ko-mo'd-u-la'shun, *s.*

*modus*, a measure, Lat.) Measure; a mode.

**COMMOIGNE**, kom-moyn, *s.* (French.)

A common or convent.

**COMMON**, kom'mun, *a.* (*communis*, Lat.)

Belonging equally to more than one; belonging to a public body, and having no separate owner; public; general; serving for all; usual; ordinary; of no rank or rank; without high birth, or exalted position. In Grammar, such verbs as have both action and passion are called common; such nouns as are both masculine and feminine are called 'parent.' In Anatomy, used to designate a trunk of any vessel or canal which divides, or connects two or more branches, as carotid and iliac arteries; it is applied to the structure extensively and universally, as the common integuments.







COMMUNICATION—COMMUTE.

**COMMUNICATION**, kom-mu-ne-ka'shun, *s.* The act of imparting to another; interchange of thoughts, intelligence, or knowledge, by conference or other means; interchange of good understanding, correspondence, or reciprocal advantages with others; conference; that which is communicated or imparted; an inlet; a passage or entrance connecting one place with another; means of passing from place to place.

**COMMUNICATIVE**, kom-mu'ne-kay-tiv, *a.* Having a disposition to communicate or impart to others; disposed to share with others, as opinions or information; not close or selfish.

**COMMUNICATIVENESS**, kom-mu'ne-kay-tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of being communicative, or ready to impart to others; not reserved.

**COMMUNICATOR**, kom-mu'ne-kay-tur, *s.* One who communicates with others.

**COMMUNICATORY**, kom-mu'ne-kay-to-re, *a.* Imparting knowledge.

**COMMUNING**, kom-mu'ning, *s.* Familiar converse; meditation.

**COMMUNION**, kom-mune'yun, *s.* (*communio*, Lat.) Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; participation of something in common; interchange of transactions; union in faith and discipline; agreement; concord; the act of communicating in the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's Supper. *Communion service*, in the Liturgy of the Church of England, the office for the administration of the holy sacrament.

**COMMUNIONIST**, kom-mune'yun-ist, *s.* One who is of the same communion.

**COMMUNISM**, kom-mu-nizm, *s.* Community of property among all the citizens of a state.

**COMMUNITY**, kom-mu'ne-te, *s.* (*communitas*, Lat.) The body politic; a society or body of persons living in the same place, having the same rights, privileges, and interests, and acknowledging the same laws; common possession, as opposed to exclusive privileges; the commonwealth or state; frequency; commonness.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

**COMMUTABILITY**, kom-mu-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being capable of exchange.

**COMMUTABLE**, kom-mu'ta-bl, *a.* (*commutabilis*, Lat.) That may be exchanged for something else; that may be given for another, or ransomed.

**COMMUTATION**, kom-mu-ta'shun, *s.* (*commutatio*, Lat.) Change; alteration; exchange; the act of giving one thing for another; ransom. In Law, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less, as when death is commuted to transportation. In Astronomy, the angle of commutation of a planet is the angle formed at the earth by a straight line drawn from the earth to the sun, and the orthographical projection on the plane of the ecliptic of the straight line which joins the earth with the celestial body. The angle is measured by the difference between the sun's longitude and the geocentric longitude of the planet.

**COMMUTATIVE**, kom-mu'tay-tiv, *a.* (*commutatif*, Fr.) Relating to exchange; interchangeable.

**COMMUTATIVELY**, kom-mu'tay-tiv-le, *ad.* In the way of exchange.

**COMMUTE**, kom-mute', *v. a.* (*commuto*, Lat.) To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of

COMMUTUAL—COMPANION.

a more lenient kind;—*v. n.* to atone; to for exemption.

**COMMUTUAL**, kom-mu'tu-al, *a.* Mutual. —Chiefly used in poetry.

Love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands unite commutual in most sacred bands.

**COMOCLADIA**, kom-mo-kla-de-a, *s.* (*kom* and *klados*, a branch, Gr. the leaves being at the tops of the branches.) A genus of can trees, abounding in clammy juice, small purple flowers, disposed in loose Order, Anacardaceae.

**COMOLIA**, kom-o'le-a, *s.* (in honour of *moli*.) A genus of plants, with white flowers, natives of Brazil: Order, Melastomaceae.

**COMOSE**, ko-mose', *a.* (*comosus*, hairy; Botany, hairy; downy; growing in a sembling a tuft of hair.

**COMPACT**, kom-pakt, *s.* (*compactum*, Lat. tract; an agreement or stipulation for performance of certain conditions, whether individuals or nations.

**COMPACT**, kom-pakt', *a.* Firm; solid; united; dense; of firm texture; compact and well connected; not straggling or loose. In Mineralogy, applied when the constituent of a mineral are so closely combined as to present a granulated, reticulated, or crystalline to the naked eye. In Entomology, the insect is said to be compact, when the head and abdomen are not separated by the thorax. In Physics, a body is said to be compact, its molecules are so closely arranged that it exists only very minute intervals between the molecules. *to join together with firmness; closely, to consolidate; to make close with; to bring into a system.*

**COMPACTEDLY**.—See Compactly.

**COMPACTEDNESS**, kom-pak'ted-nes, *s.* closeness of parts; density.

**COMPACTER**, kom-pak'tur, *s.* One who is compact.

**COMPACTIBLE**, kom-pak'te-bl, *a.* That can be joined.—Obsolete.

**COMPACTION**, kom-pak'shun, *s.* The act of making compact; the state of being compact.

**COMPACTLY**, kom-pakt'le, *ad.* Closely; with close union of parts.

**COMPACTNESS**, kom-pakt'nes, *s.* Firmness; density.

**COMPACTION**, kom-pak'ture, *s.* Close adhesion of parts; structure; being compact or well connected.

**COMPAGES**, kom-pa'jes, *s.* (Latin.) A number of parts united.

**COMPAGINATE**, kom-pad'je-nate, *v. a.* (Lat.) To set together that which is heterogeneous.

**COMPAGINATION**, kom-pad'je-na'shun, *s.* structure; junction; connection.

**COMPANABLE**, kom-pa-na-bl, *a.* Companionable.—Obsolete.

A wife he had of excellent beaver, And compaignable and revelous was.

**COMPANABLENESS**, kom-pa-na-bl-nes, *s.* Companionableness, kom-pan'e-a-bl-ness.—Obsolete.

**COMPANABLE**.—See Companionable.

**COMPANION**, kom-pan'yun, *s.* (*companion*, One who is on terms of intimacy and



# MPANIONABLE—COMPARE.

is frequently in company with another; an or partner; one who accompanies another, as travelling together; a kind of wooden structure over the entrance or staircaseabin in merchant ships; hence the ladder officers ascend to and descend from the deck, is called the *companion ladder*.

COMPANABLE, kom-pan'yun-a-bl, *a.* Fit for companionship; sociable; agreeable.

COMPANABLY, kom-pan'yun-a-ble, *ad.* In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONLESS, kom-pan'yun-les, *a.* Without a companion.

COMPANIONSHIP, kom-pan'yun-ship, *s.* Fellowship; association; company; train.

COMPAGNIE, kom-pa-ne, *s.* (*compagnie*, Fr.) Persons gathered together; an assemblage of persons meeting for conversation, or entertainment; a party of association or otherwise; the act of accompanying another; fellowship; society; the state of being a companion; a number of persons united for execution or performance of anything. In the Army, two or more persons connected together for common interest. In the Army, a body of infantry consisting usually of from sixty to one hundred, commanded by a captain, who has under him a lieutenant and ensign; also, the whole crew of a ship, including the officers;—*v. a.* to accompany; to attend; to be companion to, or associated with; to associate with; to be a gay companion.—Obsolete in the last sense.

COMPANION, thou needs must learn to laugh, to lie, to forge, to scoff, to *companion*.—Spenser.

COMPANIONABLE, kom-pa-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of being compared; of equal regard; that may be compared.

COMPANIONABLY, kom-pa-ra-ble, *ad.* In a manner or mannerly to be compared.

COMPARISON, kom-pa-raytz, *s.* In Logic, two things compared to one another.

COMPARISON, kom-pa-ra-shun, *s.* Provision.—

COMPARATIVE, kom-par'a-tiv, *a.* (*comparativus*, Lat.) Estimated by comparison; not positive; relative; having the power of comparing things. In Grammar, a greater or less degree of a quantity or quality than the positive. In *Anatomy*, the anatomy of all organisms, whether animal or vegetable, compared with a view to illustrate the general phenomena of organic structure, the only true basis of comparative physiology;—*s.* one who is fond of comparing himself another's equal.—Obsolete in the last sense.

COMPARATIVE, *ugh at gibbing boys, and stand the push of beardless vain comparative.*—Shakspeare.

COMPARATIVELY, kom-par'a-tiv-le, *ad.* In a state or manner; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively.

COMPARARE, *kom-pa-re, v. a.* (*comparo*, Lat.) To compare the relative qualities of one thing by comparison with something else; to bring two things together with a view to examine their qualities or proportions. In Grammar, to compare the degrees of comparison;—to be like or equal; to vie.—Obsolete in the last sense.

COMPARARE, *er beautiful, bountie did compare, them in her should have the greater share.*—Spenser.

# COMPARER—COMPASS.

—*s.* the state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison; simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

COMPARER, kom-pa'rur, *s.* One who makes a comparison or estimate.

COMPARING, kom-pa'ring, *s.* The act of framing comparisons.

COMPARISON, kom-par'e-sun, *s.* (*comparaison*, Fr.) The act of comparing; the state of being compared; a comparative estimate; proportion; a simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude. In Rhetoric, a figure by which two things are considered with regard to a third, which is common to them both. *Degrees of comparison*, in Grammar, the inflections of adjectives, by which a greater or less degree of quality, circumstance, or manner is expressed; they are termed the *comparative* and the *superlative*, the *positive* merely expressing the quality; as, *positive* tall, *comparative* taller, *superlative* tallest; or the degrees are indicated by *more* and *most*, as beautiful, *more* beautiful, *most* beautiful. The comparative is the comparison of two; as, John is *taller* than James; the superlative indicates the comparison of one with two or more; as, William is the *tallest* of the three. Adverbs also admit of comparison; as, wisely, *more* wisely, *most* wisely. Some adjectives are irregular, as good, better, best; bad, worse, worst.

COMPART, kom-pa'rt, *v. a.* (*compartir*, Fr.) To divide; to mark out a general design into its various parts and subdivisions.

COMPART, kom-pa'rt, *s.* A member.

COMPARTITION, kom-pa'rtish'un, *s.* The act of dividing; the parts marked out or separated; a separate part. In Architecture, the distribution of the ground plot of an edifice into various passages and apartments.

COMPARTMENT, kom-pa'rt'ment, *s.* (*compartiment*, Fr.) Division; a separate part of a design; a design composed of several different figures, disposed with symmetry, to adorn a parterre, a ceiling, &c. In Heraldry, partitions and quarterings of the escutcheon, when the arms of several families are borne in the same coat.

COMPARTNER.—See Copartner.

COMPASS, kom-pas, *v. a.* (*compas*, Fr.) To encircle; to environ; to surround; to enclose; to walk round; to beleague; to besiege; to block; to grasp; to enclose in the arms; to seize; to obtain; to procure; to attain; to be within the reach of one's power; to purpose; to imagine, contrive, or plot;—*s.* circle; extent; reach; grasp; space; room; limits; enclosure; circumference; moderate space; due limits; moderation; the extent or limits of the voice or sound. *Mariner's compass*, an instrument, bearing on a central pin or pivot a magnetic needle, used in ascertaining a ship's course at sea. It consists of a circular box, containing a paper card representing the horizon, which is divided into thirty-two equal parts by lines drawn from the centre to the circumference, termed points or rhumbs; the intervals between the points are also subdivided into halves and quarters, and also the whole circumference into equal parts called degrees, 360 of which complete the circle, making the distance or angle comprehended between any two rhumbs, as equal to 11 degrees 15 minutes. *Compass-saw*, a saw for



# COMPASSABLE—COMPEL

dividing boards into curved pieces; it is very narrow, and without a back.

COMPASSABLE, kom'pas-sa-bl, *a.* That may be compassed.

COMPASSES, kom'pas-sis, *s. pl.* (*compas*, Fr.) A mathematical instrument for drawing circles and measuring distances between two points. *Common compasses* have two legs, moveable on a joint. *Triangular compasses* have two legs similar to common compasses, and a third leg fixed to the bulb by a projection, with a joint so as to be moveable in every direction. *Beam compasses*—(which see)—are used for describing large circles. *Proportional compasses* have two pair of points, moveable on a shifting centre which slides in a groove, and thereby regulates the proportion that the opening at one end bears to that of the other. They are useful in enlarging or diminishing drawings. *German compasses*, which have their legs a little bent outwards near the top, so that when shut the points only meet. *Hair compasses* are constructed by a small adjusting screw to one of the legs, so as to take an extent even to a hair's-breadth. *Spring compasses*, such as are expanded by a spring, and closed by a screw. *Bow compasses* are of a small size, and shut up in a bow or hoop.

COMPASSION, kom-pash'un, *s.* (French.) Pity; commiseration; sorrow for the sufferings of others; painful sympathy;—*v. a.* to pity or commiserate.—Obsolete as a verb.

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,  
And not relent, or not compassion him!—*Shaks.*

COMPASSIONABLE, kom-pash'un-a-bl, *a.* Deserving of compassion.

COMPASSIONARY, kom-pash'un-ar-e, *a.* Compassionate.—Obsolete.

COMPASSIONATE, kom-pash'un-ate, *a.* Inclined to compassion; disposed to look with tenderness and commiseration on the sufferings of others; easily affected with sorrow, and disposed to mercy;—*v. a.* to pity; to have mercy or compassion for.

COMPASSIONATELY, kom-pash'un-ate-le, *ad.* Mercifully; tenderly.

COMPASSIONATENESS, kom-pash'un-ate-nes, *s.* The quality of being compassionate.

COMPATERNITY, kom-pa-ter'ne-te, *s.* (*con*, and *pater*ntas, fatherhood, Lat.) The relation of a godfather to his godchild.

COMPATIBILITY, kom-pat-e-bil'e-te, *s.* Consistency; the quality or power of coexisting with something else; agreement with anything.

COMPATIBLE, kom-pat'e-bl, *s.* (French.) Suitable to; consistent with; not incongruous; fit for; agreeable.

COMPATIBLENESS, kom-pat'e-bl-nes, *s.* Consistency; agreement; fitness.

COMPATIBLY, kom-pat'e-ble, *ad.* Fitly; suitably; consistently.

COMPATIENT, kom-pa'shent, *a.* (*con*, and *patior*, I suffer, Lat.) Suffering together.

COMPATRIOT, kom-pa'tre-ot, *s.* (*compatriote*, Fr.) One of the same country; a fellow-patriot;—*a.* of the same country.

COMPATRIOTISM, kom-pa'tre-o-tizm, *s.* Joint love of country; fellow-patriotism.

COMPEER, kom-peer', *s.* (*compere*, Fr.) An equal; a companion or associate; a colleague;—*v. a.* to be equal with; to match.

COMPEL, kom-pel', *v. a.* (*compello*, Lat.) To force

# COMPELLABLE—COMPETENT

to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to resistibly; to take by force or violence; sitate; to seize; to overpower.—Seldom the last two senses.

Our men secure, nor guards nor sentries  
But easy sleep their weary limbs compell'd.

COMPELLABLE, kom-pel'la-bl, *a.* That driven, forced, or constrained.

COMPELLABLY, kom-pel'la-ble, *ad.* In manner.

COMPELLATION, kom-pel-la'shun, *s.* Stylized manner of address; the word of salutation.

COMPELLATORY, kom-pel'la-to-re, *a.* power to compel.—Obsolete.

COMPELLER, kom-pel'lur, *s.* One who compels.

COMPEND, kom'pend, } *s.* (*con*)

COMPENDIUM, kom-pen'de-um, } Lat.) A summary; a summary; an epitome.

COMPENDIOUS, kom-pen-de-a're-us, *a.* contracted.

COMPENDIATE, kom-pen'de-ate, *v. a.* To comprehend; to comprehend.

COMPENDIOSITY, kom-pen-de-os'e-te, *s.* —Obsolete.

COMPENDIOUS, kom-pen'de-us, *a.* Summary; abridged; comprehensive; embraced within narrow limits; direct; near; not

COMPENDIOUSLY, kom-pen'de-us-le, *ad.* in a brief manner; summarily.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, kom-pen'de-us-nes, *s.* ness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow pass.

COMPENSABLE, kom-pen'sa-bl, *a.* That compensated.—Seldom used.

COMPENSATE, kom-pen'sate, *v. a.* (*compensare*, Lat.) To recompense; to counterbalance; to be

lent to; to make amends for;—*v. a.* to be equivalent or make amends.

COMPENSATION, kom-pen'sa'shun, *s.* A lent or recompense given for loss, service, or sacrifice made; amends; remuneration.

COMPENSATION, kom-pen'sa'shun, *s.* A balance in a watch, a contrivance for recting the errors occasioned by the variation of temperature, by varying the diameter of the balance.

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# IMPETENTLY—COMPLAINING.

adapted or sufficient for the purpose; suffi-  
ciently; having therequisite right, power,  
right; incident to.

IMPETENTLY, kom-pe-tent-le, *ad.* Adequately;  
sufficiently; moderately.

IMPETENTLY.—See Compatible.

IMPETENTNESS.—See Compatibility.

IMPETITION, kom-pe-tish'un, *s.* The act of  
striving to gain what another is striving to  
at the same time; rivalry; contest; simi-  
lar effort for the same object, or for supe-  
riority.

IMPETITOR, kom-pet'e-tur, *s.* One that has a  
claim against another; a rival; one who strives  
or exerts against another.

IMPETITION, kom-pet'e-to-re, *a.* Pursuing the  
act; acting in competition.

IMPETITION, kom-pet'e-tres, *s.* A female com-  
petitor, kom-pet'e-triks, *s.* petitor.

IMPETITION, kom-pe-la-shun, *s.* (from *compilo*, I  
Lat.) A collection of extracts or parts  
of books in a separate form; an as-  
sembly of substances or particulars gathered

together.—See Compiler.

IMPETITION, kom-pile', *v. a.* (*compilo*, Lat.) To col-  
lect or parts from various authors into a  
form; to collect isolated fragments, and  
arrange them in order; to draw up a code or sys-  
tem of the laws and customs of others; to  
compose; to put together; to build;  
in; to comprise.—Obsolete in the last  
sense.

IMPETITION, kom-pile', *v. a.* I have run  
a fairy land, which those six books compile,  
to rest me.—Spenser.

IMPETITION, kom-pile'ment, *s.* The act of piling  
up together; concourse.—Obsolete.

IMPETITION, kom-pi-lur, *s.* A collector; one who  
collects; a book or composition from the writings

of others. IMPETITION, kom-pla'sens, *s.* (*complaceo*, I  
Lat.) Satisfaction; gratification; the cause  
of pleasure; civility; mildness of manners.

IMPETITION, kom-pla'sent, *a.* Civil; affable;  
complaisant.

IMPETITION, kom-pla-sen'shal, *a.* Marked by  
space; accommodating.

IMPETITION, kom-pla-sen'shal-le, *ad.* In  
an accommodating manner.

IMPETITION, kom-pla'sent-le, *ad.* In a soft  
manner.

IMPETITION, kom-plane', *v. n.* (*complaigndre*, Fr.)  
To complain with sorrow or resentment; to mur-  
mur; to give utterance to expressions of grief or  
sorrow; to find fault; to inform against; to  
accuse;—*v. a.* to lament; to bewail.

IMPETITION, kom-pla-na-bl, *a.* That may be  
said of.

IMPETITION, kom-pla-nant, *s.* (*complaignant*, Fr.)  
One who complains; one who commences a legal  
proceeding against another; a prosecutor.

IMPETITION, kom-pla-nur, *s.* A person who com-  
plains; one who murmurs or laments; one who  
complains.

IMPETITION, kom-plane'ful, *a.* Full of com-  
plaint.—Obsolete.

IMPETITION, kom-pla'ning, *s.* The expression of  
regret, or injury.

# COMPLAINT—COMPLETIVE.

COMPLAINT, kom-playnt', *s.* (*complainte*, Fr.) Re-  
presentation of sorrow, pain, or injury; lamenta-  
tion; murmuring; the cause or subject of com-  
plaint; physical or mental disorder; remonstrance  
or information against another; grief.

COMPLAISANCE, kom-ple-zans', *s.* (French.) Civi-  
lity; suavity or mildness of deportment; disposi-  
tion to please by urbanity and condescension;  
obliging to others; act of adulation.

COMPLAISANT, kom-ple-zant', *a.* Civil; courteous;  
obliging; desirous to please.

COMPLAISANTLY, kom-ple-zant'le, *ad.* In a pleas-  
ing or urbane manner; with desire to please;  
with an obliging or affable disposition; ceremo-  
niously.

COMPLAISANTNESS, kom-ple-zant'nes, *s.* Civility;  
desire to oblige or please.

COMPLANATE, kom-pla-nate, *s.* *v. a.* (*complano*,  
Lat.) To level;  
to reduce to a flat and even surface.

COMPLANULARIA, kom-plan-u-la're-a, *s.* (*complana*,  
I make smooth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, be-  
longing to the family Alasmodontinae, in which  
the shell is winged; the bases small, and much  
compressed; the valves connate; cardinal teeth  
two or three; and the lateral teeth represented by  
irregular grooves.

COMPLEAT.—See Complete.

COMPLEMENT, kom-ple-ment, *s.* (*complementum*,  
Lat.) Perfection; fullness; completion; complete  
set; complete provision; the full quantity or num-  
ber; something appended, not as necessary, but as  
ornamental or adventitious to the principal thing.

In Astronomy, the distance of a star from the  
zenith, or the arch comprehended between the place  
of the star above the horizon and the zenith. In  
Fortification, the complement of the curtain is that  
part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.  
In Trigonometry, the complement of an angle is  
what is wanted to make a right angle, namely, one  
of 90 degrees. The complement of a number is  
what is wanted to make it 1, 10, or 100, or any  
number consisting of 1 with the annexation of  
ciphers. The complement of a parallelogram is  
two lesser parallelograms, made by drawing two  
right lines parallel to the sides of the quarter  
through a given point in the diagonal.

COMPLEMENTAL, kom-ple-men'tal, *a.* Filling up;  
completing.

COMPLEMENTARY, kom-ple-men'tur-e, *a.* Per-  
taining to a complement; of the nature of a com-  
plement, as a complementary number.

COMPLETE, kom-plete', *a.* (*completus*, Lat.) Per-  
fect; full; having no deficiency; finished; con-  
cluded. In Botany, a complete flower is one in  
which the two sexes, stamens and pistils, are  
contained in a double perianth. In Entomology,  
the head of an annelide is said to be complete  
when it is composed of five rings—the labial, oral,  
frontal, sincipital, and occipital;—*v. a.* to perfect;  
to finish; to accomplish; to perform.

COMPLETELY, kom-plete'le, *ad.* Fully; perfectly.

COMPLETMENT, kom-plete'ment, *s.* The act of  
completing.

COMPLETENESS, kom-plete'nes, *s.* The state of  
being complete; perfection.

COMPLETION, kom-ple'shun, *s.* Accomplishment;  
act of fulfilling or completing; utmost height;  
perfect state.

COMPLETIVE, kom-ple'tiv, *a.* Making complete.



## COMPLETORY—COMPLICATE.

## COMPLICATELY—COMPONED

**COMPLETORY**, kom'ple-tur-e, *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing;—*s.* the evening service; the compline or the Roman Catholic Church.

**COMPLEX**, kom'pleks, } *a.* (*complexus*, Lat.)

**COMPLEXED**, kom'plekst, } Combining two or more parts or things; not simple; involved; composite; difficult.

**COMPLEX**, kom'pleks, *s.* Complication; collection; assemblage.—Seldom used.

**COMPLEXEDNESS**, kom-pleks'ed-nes, *s.* Complication; involution of parts in one integral; compound state.

**COMPLEXION**, kom-plek'shun, *s.* (*complexio*, Lat.) Involution; an involved or complex state; the colour of the skin, particularly of the face; the colour of the external parts of any body; the temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body. In Physiognomy, an expression employed to denote the assemblage of physical characters which an individual exhibits when contemplated in relation to the exterior disposition of the body. In common language, the colour of the face.

**COMPLEXIONAL**, kom-plek'shun-al, *a.* Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

**COMPLEXIONALLY**, kom-plek'shun-al-le, *ad.* By complexion.

**COMPLEXIONARY**, kom-plek'shun-ar-e, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion.

**COMPLEXIONED**, kom-plek'shund, *a.* Having a certain complexion; tempered.

**COMPLEXITY**, kom-pleks'e-te, *s.* The state of being complex.

**COMPLEXLY**, kom-pleks'le, *ad.* In a complex manner; not simply.

**COMPLEXNESS**, kom-pleks'nes, *s.* The state of being complex or involved.

**COMPLEXURE**, kom-pleks'ure, *s.* The involution of one thing with others; complication.

**COMPLEXUS**, kom-plek'sus, *s.* (*complexor*, I comprise, Lat.) In Anatomy, the name given to a muscle situated on the back of the neck, and extending from the interval between the two transverse ridges on the posterior surface of the occipital bone, to the transverse and auricular processes of the six lower cervical, and the transverse of the first five dorsal vertebrae. When one muscle only acts, it draws the head backward and to one side; but when both act, the head is drawn directly forward. *Complexus minor*, the trachelomastoidæus, a muscle extending from the posterior part of the mastoid process of the temporal bone by their tendons, to the transverse processes of the five lower vertical and three superior dorsal vertebrae.

**COMPLIABLE**, kom-pli'a-bl, *v.* That can yield or bend, or be accommodating.

**COMPLIANCE**, kom-pli'ans, *s.* The act of yielding to any desire or demand; accord; submission; a disposition to yield to others; obedience; concession.

**COMPLIANT**, kom-pli'ant, *a.* Yielding; bending; civil; complaisant.

**COMPLIANTLY**, kom-pli'ant-le, *ad.* In a yielding or civil manner.

**COMPLICACY**, kom'ple-ka-se, *s.* (*con*, and *plico*, to be knit together, Lat.) The state of being intricate or complex.

**COMPLICATE**, kom'ple-kate, *v. a.* To entangle or interweave one with another; to involve mutually; to unite by involution of parts; to form by com-

plication; to form by the union of several into one integral;—*d.* compounded of a city of parts. In Botany, applied to the petals of plants when folded together. *Complicacy*, applied by Kirby to the slytra-terous insects when they advance the other.

**COMPLICATELY**, kom'ple-kate-le, *ad.* In a complicated manner.

**COMPLICATENESS**, kom'ple-kate-nes, *s.* The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

**COMPLICATION**, kom-ple-ka'shun, *s.* The state of involving one thing in another; the state of being involved or interwoven; the integral, composed of many things intermixed, involved, as in Pathology, *complicated diseases*, the simultaneous existence of several diseases, none dependant on each other; the coexistence of several affections, which do not in any way reciprocally modify each other, is not a complication.

**COMPLICATIVE**, kom'ple-kay-tiv, *a.* Involving.

**COMPLICE**.—See Accomplice.

**COMPLICITY**, kom-plis'e-te, *s.* Complicity; the state of being involved.

**COMPLIED**. *Past* of the verb *To comply*.

**COMPLIER**, kom-pli'ur, *s.* A person who complies; one ready to comply or yield.

**COMPLIMENT**, kom'ple-ment, *s.* (French) An expression of civility, esteem, or favour bestowed;—*v. a.* to soothe or flatter by acts or expressions of respect; to praise; to congratulate;—*v. n.* to utter or use complimentary language.

**COMPLIMENTAL**, kom-ple-men'tal, *a.*

**COMPLIMENTARY**, kom-ple-men'ta-re, *a.* Expressing civility or respect; congratulatory; complimentary.

**COMPLIMENTALLY**, kom-ple-men'tal-le, *ad.* In a complimentary manner.

**COMPLIMENTER**, kom-ple-men'tur, *s.* One who compliments; a flatterer.

**COMPLINE**, kom'plene, *s.* (*complies*, Fr.) A division of the Roman Catholic breviary, an act of worship, by which the service of the day is completed.

**COMPLINE**, kom-plin', *v. a.* To offer up prayer.—Not used.

**COMPLORE**, kom-plore', *v. n.* (*comprolo*, to make lamentation together.—Obsolete.)

**COMLOT**, kom'lot, *s.* (*con*, together, *plot*.) A confederacy in some secret design; a conspiracy.—Seldom used.

*I know their complot is to have my life.*

**COMLOT**, kom-plot', *v. a.* To plot together; to conspire; to join in any secret design.

**COMLOTMENT**, kom-plot'ment, *s.* A confederacy in secret crime.

**COMLOTTER**, kom-plot'tur, *s.* A conspirator; one joined in a plot.

**COMLOTINGLY**, kom-plot'ting-le, *ad.* In a conspiratorial manner.

**COMPLY**, kom-ply', *v. n.* (probably from *comply*, Fr.) *Past*, complied; to be obedient to; to accord or conform to.

**COMPONDERATE**, kom-pen'dur-ate, *v. n.* (*componere*, Lat.) To weigh.—Obsolete.

**COMPONE**, kom-pone', *v. n.* (*componere*, Lat.) To compose; to put together.

**COMPONED**, kom-ponde', *a.* Composed.



# COMPONENT—COMPOSITION.

# COMPOSITIVE—COMPOSURE.

*Compos* is that formed or composed of a  
lar parts or chequers of two colours.  
kom-po'nent, *a.* (*con*, and *pono*, Lat.)  
; or forming a compound;—*s.* an ele-  
nt of a compound body.

kom-por'te', *v. n.* (*comporter*, Fr.) To  
mit; to bear;—*v. a.* to bear; to en-  
have; to conduct.

kom-por'te, *s.* Behaviour; conduct;  
cting.—Seldom used.

well, and mark'd their rude comport.—  
*Drjden.*

kom-pore'ta-bl, *a.* Consistent, not  
y; suitable.

kom-pore'tans, *s.* Behaviour;  
servance.—Obsolete.

kom-pore'ta'shun, *s.* An assem-  
ing together.—Obsolete.

lection and comportation of Agur's wise  
*Richardson.*

kom-por'te'ment, *s.* Behaviour.

kom-poze', *v. a.* (*compono*, Lat. *com-*

To form a compound mass by join-  
more substances together; to dispose  
proper state for any purpose; to put  
sentences together, so as to form a dis-  
t, or other literary production; to con-  
being parts of a whole; to calm; to  
adjust the mind to any business; to  
ettle. In Letterpress Printing, to ar-  
into words and sentences. In Music,  
musical notes, so as to form new pieces

kom-pozde', *a.* Calm; serious; even;

kom-poz'd-le, *ad.* Calmly; seri-  
tely.

kom-poz'd-nes, *s.* Sedateness;  
tranquillity.

kom-po'zur, *s.* One who composes;  
or one who composes an original work,  
from a copyist or compiler; one who  
music.

STICK, kom-po'zing-stik, *s.* Among  
Printers, an instrument in which types  
d into words and lines.

kom-poz'e-te, *s.* A natural order  
the flowers of which, like those of the  
if a starlike form, the flowerets bed  
in dense radiated heads upon a com-  
acle, surrounded by an involucre. It is  
tensive family of the vegetable king-  
at all times recognizable by its inferior  
vary, with an erect ovule; syngenesious  
capitate flowers. It is now termed,  
propriety, Asteraceæ, by Lindley. Its  
e terms Tubulifloræ, Labiatifloræ, and

kom-poz'it, *a.* In Architecture, the  
five orders of columns, so termed be-  
capital is composed out of those of  
columns: it ranks generally after the  
from its being the next in richness, or  
ented. *Composite arch*, the pointed  
eh. *Composite numbers* are such as  
ured exactly by a number exceeding  
5 by 2 or 3; or 10 by 5, &c., so that  
est composite number. *Composite*, in  
nging to the natural order Composite.  
t. kom-po-zish'un, *s.* (*compositio*, Lat.)

The act of forming a whole of various dissimilar  
parts; the act of bringing simple ideas into com-  
plication, opposed to analysis, or the separation  
of complex notions; a mass formed by mingling  
different ingredients; the state of being com-  
pounded; union; conjunction; combination; ad-  
justment; regulation; compact; agreement; terms  
on which differences are settled; consistency;  
congruity;

There is no composition in these news

That gives them credit.

— Indeed they are disproportioned.—*Shaks.*

In Grammar, the joining of two words together,  
or the prefixing a particle to another word, to  
augment, diminish, or change its signification.  
In Painting, *composition* is that combination  
of the different parts by which an agreeable impres-  
sion is made on the mind of the spectator, each  
part being subordinate to the whole. In Music,  
the arranging and disposing of musical sounds  
into one or more parts, so as to produce harmony  
in the performance. In Law, an agreement made  
between the owner of lands and the parson of the  
parish in which they are situated, with the con-  
sent of the ordinary and the patron, that such  
lands shall be freed from the payment of tithes,  
in lieu of money, land, or other equivalent given.  
In Logic, a method of reasoning by which we  
proceed from a general truth to particular ones.  
In Commerce, a *composition contract* is an agree-  
ment between a bankrupt and his creditors, by  
which, on its being ratified according to the terms  
of the statutes, the debtor is relieved from the  
farther operation of the bankrupt laws. In Me-  
chanics, *composition of motion or forces* is an  
assemblage of several directions of motion, result-  
ing from various forces acting in different but not  
opposite directions. In Arithmetic, *composition*  
*of proportion* is the comparing of the sum of the  
antecedent and the consequent in two equal ratios;  
as, suppose 4 : 8 :: 3 : 6, we say, by composition  
of proportion, 12 : 8 :: 9 : 6. The same holds of  
the sum of the antecedent and consequent com-  
pared with the antecedent; thus we say, 12 : 4 ::  
9 : 6. In Literature, the act of combining and  
arranging ideas, and committing them to writing  
or memory.

COMPOSITIVE, kom-poz'e-tiv, *a.* Compounded, or  
having the power of compounding.

COMPOSITOR, kom-poz'e-tur, *s.* In Letterpress  
Printing, one who sets or arranges types, and  
makes them up into pages and forms for the  
press.

COMPOSSESSOR, kom-poz-zes'sur, *s.* (*composseisseur*,  
old Fr.) A joint possessor.

COMPOSSIBLE, kom-pos'se-bl, *a.* Consistent; that  
which may exist with another thing.—Obsolete.

COMPOST, kom'pust, *s.* (*composta*, Ital.) In Agri-  
culture, a mixture or combination of earthy sub-  
stances, suitable for manure, and giving increased  
fertility to the soil;—*v. a.* to manure.

COMPOSTO, kom-pos'to, *a.* (Italian.) In Music,  
compounded or doubled.

COMPOSTURE, kom-pos'ture, *s.* (old Fr.) Soil;  
manure.—Obsolete.

COMPOSURE, kom-po'zure, *s.* The form arising  
from the disposition of the various parts; frame,  
make; temperament; adjustment; sedateness;  
calmness; tranquillity. Seldom used in the fol-  
lowing senses: the act of composing or inditing;



# COMPOTATION—COMPOUND.

arrangement; combination; mixture; agreement; composition; settlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of an happy *composure*.—*King Charles*.

COMPOTATION, kom-po-ta'shun, *s.* (*compotatio*, Lat.) The act of drinking or tipping together.—Seldom used.

If thou wilt prolong  
Dire *compotation*, forthwith reason quits  
Her empire to confusion and misrule.—*Philips*.

COMPOTATOR, kom-po-ta'tur, *s.* One who drinks with another.

COMPOUND, kom-pownd', *v. a.* (*compono*, Lat.) To mingle or unite two or more ingredients in one mass; to form by uniting various parts; to combine; to settle amicably; to adjust or pay by agreement; to adjust a difference by receiving an equivalent, or less; to discharge a debt by paying a part. In Grammar, to form one word from two or more;—*v. n.* to come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand; to bargain in the lump; to come to terms by granting something on each side; to agree; to settle with a creditor by agreement;—*a.* formed of two or more ingredients; not simple;—*s.* a body made of two or more elementary substances. *Compound arch*, or *Recessed arch*, one arch receding within another. *Compound addition*, *subtraction*, *multiplication*, and *division*: the addition, &c., of compound quantities. *Compounding with creditors*, an agreement by which creditors take a proportion in lieu of the whole of their claims, and for which they give their debtor an acquittance from his obligations. *Compound flowers* are the flower-heads of composite plants, collected on a depressed axis or receptacle, surrounded by an involucre of floral leaves, or bracts. *Compound interest* is interest upon interest, or when the interest is periodically added to the principal sum, and the gross amount bears interest. *Compound leaf* is one which connects several leaflets in one petiole. *Compound microscopes* are such as have two sets of glasses: single microscopes consist of a single lens, or of two lenses acting as a single one. *Compound motion* is that which arises from the effect of several conspiring forces. *Compounding offences*, entering into an undertaking, on the part of an informer or other person, without the consent or order of the court in which such offender should be tried, to forego the prosecuting of an offender, for any consideration received or to be received. *Compound quantities*, in Arithmetic, are such as consist of more than one denomination, as five pounds, six shillings, and ninepence, or two yards, three-quarters, and six inches. *Compound quantities*, in Algebra, are such as are linked by the signs + and -; as,  $a + b$ ,  $c - d$ ,  $xy + ab$ . *Compound radicle*, a term used in modern Chemistry to denote a certain class of compound bodies, possessing the property of uniting with the elements, and of forming combinations with them, analogous in their properties to the combinations of two simple bodies. *Compound ratio* is that which the products of the antecedents of two or more ratios have to the product of their consequents. *Compound time*, in Music, when two or more measures are joined in one. *Compound umbel*, in Botany, an umbel formed by two or more umbels.

# COMPOUNDABLE—COMPRESS

COMPOUNDABLE, kom-pownd'a-bl, *a.* being compounded.

COMPOUNDER, kom-pownd'jur, *s.* One pounds or mixes different substances one who endeavours to bring parties to agreement.

COMPRECATION, kom-pre-ka'shun, *s.* (*precatio*, praying, Lat.) Praying together in supplication.

COMPREHEND, kom-pre-hend', *v. a.* (*comprehendo*, Lat.) To comprise; to include; to imply; to understand; to conceive.

COMPREHENSIBLE, kom-pre-hen'se-bl, (*comprehensibilis*, Lat.) That may be comprehended; intelligible; conceivable by the understanding.

COMPREHENSIBLENESS, kom-pre-hen'se-bl-ness, Capability of being understood.

COMPREHENSIBLY, kom-pre-hen'se-bl-ly, great power of signification or comprehension.

COMPREHENSION, kom-pre-hen'shun, (*comprehensio*, Lat.) The act or quality of comprehending; containing; summary; epitome; a condensation or abridgment in which much is contained; knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to understand and contain ideas. In Rhetoric, a figure, by which the name of a whole is used for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or number for an indefinite.

COMPREHENSIVE, kom-pre-hen'siv, *a.* power to comprehend or understand at once; having the quality of comprehending; extensive.

COMPREHENSIVELY, kom-pre-hen'siv-ly, in a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, kom-pre-hen'siv-ness, The quality of being comprehensive, or much in a narrow compass.

COMPREENSOR, kom-pre-hen'sur, *s.* One who obtains knowledge.—Obsolete.

COMPRESBYTERIAL, kom-prez-be-te're-ly, relating to the Presbyterian form of church government.

COMPRESS, kom'pres, *s.* (*compresso*, I.) In Surgery, a pad of folded linen, &c., used to exert pressure on any particular part.

COMPRESS, kom-pres', *v. a.* (*comprimere*, I.) To force into a narrower compass; to press by external force; to crowd together.

COMPRESSIBILITY, kom-pres-se-bil'i-ty, (*compressibilitas*, Lat.) The property of bodies of being reduced to a small volume by external pressure, by which the particles are brought into closer contact, and rendered more dense and solid.

COMPRESSIBLE, kom-pres'se-bl, *a.* Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yieldable, so that parts are brought closer together.

COMPRESSIBLENESS, kom-pres'se-bl-ness, The quality of being compressible.

COMPRESSION, kom-preh'shun, *s.* The act of pressing. In Physics, the action exerted by external force, which presses constituent molecules into closer contact. In Surgery, the action used for the repression of hæmorrhage from diseased or wounded blood vessels, as also in the treatment of aneurisms, by means of bandages. In Pharmacy, applied to a compressed state of the body.



## IMPRESSIVE—COMPULSION.

**IMPRESSIVE**, *kom-pres'siv*, *a.* Having the power to impress.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pres'sur*, *s.* In Anatomy, a structure which compresses a part, as that of the diaphragm of the uterus.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pres'sure*, *s.* The act or force of pressing against another.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-preest*, *s.* A fellow-priest.—Ob-

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-print'*, *v. n.* To print together; law for the deceitful printing of another's book to the prejudice of the proprietor.—Used.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pri'zal*, *s.* The act of comprising or including.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-prize'*, *v. a.* (*comprendre*, Fr.) To comprehend; to include.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pro-bate*, *v. n.* (*comprobo*, Lat.) With; to concur in testimony.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pro-ba'shun*, *s.* Proof; at-—Seldom used.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pro-mize*, *s.* (*compromissum*, mutual promise of two or more parties, not agree, to refer the settlement of their decision of arbitrators; a compact or in which some concessions are to be made.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pro-mize'*, *v. a.* To compound; to a compact by mutual concessions; to accord.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pro-mi'zur*, *s.* One who makes compromise.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pro-mis-so-re-al*, *a.* Re- a compromise.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pro-mit*, *v. a.* (*compromitto*, Lat.) To promise by some act or declaration.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pro-vin'shal*, *s.* Belonging to the province.

**IMPRESSURE**, *s.* (*compte*, Fr.) Account; compu- reckoning;—*v. a.* (*compter*, Fr.) To com-

**IMPRESSURE**, *count* is now used;—*a.* (*computus*, Lat.)

**IMPRESSURE**, *Obsolete*—pronounced *kont*.

**IMPRESSURE**, *neat*, spruce, *compt* fellow.—*Cotgrave*.

**IMPRESSURE**, *Obsolete*.—See Accountable.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom'tle*, *ad.* Neatly; sprucely.—Ob-

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom'tnes*, *s.* Neatness.—Obsolete.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-to-ne-a*, *s.* (in honour of Henry Bishop of London.) A genus of aromatics, natives of the United States of America: Myrtaceae.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom'tun-ite*, *s.* (in honour of Lord Earl of Northampton.) A mineral which among the vesicular lavas of Vesuvius, as with mesotype and other minerals. It is translucent white crystals, the primary which is a rectangular prism.

**IMPRESSURE**, *See Control*.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kon-tro'lar*, *s.* Director; super- See Controller.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kon-tro'lar-ship*, *s.* The office of controller; superintendence.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pul'sa-tiv*, *a.* (*compulsus*, Lat.) Com-

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pul'sa-to-re*, *ad.* Com- forcing; constraining.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pul'sa-tiv-le*, *ad.* With at or compulsion.

**IMPRESSURE**, *kom-pul'shun*, *s.* (*compulsio*, Lat.)

## COMPULSIVE—CON.

The act of compelling to something; force; violence; the state of being compelled; violence suffered.

**COMPULSIVE**, *kom-pul'siv*, *a.* Having power to compel; applying force.

**COMPULSIVELY**, *kom-pul'siv-le*, *ad.* By force or violence.

**COMPULSIVENESS**, *kom-pul'siv-nes*, *s.* Force; compulsion.

**COMPULSORILY**, *kom-pul'so-re-le*, *ad.* In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force or violence.

**COMPULSORY**, *kom-pul'so-re*, *a.* Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

**COMPUNCTION**, *kom-punk'shun*, *s.* (*compunctio*, Lat.) A pricking; stimulation; irritation; remorse arising from the commission of crime; poignant grief; repentance; contrition.

**COMPUNCTIONLESS**, *kom-punk'shun-less*, *a.* Callous; not feeling compunction.

**COMPUNCTIONOUS**, *kom-punk'shus*, *a.* Repentant; sorrowful; full of contrition.

**COMPUNCTIVE**, *kom-punk'tiv*, *a.* Causing remorse.

**COMPUPIL**, *kom-pu'pil*, *s.* A fellow-pupil.—Sel-

**COMPURGATION**, *kom-pur-ga'shun*, *s.* (*compurgo*, Lat.) In Law, the practice of justifying a person's veracity by the testimony of another.

**COMPURGATOR**, *kom-pur-ga'tur*, *s.* (*con*, with, and *purgo*, I clear, Lat.) By the Canon Law of the middle ages, if a person charged with a crime gave oath as to his innocence, and got twelve permitted persons also to swear to it, he was discharged as guiltless, and the persons swearing as to his innocence were called *compurgators*. The law permitting this practice was abolished by the stat. 8th Eliz. c. 7.

**COMPUTABLE**, *kom-pu'ta-bl*, *a.* Capable of being numbered or computed.

**COMPUTATE**.—See Compute.

**COMPUTATION**, *kom-pu'ta'shun*, *s.* (*computatio*, Lat.) The act of reckoning; calculation; the process by which sums or numbers are estimated; the sum collected or settled by calculation.

**COMPUTE**, *kom-pute'*, *v. a.* (*computo*, Lat.) To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count; to cast up or estimate in the mind;—*s.* calculation; computation.—Obsolete as a substantive.

**COMPUTER**, *kom-pu'tur*, *s.* A reckoner; a calculator.

**COMPUTIST**, *kom-pu'tist*, *s.* (*computiste*, Fr.) A calculator; a computer.—Obsolete.

**COMRADE**, *kum'rade*, *s.* (*camarade*, Fr.) A companion; an associate; a partner in occupation or danger.

**COMROGUE**, *kum'roge*, *s.* A fellow-rogue.—Ob-

**COMROGUE**, *solete*.

You may seek them in bridewell, or the hole; here are none of your *comrogues*.—*Massinger*.

**CON**, *kon*, *s.* (abbreviated from *contra*, against.) A cant word for the negative side of a question, as the *pros* and *cons*;

Of many knotty points they spoke,  
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took.—*Prior*.

—*v. a.* (*cunnan*, to know, Sax.) to know; to study; to commit to memory; to *con* thanks, an old expression for 'to thank.'

I *con* him no thanks for it, in the nature he delivers it.—*Shaks*.

**CON**, *kon*. An inseparable Latin preposition, which at the beginning of words implies union or asso-



## CONARIUM—CONCEIT.

## CONCEITED—CONCENTRE.

- iation. It is sometimes represented by *co*, *col*, *com*, or *cor*, in all of which it has the same meaning as *cum*, with or together; as in *convens*, to come together; *co-operate*, to work together; *collect*, to bring together; *compound*, to mix together; *correspond*, to agree together. Sometimes *con* is written *co* in such words as *cogential* for *congenial*, *cotemporary* for *contemporary*.
- CONARIUM, *ko-na're-um*, *s.* (*konos*, a little cone or top, from its conical shape.) In Anatomy, the pineal gland.
- CONATUS, *ko-na'tus*, *s.* (Latin.) Tendency of a body towards a point.
- CONCAMERATE, *kon-kam'e-rate*, *v. a.* (*concamero*, Lat.) To arch over; to vault; to lay a concave over.
- CONCAMERATION, *kon-kam-e-ra'shun*, *s.* An arching over; an arch or vault.
- CONCATENATE, *kon-kat'e-nate*, *v. n.* (*con*, and *catena*, a chain, Lat.) To link together; to unite in a successive series or order.
- CONCATENATION, *kon-kat-e-na'shun*, *s.* A series of links united; an uninterrupted or unvariable succession or order of things connected.
- CONCAUSE, *kon'kawz*, *s.* Joint cause.—Obsolete.
- CONCAVATION, *kong-ka-va'shun*, *s.* The act of making concave.
- CONCAVE, *kong'kave*, *a.* (*concavus*, Lat.) Hollow without angles; rounded as the inner surface of a cup;—*s.* a hollow; a cavity; an arch or vault;—*v. n.* to make hollow. *Concave-cucullate*, hollowed out in the form of a hood.
- CONCAVENESS, *kong'kave-nes*, *s.* Hollowness.
- CONCAVITY, *kon-kav'e-te*, *s.* (*concavite*, Fr.) The internal surface of a hollow spherical body; hollowness.
- CONCAVO-CONCAVE, *kon-ka'vo-kon'kave*, *a.* Concave, or hollow on both sides.
- CONCAVO-CONVEX, *kon-ka'vo-kon'veks*, *a.* Concave on one side and hollow on the other.
- CONCAVOUS.—See Concave.
- CONCAVOUSLY, *kon-ka-vas-le*, *ad.* With hollow-ness; in such a manner as to discover the internal surface of a hollow sphere.
- CONCEAL, *kon-sele'*, *v. a.* (*concelo*, Lat.) To hide; to keep secret; to cover; not to divulge or make known.
- CONCEALABLE, *kon-se-la-bl*, *a.* Capable of being concealed; that may be hid or kept close.
- CONCEALEDLY, *kon-se'led-le*, *ad.* In a hidden or secret manner.
- CONCEALEDNESS, *kon-se'led-nes*, *s.* The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity.
- CONCEALER, *kon-se'ler*, *s.* One who conceals anything.
- CONCEALING, *kon-se'ling*, *s.* A hiding or keeping close.
- CONCEALMENT, *kon-se'le'ment*, *s.* The act of hiding; secrecy; withdrawal from scrutiny or observation; the state of being hid; privacy; hiding-place; retreat; cover; shelter.
- CONCEDE, *kon-sede'*, *v. a.* (*concedo*, Lat.) To yield; to grant; to let pass; undisputed; to admit; to allow;—*v. n.* to admit; to grant.
- CONCEIRGE, *kon'seerj*, *s.* (French.) The keeper of a palace or castle; a housekeeper.
- CONCEIT, *kon-sete'*, *s.* (*conchetto*, Ital.) Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind; opinion; fancy; imagination; fantastic notion; pleasant fancy; gaiety of imagination; acuteness; senti-
- ment; striking thought; opinion; act; fondness; favourable opinion; an affected notion; understanding; power; hension;—(obsolete in the last two senses of *conceit* with, no longer fond of;—*v. a.* to conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe to form a notion.
- CONCEITED, *kon-se'ted*, *a. part.* Endowed with fancy; proud; fond of one's self; opinion affected; fantastical.
- CONCEITEDLY, *kon-se'ted-le*, *ad.* In a manner; fancifully; whimsically.
- CONCEITEDNESS, *kon-se'ted-nes*, *s.* Vain overweening self-conceit; opinionativeness.
- CONCEITLESS, *a.* Stupid; dull of apprehension. Obsolete.
- Think'st thou I am so shallow, so conceited To be seduc'd by thy flattery!—*Shaks.*
- CONCEIVABLE, *kon-se'va-bl*, *a.* (*conceive*, Lat.) That may be imagined or thought; thus understood or believed.
- CONCEIVABLY, *kon-se'va-ble*, *ad.* The being conceivable.
- CONCEIVE, *kon-seve'*, *v. a.* (*concevoir*, Lat.) To form an embryo in the mind; to form in the mind; to imagine; to endeavour to understand; to think; to be of opinion;—*v. n.* to think; to have an idea of; to be pregnant.
- CONCEIVER, *kon-se'vur*, *s.* One that conceives or apprehends.
- CONCEIVING, *kon-se'ving*, *s.* Apprehending; understanding; conception.
- CONCELEBRATE, *kon-sel'e-brate*, *v. a.* To celebrate together.—Obsolete.
- CONCENT, *kon-sent'*, *s.* (*consensus*, Lat.) Concert of voices; harmony; concord.
- That undisturbed song of pure consent, Aye sung before the sapphire-colour'd sky To Him who sits thereon.—*Milton.*
- CONCENTED, *kon-sen'ted*, *a.* Made to a cord with.
- CONCENTFUL, *kon-sent'ful*, *a.* Comprehensive.
- CONCENTRATE, *kon-sen'trate*, *v. a.* (*concentrum*, Lat.) To form an embryo in the mind; to form in the mind; to imagine; to endeavour to understand; to think; to be of opinion;—*v. n.* to think; to have an idea of; to be pregnant.
- CONCENTRATED, *kon-sen'tray-ted*, *a.* In a fluid is said to be concentrated, when, by other means, it is deprived of the solvent body which it previously contained. In Pathology, the term is applied to when there is a contracted condition of the system.
- CONCENTRATION, *kon-sen-tra'shun*, *s.* The act of concentrating; the state of being concentrated; the state of being brought into closer contact, and made to occupy a smaller space, metaphysically, collectedness of ideas.
- CONCENTRATIVENESS, *kon-sen-tra-tiv-nes*, *s.* A philosophical term, applied to that faculty of the mind which gives the power and disposition to concentrate the ideas on any favourite pursuit. The organ is situated on the forehead, below self-esteem, and above progenitiveness.
- CONCENTRE, *kon-sen'tur*, *v. a.* To direct towards one common centre;—*v. n.* to tend to an



## CONCENTRIC—CONCERT.

have a common centre, as concentric

C, kon-sen'trik, } a. (*concentricus*,  
CAL, kon-sen'tre-kal, } Lat.) Having  
common centre.

Salpene humour had been *concentric* to the  
eye would not have admitted a whole  
at one view.—*Ray on Creation*.

ology, the stripes, grooves, or other ex-  
markings, which indicate the progressive  
ment or growth of the shell, running pa-  
rallel to the margin, are termed *concentric*.

CONCENTRICALLY, kon-sen'tre-kal-le, ad. In a  
directing to, or exhibiting one common

CITY, kon-sen'tris'e-te, s. State of being  
; quality of having a common centre.

CONCENTRICALLY, kon-sen'tu-al, a. Harmonious.

CONCENTRICALLY, kon-sep'takl, } s. (Latin.)

CONCENTRICALLY, kon-sep'tak'u-lum, } In Botany,

given to a one-valved fruit or pericarp

longitudinally on one side, and distinct

seeds, being a folliculus in which there is

ment between the ventral suture and the

as in *Asclepias*; a follicle. In a gene-

that in which anything is contained; a

CONCENTRICALLY, kon-sep'te-bl, a. That may be con-

stellible.

CONCEPT, kon-sep'shun, s. (*concipio*, Lat.) The

on by which a new being is produced in the

imal. In Mental Philosophy, that faculty

ind by which we combine a number of

is together by means of some mark or

common to them all; that action of the

which we perceive certain relations be-

as and the objects they refer to; notion;

age in the mind.

CONCEPTUAL, kon-sep'shus, a. (*conceptum*, Lat.)

conceive; fruitful; pregnant.—Obsolete.

CONCEPTUAL, Common mother,

thy fertile and *conspicuous* womb;

more bring out to ungrateful man.—

Shaks.

CONCEPTUAL, kon-sep'tiv, a. Capable of conceiving.

CONCERN, kon-ser'n, v. a. (*concerner*, Fr. *concerno*,

to relate to; to belong to; to affect the

of; to touch nearly; to be of importance

terest; to engage by interest; to disturb

uneasy. To *concern one's self*; to inter-

to be busy in a matter;—s. business;

considered as relating to some important

event; engagement; importance; mo-

tion; affection; regard; solicitude.

CONCERNED, kon-ser'nd, a. part. Interested; so-

llicitious.

CONCERNEDLY, kon-ser'ned-le, ad. With affec-

th interest.

CONCERNING, kon-ser'ning, s. Business; an affair

of.—Obsolete.

CONCERNING, kon-ser'ning, s. Business; an affair

of.—Obsolete.

CONCERNING, kon-ser'ning, s. Business; an affair

of.—Obsolete.

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CONCERNING, kon-ser'ning, s. Business; an affair

of.—Obsolete.

CONCERNING, kon-ser'ning, s. Business; an affair

of.—Obsolete.

## CONCERT—CONCHACEA.

persons in any scheme or undertaking, who are  
then said 'to act in *concert*;' harmony. In Mu-  
sic, a performance of several pieces of either vocal  
or instrumental music, but commonly by different  
voices or instruments. *Concert pitch*, the pitch,  
or degree of acuteness or gravity, generally adopted  
for one given note, and by which, consequently,  
every other note is governed.

CONCERT, kon-ser't, v. a. (*concertar*, Fr.) To settle  
anything in private by mutual communication;  
to settle; to contrive; to adjust;—v. n. to con-  
sult with; as, 'he *concerted* with others on what  
measures he should adopt.'

CONCERTANTE, kon-ser-tan'te, s. (*concertare*, to  
contrive, Ital.) In Music, a word used to express  
those parts of a musical composition which sing or  
play without intermission from the beginning to  
the end of the piece.

CONCERTATION, kon-ser-ta'shun, s. (*concertatio*,  
Lat.) Strife; contention.—Obsolete.

CONCERTATIVE, kon-ser-ta'tiv, a. Contentions;  
quarrelsome; recriminating.—Obsolete.

CONCERTED, kon-ser'ted, a. Mutually contrived or  
planned.

CONCERTINA, kon-ser-ti'na, s. A musical instru-  
ment, invented by Professor Wheatstone, composed  
of a bellows with two hexagonal faces or ends, on  
which are placed stops or studs, by the action of  
which air is admitted to the laminae (tongues, or  
steel bars,) producing the sounds. The finger-  
stops are in four rows; the two middle ones con-  
fined to the notes of the natural scale, and the  
two outer to the sharps and flats.

CONCERTO, kon-ser'to, s. (Italian.) A piece of  
music composed for a concert.

CONCESSION, kon-sesh'un, s. (*concessio*, Lat.) The  
act of granting or yielding a matter; a grant; the  
thing yielded or granted; acknowledgment by  
way of apology; confession of a fault. In Rhetoric,  
conceding a point to the opponent, with a view to  
obtain a position which cannot be denied, to show  
that even though the point should be conceded,  
the cause can be maintained on different grounds.

CONCESSIONARY, kon-sesh'un-ar-e, a. Yielding  
by way of concession or indulgence.

CONCESSIVE, kon-ses'siv, a. Implying concession.

CONCESSIVELY, kon-ses'siv-le, a. By way of con-  
cession or yielding.

CONCETTO, kon-tset'to, or kon-set'to, pl. CONCETTI,  
s. (an Italian word.) False conceit; affected wit.

The shepherds have their *conetti* and their antitheses.  
—*Lord Chesterfield*.

NOTE.—We admit this word with hesitation, and ques-  
tion the propriety of our lexicographers adopting such  
words into our language, because in a fit of pedantic  
conceit they have been used by an author or two, how-  
ever high in literary reputation such may be.

CONCH, kongk, s. (*concha*, Lat. *kogche*, pr. *konche*,  
Gr.) A marine bivalve shell. In Anatomy,  
*concha auris*, that portion of the external ear re-  
presenting a large oval cavity, bounded above and  
behind by the anthelix, and below by the tragus  
and anti-tragus. *Concha naris*, the turbinated  
portion of the ethmoid bone.

CONCHACEA, kon-ka'se-a, s. (*concha*, a shell, Lat.)

The name given by Blainville to a family of Lam-  
ellibranchiate Mollusca, furnished generally with  
regular, equivalve, rarely gaping, bivalve shells;  
the umbones of which are more or less curved for-  
ward; the hinge almost always with teeth; liga-  
ment short and swollen, internal or external; two



- distinct muscular impressions; generally marine, and living in sand or mud. It contains the genera *Cardium*, *Iridina*, *Donax*, *Tellina*, *Macra*, *Amphidesma*, *Crassatella*.
- CONCHIFER, kong'ke-fur, } *s.* (*concha*, and *fero*,  
CONCHIFERS, kong'ke-furz, } I bear, Lat.) A class of Mollusca, the inhabitants of bivalve shells, divided by Lamarck into two orders, *Dimyaria* and *Monomyaria*—the first having one muscular impression, and the other two.
- CONCHIFEROUS, kong-kifer-us, *a.* (*concha*, and *fero*, I produce, Lat.) Producing shells.
- CONCHITE, kong'kite, *s.* A petrified conch.
- CONCHOID, kong'koyd, *s.* (*kogche*, a shell, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) The name given to a curve, invented by Nichomedes, for solving the duplication of the cube, and the trisection of an angle.
- CONCHOIDAL, kong-koy'dal, *a.* Shelly; shell-like. In Mineralogy, the fracture of a shell is said to be *conchoidal* when hollow like a shell, that is, having convex elevations and concave depressions.
- CONCHOLEPAS, kong-kol'e-pas, *s.* A genus of oval, vaulted, univalvular Mollusca.
- CONCHOLOGICAL, kong-kol'oj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to conchology; relating to shells.
- CONCHOLOGIST, kong-kol'o-jist, *s.* One versed in the natural history of shells.
- CONCHOLOGY, kong-kol'o-je, *s.* (*kogche*, a shell, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science of shells, being that department of Malacology which treats of the form, relation, and classification of the shells of the testaceous Mollusca.
- CONCHOMETER, kong-kom'e-tur, *s.* (*concha*, and *metor*, I measure, Lat.) An instrument for measuring shells.
- CONCHOPHYLLUM, kong-kol'fil'lum, *s.* (*kogche*, a shell, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. from the leaves being convex above.) A genus of herbs which root on trees: Order, *Asclepiadaceae*.
- CONCHYLACEOUS, kong-ke-la'shun, *a.* Pertaining to shells; of the nature of shells.
- CONCILIABLE, kon-sil'e-a-bl, *s.* (*conciliabulum*, Lat.) A small assembly.—Obsolete.
- CONCILIAR, kon-sil'yar, or kon-sil'e-ar, *a.* (from *concilium*, a council, Lat.) Relating to a council.
- CONCILIATE, kon-sil'e-ate, *v. a.* (*concilio*, Lat.) To gain; to win; to reconcile.
- CONCILIATION, kon-sil'e-a'shun, *s.* The act of gaining or reconciling.
- CONCILIATOR, kon-sil'e-a'tur, *s.* One who makes peace between others.
- CONCILIATORY, kon-sil'e-a-tur-e, *a.* Tending to reconciliation; tending to appease animosities and cement differences.
- CONCINNATE, kon-sin'ate, *v. a.* To make fit.—Obsolete.
- CONCINNITY, kon-sin'ne-te, *s.* (*concinitas*, Lat.) Neatness; decency; fitness.—Obsolete.
- There a man would commend in Correggio delicateness, in Parnesano concinnity.—Wotton.
- CONCINNOUS, kon-sin'nus, *a.* (Latin.) Becoming; pleasant; agreeable. In Music, *concinnous intervals* are the various concords.
- CONCIONATOR, kon-shun-a'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A preacher; one who addresses an assembly.
- CONCIONATORY, kon-shun-a'to-re, *a.* (*concionatorius*, Lat.) Relating to, or characteristic of, preaching or discourses in public assemblies.
- CONCISE, kon'sise, *a.* (*concisus*, Lat.) Brief; short; comprehensive; without redundancy.
- CONCISELY, kon-sise'le, *ad.* Briefly; comprehensively.
- CONCISENESS, kon-sise'nes, *s.* Brevity.
- CONCISION, kon-sizh'shun, *s.* (*concisura*, Lat.) Cutting off; excision; destruction.
- CONCITATION, kon-se-ta'shun, *s.* (*concitare*, Lat.) The act of stirring up or putting in motion.
- CONCITE, kon-site', *v. a.* (*concito*, Lat.) To provoke; to urge.—Obsolete.
- CONCITIZEN, kon-sit'e-zn, *s.* A fellow-citizen.
- CONCLAMATION, kon-kla-ma'shun, *s.* (Latin.) An outcry or shout of many together.
- CONCLAVE, kon'klave, *s.* (*con*, Lat. an shut, Gr.) The name given to the apartments of the cardinals when the election of a pope is going on. It is so termed in consequence of the being locked up in separate apartments during the days of election. They meet, however, in the chapel of the Vatican, where tickets written on slips of paper, are examined, and the candidates are then called in, and the votes are counted till two-thirds have voted in favour of the candidates.
- CONCLUDE, kon-klude', *v. a.* (*concludo*, Lat.) To shut; to include; to comprehend; to reason; to decide; to determine; to infer. *v. n.* to infer as a consequence; to determine; to settle opinion; to make a final determination.
- CONCLUDENCY, kon-klu'den-se, *s.* Logical deduction from premises.
- CONCLUDENT, kon-klu'dent, *a.* Decisive in just and undeniable consequences.
- CONCLUDER, kon-klu'dur, *s.* One who decides.
- CONCLUDINGLY, kon-klu'ding-le, *ad.* In a concluding manner; conclusively.
- CONCLUSIBLE, kon-klu'te-bl, *a.* Decidable; that may be inferred or concluded.
- CONCLUSION, kon-klu'zhun, *s.* (from *concludo*) Determination; final decision; the end result of argumentative deduction; the result of experiments; the last part; confinement of the thought.—Obsolete in the last two meanings.
- Your wife Octavia, with her modest and still conclusion, shall acquire no demerit upon me.—Shakspeare.
- In Logic, that proposition which is in certain previous propositions, termed the conclusion of the argument.
- CONCLUSIONAL, kon-klu'zhun-al, *a.*—Obsolete.
- CONCLUSIVE, kon-klu'ziv, *a.* (from *concludo*) Decisive; giving a final determination; ending debate; regularly consequent.
- CONCLUSIVELY, kon-klu'ziv-le, *ad.* With final determination.
- CONCLUSIVENESS, kon-klu'ziv-nes, *s.* The quality of being conclusive; power of determining opinion; regular consequence.
- CONCLUSORY.—See Conclusive.
- CONCOAGULATE, kon-ko-ag'u-late, *v. a.* To congeal one thing with another.
- CONCOAGULATION, kon-ko-ag-u-la'shun, *s.* The process of coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.
- CONCOCT, kon-kokt', *v. a.* (*concoquo*, Lat.) To digest by the stomach, or to mix food to chyle or nutriment; to purify; to mature or bring to perfection.



## EXCOCTION—CONCRETE.

EN, kon-kok'shun, *s.* (*concoctio*, Lat.)  
in the stomach; the process by which  
changed into chyle; maturation; the ac-  
of anything towards purity and perfec-  
e act of maturing.

FE, kon-kok'tiv, *a.* Digesting; turning  
byle or nutriment; maturing.

ur, kon-kul'ur, a. (*concolor*, Lat.) Of  
ur; without variety.

ANCE, kon-kom'e-tans, } s. (concomi-  
ANCY, kon-kom'e-tan-se, } tance, Fr.  
together, and *comitor*, I accompany,  
Mutual existence or subsistence with  
thing.

ANT, kou-kom'e-tant, *a.* Conjoined with; at with; accompanying; collateral;—*s.* a son; a person or thing collaterally con-

ANTLY, kon-kom'e-tant-le, *ad.* In com-  
in others.

ATE, kon-kom'e-tate, *v. a.* To be col-  
connected with anything; to attend.—

**kon'kawrd, a.** (*concorde*, Fr. *concordia*, Agreement between persons or things; ass of one to another; peace; union; hindness. In Music, the relation of sounds to the ear, either in succession or combination; a compact; an agreement by stipulation. In Grammar, that part of syntax relates to the agreement of words forming a sentence;—v. n. to agree.—Obsolete.

BLE, kon-kawr'da-bl, *a.* Agreeing; action; that may accord.

ABLY, kon-kawr'da-ble, *ad.* With agree-

**INDEX**, kon-kaw' dāns, *s.* (French.) A book, in which all the leading words used are alphabetically arranged, with re-  
**MARK**, kon-kaw' dānt, *s.* Agreement.  
**MAR**, kon-kaw' dānt, *s.* Agreement.  
**CONCORD**, kon-kaw' dānt, *s.* That which is  
identical or agreeing with;—*a.* agreeable;  
correspondent.

NTLY, kon-kawr'dant-le, *ad.* In con-

၁၇, *kon-kawr'dat*, *s.* An ecclesiastical  
made between the pope and some tem-

reign, as that between Pius VII. and Bonaparte in 1802, by which the Roman Church was re-established in France. At, however, originally signified only an regulating the mutual rights between the orders of the priesthood.

ST, kon-kawr'dist, *s.* The compiler of a  
nce.

REAL, kon-kawr'po-ral, *a.* Of the same

REATE, kon-kawr'po-rate, v. a. (*concor-*  
t.) To unite in one mass or substance;  
to unite into one body.—Seldom used.

URATION, kon-kawr-po-ra'shun, *s.* Union  
in one mass.

g. kong'korse, *s.* (*concourse*, Fr.) A  
or assemblage of persons or things in  
; confluence; the persons assembled;  
of junction or intersection of two bodies.  
g. kon-kre-ate', *v. a.* (*con*, and *creo*, Lat.)

at the same time.

CONCREDIT—CONCUBINE.

CONCREDIT, kon-kred'it, *v. a.* To intrust.—Obsolete.

**CONCREMATION**, kon-kre-ma'shun, *s.* (*concremo*, Lat.) The act of burning several things together. —Seldom used.

**CONCREMENT**, kong'kre-ment, *s.* (*concreasco*, Lat.)  
The mass formed by concretion; a collection of  
matter growing together.

**CONCRESCENCE**, kon-kres'sens, *s.* The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

**CONCRESCIBLE**, kon-kres'se-bl, *a.* Capable of concreting.

CONCRETE, kon'krete, *s.* (*concrescere*, to coalesce in one mass, Lat.) In Architecture and Engineering, a term applied to a mass of stone-chippings or ballast cemented together with lime and sand. It is used in making foundations in soft spongy soils. In Logic, *concrete term*, a term used when the notion, derived from the view taken of any object, is expressed with a reference to, or as in conjunction with, the object that suggested the notion, as 'justly,' or 'just' when the notion is expressed without any such reference, it is called an *abstract term*, as 'justice';—*a.* formed by concretion; formed by the coalition of separate particles. In Chemistry, applied to designate a substance which differs from a fluid; thus, camphor is termed a *concrete oil*, and benzoic acid a *concrete acid*.

**CONCRETE**, kon-kre'te', *v. n.* To coalesce into one mass; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts; —*v. a.* to form by concretion; to form by the coalition of separate particles.

**CONCRETELY**, kon-krete'le, *ad.* In a concrete manner; in a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

**CONCRETENESS**, kon-krete'nes, *s.* Coagulation; a state of being concrete.

**CONCRETION**, kon-kre'shun, *s.* The mass formed by aggregation of separate parts; the act of congealing or solidifying; the growing together of parts naturally separate. In Surgery, hard substances that sometimes grow in different parts of the body: those forming in the solids are termed concretions or ossifications, and those in cavities containing fluids, calculi.

**CONCRETIONAL**, kon-kre'shun-al, *a.* Relating to a concretion.

**CONCRETIONARY**, kon-kre'shun-ar-e, *a.* Formed by a concretion.

**CONCRETIVE**, kon-kre'tiv, *a.* Having the power of producing concretions; coagulative.

**CONCRETURE**, kon-kre'ture, *s.* A mass formed by concretion.—Obsolete.

**CONCREW**, kon'krā, *v. n.* To grow together.—Ob-  
solete.

**CONCRIMINATION**, kon-krim-e-na'shun, *s.* (*concrimino*, I accuse, Lat.) Mutual crimination; joint accusation.

CONCUBINAGE, kon-ku'be-naje, *s.* (French.) The act or state of living as man and wife without being married.

CONCUBINAL, kon-ku'be-nal, *a.* Relating to concubinage.

**CONCUBINARY**, kon-ku'be-na-re, *a.* Pertaining to concubinage;—*s.* one guilty of concubinage.

**CONCUBINATE**, kon-ku'be-nate, *s.* Fornication ; lewdness.

CONCUBINE, kong'ku-bine, *s.* (French, *concubina*, Lat.) A woman who cohabits with a man without being married.



CONCULCATE—CONDENSABLE.

CONDENSATE—CONDESCENDING.

CONCULCATE, kon-kul'kate, *v. a.* (*conculco*, Lat.) To tread or trample under foot.—Seldom used.

CONCULCATION, kon-kul-ka'shun, *s.* A trampling under foot.—Obsolete.

CONCUPISCENCE, kon-ku'pis-ens, *s.* (French, from *concupiscentia*, Lat.) Irregular desire; lust; libidinous wish; lechery.

CONCUPISCENT, kon-ku'pis-ent, *a.* Libidinous; lustful.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kon-ku-pis-en'shal, *a.* Relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPISCIBLE, kon-ku'pis-e-bl, *a.* Impelling or inclining to carnal indulgence.

CONCUR, kon-kur', *v. n.* (*concurro*, Lat.) To meet in one point; to agree; to join in one action or opinion; to be united with; to be conjoined; to contribute, by joint endeavour or power, to one common event.

CONCURRENCE, kon-kur'rens, } *s.* (*concurro*, Lat.)

CONCURRENCE, kon-kur'ren-se, } Union; association; conjunction; agreement; act of joining in any design or measure; combination of many agents or circumstances; assistance; help; joint right; equal claim.

CONCURRENT, kon-kur'rent, *a.* Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency; conjoined; associate;—*s.* that which concurs; a contributory cause; joint right.

CONCURRENTLY, kon-kur'rent-le, *ad.* With concurrence; unitedly.

CONCUSSED, kon-kust', *a.* Shaken.

CONCUSSION, kon-kush'un, *s.* (*concussio*, Lat.) The act of shaking; agitation; the state of being shaken; a shock by the impulse of another body. In Pathology, generally applied to injuries of the brain, independent of fracture of the skull from blows or falls.

CONCUSSIVE, kon-kus'siv, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking.

COND, kond, *v. a.* (*conduire*, Fr.) To conduct a ship; to direct the man at the helm how to steer.

CONDALIA, kon-da'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Antony Condal.) A genus of South American shrubs, with greenish-yellow flowers on short pedicels: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

CONDAMINIA, kon-da-min'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. La Condaminie, the astronomer and traveller in South America.) A genus of South American shrubs, with large opposite leaves, and many-flowered corymbs or racemes: Order, Rubiaceæ.

CONDEMN, kon-dem', *v. a.* (*condemno*, Lat.) To find guilty; to doom to punishment; to censure; to blame; to disapprove of; to show wrong by a contrary practice; to pronounce unfit for use; to fine.

CONDEMNABLE, kon-dem'na-bl, *a.* Blameable; culpable; worthy of condemnation.

CONDEMNATION, kon-dem-na'shun, *s.* (*condemnatio*, Lat.) The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment; the act of condemning or declaring worthy of punishment; the state of being condemned.

CONDEMNATORY, kon-dem'na-to-re, *a.* Passing sentence of condemnation or censure; condemning.

CONDEMNER, kon-dem'nur, *s.* One who blames, condemns, or censures.

CONDENSABLE, kon-den'sa-bl, *a.* (*con*, together, and *densus*, dense, Lat.) Capable of being condensed or rendered more compact.

CONDENSATE, kon-den'sate, *v. a.* (*condense*, Lat.) To condense; to cause a body to occupy less space; to render more dense;—*v. n.* to become more dense; to thicken;—*a.* rendered dense; pressed into smaller space; thickened.

CONDENSATION, kon-den-sa'shun, *s.* (*condensatio*, Lat.) In Physics, the rendering of a body more dense by external pressure, or by chemical action. In Pathology, an increase of the density of an animal fluid. The term is also used to express a condition of the lungs, in which the obliteration of the air-cells, that acquired an unnatural hardness and structure.

CONDENSATIVE, kon-den'sa-tiv, *a.* Having the power or tendency to become more dense and compact.

CONDENSE, kon-dens', *v. a.* (*condenso*, Lat.) To operate on any body so as to cause its particles to unite more closely, and to become more compact; to thicken;—*v. n.* to become more dense; to thicken;—*a.* close in texture; dense; many-weighty.

CONDENSED, kon-densd', *a.* They colour, shape, and size.

CONDENSE, kon-dens', *v. a.* (*condenso*, Lat.) To operate on any body so as to cause its particles to unite more closely, and to become more compact; to thicken;—*v. n.* to become more dense; to thicken;—*a.* close in texture; dense; many-weighty.

CONDENSER, kon-den'sur, *s.* That which condenses. In Pneumatics, an instrument by which the volume of common air or gas may be reduced into much less space; that part of a steam-engine in which the steam is condensed. In Electricity, an apparatus by which the electric fluid is accumulated. *Condenser* an air-pump which is attached to the cylinder of the steam-engine. *Condenser* glass, 32 inches long, open at both ends, the lower end being fixed to the condenser glass, and dipping into the mercury, to indicate the degree of exhaustion. *Condenser* Volta's electrical condenser. *Condenser* instrument used for rendering apparent the effects of electricity as are too weak to be perceived by the electrometer only.

CONDENSITY, kon-den'se-te, *s.* The state of being condensed; denseness.

CONDER, kon'der, *s.* A name given to a fisherman, who, during the fishing season, is employed on high station on shore, to point out to the men the direction in which the shoal moves.

CONDESCENCE, kon-des'sens, *s.* (from *condescendo*, Lat.) Descent from superiority.

CONDESCEND, kon-de-sen'd, *v. n.* (*condescendo*, Lat.) To descend voluntarily from the state of superiority, rank, or dignity; to be treated as an equal by an inferior; to condescend to inferiors by familiarity and kindness; to do more than mere justice can require; to bend; to yield; to submit; to be disposed to agree to.

CONDESCENDENCE, kon-de-sen'dens, *s.* (*condescendence*, Fr.) Voluntary submission to equality with inferiors.

CONDESCENDING, kon-de-sen'ding, *a.* Voluntary humilification.

CONDESCENDINGLY, kon-de-sen'ding-le, *ad.* This queen, of most familiar condescension, to be our every week's prospect.—*Bliss*

CONDESCENDINGLY, kon-de-sen'ding-le, *ad.* This queen, of most familiar condescension, to be our every week's prospect.—*Bliss*



## DESCENSION—CONDITIONAL.

DESCENSION, kon-de-sen'shun, *s.* Voluntary descent from superiority; voluntary descent to equality with inferiors; performing kindness to inferiors which strict justice requires.

DESCENSIVE, kon-de-sen'siv, *a.* Courteous; treating with inferiors on equal terms; not arrogant.

DESCENT, kon-de-sent', *s.* (the old substantive *descension*.) Accordance; agreement; descent; condescension.—Obsolete.

CONDIGN, kon-dine', *a.* (*condignus*, Lat.) Worthy; suitable; merited.

DESERT, kon-dig-ne-te, *s.* Merit; desert.

DESERVE, kon-dine'le, *ad.* Deservedly; accorded.

DESS, kon-dine'nes, *s.* Suitableness; fitness.

DEMENT, kon'de-ment, *s.* (*condementum*, Lat.) Sauce; that which excites the appetite, as the taste.

CONDEPUL, kon-de-si'pl, *s.* (French, from *condere*, Lat.) A school-fellow, or fellow-dis-

CONDITE, *v. a.* (*condio*, Lat.) To pickle; preserve by spices, salt, or sugar;—*a.* preserved; pickled; candied.—Obsolete.

CONDITE, *s.* describes the condite fruit of wild flowers.—*Burton's Anat. of Med.*

COMPOSITION, kon-dite'ment, *s.* A composition of spices, and powders, in the form of pills.—Not used.

CONDITION, kon-dish'un, *s.* (French, from *conditio*, Lat.) Quality; that by which anything is denoted good or bad; attribute; accident; preternatural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion; moral quality; virtue or vice; external circumstances; rank; terms of contract. In Law, a clause in a bond, or other instrument, containing the condition on which things are to be enjoyed, and the penalty incurred in case of failure. *Conditions precede* conditions annexed to any gift of an interest, which, at law, must be strictly complied with before such estate or interest can vest in person designated by the gift. *Conditions precedent* are when the estate or interest is already vested in the continuance of the person in whom it depends on the breach or performance of conditions. In Mathematics, an *equation* is an equation which will not always hold, but requires certain conditions to be satisfied; it is distinguished from an *identical equation* which is true independently of all conditions.—*v. n.* to make terms; to stipulate;

Pay me back my credit.  
I'll condition with you.—*Beau. & Flet.*

to contract; to stipulate; to agree.—Selected as a verb.

CONDITIONAL, kon-dish'un-al, *a.* By way of stipulation; absolute; made with limitations granted under certain terms, conditions, or stipulations. Grammar and Logic, expressing some condition of a proposition;—*s.* a limitation.—Obsolete as a verb. *Conditional proposition*, in Logic, a proposition which asserts the dependence of one proposition on another; as, 'If you will keep my commandments.' The proposition from which the other results is termed the *consequent*, the resulting proposition the *con-*

## CONDITIONALITY—CONDRODITE.

*sequent.* A *conditional syllogism* is one in which the reasoning depends on a conditional proposition. It is of two kinds—constructive and destructive. Constructive: as, 'If A = B, then C = D; but A = B, therefore C = D.' Destructive: as, 'If A = B, then C = D; but C is not equal to D, therefore A is not equal to B.' The connection between the antecedent and the consequent of a conditional proposition is called the *consequence*.

CONDITIONALITY, kon-dish'un-al'e-te, *s.* The quality of terms being conditional; limitation by certain terms or stipulations.

CONDITIONALLY, kon-dish'un-al-le, *ad.* With certain limitations; on particular conditions or stipulations.

CONDITIONARY, kon-dish'o-na-re, *a.* Stipulated.

CONDITIONATE, kon-dish'un-ate, *v. a.* To qualify; to regulate;—*a.* established on certain terms or conditions; conditional.

CONDITIONED, kon-dish'und, *a.* Having certain qualities, good or bad.

The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,  
The best conditioned.—*Shaks.*

CONDITIONLY, kon-dish'un-le, *ad.* On particular terms; conditionally.—Obsolete.

And though she gave but thus conditionally  
This realm of bliss.—*Sidney.*

CONDITOR, kon'de-to-re, *s.* (*conditorium*, Lat.) A repository or receptacle for holding articles of any kind.

CONDOLATORY, kon-do-la-to-re, *a.* Expressive of condolence.

CONDOLE, kon-dole', *v. n.* (*condoleo*, Lat.) To lament at the misfortunes or miseries of others; to express sorrow or concern for the distress of others;—*v. a.* to bewail with another.

I come not, Samson, to condole thy chance.—*Milton.*

CONDOLEMENT, kon-dole'ment, *s.* Grief; sorrow; lamentation with others.

CONDOLENCE, kon-do'lens, *s.* (*condolence*, Fr.) Expression of sorrow for the misfortunes or miseries of others; the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune.

CONDOLER, kon-do'lur, *s.* One who sympathises and condoles with another in his misfortunes.

CONDOLING, kon-do'ling, *s.* Expression of grief for the sufferings of others.

CONDONATION, kon-do-na'shun, *s.* (*condonatio*, Lat.) The act of pardoning.—Obsolete.

Sin remaining in the soul of man, in like manner as it did before condonation.—*Montague's Appeal to Caesar.*

CONDOR, kon'dur, *s.* (*cuntur*, Indian name.) The *Sarcophagus grypheus*, one of the largest of the vultures, a native of the great mountain range of South America.

CONDOTTIERI, kon-dot-te-e're, *s.* (Italian.) In Italian history, a class of military mercenary adventurers, who, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, had followers amounting to armies at their command, which were hired out to sovereign princes and states. They were well armed and equipped, and many of their leaders evinced considerable bravery and military skill.

CONDRODITE, kon'dro-dite, *s.* (*chondros*, grain or groats, Gr. from its occurring in small grains.) Hemiprismatic Chrysolite, Brucite, or Maclureite, a mineral occurring in small pearly grains or massive, of a wax-yellow or brown colour. It consists



of magnesia, 54.00; silica, 38; oxide of iron, 5.10; alumina, 1.50; potash, 0.86. A specimen from New Jersey gives magnesia, 54.00; silica, 32.66; oxide of iron, 2.33; potash, 2.11; fluoric acid, 40.9.

**CONDUCE**, kon-duse', *v. n.* (*conduco*, I lead, Lat.) To promote a purpose; to contribute;—*v. a.* to conduct; to accompany in order to show the way.—Seldom used as a verb active; perhaps improperly so in the following passage:—'He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess, Henrietta Maria.'

**CONDUCEMENT**, kon-duse'ment, *s.* Tendency.  
**CONDUCT**, kon-du'sent, *a.* (*conducens*, hiring, Lat.) That may contribute; tending or contributing to; conductible.

**CONDUCTIBLE**, kon-du'se-bl, *a.* Having the tendency or power of conducting; having a tendency to promote or forward.

**CONDUCTIBLENESS**, kon-du'se-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of contributing to the promotion of any end or purpose.

**CONDUCTIBLY**, kon-du'se-ble, *adv.* In a manner promoting an end; in a conducive manner.

**CONDUCTIVE**, kon-du'siv, *a.* Having a tendency to promote; contributive.

**CONDUCTIVENESS**, kon-du'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of conducting, or contributing to promote.

**CONDUCT**, kon-dukt, *s.* (*conducta*, Span. from *conducto*, I conduct, Lat.) Management; economy; deportment; personal behaviour; convoy; escort; guard; guidance; the act of conveying or guarding.

**CONDUCT**, kon-dukt', *v. a.* (*conducto*, Lat.) To lead; to direct; to accompany, in order to show the way; to usher in; to manage; to head an army; to lead and order troops; to escort.

**CONDUCTION**, kon-dukt'shun, *s.* The act of training up.—Obsolete.

Every man has his beginning and *conduction*.—

Ben Jonson.

**CONDUCTITIOUS**, kon-dukt-tish'us, *a.* (*conductitius*, Lat.) Hired.—Not used.

**CONDUCTIVE**, kon-dukt'iv, *a.* Managing; directing; controlling.

**CONDUCTOR**, kon-dukt'ur, *s.* (*conducteur*, Fr.) A leader; a manager; a director; a guide; a chief; a general. In Physic, a body which has the power of transmitting heat. In Electricity, a body which has the power of conducting the electric fluid; an iron rod to conduct lightning, so as to prevent it from injuring the building or ship to which it is attached. In Anatomy, a narrow ground instrument of steel or silver, used to direct the knife in dissection; called also a *director*.

**CONDUCTRESS**, kon-dukt'tres, *s.* A female leader; a directress.

**CONDUIT**, kon'dwit, vulgarly kun'dit, *s.* A canal or pipe for the conveyance of water.

**CONDUPLICATE**, kon-du'ple-kate, *v. a.* (*conduplicatus*, Lat.) To double; to fold together.

**CONDUPLICATE**, kon-du'ple-kate, } *a.* Double-

**CONDUPLICATED**, kon-du'ple-kay-ted, } folded.

**CONDUPLICATION**, kon-du'ple-ka'shun, *s.* A doubling; a duplicate.

**CONDYLE**, kon'dile, *s.* (*kondylos*, a joint, Gr.) The articular eminence at the end of a bone.

**CONDYLOID**, kon'de-loyd, *s.* (*kondylos*, a joint, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) In Anatomy, a term applied to some of the foramina of the occipital bone; namely, the *anterior condyloid*, that through which the lingual nerves pass; and the *posterior*

*condyloid*, that through which the venous neck pass. *Condyloid process* is the protuberance at the extremities of the lower jaw.

**CONDYLOMA**, kon-de-lo'ma, *s.* (*kondylos*, or knot, Gr.) A soft wartlike excrescence sometimes appears about the anus and

**CONDYLOPOD**, kon-dil'o-pod, *s.* (*kondylos*, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) An animal with legs as a crab, spider, or insect. *Condylopo* proposed by Cuvier to the articulate having articulated feet.

**CONDYLOPODA**, kon-de-lop'o-da, *s.* (*kondylos*, a foot, Gr.) Condylopods, a name Latreille to a subdivision of the Arthropoda including the myriapods, insects, spiders, and centipedes.

**CONDYLURA**, kon-de-lu'ra, *s.* (*kondylos*, or joint, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Entomotracheans: Order, Branchiopoda; genus of South American moles, having their trils surrounded with little moveable points, which, when they separate, radiate like a star.

**CONE**, kone, *s.* (*conus*, Lat.) In Geometry, a body, having a circle for its base, and a point in a point at its vertex. The name is also applied to the fruit of coniferous plants, such as the pine. *Cone of rays*, a term used in optics where rays fall from a luminous point upon a surface. In Conchology,—see *Conus*.

**CONELLA**, kon-el'la, *s.* A genus of shells having a smooth elevated spine to the subfamily of the Strombidae. *Cones*: Order, Gasteropoda.

**CONESSI BARK**, kon-es'se bärk, *s.* The oval-leaved Rosebay, *Verum antid* obtained chiefly at Tellicherry, on the Malabar coast, and now introduced as an antidote for the Malaria Medica.

**CONEX**, } kon'e, *s.* (*conicular*, Lat. *conus*)  
**CONY**, } The Rabbit, the *Lepus Conic*

**CONEX-BURROW**, kon'e-bur'ro, *s.* A burrow of a sandy nature, in which rabbits

**CONFABULATE**, kon-fab'u-late, *v. n.* (Lat.) To talk familiarly together; to converse.

**CONFABULATION**, kon-fab-u-la'shun, *s.* (from *confabulatio*, Lat.) Familiar conversation.

**CONFABULATORY**, kon-fab'u-la-tur-e, *a.* Relating to familiar conversation; of the nature of familiar conversation.

**CONFAMILIAR**, kon-fa-mil'yar, *a.* Very familiar.—Obsolete.

**CONFARRICATION**, kon-far-re-a'shun, *s.* (from *con*, together, and *farreum*, a wheat cake, Lat.) In Roman antiquity, the ceremony of marriage by the bride and bridegroom eating the marriage-cake together.

**CONFATED**, kon-fa'ted, *s.* Deceit or fraud at the same time.—Obsolete.

**CONFECT**, kon-fekt', *v. a.* To make confection; to preserve with sugar.

**CONFECT**, kon-fekt, } *s.* (*confectio*)

**CONFECTION**, kon-fek'shun, } preparation of food, with sugar or honey; a sweetmeat;

**CONFECTIONARY**, kon-fek'shun-er-ee, *s.* A place where sweetmeats are made; the place where sweetmeats are sold.

**CONFECTIONER**, kon-fek'shun-ur, *s.* A person who makes or sells sweetmeats.

**CONFECTOR**, kon-fek'tur, *s.* A person who



FACTORY—CONFERVACEÆ.

during the Roman games to destroy such as might prove dangerous to the spec-

RY, kon-fek'to-re, *a.* Pertaining to con-, or the art of making sweetmeats.

ACT, kon-fed'er-a-se, *s.* (*con*, to, and *league*, Lat.) In Politics, an alliance of states for some common object; engagement; league. In Law, a contract of two or more persons to do an unlawful

ATE, kon-fed'er-ate, *v. a.* (*confederer*, join in a league; to unite; to ally;—*league*; to unite in a league.

ATE, kon-fed'er-ate, } *a.* Leagued;  
ATED, kon-fed'er-ay-ted, } joined to a contract or covenant.

ATION, kon-fed'er-a-shun, *s.* The act of uniting; the parties confederated; confederate; alliance between princes or states; an association of individuals in a state for the performance of an unlawful action, or course of unlawful

ON-FER', *v. n.* (*confero*, Lat.) To dish out one or more persons on a stated subscription; to consult together;—*v. a.* to bestow; to compare.—Obsolete in the last location.

ENCE, kon-fer-ens, *s.* (*conferens*, Lat.) A discourse; oral discussion of any question; a meeting for discussing some point of elementary affairs, a meeting of certain members of the two Houses to discuss a bill, respecting which there is a disagreement, generally occasioned by amendment proposed in the one House and rejected in the other;—compassion.—Obsolete in the last

ER, kon-fer-rur, *s.* One who confers; one who bestows.

MINATE, kon-fer-rū'me-nate, } *a.*  
MINATED, kon-fer-rū'me-nay-ted, } *a.*  
MINO, I consolidate, Lat.) In Botany, either, so as to be undistinguishable.

ON-FER'VA, *s.* (*confero*, I join, Lat. from formerly supposed that confervæ were in healing fractured bones.) A genus in which the filaments are uniform, membranous, simple, or branched, and green, with granules scattered in the articulation; they live both in salt and fresh water: see order Confervaceæ.

ULE, kon-fer-va'se-e, *s.* A natural water-plant, usually of a green colour, usually olive, violet, or red, chiefly inhabiting fresh water, but, in some instances, the ocean, and partaking of the characteristics of the genus *Conferva*. The plants of this order are *Conferva* and *Ulva*, and their leaves seem at one period of their existence to be of an animal nature, being possessed of the power of moving from one place to another: they have their tubular threads reproductive organs, which, after a time, acquire a rapid motion while in the inside of the tube; by degrees, and in consequence of constantly tapping against the soft side of which they are enclosed, they burst it, and pass into the water, in which, like the Infusoria, they swim actively about, till, retreating

CONFERVITES—CONFIDANT.

to a shady place, they attach themselves to a stone, or some other body, lose their locomotive power, and vegetate like plants.

CONFERVITES, kon-fer'vites, *s.* Fossil Algæ, belonging to the order Confervaceæ.

CONFEROID, kon-fer'voyd, *a.* (*conferro*, a seaweed, Lat. and *eidos*, form, Gr.) In Botany, having the appearance of *conferva*.

CONFEROIDEÆ.—See Confervaceæ.

CONFESS, kon-fes', *v. a.* To acknowledge a fault, crime, charge, or debt; to own; to avow publicly an adherence to; to acknowledge as true; to show by the effect produced; to acknowledge our sins to God; to disclose the state of the conscience to a priest; to hear the confession of a penitent.

NOTE.—Lexicographers give an intransitive state of this verb, but this is an error; to *confess* is always transitive, because transgression or faith is always understood.

CONFESSANT, kon-fes'sant, *s.* One who confesses to a priest.

CONFESSARY, kon-fes'sa-re, *s.* One who makes a confession.

CONFESSEDLY, kon-fes'sed-le, *ad.* Avowedly; undeniably; with an avowed purpose.

CONFESSION, kon-fesh'un, *s.* The act of acknowledging an error or transgression; the avowal of one's opinions or faith. *Auricular confession*, in the Roman Catholic Church, a part of the sacrament of penance, by which a member of that church confesses his moral or religious delinquencies to a priest, who is under a solemn obligation not to reveal anything confessed, and whose duty is to declare the remission of sins duly repented of and confessed. The penitent must confess every mortal sin he has committed since last confession. *Confession of faith*, a formulary setting forth the opinions held by a religious community. The original symbol of the Scottish Church, called the 'General Confession of Faith,' was adopted by the king and nation, together with the document called the 'Solemn League and Covenant,' in 1581. A second was drawn up in 1660. The 'Westminster Confession' of 1643 was declared, in 1690, by act of parliament, to be the standard of the national faith in Scotland.

CONFESSIONAL, kon-fesh'un-al, } *s.* The seat on  
CONFESSIONARY, kon-fesh-un-a-re, } which a confessor sits;—*a.* pertaining to auricular confession.

CONFESSIONIST, kon-fesh'un-ist, *s.* One who makes confession of his faith.—Not used.

CONFESSOR, kon-fes-sur, *s.* (*confessus*, confessed, Lat.) One who makes the profession of his faith in the face of danger; a title given to those who, in the early church, endured much persecution for their open and persevering attachment to Christianity; a priest who hears confessions and prescribes penance.

To this sagacious confessor he went,  
And told him.—*Dryden*.

CONFESSOR, kon-fes-sur, *s.* One who confesses his crimes.

CONFEST, kon-fest', *a.* Open; known; not concealed: used in poetry sometimes, but needlessly, for the participle *confessed*.

CONFESTLY, kon-fest'le, *ad.* Indisputably.—Not used.

CONFICIENT, kon-fish'ent, *a.* That causes or procures.

CONFIDANT, kon-fe-dant', *s.* (*confident*, Fr.) One



intrusted with the secrets and private affairs of another. This word is sometimes erroneously written and pronounced *Confident*, *kon'fe-dent*, than which, says Walker, 'a greater mark of rusticity cannot be given.'

**CONFIDE**, *kon-fide'*, *v. a.* (*confido*, Lat.) To repose implicit confidence in; to deliver in trust to, with confidence in the fidelity of the person intrusted.

**CONFIDENCE**, *kon'fe-dens*, *s.* (*confidentia*, Lat.) Firm reliance or trust in another; assurance; trust in one's own abilities or competency; vicious boldness, opposed to modesty; firm belief in the truth of any opinion or doctrine; courage; assurance of safety.

**CONFIDENT**, *kon'fe-dent*, *a.* Assured beyond doubt; positive; dogmatic; secure of success; without suspicion; trusting without limits; bold to viciousness; impudent.

**CONFIDENTIAL**, *kon-fe-den'shal*, *a.* Worthy of confidence; trustworthy; admitted to special confidence; spoken or written in confidence.

**CONFIDENTIALLY**, *kon-fe-den'shal-le*, *ad.* In a confidential manner; in reliance on secrecy.

**CONFIDENTLY**, *kon'fe-dent-le*, *ad.* In a confident manner; without doubt, fear, or hesitation; positively; dogmatically.

**CONFIDENTNESS**, *kon'fe-dent-nes*, *s.* Confidence; assurance.

**CONFIDER**, *kon-fide'ur*, *s.* One who confides; one who intrusts or puts confidence in another.

**CONFIGURATE**, *kon-fig'u-rate*, *v. n.* (*configero*, I fashion, Lat.) To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other.

**CONFIGURATION**, *kon-fig-u-ra'shun*, *s.* The form of the various parts of anything, as they are disposed to each other; external form, shape, or figure. In Astrology, aspect of the planets, or the face of the horoscope.

**CONFIGURE**, *kon-fig'ure*, *v. a.* To form; to dispose in a particular form or figure.

**CONFINABLE**, *kon-fi'na-bl*, *a.* That may be confined or limited.

**CONFINE**, *kon'fine*, *s.* (*confinia*, the confines, Lat.) Limit; boundary; border; edge;—*a.* bordering upon; contiguous.

**CONFINE**, *kon'fine'*, *v. a.* To limit; to bound; to restrain; to tie up; to imprison;—*v. n.* to border upon; to touch on different territories.

**CONFINED**, *kon-finde'*, *a. part.* Limited; narrow; imprisoned.

**CONFINELESS**, *kon'fine'les*, *a.* Unconfined; limitless; boundless; without end.

**CONFINEMENT**, *kon'fine'ment*, *s.* Imprisonment; restraint; the state of being prevented from leaving one's place of residence by sickness, applied more particularly to the period of childbirth; seclusion.

**CONFINER**, *kon'fine'ur*, *s.* (*confinis*, Lat.) A borderer; one who lives on the confines of any particular territory; that which restrains or confines. —Seldom used.

**CONFINITY**, *kon-fin'e-te*, *s.* (*confinitas*, Lat.) Nearness; neighbourhood; contiguity.

**CONFIRM**, *kon-ferm'*, *v. a.* (*confirmo*, Lat.) To put past doubt by new evidence; to strengthen by new solemnities or ties; to settle on a sure basis; to admit to the privileges of a church by the imposition of hands; to strengthen; to ratify; to fix.

**CONFIRMABLE**, *kon-fer-ma-bl*, *a.* That may be confirmed; capable of being put past doubt.

**CONFIRMATION**, *kon-fer-ma'shun*, *s.* (*confirmatio*, Lat.) The act of establishing or confirming by convincing evidence; additional proof or confirmation. In the English Church, the rite of laying on of hands upon those who have been baptized, and are come to years of discretion. 'He that comes out of the water,' says Tertullian, 'is anointed with the holy chrism; then follows the imposition of hands, which calls down the Spirit of God.' This was termed *bebeo*, or *bebeo*, and was practised in the baptism of infants as well as of adults, which is still the custom of the Greek Church. The Protestants, at the Council of Trent, caused the rite to be discontinued, and afterwards the Council of Trent, in the time of it to the seventh year. The rite is regarded by Protestant dissenters as of popish origin, and rejected as antichristian. In the Catholic Church, *confirmation* is one of the sacraments: it consists in the bishop laying his hand on the forehead of the person, saying, 'I confirm thee with the sign of the cross, and confirm in thee the chrism of salvation, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.' The bishop then gives a slight blow on the person's cheek, and concludes with pronouncing the following words: *Pax tecum*, 'Peace be to thee.' *Confirmation* also signifies, in Ecclesiastical law, the ratification of the election of a bishop or bishop by the king. *Confirmation* of Law, is an assent to an estate or inheritance created, by which act the person assumes the estate, and gives validity to the estate so far as is in his power. A confirmation only has this effect with respect to estates which are not defeasible; it can have no effect with respect to estates which are absolutely void.

**CONFIRMATIVE**, *kon-fer-ma-tiv*, *a.* Having power to confirm; tending to establish.

**CONFIRMATOR**, *kon-fer-ma'tur*, *s.* A person by whom that which confirms.

**CONFIRMATORY**, *kon-fer-ma-tur-e*, *a.* Confirming; additional testimony; tending to confirm or confirm the rite of confirmation.

**CONFIRMED**, *kon-fermd'*, *a. part.* Fully confirmed; strengthened; established; admitted to the privileges of the church.

**CONFIRMEDNESS**, *kon-fer-med-nes*, *s.* The state of being confirmed.

**CONFIRMER**, *kon-fer'mur*, *s.* One that confirms; one that establishes.

**CONFIRMINGLY**, *kon-fer'ming-le*, *ad.* In a manner tending to confirm.

**CONFISCABLE**, *kon-fis'ka-bl*, *a.* (*confiscatus*, Lat.) Liable to forfeiture.

**CONFISCATE**, *kon-fis'kate*, *v. a.* (*confiscare*, Lat.) To adjudge and transfer private property into public use, or into the public exchequer, as a punishment for offences committed against the laws of the realm.

**CONFISCATED**, *kon-fis'kay-ted*, *a. part.* Confiscated; as forfeited to the public exchequer.

**CONFISCATION**, *kon-fis-ka'shun*, *s.* The act of confiscating the estate or property of a person, or adjudging it as forfeited to the public.

**CONFISCATOR**, *kon-fis'kay-tur*, or *kon-fis'kat-ur*, *s.* One who confiscates.

**CONFISCATORY**, *kon-fis'ka-tur-e*, *a.* Having power to confiscate.

**CONFIT**.—See Confection.



CONFITENT—CONFORMIST.

**CONFITENT**, kon'fe-tent, *s.* (*confitens*, confessing, One who confesses.  
**CONFITE**, kon'fe-ture, *s.* (French.) A sweet confection.  
**CONFIX**, kon-fiks', *v. a.* To fix down; to fasten.  
**CONFIXURE**, kon-fiks'ure, *s.* The act of fastening.  
**CONFUGANT**, kon-fla-grant, *a.* (*conflagrans*, burning.) Involved in a general fire; literally, together.  
**CONFUGATION**, kon-fla-gra'shun, *s.* (*conflagro*, Lat.) A great fire; the burning of many together, as the portion of a city or of a the final burning of the earth, as predicted here.  
**CONFUGION**, kon-fla'shun, *s.* The act of blowing musical instruments at the same time; a of metals.—Obsolete in the latter signifi-  
**CONFLEX**, kon-fleks'ure, *s.* (*con*, and *flezura*, eg, Lat.) A bending or turning.  
**CONFLECT**, kon'flikt, *s.* A violent collision; vio- position, physical or mental; a combat; en; strife; struggle; agony; great men- tias; struggle from opposing motives.  
**CONFLECT**, kon'flikt', *v. n.* To contest; to fight; gle; to strive; to contend violently.  
**CONFLECTIVE**, kon-flikt'iv, *a.* Opposing; strug-  
**CONFUGATE**, kon-fluk'tu-ate, *v. n.* (*confuatur*, To flow together.  
**CONFUGIENCE**, kon-flu-ens, *s.* (*confluentia*, Lat.) action or union of two or more streams; erse, or meeting together of many people; of assembling together; the act of flowing t.  
**CONFUGIENT**, kon'fin-ent, *a.* (*confluens*, Lat.) Run- to one another; meeting. In Botany, into one another at the base. In Pa- applied to those pimples or pustules which detached, but are so numerous as to form the matter of which runs together.  
**CONFUGION**, kon-fluks, *s.* (*confuzum*, flowing together, The union of two or more currents; a  
**CONFUGIBILITY**, kon-fluks-e-bil'e-te, *s.* The y of fluids to run together.  
**CONFUGION**, kon-fawm', *v. a.* (*conformo*, Lat.) To have the same appearance; used generally oral sense—as, *conforming* the conduct, or opinions to that of others, to a reli- ged moral directory, or the revealed will of v. n. to comply with; to yield to; to obey; ide to resemble; assuming the same form; eldern used as an adjective, and when so, rify. *Conformable* is the word which should  
**CONFUGIBLE**, kon-fawm'ns-bl, *a.* Correspondent; the same form; similar; agreeable; suit- compliant; obsequious. In Geology, one strata is said to be *conformable* to another e planes of stratification are parallel.  
**CONFUGIBLY**, kon-fawm'ns-ble, *ad.* In a con- manner; suitably; agreeably.  
**CONFUGATION**, kon-fawm'ns-shun, *s.* (*conforma-*) The form of things as relating to each the particular structure or form of any he act of producing conformity.  
**CONFUGION**, kon-fawm'ur, *s.* One who complies rites of the established church.  
**CONFUGIST**, kon-fawm'ist, *s.* One who conforms;

CONFORMITY—CONFUTE.

applied to one who conforms to the ritual and worship of the Church of England, in contradis- tinction to nonconformist or dissenter.  
**CONFORMITY**, kon-fawr-me-te, *s.* Correspondence; similitude; resemblance; consistency; compliance with customs and manners.  
**CONFOUND**, kon-fownd', *v. a.* (*confundere*, Fr.) To mix together so as not to be able to distinguish one thing from another; to perplex; to throw into confusion; to astonish; to abash; to stupify; to terrify; to amaze; to destroy; to overthrow.  
**CONFOUNDED**, kon-fownd'ed, *a. part.* Stupid; hateful; detestable.  
**CONFOUNDEDLY**, kon-fownd'ed-le, *ad.* Hatefully; shamefully.  
**CONFOUNDEDNESS**, kon-fownd'ed-nea, *s.* State of being confounded.  
**CONFOUNDER**, kon-fownd'ur, *s.* One who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys; one who frustrates or puts to shame.  
**CONFRATERNITY**, kon-fra-ter'ne-te, *s.* (*con*, and *frater*, a brother, Lat.) A brotherhood; a society of men united for some religious or professional purpose.  
**CONFRICATION**, kon-fre-ka'shun, *s.* (*confrecacione*, Ital.) Friction; a rubbing of one thing against another.  
**CONFRIER**, kon-fri'ur, *s.* (*confrere*, Fr.) A monk belonging to the same order or convent.  
**CONFRONT**, kon-frunt', *v. a.* (*confrontare*, Ital.) To stand face to face in full view; to stand face to face in opposition to another; to oppose one evi- dence to another in open court; to set together for the purpose of comparison; to compare one thing with another.  
**CONFRONTATION**, kon-frun-ta'shun, *s.* The act of bringing two witnesses together for examination and the elucidation of truth.  
**CONFRONTMENT**, kon-frunt'ment, *s.* Compari- son.  
**CONFUSE**, kon-fuze', *v. a.* (*confusus*, confusion, Lat.) To put into disorder; to disperse irregularly; to perplex; to obscure; to abash; to cause to blush; to throw the mind into disorder.  
**CONFUSED**, kon-fuzed', *a. part.* Perplexed; dis- ordered; abashed; agitated.  
**CONFUSEDLY**, kon-fuze'd-le, *ad.* In a mixed mass; without separation; indistinctly; one thing mingled with another; not clearly; not plainly; tumultuously; hastily; without system or regu- larity; with abashment or mental agitation.  
**CONFUSEDNESS**, kon-fu'zed-nes, *s.* Confusion; want of distinction; want of clearness.  
**CONFUSELY**, kon-fuze'le, *ad.* In a confused manner. —Obsolete.  
**CONFUSION**, kon-fu'zhun, *s.* (*confusio*, Lat.) Pro- miscuous admixture; disorder; irregularity; tu- mult; indistinct combination; overthrow; destruc- tion; astonishment; distraction of mind; per- plexity; abashment.  
**CONFUTABLE**, kon-fu'ta-bl, *a.* Possible of being confuted or disproved.  
**CONFUTANT**, kon-fu'tant, *s.* One who undertakes to confute another; one who confutes.  
**CONFUTATION**, kon-fu-ta'shun, *s.* (*confutatio*, Lat.) The act of confuting, or of proving to be false or invalid; refutation.  
**CONFUTE**, kon-fute', *v. a.* (*confuto*, Lat.) To con- vict of error; to prove to be false, defective, or invalid.



CONFUTER—CONGER.

CONGERIES—CONGRATUL.

CONFUTER, kon-fu'tur, *s.* One who confutes or disproves.

CONFUTEMENT, kon-fute'ment, *s.* Confutation.—Obsolete.

CONGE, kon'je, or kong'zhay, *s.* (French.) The act of reverence; bow; courtesy; leave; farewell. In Architecture, a moulding of the same nature as the echinus or quarter round; the term is also used for the cavetto. The former is called the swelling conge; the latter the hollow conge.—Same as Apophyge, which see.

CONGEA, kon'je-a, *s.* A genus of East Indian plants. The leaves of *C. villosa*, one of the species, have a strong disagreeable smell, and are used by the natives of India in fomentations: Order, Verbenaceae.

CONGEAL, kon-jeel', *v. a.* (*congelò*, Lat.) To change from a fluid into a viscous or solid state through the loss of heat;—*v. n.* to bind or fix as by cold; to freeze or harden into ice; to become viscous; to lose the property of fluidity; to concrete into a solid mass.

CONGEALABLE, kon-jeel'a-bl, *a.* Capable of passing from a fluid to a viscous or solid state.

CONGEALATION, kon-je-la'shun, *s.* The process of passing from a fluid into a viscous or solid state, by the abstraction of a portion of latent heat; the state of being congealed.

CONGEALED, kon-jeeld', *a. part.* Hardened; viscous. CONGEALMENT, kon-jeel'ment, *s.* The clot formed in the process of congealation.

CONGE-D'ELIRE, kon-je-de-leer', or rather kongzh'-deh-leer, *s.* (French.) The writ or license given by the sovereign to a dean and chapter, in the time of a vacancy, to choose a bishop.

CONGEMINATION, kon-jem-e-na'shun, *s.* (*congemino*, I redouble, Lat.) The act of redoubling.—Obsolete.

CONGENER, kon-je'nur, *s.* (Latin.) One of the same stock. In Natural History, one of the same genus, but differing in species.

CONGENERACY, kon-jen'er-a-se, *s.* Similarity of origin.

CONGENERIC, kon-je-ner'ik, *a.* Of the same kind or nature; belonging to the same genus.

CONGENEROUS, kon-jen'er-us, *a.* Belonging to the same stock; belonging to the same genus.

CONGENEROUSNESS, kon-jen'er-us-nes, *s.* The quality of springing from the same stock.

CONGENIAL, kon-je-ne-al, *a.* (*con*, and *genus*, a kindred, Lat.) Partaking of the same genus, disposition, or nature; cognate; natural; agreeable to the nature of; adapted.

CONGENIALITY, kon-je-ne-al'e-te, } *s.* Participa-  
CONGENIALNESS, kon-je-ne-al-nes, } tion in the  
same qualities, genus, or nature; natural affinity;  
cognition; suitableness.

CONGENIALIZE, kon-je-ne-al-ize, *v. a.* To render congenial.

CONGENIOUS, kon-je-ne-us, *a.* Of the same kind or nature.—Obsolete.

CONGENITE, kon-jen'it, } *a.* (*congenitus*, Lat.)

CONGENITAL, kon-jen'e-tal, } Of the same birth;  
connate. In Pathology, applied to any defect of  
configuration; infirmity or disease which exists in  
an individual at the time of his birth.

CONGER, kong'gur, *s.* *Muræna Conger*, or Sea-eel,  
of Linnæus, a large species of eel found in all the  
European seas. It sometimes attains the length  
of six feet, and the thickness of a man's leg.

CONGERIES, kon-je're-er, *s.* (Latin.)  
collection of small portions of various  
heaped into a mass.

CONGEST, kon-jest', *v. a.* (*congestus*, L.)  
To heap up; to heap together.

CONGESTIBLE, kon-jes'te-bl, *a.* That may  
be heaped up or collected together.

CONGESTION, kon-jest'yun, *s.* A collec-  
tion, as in abscesses.

CONGIARY, kon'je-a-re, *s.* In Roman  
times, a gratuity made to the people in corn  
named from its being measured out  
in *congius*.

CONGIUS, kon'je-us, *s.* 'An ancient Roman  
measure containing about a gallon. In Medi-  
cine, a gallon or eight pints, marked  
with a *congius*.'—*Not used.*

CONGLACIATE, kon-gla'she-ate, *v. a.* (Latin.)  
To convert a fluid into ice.

CONGLACIATION, kon-glay-she-a'shun, *s.*  
The process of freezing or being converted into ice;  
—*Not used.*

CONGLOBATE, kon-glo'bate, *a.* (*con-*  
*globatus*, Lat.) Rolled up in the form of a ball;—  
in the form of a ball.

CONGLOBATED, kon-glo'bay-ted, *a.* (Latin.)  
Collected in a ball; gathered  
together in a ball.

CONGLOBATELY, kon-glo'bate-le, *ad-*  
verbally.

CONGLOBATION, kon-glo-ba'shun, *s.*  
The process of forming into a ball; a round body.

CONGLOBE, kon-globe', *v. a.* To gather  
together;—*v. n.* to collect or coalesce  
into a mass.

CONGLOBULATE, kon-glo'bu-late, *v. a.*  
To form into a little round mass or globule.

CONGLOMERATE, kon-glom'ur-ate, *v. a.* (Latin.)  
To collect together into a mass;  
—*a.* gathered together into a mass;  
—*s.* a mass. In Geology, a rock composed  
of fragments of various kinds of rocks  
gathered together.

CONGLOMERATION, kon-glom'ur-a'shun, *s.*  
The act of collecting into a ball; the  
process of conglomerating; collection of various  
into one mass; intermixture.

CONGLUTINANT, kon-glu'te-nant, *a.* (Latin.)  
Gluing; uniting; healing;—  
such medicines as have a tendency to  
glue together.

CONGLUTINATE, kon-glu'te-nate, *v. a.*  
To glue together; to unite; to heal;  
—*a.* means of some glutinous matter, as in  
the healing of wounds; to heal up; to coalesce;  
to heal;—*a.* glued together into one mass.

CONGLUTINATION, kon-glu'te-na'shun, *s.*  
The process of healing; union by the adhesion  
of the agency of a glutinous substance.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kon-glu'te-nay-tiv, *a.*  
Having the power of healing wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR, kon-glu'te-nay-tor, *s.*  
An agent which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGOU, kong'goo, } *s.* (corrupted from  
CONGO, kong'go, } Chinese word  
for labour and assiduity.) A species of  
eel from China.

CONGRATULANT, kon-grat'u-lant, *a.*  
Participating in the pleasure.

CONGRATULATE, kon-grat'u-late, *v. a.* (Latin.)  
To express pleasure to another  
for an auspicious occurrence;—*v. n.*  
to participate in the pleasure.



# CONGRATULATION—CONGRESS.

**CONGRATULATION**, kon-grat-u-la'shun, *s.* (*congratulation*, Lat.) The act of expressing joy for the success or success of another, or on account of a pious event in which the welfare of both or the public is concerned; the form in which joy is expressed.

**CONGRATULATOR**, kon-grat'u-lay-tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who congratulates.

**CONGRATULATORY**, kon-grat'u-lay-tur-e, *ad.* The act of congratulating another on the occurrence of a fortunate event to him, to both parties, or to the community.

**CONGRUE**, kon-gré', *v. n.* To agree; to unite; to be in accordance.—*Obsolete.*

For government, into parts, doth keep in one consent, meeting in a full and natural close.—*Shaks.*

**CONGREET**, kon-greet', *v. a.* To salute mutually.

My office hath so far prevailed, face to face, and royal eye to eye, have congreed.—*Shaks.*

**CONGREGATE**, kong-gre-gate, *v. a.* (*con*, and *grego*, together, Lat.) To collect persons or things into an assemblage; to assemble;—*v. n.* to be together; to meet;—*a.* collected; assembled.

**CONGREGATION**, kong-gre-ga'shun, *s.* (*congregation*, Lat.) The act of collecting or assembling together; of various matters brought into one place; an assembly of persons met to worship God; a public assembly. *Congregation* also denotes a number of ecclesiastics constituting a legislative and executive body, and, in this acceptation, is applied to certain boards of administration, consisting of cardinals and prelates, which serve as a council to the papal authority. There are twenty-five such congregations—fifteen for spiritual, and ten for temporal purposes. *Congregation* of *St. Peter*, a title assumed by the early Scottish monarchs, the nobility attached to which were called *Lords of the Congregation*.

**CONGREGATIONAL**, kong-gre-ga'shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to a congregation; belonging to a church, the members of which have the separate and independent control of all matters connected with the worship of their spiritual instructors and officers.—*See* *CONGREGATIONALISM*.

**CONGREGATIONALISM**, kong-gre-ga'shun-al-izm, *s.* A religious authority in the possession of each church as a separate and independent body.

**CONGREGATIONALISTS**, kong-gre-ga'shun-al-izts, *s.* Those dissenters who maintain that a church of Christians, meeting in one place for worship, under its own laws and ministers, forms a legitimate and independent congregation.

The name *Independents* is also given to the congregationalists. They are a numerous and influential body in England and America. They are Unitarian in their doctrinal tenets, believing in the sovereignty of God, predestination, original sin, particular redemption, effectual grace, and final perseverance of the saints.

**CONGREDI**, kong-gres, *s.* (*congradi*, I go together, Lat.) A meeting; a shock; a conflict. In Politics, the meeting of the sovereigns of states, or of their representatives, for the purpose of arranging mutual matters; also the name of the national assembly of the United States of America, consisting of a house of representatives and a senate, the members being chosen by the people every second

# CONGRESSION—CONICO-SUBLULATE.

year. The senate is composed of two members from each state; the senators are chosen for six years by the legislature of the states they represent.

**CONGRESSION**, kong-gresh'un, *s.* A company.—*Obsolete.*

**CONGRESSIONAL**, kong-gresh'un-al, *a.* Pertaining to a congress; emanating from or relating to the congress of the United States of America.

**CONGRESSIVE**, kong-gres'siv, *a.* Meeting; encountering.

**CONGRUE**, kong-grü', *v. n.* (*congruo*, Lat.) To agree.—*Obsolete.*

Our sovereign process imports at full, By letters congruing to that effect, The present death of Hamlet.—*Shaks.*

**CONGRUENCE**, kong-grü-ens, } *s.* (*congruentia*, Lat.) Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

**CONGRUENT**, kong-grü-ent, *a.* Agreeing; corresponding.

**CONGRUITY**, kong-grü'e-te, *s.* (*congruitas*, Lat.) Suitableness; agreement; the relation of agreement between things; fitness; consistency. In Geometry, figures or lines which correspond when laid over one another, are said to be in *congruity*.

**CONGRUMENT**, kong-grü-ment, *a.* Fitness; adaptation.

**CONGRUOUS**, kong-grü-us, *a.* (*congruus*, Lat.) Agreeable to; suitable to; consistent with.

**CONGRUOUSLY**, kong-grü-us-le, *ad.* Suitably; pertinently.

**CONIA**, ko'ne-a, } *s.* An alkali obtained from *CONCINA*, kon-sin'a, } hemlock, *Conium maculatum*. It has the appearance of a colourless volatile oil, with a strong disagreeable odour like hemlock itself, and is one of the most violent poisons known. Its formula is C<sup>16</sup> H<sup>16</sup> N.

**CONIA**, ko'ne-a, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, Gr.) A subgenus of the Cirripoda, the tube of which is composed of four salient pieces.

**CONIC**, kon'ik, } *a.* (*konikos*, Gr.) Having the form of a cone. **CONICAL**, kon'e-kal, } *the form of a cone. Conical projection*, a method of describing a representation of a part of a sphere upon a plane. *Conic sections*, in Geometry, lines formed by the intersection of a plane with the surface of a cone. If a right cone with a circular base be cut at right angles to the base by a plane passing through the apex, the section will be a triangle; if the cone be cut through both sides by a plane parallel to the base, the section will be a circle; if the cone be cut slanting quite through both sides, the section will be a parabola; and if the plane cut only one side of the cone, and be not parallel to the other, the section will be a hyperbola.

**CONICALLY**, kon'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the form of a cone. *Conically-sublulate*, in Botany, between awl-shaped and conical; thickest at the base.

**CONICALNESS**, kon'e-kal-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being conical.

**CONICO-CYLINDRICAL**, kon'e-ko-si-lin'dre-kal, *a.* In the form of a cylinder, but tapering to a point.

**CONICO-HEMISPHERICAL**, kon'e-ko-hem-is-fer'e-kal, *a.* Having a form between conical and round.

**CONIC-OVATE**, kon'ik-o'vate, *a.* Between egg-shaped and conical.

**CONICO-SUBLULATE**, kon'e-ko-sub'lu-late, *a.* Awl-shaped and conical; tapering to a point.



**CONICS**, kon'iks, *s.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its section.—See Conic Sections.

**CONIDEA**, ko-nid'e-a, *s.* A genus of Mollusca with mitre-shaped fusiform shells, the spire of which is equal or larger than the aperture; the whorls tumid; margin not inflected; striated within: Subfamily, Columbelloideæ.

**CONIDIA**, ko-nid'e-a, *s.* (*konis*, dust, Gr.) The powdery matter lying on the surface of the thalli of lichens: termed also *Sordia* and *Propagula*.

**CONIFERÆ**, ko-nif'er-e, } *s.* (*conifera*, a cone-bearing plant, Lat.) A natural order of plants, the Pinaceæ of Lindley, including the pine, cedar, juniper, savin, cypress, and arbor-vitæ.—See Pinaceæ.

**CONIFEROUS**, ko-nif'er-us, *a.* Bearing fruit in the form of cones.

**CONIFORM**, kon'e-fawrm, *a.* (*conus*, a cone, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) In the form of a cone; conical.

**CONILIRA**, kon-e-li'ra, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Isopoda.

**CONILITE**, kon'e-lite, *s.* A genus of fossil Cephalopods, allied to the Orthoceras, the shell of which is conical, straight, or slightly curved. The conilite differs from the baculite in its external sheath being thick, and filled up with solid matter from the point of the alveole to the apex, as in the latter.

**CONINÆ**, ko-nin'e, *s.* The Cones, a subfamily of the Strombidæ, or Wing-shells, the shells of which are coniform, the spire very short, and pyramidal or truncate; the outer lip detached above, but without a basal sinus.

**CONIOMYCETES**, kon-e-o-me-se'tes, *s.* (*konos*, and *mykes*, a mushroom or fungus, Gr.) A suborder of sporiferous Fungi, in which the spores are single, often septate, on more or less distinct sporophores; flocci of the fruit obsolete, or mere peduncles.

**CONIOSELINUM**, kon-e-o-se-lin'um, *s.* (a word composed of the names of the plants *conium* and *selinum*.) A genus of glabrous biennial umbelliferous herbs: Tribe, Seselinae.

**CONIPORA**, ko-nip'o-ra, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of cone-shaped Corals.

**CONIROSTERS**, kon-e-ros'turs, } *s.* (*conus*, a cone, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) A tribe of birds belonging to the order Iussiores, or Perching birds, including those genera which have stout conical bills. The crows, finches, plantain-eaters, and hornbills, are the families pertaining to this tribe.

**CONIROSTRES**, kon-e-ros'tres, } and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) A tribe of birds belonging to the order Iussiores, or Perching birds, including those genera which have stout conical bills. The crows, finches, plantain-eaters, and hornbills, are the families pertaining to this tribe.

**CONISOR**.—See Cognisor.

**CONITE**, kon'ite, *s.* A mineral which occurs massive, amorphous, and in crusts; and is of a fleshed colour, without lustre, opaque, and brittle. It consists of carbonate of magnesia, 67.50; carbonate of lime, 20.00; oxide of iron, 3.5; water, 1.00. Found in Iceland, Hesse, and Saxony.

**CONIUM**, kon'e-um, *s.* (*konis* or *konis*, dust or powder, Gr.) Hemlock, a genus of biennial poisonous umbelliferous plants, common among rubbish and on dunghills throughout the whole of Europe, Asia, North America, and Chili, and plentiful in some parts of Britain: Tribe, Smyrnea.

**CONJECT**, kon-jekt', *v. n.* (*conjecto*, Lat.) To guess; to conjecture.—Obsolete.

**CONJECTOR**, kon-jek'tor, *s.* (Latin.) A guesser; a conjecturer.

**CONJECTURABLE**, kon-jek'tu-ra-bl, *a.* To be guessed.

**CONJECTURAL**, kon-jek'tu-ral, *a.* D conjecture; suppositions.

**CONJECTURALITY**, kon-jek'tu-ra-li'te, *s.* which depends on conjecture.

**CONJECTURALLY**, kon-jek'tu-ra-li-le, *ad.* jectural manner.

**CONJECTURE**, kon-jek'ture, *s.* (*conjectura*, a guess; an imaginary opinion; an idea without sufficient proof; surmise; to guess; to judge by guess; to form without proof, or such proof as not to taint.

**CONJECTURER**, kon-jek'tu-rur, *s.* One who conjectures; a guesser.

**CONJOBLE**, kon-job'bl, *v. a.* To conjoin.

**CONJOIN**, kon-joyn', *v. a.* (*com*, and *join*, to consolidate into one; to unite; to associate; to connect;—*v. n.* to league.

**CONJOINT**, kon-joynt', *a.* United; connected. In Music, *conjoint degrees*, two or more immediately follow each other in the scale; *conjoint tetrachords*, two tetrachords, in which the same note is the one and the lowest of the other.

**CONJOINTLY**, kon-joynt'le, *ad.* Jointly; in union; together.

**CONJUGAL**, kon'ju-gal, *a.* (*conjugalis*, matrimonial; connubial; belonging to marriage; coming the marriage state.

**CONJUGALLY**, kon'ju-gal-le, *ad.* Matrimonially.

**CONJUGATE**, kon'ju-gate, *v. a.* To join; to unite. In Grammar, to conjugate a verb according to its modes, tenses, numbers, and persons; to form from one original. In Botany, a conjugate pair of pinnæ. In Geometry, a *conjugate diameter*, a right line bisecting the transverse diameter at the shortest of the two diameters of an ellipse.

**CONJUGATION**, kon-ju-ga'shun, *s.* (Latin, *conjugatio*, the act of uniting or compiling things together; an assemblage. In Grammar, the inflexion of a verb in its various forms it assumes, according to the circumstance of person, number, mode of existence or action. It is the declension is to a noun.

**CONJUNCT**, kon-junkt', *a.* (*conjunctus*, L.) conjoined; connected; concurrent; united.

**CONJUNCTION**, kon-junk'shun, *s.* (*conjunction*, Union; association; league. In Astronomy, presented thus (♂), two heavenly bodies are in conjunction with respect to the earth, they have either the same longitude (the ecliptic of the third), or the same declension (measured on its equator): the conjunction is the *ecliptic conjunction*. Apparent conjunction and opposition take place when the declensions are the same, or opposite to the earth's surface. True conjunction is the conjunction of two celestial bodies as seen by the spectator supposed to be situated at the earth. In Grammar, a *conjunctive*, which unites words or sentences together, and expresses the relation of propositions to each other.

**CONJUNCTIVA**, kon-junk'te-va, *s.* In



# **JUNCTIVE—CONNATURALNESS.**

**CONJUNCTIVA**, the membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids, and is continued to the forepart of the globe of the eye.

**CONJUNCTIVE**, kon-junk'tiv, *a.* (*conjunctivus*, Lat.) united. *Conjunctive mood*, in Grammar, a division of a verb which implies the dependence of the event or action intended on certain conditions.

**CONJUNCTIVELY**, kon-junk'tiv-le, *ad.* In union; in conjunction.

**CONJUNCTIVENESS**, kon-junk'tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of joining or uniting.

**CONJUNCTIVELY**, kon-junk'tiv-le, *ad.* Jointly; together.

**CONJUNCTION**, kon-junk'ture, *s.* (*conjunctio*, Fr.) a union of many circumstances; a joining together; an occasion; a critical time, arising from a union of circumstances.

**CONJURATION**, kon-ju-ra'shun, *s.* (French.) The invoking the name of the Supreme Being, or supposed spiritual existence, for the purpose of obtaining supernatural aid in some mystical operation, as the expelling of evil spirits, raising storms, allaying storms, &c.

**CONJURE**, kon-jure', *v. a.* (*conjurare*, Lat.) To call upon by a sacred name; to conspire; to plot or move by oath; to unite in a plot or design.

**CONJURE**, kon-jur, *v. a.* To practise incantation or magical arts.

**CONJUNCTIVE**, kon-jure'ment, *s.* Serious injunction.

**CONJURER**, kon-ju-rur, *s.* An impostor who pretends to secret supernatural arts; a magician; sometimes ironically to a cunning, shrewd person.

**CONNARACEAE**, kon-na-ra'se-e, *s.* (*connarus*, one of pines.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs with compound alternate leaves without stipules, and having axillary or flowers in racemes; petals five, inserted singly, and imbricate; stamens hypogynous, twice or thrice the number of the petals; anthers sessile, and splitting internally lengthwise.

**CONNARACEAE**, kon-nar-ads, *s.* A name given by Linnaeus to plants of the natural order Connaraceae.

**CONNARACEAE**, kon-na-ras, *s.* (*connarus*, Gr. the name of a tree described by Athenaeus.) The Ceylon tree, a genus of shrubs, with white flowers in racemose panicles: Type of the natural order Connaraceae.

**CONGENE**, kon-nas'sens, *s.* (*con*, and *nascor*, born, Lat.) The common birth of two or more at the same time; community of birth or origin.

**CONGENE**, kon-nas'sent, *a.* Born together; united at the same time.

**CONJUGATE**, kon-ju-gate, *a.* (*conjugatum*, Lat.) In Botany, of two leaves when two are so united at the base as to have the appearance of one.

**CONJUGATE**, kon-nat'u-ral, *a.* Connected by nature; united in nature; participant of the same nature.

**CONJUGATE**, kon-nat'u-ral-e-te, *s.* Participation of the same nature; natural inseparability.

**CONJUGATE**, kon-nat'u-ra-lize, *v. a.* To confer nature; to make natural.

**CONJUGATE**, kon-nat'u-ral-le, *ad.* By nature; naturally.

**CONJUGATE**, kon-nat'u-ral-nes, *s.* Participation of the same nature; natural union.

# **CONNECT—CONOCARPUS.**

**CONNECT**, kon-nekt', *v. a.* (*connecto*, Lat.) To join, link, or unite together; to conjoin; to unite by intervention; to join by order and relation, as the parts of a sentence or discourse;—*v. n.* to cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

**CONNECTEDLY**, kon-nek'ted-le, *ad.* By connection.

**CONNECTION**, kon-nek'shun, *s.* The act of joining or fastening together; union; junction; the state of being fastened together; just relation to something precedent or subsequent; conjunction; coherence.

**CONNECTIVE**, kon-nek'tiv, *a.* Having the power of connecting together;—*s.* in Grammar, a word which serves to join words and sentences.

**CONNECTIVELY**, kon-nek'tiv-le, *ad.* In conjunction; in union; conjunctly.

**CONNEX**.—See Connect.

**CONNECTION**.—See Connection.

**CONNEXIVE**.—See Connective.

**CONNUCATION**, kon-nuk-ta'shun, *s.* (*connuco*, Lat.) A winking.

**CONNUCANCE**, kon-ni'vans, *s.* (*connuce*, Fr.) Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance with intent to aid; the act of winking.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**CONNUCANCY**.—See Connuce.

**CONNUCE**, kon-nive', *v. n.* (*connuce*, Lat.) To pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear; to pass uncensured; to wink at, or overlook an act.

**CONNUCIVE**, kon-ni'vent, *a.* (*connuce*, winking, Lat.) Forbearing to see.

**CONNUCIVE**, kon-ni'ving, *a.* (*connuce*, winking, Lat.) Forbearing to see. In Botany, converging; lying close together; a gradual inward direction, as in the case of many petals. In Anatomy, the term is applied to certain valvular folds of the lining membrane of canals, as the 'valvulae conniventes' in the human intestines.

**CONNUCIVER**, kon-ni'vir, *s.* One who connives.

**CONNOISSEUR**, ko-ne-seur', *s.* (French.) One skilled in the fine arts; a judge or critic.

**CONNOISSEURSHIP**, ko-ne-seur'ship, *s.* The skill of a connoisseur.

**NOTE**.—The *eu* in these words have the peculiar sound of the French *eu*.

**CONNOTATE**, kon-no-tate, *v. a.* (*con*, and *nota*, a mark, Lat.) To designate with something else; to infer.

**CONNOTATION**, kon-no-ta'shun, *s.* Implication of something besides itself; inference.—Seldom used.

**CONNOTE**, kon-note', *v. a.* To imply; to betoken; to include.

**CONNUBIAL**, kon-nu-be-al, *a.* (*connubialis*, Lat.) Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

**CONNUMERATION**, kon-nu-mer-a'shun, *s.* (*connumeration*, Lat.) A reckoning together.

**CONNUCANCE**.—See Cognizance.

**CONNUCANT**.—See Cognizant.

**CONNUCIOUS**, kon-nu-trish'us, *a.* Nourishing together.

**CONNUC**, kon-ne, *a.* (*cono*, Welsh.) Brave; fine.—A local word.

**CONNOBEA**, ko-no-be-a, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of creeping marsh herbs: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

**CONOCARPUS**, kon-o-kar'pus, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in reference to the scale-formed fruit being so closely imbricated in a head as to resemble a small fir cone.) The Button-tree, a



- genus of shrubs, with crowded pedunculate heads of flowers: Order, Combretaceæ.
- CONOCEPHALUS**, kon-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Astocarpaceæ.
- CONOCEROS**, ko-nos'er-us, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of fossil Cephalopods, the shells of which have the septa convex towards the base of the cone.
- CONOCLINIUM**, kon-o-klin'e-nm, *s.* (*konos*, and *klene*, a bed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.
- CONCHELEX**, kon-e-he'leks, *s.* (*konos*, and *helex*, a snail shell, Gr.) A subgenus of the subfamily Mitraneæ, in which the shell is small, cylindrical, or conic; the spire usually thick and short, with numerous plaits on the pillar: Family, Volutidæ.
- CONOID**, ko-noy'd, *a.* Having the form of a cone;—*s.* applied to the surface generated by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. In Anatomy, a gland in the third ventricle of the brain.
- CONOIDIC**, ko-noy'dik, } *a.* Relating to a  
**CONOIDICAL**, ko-noy'de-kal, } conoid; approach-  
ing to the form of a conoid.
- CONOLITHES**, ko-nol'e-this, *s.* A genus of fossil cones, with a linear aperture, and a considerably elevated spire: Subfamily, Coninæ.
- CONOMINEE**, ko-nom-me-ne', *s.* One designated as an associate.
- CONOMORPHA**, kon-o-maw'r'fa, *s.* (*chone*, a funnel, and *morphe*, form, Gr. in reference to; the form of the corolla.) A genus of small American trees: Order, Myrsinaceæ.
- CONOPHARYNGIA**, ko-no-fa-rin'je-a, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *pharynx*, the throat, Gr. in reference to the anthers being combined into a cone protruding from the throat of the corolla.) A genus of glabrous shrubs or trees, with opposite leaves, and terminal corymbs of flowers: Order, Apocynaceæ.
- CONOPHOLIS**, kon-o-folis, *s.* (*konos*, and *pholeo*, I dwell in a hollow, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orobanchaceæ.
- CONOPLEA**, kon-op'le-a, *s.* (*konos*, and *plea*, abounding in, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Suborder, Coniomycetes.
- CONOPS**, ko'nops, *s.* (*konops*, a gnat, Gr.) A Linnean genus of Dipterous insects, in which the proboscis is long and pointed. It has been subdivided into the genera Bucentes, Prosenia, Stomoxys, Myopa, Zodion, and Cenops proper.
- CONORBES**, kon-awr'bis, *s.* (*conus*, a cone, and *orbis*, a globe, Lat.) A genus of shells resembling a Pleurotoma; the sphere is conic, and considerably elevated; the outer lip having a deep sinus above: Subfamily, Coninæ.
- CONOSIPHON**, kon-o-si'phon, *s.* (*konos*, and *siphon*, a tube, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.
- CONOSPERMIDÆ**, kon-o-sper'me-de, *s.* (*Conospermum*, one of the genera.) A tribe of Exogenous plants, belonging to the natural order Protaceæ, including also the genera Synaphea and Stirlingia, some of the genera of which are distinguished by having the stamens connected in such a manner that the cohering lobes of two different anthers form only one cell.
- CONOSPERMUM**, kon-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*konos*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Protaceæ.
- CONOSTEGIA**, kon-o-ste'je-a, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and
- steges*, a covering, Gr. in reference to its calyptriform calyx falling off in one piece)
- genus of trees or shrubs, most of which are of South America: Order, Melastomaceæ.
- CONOSTEPHEUM**, kon-o-ste'fe-un, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *stephos*, a crown, Gr.) A genus of plant order, Epacridaceæ.
- CONOSTOMUM**, kon-os'to-mum, *s.* (*konos*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A curious little plant, an inhabitant of the summits of the highest Scottish mountains, and growing on the level. It constitutes a genus of the Order, Bryaceæ.
- CONOSTYLEÆ**, kon-o-stil'e-e, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *style*, Gr.) A tribe of plants, belonging to the natural order Hamodoraceæ, or Bloodroot, distinguished from the other tribes by a long perianth, that of Hamodoraceæ being the longest. The plants of the typical genus *Conostyle* are natives of New Holland.
- CONOTHAMNUS**, kon-o-tham'nus, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *thamnus*, a shrub, Gr.) A genus of plants, order, Myrtaceæ.
- CONOVULUS**.—See *Melampus*.
- CONQUADRATE**, kon-kwad'rate, *v. a.* To be into a square.
- CONQUASSATE**, kon-kwas'sate, *v. a.* (Lat.) To shake.—Obsolete.
- Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs.
- CONQUASSATION**, kon-kwas-sa'shun, *s.* A concussion.—Obsolete.
- CONQUER**, kong'ur, *v. a.* (*conquerir*, Fr.) To conquer; to overrun; to win; to gain by force; to overcome; to subdue; to surmount; to come by moral force;—*v. n.* to gain the victory; to overcome.
- CONQUERABLE**, kong'ur-a-bl, *a.* That which can be conquered or overcome.
- CONQUERESS**, kong'ur-es, *s.* A female conqueror or overcomes.
- CONQUERINGLY**, kong'ur-ing-le, *ad.* In a conquering manner.
- CONQUEROR**, kong'ur-ur, *s.* One who has conquered; one who has brought into subjection; a victor.
- CONQUEST**, kong'kwest, *s.* (*conquete*, Fr.) A conquering; subjection by physical or moral force; acquisition by victory; success in arms; that which is conquered. In Civil Law, the acquisition of property in common by several persons.
- CONRADIA**, kon-ra'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Conrad Gesner.) A genus of shrubs: Order, Geraniaceæ.
- CONSANGUINEOUS**, kon-sang-gwin'e-us, *s.* (*sanguineus*, Lat.) Of the same blood; kindred; related by birth.
- CONSANGUINITY**, kon-sang-gwin'e-te, *s.* (*guinitas*, Lat.) The relation of persons connected by descent from one common parent.
- CONSARCINATION**, kon-sar-se-na'shun, *s.* (*consarcino*, I patch up, Lat.) The act of joining together.
- CONSCIENCE**, kon'shens, *s.* (*conscientia*, L.) The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of our goodness or wickedness of our own actions; justice; the estimate of conscience; private opinion; scruple; *Conscience*, (Courts of), are courts for the trial of small debts, not exceeding £5.



CIENCED—CONSECRATORY.

CONSECTANEOUS—CONSEQUENTIAL.

ED, kon'shensd, *a.* Having conscience.

Hold a sanctified, tender-conscience rebel, or a halter.—*South's Sermons.*

ELESS, kon'shens-les, *a.* Having no conscience.

—See Conscience.

ED, kon-she-en'shus, *a.* Regulated by conscience; scrupulous; exactly governed by a sense of duty.

ED, kon-she-en'shus-le, *ad.* According to the dictates of conscience; with a strong moral convictions, or a sense of duty.

ED, kon-she-en'shus-nes, *s.* Regulated by the dictates of conscience; scrupulous to moral convictions; tenderness of conscience.

IBLE, kon'shun-a-bl, *a.* Reasonable; owing to conscience.

IBLESS, kon'shun-a-bl-nes, *s.* Equity; reasonableness.

IBLY, kon'shun-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner owing to conscience; reasonably; just.

ED, kon'shus, *a.* (*consciens*, Lat.) Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts; knowing from memory; knowing by intuition or from mental perception; bearing witness to the dictate of conscience.

ED, kon'shus-le, *ad.* With knowledge of one's own thoughts and actions.

ED, kon'shus-nes, *s.* The perception of truth; the power of knowing one's own mind; internal sense of innocence; sense of the truth or reality of things from observation or experience.

ED, kon'skript, *a.* (*conscripto*, I enrol with arms.) Registered; enrolled. *Conscript* (*Patres Conscripti*), a title given to the senators subsequent to the expulsion of the king; a soldier enrolled for public service; a conscription laws of France, by which every male of twenty years of age is liable to serve for seven years.

ED, kon-skip'shun, *s.* The compulsory service of individuals for the military or naval service, taken by ballot or otherwise from the citizen at large.

ED, kon'se-krate, *v. a.* (*consecro*, Lat.) To consecrate; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart to the service and worship of God; to canonize;—*a.* consecrated; sacred; dedicated.

ED, kon'se-kray-ted-nes, *s.* State of being consecrated.

ED, kon-se-kra'shun, *s.* The rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with the application of solemnities; the act of declaring a person or thing holy by canonization; also, a rite among the Romans by which their high-priests were set apart for their calling, or enrolling others as the number of the gods, as some of the gods or other popular favourites: this was termed *apotheosis*, but on medals it is termed by the term *consecratio*, with an altar as a sacred symbol.

ED, kon'se-kray-tur, *s.* One who consecrates or performs the rites by which a person is dedicated to sacred purposes.

ED, kon'se-kray-to-re, *a.* Making

CONSECTANEOUS, kon-sek-ta'ne-us, *a.* Following of course.

CONSECTARY, kon'sek-ta-re, *a.* (*consecrarius*, Lat.) Consequent; deducible; following by consequence;—*s.* deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

CONSECUTION, kon-se-ku'shun, *s.* (*consecutio*, Lat.) Train of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions; succession. *Consecution month*, in Astronomy, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another.

CONSECUTIVE, kon-sek'u-tiv, *a.* (*consecutif*, Fr.) Following in a train; uninterrupted; successive; consequential.

CONSECUTIVELY, kon-sek'u-tiv-le, *ad.* In succession; following regularly.

CONSECUTIVENESS, kon-sek'u-tiv-nes, *s.* State of being consecutive.

CONSEMINATE, kon-sem'e-nate, *v. a.* (*consemino*, Lat.) To sow different seeds together.

CONSENECENCE, kon-se-nes'sens, } *s.* (*consen-*  
CONSENECENCY, kon-se-nes'sen-se, } *co*, I grow  
old, Lat.) Decay from old age; a growing old.

CONSENSION, kon-sen'shun, *s.* (*consensio*, Lat.) Agreement; accord.—Seldom used.

CONSENT, kon-sent', *s.* (*consensus*, Lat.) The act of yielding or consenting; concord; agreement; unity of opinion; accord; coherence with; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation. In the animal economy, an agreement or sympathy by which one affected part of the system acts upon another;—*v. n.* to be of the same mind; to agree; to co-operate; to yield; to give consent; to admit; to allow.

CONSENTANEITY, kon-sen-ta-ne'e-te, *s.* Reciprocal agreement.

CONSENTANEOUS, kon-sen-ta'ne-us, *a.* (*consentaneus*, Lat.) Agreeable to; consistent with; suitable.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, kon-sen-ta'ne-us-le, *ad.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kon-sen-ta'ne-us-nes, *s.* Agreement; consistency.

CONSENTER, kon-sen'tur, *s.* One who consents.

CONSENTIAN, kon-sen'shan, *a.* By general consent; applied by the Latins to their twelve principal deities—Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Neptune, Vulcan, and Apollo.

CONSENTIENT, kon-sen'shent, *a.* (*consentiens*, Lat.) Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in sentiment.

CONSEQUENCE, kon'se-kwens, *s.* (*consequentia*, Lat.) That which follows from any cause or principle; event; effect of a cause. In Logic, a proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; deduction; conclusion; importance; influence; tendency as to results; that which produces consequences.

CONSEQUENT, kon'se-kwent, *a.* Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cause;—*s.* consequence; that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction; effect; that which follows an acting cause.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kon-se-kwen'shal, *a.* Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes; having the consequences justly connected with the premises; conclusive; important; conceited; pompous.

# CONSEQUENTIALLY—CONSIDER.

**CONSEQUENTIALLY**, kon-se-kwen'shal-le, *ad.* With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas; by consequence; not immediately; eventually; in a regular series; with great assumption and pomp.

**CONSEQUENTIALNESS**, kon-se-kwen'shal-nes, *s.* Regular consecution of discourse.

**CONSEQUENTLY**, kon'se-kwent-le, *ad.* By consequence; necessarily; inevitably; by the connection of effects to their causes; in consequence; pursuantly.

**CONSEQUENTNESS**, kon'se-kwent-nes, *s.* Regular connection of propositions; consecution of discourse.

**CONSEXTION**, kon-ser'shun, *s.* (from *consero*, I join, Lat.) Function; adaptation.—Seldom used. What order, beauty, motion, distance, size! Consertion of design, how exquisite!—Young.

**CONSERVABLE**, kon-ser'va-bl, *a.* (from *conservo*, I preserve, Lat.) Capable of being preserved or maintained.

**CONSERVANCY**, kon-ser'van-se, *s.* (*conserveans*, Lat.) A court held in London for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames.

**CONSERVANT**, kon-ser'vant, *a.* That which preserves or continues.

**CONSERVATION**, kon-ser'va'shun, *s.* (*conservatio*, Lat.) The act of preserving, guarding, or protecting from violation, loss, or decay; continuance; protection.

**CONSERVATISM**, kon-ser'va-tizm, *s.* The practice of resisting changes; or of maintaining and preserving that which is established.

**CONSERVATIVE**, kon-ser'va-tiv, *s.* In Politics, one attached to the institutions of church and state, and generally opposed to innovation on matters affecting constituted authority; an opponent to democracy;—*a.* having the power of preserving from decay or violation; preservative.

**CONSERVATOR**, kon-ser'va-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A preserver; a protector; one opposed to innovation; an officer appointed for the maintenance of the privileges of some cities, corporations, and communities.

**CONSERVATORY**, kon-ser'va-to-re, *s.* A place where anything is kept for preservation. In Horticulture, a glazed structure in which exotic trees are grown, not in pots, as in a greenhouse, but in a bed of soil. *Conservatories*, in Italy and France, are musical schools intended for the scientific cultivation of music;—*a.* having a preservative quality.

**CONSERVE**, kon'serv, *s.* A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit boiled with sugar. In Pharmacy, a preparation of a soft pulpy nature, in which the medicinal matter constituting its base is preserved by the admixture of a considerable quantity of sugar, as the *conserve of roses*;—*a.* conservatory.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**CONSERVE**, kon-ser'y, *v. a.* (*conservo*, Lat.) To preserve without loss or violation; to candy or pickle fruit.

**CONSERVER**, kon-ser'vur, *s.* One who conserves; one who preserves from loss or violation; one who prepares conserves.

**CONSESSION**, kon-sesh'un, *s.* (*consessio*, Lat.) A sitting together.—Obsolete.

**CONSESSOR**, kon-ses'sur, *s.* One who sits with others.—Obsolete.

**CONSIDER**, kon-sid'ur, *v. a.* (*considero*, Lat.) To

# CONSIDERABLE—CONSIGNATI

think upon with care; to ponder; to to sift; to study; to take into view omit in the examination; to have respect; not to despise. In the imperative it is a kind of interjection; a word of attention is summoned;

Thy life hath yet been private, most p  
At home.—Milton.

to requite; to reward one for his trou  
to think maturely; not to judge hastily  
to deliberate; to work in the mind; to  
hesitate.

**CONSIDERABLE**, kon-sid'ur-a-bl, *a.* (Spanish.) Worthy of consideration; regard and attention; respectable; not deserving notice; important; valuable a little.

**CONSIDERABLENESS**, kon-sid'ur-a-bl-ness, *s.* Importance; dignity; of moment, or having to notice; value.

**CONSIDERABLY**, kon-sid'ur-a-ble, *ad.* Deserving notice, though not the highest importance; importantly.

**CONSIDERANCE**, kon-sid'ur-ans, *s.* Consideration; reflection; sober thought.—Obsolete.

**CONSIDERATE**, kon-sid'ur-ate, *a.* (Latin.) Serious; given to consideration; not rash; not negligent; calm; quiet; moderate; not rigorous; haughty; to; regardful.—Seldom used in the last sense.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet be presumed more considerate of praise.—D

**CONSIDERATELY**, kon-sid'ur-ate-le, *ad.* Coolly; prudently.

**CONSIDERATENESS**, kon-sid'ur-ate-ness, *s.* Deliberation; calm deliberation.

**CONSIDERATION**, kon-sid'ur-a'shun, *s.* (Latin.) The act of considering; regard; notice; mature thought; previous deliberation; contemplation; upon anything; importance; claim worthy of regard; equivalent; cause; motive of action; influence; ground; reason; ground for coming to a decision. In Law, the material cause or ground of a tract, without which the party contracting cannot be bound.

**CONSIDERATIVE**, kon-sid'ur-ay-tiv, *a.* Consideration.

**CONSIDERATOR**, kon-sid'ur-ay-tur, *s.* Consideration.

**CONSIDERER**, kon-sid'ur-ur, *s.* Consideration.

**CONSIDERING**, kon-sid'ur-ing, *s.* Hesitation; the act of deliberating.

**CONSIDERINGLY**, kon-sid'ur-ing-le, *ad.* Seriously or considerate manner.

**CONSIGN**, kon-sine', *v. a.* (*consigno*, Lat.) To consign anything with the right to into other hands; to transfer; to appoint; to commit; to intrust;—*v. n.* to sign; to; to submit to the same terms with Obsolete as a neuter verb.

Thou hast finished joy and morn  
All lovers young, all lovers must  
Consign to thee, and come to dust

**CONSIGNATORY**.—See *Consignes*.

**CONSIGNATION**, kon-sig-na'shun, *s.* (Latin.) The act of consigning; the act by which delivered up to another.



## SIGNATURE—CONSOLABLE.

RE, kon-sig'na-ture, *s.* Full signature; or stamping.

kon-se-ne', *s.* The person to whom addressed or delivered upon stipulated a factor.

kon-si'nur, *s.* The person who consigns or transmits goods to another, disposal under conditions expressed or

TATION, kon-sig-ne-fe-ka'shun, *s.* Signification.

LATIVE, kon-sig-nif'e-kay-tiv, *a.* Sy-

RT, kon-sine'ment, *s.* The act of consigning or delivering over goods, other property to another person; the other property consigned; the writing by which is consigned.

kon-sim'e-lar, *a.* (from *consimilis*, *lat.*) Having one common resemblance.

DE, kon-se-mil'e-tude, *s.* Likeness; agreement together.

—See *Consimilitude*.

-sist', *v. n.* (*consisto*, *Lat.*) To substantiate fixed; without dissipation; to stand; to be contained; to be composed; to exist concurrently; to coexist; to agree; to be or contradict; not to counteract.

kon-sis'tens, } *s.* State with re-  
f, kon-sis'ten-se, } spect to material  
degree of density or rarity; substance;  
e; durable or lasting state; agreement  
or with any other thing; congruity;  
a state of rest in which things capable  
of decrease continue for some time at a

kon-sis'tent, *a.* (*consistens*, *Lat.*) Not  
contrary; not opposed; firm; not fluid;  
together or in agreement; compatible;

Y, kon-sis'tent-le, *ad.* Without con-  
tradiction; agreeably.

K, kon-sis-to're-al, *a.* Relating to a  
ecclesiastical court.

N, kon-sis-to're-an, *a.* Relating to  
presbyterian assemblies.

kon-sis-to-re, *s.* (*consistorium*, a coun-  
cil of the Roman emperors, *Lat.*)  
ecclesiastical council or court; the judicial  
tribunal by the college of cardinals at  
Rome also given to the representative  
of the Reformed Church in France; a title  
originated by John Calvin. In Eng-  
land, the office of every archbishop or bi-  
shop of the consistory court, and a  
place appointed to act in places remote  
from the metropolis; a place of residence.—Ob-  
solete sense;—*a.* relating to a consis-  
torial court.

kon-so'she-ate, *s.* (from *consocio*, *Lat.*)  
An accomplice; a confederate;  
—*v. a.* to unite; to join; to associate;  
to hold together;—*v. n.* to coalesce;

K, kon-so'she-a'shun, *s.* Alliance;  
company; companionship.

WAL, kon-so'she-a'shun-al, *a.* Re-  
suscitation.

kon-so'la-bl, *a.* That may be con-  
sisted of comfort.

## CONSOLATE—CONSOPIATION.

CONSOLATE, kon'so-late, *v. a.* To comfort.—Ob-  
solete.

I will be gone,  
That pitiful rumour may report my flight,  
To consolate thine ear.—Shaks.

CONSOLATION, kon-so-la'shun, *s.* (French, from  
*consolatio*, *Lat.*) Comfort; alleviation of misery;  
alleviation produced by partial remedies; that  
which mitigates suffering; the cause of comfort.

CONSOLATOR, kon'so-lay-tur, *s.* A comforter.

CONSOLATORY, kon-sol'a-tur-e, *a.* Tending to give  
comfort;—*s.* a speech or writing containing topics  
of comfort.

Consolatories writ,  
With studied argument and much persuasion sought,  
Lenient of grief and anxious thought.—Milton.

CONSOLE, kon-sol'e, *v. a.* (*consolor*, *Lat.*) To com-  
fort; to cheer the mind in distress; to free from  
a sense of misery;—*s.* see *Ancones*.

CONSOLER, kon-so'lur, *s.* One who imparts comfort  
to others.

CONSOLIDANT, kon-sol'e-dant, *a.* (French.) Hav-  
ing the quality of uniting wounds;—*s.* a medicine  
that heals or unites wounds or fractures.

CONSOLIDATE, kon-sol'e-date, *v. a.* (*consolidare*, *Fr.*)  
To form into a compact and solid body; to hard-  
en; to unite into a solid mass; to combine or  
unite two parliamentary bills into one; to unite  
the parts of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound;  
to unite two benefices into one;—*v. n.* to grow  
firm, hard, or solid;—*a.* formed into a compact  
body; fixed; settled.

CONSOLIDATED FUND, kon-sol'e-day-ted fund, *s.*  
A name given to a fund formed from certain por-  
tions of the joint revenue of Great Britain and  
Ireland, appropriated to the payment of the na-  
tional debt, civil list, and other specified expenses  
of both kingdoms.

CONSOLIDATION, kon-sol-e-da'shun, *s.* The act of  
uniting disjointed parts, and forming them into a  
compact mass or system; the act of confirming a  
thing; the annexing of one bill in parliament to  
another; the uniting of two benefices into one by  
assent of the ordinary, patron, and incumbent. In  
Surgery, the act of uniting broken bones or a  
wound by the requisite applications.

CONSOLIDATIVE, kon-sol'e-day-tiv, *a.* Having the  
quality of healing or rendering compact.

CONSOLS, kon'suls, *s.* A term used to denote the  
portion of the national debt of the United King-  
dom, forming the three per cent. consolidated an-  
nuities.

CONSONANCE, kon'so-nans, } *s.* (*consonans*, sound-  
CONSONANCY, kon'so-nan-se, } ing together, *Lat.*)  
Accord or agreement of sound; consistency; con-  
gruence; agreeableness; concord.

CONSONANT, kon'so-nant, *s.* (*consonans*, *Lat.*) A  
letter which cannot be sounded but by the aid of  
a vowel;—*a.* agreeable; consistent; according to;  
sounding together.

CONSONANTLY, kon'so-nant-le, *ad.* Consistently;  
agreeably.

CONSONANTNESS, kon'so-nant-nes, *s.* Agreeable-  
ness; consistency.

CONSONOUS, kon'so-nus, *a.* Agreeing in sound;  
symphonious.

CONSOPIATE, kon-so'pe-ate, *v. a.* (*consopio*, *Lat.*)  
To lull asleep.—Obsolete.

CONSOPIATION, kon-so-pe-a'shun, *s.* The act of  
lulling asleep.—Obsolete.

CONSOPITE—CONSPIRANT.

CONSOPITE, kon'so-pit, *v. a.* (*consopio*, Lat.) To compose; to calm; to lull to sleep;  
The higher powers of the soul being almost quited laid asleep and *consopited*.—*Glauville*.

—*a.* calmed; quieted; composed.—Obsolete.

CON. SORDINI, kon sawr-de-ne, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a direction to perform the passage to be played, if on a piano-forte, with the dampers down, or if on a violin, with the mute on. It is commonly written short, *C. S.*

CONSORT, kon'sawrt, *s.* (*consors*, Lat.) A companion, a partner, generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband; a number of instruments playing together; a symphony. Dr. Johnson says this is probably a mistake for *concert*, the term now used, but it appears to have been written *consort* by many of our old writers;

There should be a continual consort of ravishing harmony among them.—*Scott's Christian Life*.

concurrence; union; an assembly; a divan; a consultation. *Queen consort*, the wife of a king, but held by the constitution as a subject.

CONSORT, kon-sawrt', *v. n.* To associate with; to unite with; to keep company with;—*v. a.* to marry; to join; to accompany.

Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your graces.—*Shaks.*

CONSORTABLE, kon-sawrt'a-bl, *a.* To be ranked with; suitable.—Seldom used.

A good conscience and a good courtier are *consortable*.—*W. Montagu*.

CONSORTION, kon-sawrt'shun, *s.* (*consortio*, Lat.) Partnership; fellowship.—Obsolete.

CONSORTSHIP, kon-sawrt-ship, *s.* A state of union; fellowship.

CONSPICUOUS, kon-spek'ta-bl, *a.* (*conspicuos*, Lat.) Easy to be seen.

CONSPICION, kon-spek'shun, *s.* A seeing; a beholding.

CONSPICUITY, kon-spek-tu'e-te, *s.* Sight; view.—Obsolete.

What harm can your bison *conspicuities* glean out of this character?—*Shaks.*

CONSPERSION, kon-sper'shun, *s.* A sprinkling about.

CONSPICUITY, kon-spe-ku'e-te, *s.* Brightness; clearness.

CONSPICUOUS, kon-spik'u-us, *a.* (*conspicuos*, Lat.) Obvious to the sight; seen at a distance; manifest; eminent; famous; distinguished.

CONSPICUOUSLY, kon-spik'u-us-le, *ad.* In a conspicuous manner; obviously to the view; eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, kon-spik'u-us-nes, *s.* State of being visible at a distance; exposure to the view; eminence; fame; celebrity.

CONSPIRACY, kon-spir'a-se, *s.* (*conspiratio*, Lat.) An agreement or combination among several persons to effect some object by unlawful means, as an attempt to excite insurrection with a view to awe the government to submission; also, an agreement between two or more, falsely to indict, or to procure to be indicted, an innocent person for felony; a concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event.

CONSPIRANT, kon-spi'rant, *a.* Conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.—Seldom used.

Thou art a traitor;

*Conspirant* 'gainst this high illustrious prince.—*Shaks.*

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CONSPIRATION—CONSTELLATION

CONSPIRATION, kon-spe-ra'shun, *s.* An agreement of many things to one end.  
CONSPIRATOR, kon-spir'a-tur, *s.* One who conspires; one engaged in a plot; one secretly concerted with others the commission of a crime; a plotter.

CONSPIRE, kon-spire', *v. n.* To conspire; to plot; to hatch secret treason; to agree as 'all things conspire to make him his

CONSPIRE, kon-spi'ur, *s.* One who conspires; a plotter.

CONSPIRINGLY, kon-spi'ring-le, *ad.* In a criminally concerted manner.

CONSPISSATION, kon-spis-sa'shun, *s.* (*conspissatio*, Lat.) The act of thickening; viscom.

CONSPURCATE, kon-spur'cate, *v. a.* (conspurcare, Lat.) To defile.—Obsolete.

CONSPURCATION, kon-spur-ka'shun, *s.* Defiling; defilement; pollution.—Obsolete.

CONSTABLE, kun'sta-bl, *s.* (*comes stabuli*, Lat.) The name given in various ages to one of the principal officers of a narchical establishment; in France, a knight under the crown; commander-in-chief of the supreme military judge; an officer of the preservation of the peace. *High constable*, an officer whose duty is to represent the king in which he belongs in certain legal acts, to perform certain ministerial offices on the return of jurors, &c. *Petty constable*, a person connected with a parish or tithing. *Sheriff*, a person appointed to act as constable in a particular occasion or emergency. The name in Scotland, is given to a petty officer of the peace court. *Constables* are appointed to execute warrants, to apprehend offenders, to preserve the peace.

CONSTABLERY, kun'sta-bl-re, *s.* The office of a constable.

CONSTABLESHIP, kun'sta-bl-ship, *s.* The office of a constable.

CONSTABLEWICK, kun'sta-bl-wik, *s.* A place over which the authority of a constable extends.

CONSTABULARY, kun-stab'u-la-re, *a.* Relating to constables; consisting of constables.

CONSTANCY, kon'stan-se, *s.* (*constantia*, Lat.) Firmness; unchangeableness; unalterability; perpetuity; unalterable consistency; lasting affection; resolution; unshaken determination; certainty.

CONSTANT, kon'stant, *a.* (*constans*, Lat.) Uniform; varied; unchanged; immutable; durable; resolute; determined; immovable; steady; certain; not fluctuating.

CONSTANTLY, kon'stant-le, *ad.* Unvaryingly; certainly; steadily; patiently.

CONSTAT, kon'stat, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a certificate which the clerk of the court makes at the request of any person who intends to plead or to sue in court for the discharge of anything, or of it is to show what appears upon reference to the matter in question, for exemplification, under the great seal or rolment of any letters patent.

CONSTELLATE, kon-stell'ate, *v. n.* (Lat.) To join lustre; to shine with lustre;—*v. a.* to unite several things to one splendour.

CONSTELLATION, kon-stel-a'shun, *s.* (Lat.) An asterism; a group of stars.



ERNATION—CONSTITUTIVE.

mented on the celestial globe by the  
a man, beast, or other object; an as-  
f splendours or excellencies.

ION, kon-ster-na'shun, *s.* (*consternatio*,  
astonishment; amazement; alienation of  
sudden surprise; wonder.

, kon'ste-pate, *v. a.* (*constipare*, Lat.) To  
other into a narrow room; to thicken;  
s; to stop or stuff up by filling the pas-  
make costive.

ON, kon-ste-pa'shun, *s.* (*constipatio*, I  
Lat.) The act of crowding anything  
narrow compass; condensation. In Pa-  
an obstructed or costive state of the

CY, kon-stit'u-en-se, *s.* The entire  
stituents.

r, kon-stit'u-ent, *s.* The person or  
constitutes or settles anything; that  
cessary to the subsistence of a thing; an  
one who deposes another; a voter for  
of parliament or municipal body, in which  
s are represented by deputy. *Consti-*  
*tutionally*, in French history, the first na-  
mably of the Revolution, elected in 1788,  
ed in 1791, after proclaiming the con-  
f that year;—*a.* forming; composing;  
essential.

, kon'ste-tute, *v. a.* (*constituo*, Lat.) To  
al existence; to make anything what  
roduce; to erect; to establish; to set;  
depute; to appoint another to an office;  
tablished law.—Obsolete.

ill not obey the king's *constitute*.—Preston.  
n, kon'ste-tu-tur, *s.* One who consti-  
tutes.

ON, kon-ste-tu'shun, *s.* (*constitutio*, Lat.)  
constituting, enacting, or establish-  
ing; natural qualities; corporeal frame;  
body with respect to health; temper of  
ablished form of government, or certain  
al laws by which the general form of an  
tion is regulated, and, in opposition to  
other rules or laws ought to be made;  
of laws and customs; a particular law;  
ent; institution. *Constitution*, in Poli-  
ism or principle of government regularly  
l. Constitutions are either democratic,  
s, or of a mixed character. *Constitution*  
s a particular law, ordinance, or regula-  
by the authority of any superior; as,  
constitutions of Justinian and his suc-  
the constitutions of Clarendon, &c. *Con-*  
n Pathology, the temperament of the  
y, arising from the quality and propor-  
parts.

ONAL, kon-ste-tu'shun-al, *a.* Bred or  
n the constitution; radical; in accord-  
sistent with the constitution of a coun-  
relating to the constitution.

ONALIST, kon-ste-tu'shun-al-ist, *s.* An  
e the constitution of a country.

ONALITY, kon-ste-tu'shun-al'e-te, *s.*  
of being constitutional; the state of  
sistent with or inherent in the constitu-

ONALLY, kon-ste-tu'shun-al-le, *ad.* In  
with the constitution; legally.

ONIST.—See Constitutionalist.

TE, kon'ste-tu-tiv, *a.* That constitutes  
SD

CONSTITUTIVELY—CONSTRUCTIVENESS.

or constructs; elemental; essential; productive;  
having the power to enact or establish.

CONSTITUTIVELY, kon'ste-tu-tiv-le, *ad.* In a con-  
stitutive manner.

CONSTRAIN, kon-strane', *v. a.* (*constrindre*, Fr.)  
To compel, to force to some action; to hinder  
by force; to restrain; to necessitate; to confine;  
to press; to constringe; to tie; to bind; to  
withhold; to produce in opposition to nature; to  
ravish.—Obsolete in the last sense.

CONSTRAINABLE, kon-stra'na-bl, *a.* That may be  
constrained; liable to constraint.

CONSTRAINEDLY, kon-stra'ned-le, *ad.* By con-  
straint; by compulsion.

CONSTRAINER, kon-stra'nur, *s.* One who constrains.

CONSTRAINT, kon-straynt', *s.* (*contrainte*, Fr.) Com-  
pulsion; compelling; force; violence; act of over-  
ruling passion or desire; confinement.

CONSTRAINTIVE, kon-strane'tiv, *a.* Having the  
power of compelling; able to overrule passion or  
desire.

CONSTRUCT, kon-strikt', *v. a.* (*constringo*, Lat.) To  
bind; to cramp; to confine in a narrow compass;  
to contract; to cause to shrink.

CONSTRUCTION, kon-strik'shun, *s.* Contraction, as  
distinguished from compression or the action of an  
outward force.

CONSTRUCTIVE, kon-strik'tiv, *a.* Binding.

CONSTRUCTOR, kon-strik'tor, *s.* (*constringo*, I bind  
tight, Lat.) In Anatomy, a term applied to cer-  
tain muscles which contract, by acting in a circular  
direction upon the various canals and orifices to  
which they are respectively attached. The *Boa*  
*Constrictor*, an immensely large species of serpent,  
is so termed from the power it possesses of winding  
itself round its prey, and crushing it previous to  
its being swallowed.

CONSTRINGE, kon-strinj', *v. a.* To compress; to  
contract; to bind; to force.

CONSTRINGENT, kon-strinj'ent, *a.* Having the  
quality of binding or compressing.

CONSTRUCT, kon-strukt', *v. a.* (*construo*, Lat.) To  
build; to form; to compile; to constitute; to de-  
vise or form by the mind, as 'he constructed a new  
system.'

CONSTRUCTOR, kon-struk'tur, *s.* (*constructor*, Lat.)  
One who forms or constructs.

CONSTRUCTION, kon-struk'shun, *s.* (*constructio*, Lat.)

The act of building; fabrication; the form of  
building; the act of erecting; structure; con-  
formation. In Grammar, syntax, or the proper  
arrangement of words in a sentence; the sense or  
meaning of a passage; interpretation; judgment;  
mental representation. In Geometry, the manner  
of describing a figure or problem. In Algebra,  
*construction of equations* is the method of reducing  
a known equation into lines and figures, in order  
to a geometrical demonstration. In Architecture,  
used to denote the art of distributing the different  
forces and strains of the parts and materials of a  
building, in so scientific a manner as to avoid  
failure and insure durability.

CONSTRUCTIONAL, kon-struk'shun-al, *a.* Relating  
to the meaning.

CONSTRUCTIVE, kon-struk'tiv, *a.* By construction;  
deduced.

CONSTRUCTIVELY, kon-struk'tiv-le, *ad.* By way  
of construction.

CONSTRUCTIVENESS, kon-struk'tiv-nes, *s.* In  
Phrenology, the name given to an organ situated

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at that part of the frontal bone, above the sphenotemporal suture, next acquisitiveness, about one inch and a half from the eye, and nearly in a line with destructiveness. Its function or tendency is to construct mechanical contrivances and adaptations, or works of art.

**CONSTRUCTURE**, kon-struk'ture, *s.* An edifice, pile, or fabric.

**CONSTRUE**, kon'stru, *v. a.* (*construo*, Lat.) To arrange words in their natural order; to disentangle or transpose sentences which confuse the meaning; to interpret; to explain; to show the meaning.

**CONSTUPRATE**, kon'stu-prate, *v. a.* (*constupro*, Lat.) To violate; to debauch; to defile.

**CONSTUPRATION**, kon-stu-pra'shun, *s.* Violation; defilement.

**CONSUSIST**, kon-sub-sist', *v. n.* To exist together.

**CONSUBSTANTIAL**, kon-sub-stan'shal, *a.* (*consustantialis*, Lat.) Having the same essence or substance; of the same kind or nature.

**CONSUBSTANTIALIST**, kon-sub-stan'shal-ist, *s.* One who believes in consubstantiation.

**CONSUBSTANTIALITY**, kon-sub-stan-she-al'e-te, *s.* The existence of more than one in the same substance; participation of the same nature.

**CONSUBSTANTIATE**, kon-sub-stan'she-ate, *v. a.* (*consubstantia*, Lat.) To unite in one common substance or nature;—*v. n.* to profess consubstantiation;—*a.* united.—Obsolete as an adjective.

We must love her (the wife) that is thus consubstantiate with us.—*Feltham*.

**CONSUBSTANTIATION**, kon-sub-stan-she-a'shun, *s.*

A tenet of the Lutheran Church, the members of which believe that, after the consecration of the sacramental elements, the body and blood of our Saviour are substantially present, together with the substance of the bread and wine, which is termed consubstantiation, or impanation.

**CONSUETUDE**, kon'swe-tude, *s.* (*consuetudo*, Lat.) Usage; custom.

**CONSUETUDINARY**, kon-swe-tu'de-na-re, *s.* (*consuetudo*, custom, Lat.) A ritual of customs and forms;—*a.* customary.

**CONSUL**, kon'sul, *s.* (Latin.) The supreme magistrates of Rome, after the expulsion of the kings, were called consuls. They were two in number, and held office for one year, but were liable to be re-elected as often as the inhabitants chose to do so. In French history, after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799, the provisional government of the country was intrusted to Bonaparte and two others, under the names of the first, second, and third consuls; after which the title of Emperor was substituted for that of First Consul. In a general sense, an officer appointed by a government to reside in some foreign country, for the purpose of facilitating and protecting the commerce of the subjects of such government.

**CONSULAR**, kon'su-lar, *a.* Relating to a consul.

**CONSULATE**, kon'su-late, } *s.* (*consulatus*, Lat.)

**CONSULSHIP**, kon'sul-ship, } The office, jurisdiction, or extent of a consul's authority.

**CONSULT**, kon-sult', *v. n.* (*consulto*, Lat.) To take counsel together; to deliberate in common; to seek the opinion or advice of another;—*v. a.* to ask advice of, as 'he consulted his friends;' to regard; to act with reference or respect to; to act in favour of; to plan; to contrive.—Seldom used in the last two senses;—*a.* the act of con-

sulting a counsel; the effect of consulting.

mination.—Nearly obsolete as a substantive.

He said, and rose the first; the council he

And all their grave counsels dissolved in a

**CONSULTATION**, kon-sul-ta'shun, *s.* The consulting; secret deliberation; a number of persons consulting together. In Law, a number of counsel engaged by a party to a suit for the purpose of deliberating on the best mode of proceeding in the case. The term is also used for the consultation of medical gentlemen on any particular treatment of a patient. A writ of *consilium* is a writ granted on consultation by the justices of the Court of King's Bench, whereby a case has been removed into such court by the order of the ecclesiastical court, is returned again.

**CONSULTATIVE**, kon-sul-ta-tiv, *a.* Having the privilege of consulting.

**CONSULTER**, kon-sul'tur, *s.* One who asks counsel or information.

**CONSUMABLE**, kon-su'ma-bl, *a.* Susceptible of destruction; possible to be wasted; spent; destroyed.

**CONSUME**, kon-sum', *v. a.* (*consumo*, Lat.) To waste; to spend; to destroy;—*v. n.* to be away; to be exhausted.

**CONSUMER**, kon-su'mur, *s.* One who spends or destroys anything.

**CONSUMMATE**, kon-sum'mate, *v. a.* (*consumo*, Lat.) To complete; to perfect; to finish; to consummate; to complete; perfect; finished.

**CONSUMMATELY**, kon-sum'mate-le, *ad.* Completely.

**CONSUMMATION**, kon-sum-ma'shun, *s.* (*consumatio*, Lat.) Completion; perfection; end; consummation of the present system of things; death; life.

**CONSUMPTION**, kon-sum'shun, *s.* (*consumptio*, Lat.) The act of wasting away; a state of wasting or perishing; the wasting of the muscular fibres of the human body; *pulmonary consumption*, (*phthisis pulmonalis*) a diseased state of the lungs, attended by cough, debility, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration. In Political Economy, the consumption of the articles produced.

**CONSUMPTIVE**, kon-sum'tiv, *a.* Destructive; exhausting; having the quality of consuming; affected with consumption; inclined or liable to pulmonary affection.

**CONSUMPTIVELY**, kon-sum'tiv-le, *ad.* Tending to consumption.

**CONSUMPTIVENESS**, kon-sum'tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of consuming.

**CONSUTILE**, kon-su'tile, *a.* Stitched together; boarded.

**CONTABULATE**, kon-tab'u-late, *v. a.* (*contabulo*, Lat.) To floor with boards.

**CONTABULATION**, kon-tab-u-la'shun, *s.* (*contabulatio*, Lat.) The act of flooring or boarding.

**CONTACT**, kon'takt, *s.* (*contactus*, Lat.) The union of two or more bodies by touch; mixture. In Geometry, *point of contact*, a point where a curvilinear touches a straight line; *angle of contact*, an angle formed by the intersection of a curvilinear and a straight line; *circle of contact*, made by a curve line with its tangent.

**CONTACTION**, kon-tak'shun, *s.* The act of



# TAGION—CONTEMPLATIVE.

**CON**, kon-ta'je-un, *s.* (*contagio*, Lat.) The of a morbid poisonous matter, generated by of one individual, into that of another, facing the same disease; infection; pro- of mischief; pestilence. *Contagious* are divided into two great classes: 1st, which the contagious matter acts by contact of person with person; 2d, those it acts both by positive contact, and the medium of the air.

**US**, kon-ta'jus, *a.* Infectious; pestilen- ching; containing mischief that may be ed; capable of exciting the same passion t in others.

**CESLY**, kon-ta'jus-le, *ad.* By means of ; in a contagious manner.

**USNESS**, kon-ta'jus-nes, *s.* The quality of tagious.

**CON-TANE'**, *v. a.* (*contineo*, Lat.) To hold el; to include; to comprise as a writing; n; to withhold;—*v. n.* to live in conti-

**BLE**, kon-ta'na-bl, *a.* That may be con-

**BLENESS**, kon-ta'na-bl-nes, *s.* The qua- ing capable of being contained.

**ABLE**, kon-tam'e-na-bl, *a.* Possible to minated.

**ATE**, kon-tam'e-nate, *v. a.* (*contamino*, e defile; to pollute; to corrupt; to cor- ase admixture; to taint, sully, or tarnish; uted; defiled; corrupted; tarnished.

**ATION**, kon-tam'e-na'shun, *s.* The act ing; pollution; defilement; taint.

**ATIVE**, kon-tam'e-nay-tiv, *a.* Tending nimate; producing contamination.

**EN**, kon-tek'shun, *s.* (*conectus*, covered, a covering.—Obsolete.

**LATED**, kon-tem'er-ay-ted, *a.* (*contemero*, Lat.) Violated; polluted; profaned.—

**kon-tem'**, *v. a.* (*contemno*, Lat.) To to scorn; to neglect.

**EN**, kon-tem'nur, *s.* One who contemns; *v. i.* a scorner.

**RE**, kon-tem'pur, *v. a.* (*con*, and *tempero*, te, Lat.) To moderate; to reduce; to a lower degree or quality by admixture; *v.*

**TEAMENT**, kon-tem'per-a-ment, *s.* The any quality produced by the admixture r degree or quality.

end of these compound words, *temper* and are now used.

**ERATION**, kon-tem-per-a'shun, *s.* The dending or tempering; proportionate ad.—Obsolete.

**NATURE**, kon-tem'per-a-ture, *s.* Like ure or temperament.—Seldom used.

**ATE**, kon-tem'plate, *v. a.* (*contemplor*, o study; to meditate on;—*v. n.* to muse; ; to think studiously; to meditate.

**ATION**, kon-tem-pla'shun, *s.* Medita- odious thought; devoted attention to ings; to have in contemplation; to in- surpose, or to have in consideration.

**ATIVE**, kon-tem'pla-tiv, *a.* Meditative; serious thought; studious; employed in aying the power or quality of meditating; d.

# CONTEMPLATIVELY—CONTENTEDLY.

**CONTEMPLATIVELY**, kon-tem'pla-tiv-le, *ad.* At- tentively; thoughtfully.

**CONTEMPLATOR**, kon-tem'pla-tur, *s.* One em- ployed in study or meditation.

**CONTEMPORANEITY**, kon-tem-po-ra-ne'e-te, *s.* (*contemporaneité*, Fr.) The state of being con- temporary.—A modern word.

It becomes a very curious problem to determine what are the lines of contemporaneity in the Oolitic system.— *J. Phillips.*

**CONTEMPORANEOUS**, kon-tem-po-ra-ne-us, *a.* (*con*, and *tempus*, *temporis*, time, Lat.) Happening at the same time; living at the same time.

**CONTEMPORANEOUSLY**, kon-tem-po-ra-ne-us-le, *ad.* At the same time with some other occurrence.

**CONTEMPORARINESS**, kon-tem'po-ra-re-nes, *s.* Ex- istence at the same time.

**CONTEMPORARY**, kon-tem'po-ra-re, *s.* (*contempo- rain*, Fr.) One who lives at the same time with; —*a.* living at the same time; born at the same time; existing in the same age: often written *con- temporary*.

**CONTEMPORISE**, } kon-tem'po-rize, *v. a.* To make  
**CONTEMPORIZE**, } contemporary.—Obsolete.

**CONTEMPT**, kon-tem't, *s.* (*contemptus*, Lat.) The act of despising others; scorn; the state of being scorned or despised; vileness; disgrace. *Contempt of court*, in Law, disobedience to rules, orders, or process of a court of competent authority, punish- able by fine or imprisonment.

**CONTEMPTIBLE**, kon-tem'te-bl, *a.* Worthy of con- tempt; despicable; mean; vile.

**CONTEMPTIBLENESS**, kon-tem'te-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being contemptible; vileness; worthles- ness; despicableness; meanness.

**CONTEMPTIBLY**, kon-tem'te-ble, *ad.* In a mean, grovelling, or despicable manner; in a manner meriting contempt.

**CONTEMPTUOUS**, kon-tem'tu-us, *a.* Scornful; apt to despise; disdainful.

**CONTEMPTUOUSLY**, kon-tem'tu-us-le, *ad.* In a scornful or disdainful manner; despitely.

**CONTEMPTUOUSNESS**, kon-tem'tu-us-nes, *s.* De- spitefulness; insolence; haughtiness; scornfulness.

**CONTEND**, kon-tend', *v. n.* (*contendo*, Lat.) To strive; to struggle in opposition; to vie; to act in emulation; to debate earnestly; to quarrel; to wrangle; to contend for, to strive; to obtain;— *v. a.* to dispute the matter; to dispute.

**CONTENTENT**, kon-ten'dent, *s.* An antagonist; an opponent.

**CONTENDER**, kon-ten'dur, *s.* One who contends; a combatant; a champion.

**CONTENDING**, kon-tend'ing, *a.* Opposing; clash- ing; rivalling.

**CONTENTENMENT**, kon-ten'e-ment, *s.* Land or free- hold adjoining a tenement.—Little used.

**CONTENT**, kon-tent', *a.* (*contentus*, Lat.) Satisfied, so as not to repine, oppose, or regret; easy in mind; —*v. a.* to satisfy, so as to prevent complaint or opposition; to please; to gratify;—*s.* moderate happiness; acquiescence; that which is contained or included in anything; the power of containing; extent; capacity.

**CONTENTATION**, kon-ten-ta'shun, *s.* Satisfaction; content.—Obsolete.

**CONTENTED**, kon-ten'ted, *a. part.* Satisfied; pleased; not repining.

**CONTENTEDLY**, kon-ten'ted-le, *ad.* In a contented manner; without concern or dissatisfaction.



CONTENTEDNESS—CONTEXT.

CONTEXTURAL—CONTINGENT

CONTENTEDNESS, kon-ten'ted-nes, *s.* Satisfaction; content.

CONTENTFUL, kon-tent'fūl, *a.* Full of contentment.—Obsolete.

CONTENTION, kon-ten'shun, *s.* (*contentio*, Lat.) Strife; debate; contest; emulation; endeavouring to excel; quarrel; controversy.

CONTENTIOUS, kon-ten'shus, *a.* Quarrelsome; combative; given to debate; perverse; exciting dispute.

CONTENTIOUSLY, kon-ten'shus-le, *ad.* In a contentious manner; perversely; quarrelsomely.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kon-ten'shus-nes, *s.* Proneness to contest or quarrel; perverseness of disposition.

CONTENTLESS, kon-tent'les, *a.* Discontented; controvertible.

CONTENTLY, kon-tent'le, *ad.* Contentedly.—Obsolete.

CONTENTMENT, kon-tent'ment, *s.* (*contentement*, Fr.) Acquiescence without full satisfaction; gratification; peace of mind.

CONTENTS, kon-tents', *s. pl.* That which is comprised in any writing or book. In Geometry, the area or quantity of matter or space included in a certain length. *Superficial contents* is length multiplied by breadth. *Solid contents* is the superficial contents multiplied by the mean thickness.

CONTERMINABLE, kon-ter'me-na-bl, *a.* (*con*, and *terminus*, a boundary, Lat.) Capable of the same bounds.

CONTERMINATE, kon-ter'me-nate, *a.* (*conterminatus*, Lat.) Having the same bounds.

CONTERMINOUS, kon-ter'me-nus, *a.* (*conterminus*, Lat.) Bordering upon; bounding; adjoining; contiguous; having a termination at the same point or place.

CONTERREANEAN, kon-ter-ra'ne-an, } *a.* (*conterra-*  
CONTERREANEAN, kon-ter-ra'ne-us, } *neus*, Lat.)  
Belonging to the same land or country.

CONTESSERATION, kon-tes-ser-a'shun, *s.* (*con*, together, *teseratus*, variegated, Lat.) Assembly; collection.—Obsolete.

CONTEST, kon'test, *s.* Dispute; difference; debate; strife; struggle for victory, superiority, or in defence; a battle.

CONTEST, kon-tes't, *v. a.* (*contester*, Fr.) To dispute; to controvert; to litigate;—*v. n.* to strive; to contend; to vie; to emulate.

CONTESTABLE, kon-tes'ta-bl, *a.* That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS, kon-tes'ta-bl-nes, *s.* Possibility of contest.

CONTESTATION, kon-tes-ta'shun, *s.* (*contestatio*, Lat.) The act of contesting; strife; dispute; proof by witnesses.—Obsolete.

CONTESTED, kon-tes'ted, *a. part.* Disputed.

CONTESTINGLY, kon-tes'ting-le, *ad.* In a contending manner.

CONTESTLESS, kon-tes'tles, *a.* Not to be disputed.

CONTEXT, kon-tekst', *v. a.* To weave together.—Obsolete.

CONTEXT, kon-tekst', *v. a.* (*contexto*, Lat.) To knit or weave together.—Obsolete.

CONTEXT, kon-tekst', *a.* Woven or knit together; firm.

CONTEXT, kon'tekst, *s.* (*contextus*, Lat.) The general series of a discourse; particularly the parts of a discourse which follow or precede the passage or sentence quoted. The word is very frequently applied by preachers to the passage or verse of

scripture which immediately precedes or follows the text discoursed from.

CONTEXTURAL, kon-tekst'u-ral, *a.* (*con* contexture, Lat.) -Relating to the texture.

TEXTURE, kon-tekst'ur, *s.* The and intermixture of the various parts of a body; the composition of a body; the weaving together of its constituent parts.

CONTIGNATION, kon-tig-na'shun, *s.* (*con* the raftering of a house, Lat.) A proposed of beams or boards joined together by rafters of a building; the act of framing a fabric of boards or beams; a store.

CONTIGUITY, kon-te-gu'e-te, *s.* (*contiguus*, Lat.) Actual contact; union of bodies of the surfaces; nearness of situation.

CONTIGUOUS, kon-tig'u-us, *a.* Meeting touch; bordering upon.

CONTIGUOUSLY, kon-tig'u-us-le, *ad.* Intervening spaces.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, kon-tig'u-us-nes, *s.* contact; union of the surfaces or bordering spaces.

CONTINENCE, kon'te-nens, } *s.* (*contin-*  
CONTINENCY, kon'te-nen-se, } *ence*, Lat.) Restraint of one's self; chastity in general; for lawless pleasure; moderation in the in sexual desires; continuity; uninterrupted.

CONTINENT, kon'te-nent, *a.* (*continens*, Lat.) Staining from the indulgence of sexual chaste; restrained; moderate; temperate; obsolete in this signification—

Oh, cleave my sides!  
Heart, once be stronger than thy coat  
Crack thy frail case.—*Shaks.*

*s.* in Geography, a wide extent of land entirely separated by water, as the western continent, the former including Asia, and Africa, and the latter North America. That which contains any number; connected; opposing; restrained; obsolete in these last four significations.

My desire  
All continent impediments would o'ertop  
That did oppose my will.—*Shaks.*

CONTINENTAL, kon-te-nent'al, *a.* Pertaining to a continent. *Continental money* used in the United States of America to designate the national currency from that of the states. *Continental system*, a phrase used by Napoleon Bonaparte to designate his policy of combining the whole strength of the continent of Europe against Great Britain; the object was to prevent all commercial relations with England, and to seize the property of every kind belonging to British subjects, wherever found, as a loan. The scheme was partly developed in the Berlin decree of 21st November, 1806.

CONTINENTALLY, kon'te-nent-le, *ad.* In a manner; chastely; moderately; temperately.

CONTINGE, kon-tinj', *v. a.* (*contingere*, Lat.) To reach; to happen.—Obsolete.

CONTINGENCE, kon-tinjens, } *s.* (*conting-*  
CONTINGENCY, kon-tinj'en-se, } *ence*, Lat.) The quality of happening by accident; fortuitous occurrence; accident.

CONTINGENT, kon-tinj'ent, *a.* Occurring or without design or expectation on one



# TINGENTLY—CONTINUITY.

casual;—*s.* a fortuitous or unexpected  
e; a thing depending on chance. In  
the proportion or quota, generally, of  
rushed by each of several contracting  
a pursuance of some agreement entered  
um, as in the Germanic Confederacy, by  
h state of the empire furnishes its stipu-  
sion of troops.

ALLY, kon-tin'jent-le, *ad.* Accidentally;  
esign or foresight; fortuitously.

TNESS, kon-tin'jent-nes, *s.* The state  
cidental; fortuitousness.

LE, kon-tin'u-a-bl, *a.* That may be

, kon-tin'u-al, *a.* (*continuel*, Fr.) In-  
proceeding without interruption; very  
often repeated; perpetual. *Continual*  
Law, a claim made from time to time,  
ery year or day, to land or other property.  
matics, *continual proportionals* are quan-  
which the first is to the second, as the  
the third, the third to the fourth, and

LY, kon-tin'u-al-le, *ad.* Incessantly  
termission; in repeated succession; very

NESS, kon-tin'u-al-nes, *s.* Permanence.  
CE, kon-tin'u-ans, *s.* (*continans*, Lat.)  
pted succession; permanence in one state;  
a place; duration; lastingness; perse-  
In Law, the deferring of a case from  
day to another.

E, kon-tin'u-ate, } *a.* Immediate-  
ED, kon-tin'u-ay-ted, } ly; uninter-  
mbroken.

ELY, kon-tin'u-ate-le, *ad.* With con-  
without interruption.

ION, kon-tin'u-a'shun, *s.* (*continutio*,  
cession in a line or series; protraction;  
ted succession.

IVE, kon-tin'u-ay-tiv, *a.* Permanence of

ON, kon-tin'u-ay-tur, *s.* One that con-  
keeps up a series or succession.

kon-tin'u, *v. n.* To remain in the same  
place; to last; to be durable; to perse-  
a. to protract; to repeat without in-  
to unite without a chasm or inter-  
stance; to persevere.

, kon-tin'ude, *a.* Uninterrupted; un-  
Continued base, in old musical com-  
the figured base of a score used through-  
o termed to distinguish it from the vocal  
all as the base staves assigned to parti-  
ruments.—Nearly obsolete. *Continued*  
in Arithmetic, a kind of fractions used  
tution of numerical equations, and of  
in the indeterminate analysis. *Con-*  
portion is where the consequent of the  
is the same with the antecedent of the  
6 : 12 :: 12 : 24, in contradistinction  
e proportion.

LY, kon-tin'u-id-le, *ad.* Without in-  
without ceasing.

, kon-tin'u-ur, *s.* That which has the  
perseverance.

, kon-te nu'e-te, *s.* Uninterrupted  
cohesion; the close union of parts.  
continuity, in Physics, a principle laid  
down, viz., that nothing passes from

# CONTINUO—CONTRACT.

one state to another without passing through all  
the intermediate changes.

CONTINUO, kon-tin'u-o, *a.* (Italian.) In Music,  
continued.

CONTINUOUS, kon-tin'u-us, *a.* Joined together  
without the intervention of space. In Botany,  
applied to parts or organs of plants which consti-  
tute or exhibit an uninterrupted series or outline,  
or are united to others without articulation.

CONTINUOUSLY, kon-tin'u-us-le, *ad.* In continua-  
tion; without interruption.

CONTORNIATI, kon-tawr-ne-a'ti, *s.* (*contorni*, Ital.)  
In Numismatics, a name given to certain bronze  
medals with a flat impression, and marked with  
peculiar furrows, supposed to have been struck in  
the period of Constantine the Great and his imme-  
diate successors. They have the figures of emperors  
and celebrated men, and are supposed to have formed  
tickets of admission to the public games of the  
circus of Rome and Constantinople.

CONTORT, kon-tawrt', *v. a.* (*contorqueo*, Fr. *contor-*  
*tus*, Lat.) To writhe; to twist together.

CONTORTÆ, kon-tawrt'e, *s.* The Linnæan name  
for the natural order Apocynææ, or Apocynaceæ.  
—Which see.

CONTORTED, kon-tawrt'ed, *a. part.* (*contortus*, Lat.)  
Twisted or ravelled in various directions. In Geo-  
logy, applied to certain rocks, the lines of stratifi-  
cation of which are twisted over each other in  
oblique directions.

CONTORTION, } kon-tawrt'shun, *s.* (*contorsio*, Lat.)  
CONTORSION, } *contorsion*, Fr.) Twist; wry mo-  
tion; writhed flexure. In Pathology, violent

movement, accompanied with twisting of the part  
or member affected, as in certain convulsive dis-  
eases.

CONTOURPLICATE, kon-tawrt-tu'ple-kate, *a.* (*con-*  
*tortuplicatus*, Lat.) Twisted into plaits.

CONTOUR, kon-toor', *s.* (French.) The outline;  
the line by which any figure is defined or termi-  
nated.

CONTOURNE, kon-toor'ne, *s.* In Heraldry, an epi-  
thet for an animal standing or running with his  
face to the sinister side, being always supposed to  
look to the right.

CONTOURNIATED, kon-toor'ne-ay-ted, *a.* (*contour-*  
*ner*, to sketch, Fr.) Having edges appearing as  
if turned in a lathe.

CONTRA, kon'tra. A Latin preposition, used in the  
composition of English words, signifying against,  
or in opposition to.

CONTRABAND, kon'tra-band, *a.* (*contrabande*, Fr.)  
Prohibited; illegal; unlawful;—*s.* illegal traffic;  
—*v. a.* to import; to smuggle goods prohibited  
from importation by statute.

CONTRABANDIST, kon'tra-band-ist, *s.* One who  
traffics in prohibited goods; a smuggler.

CONTRABASSO, kon-tra-bas'so, *s.* The name given  
to the largest kind of bass violin for the playing  
of the lowest, or what is termed the double bass;  
also, a term for thorough bass.

CONTRACT, kon'trakt, *s.* An act by which two  
parties are brought together; a bargain; a com-  
pact; an act by which a man and woman are be-  
trothed to one another; a writing, in which the  
terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRACT, kon'trakt', *v. a.* (*contracter*, Fr. from  
*con*, and *traho*, I draw, Lat.) To draw together;  
to shorten; to bring together; to make a bar-  
gain; to betroth; to affiancé; to get a habit of;



# CONTRACTED—CONTRADICTORY.

to abridge; to epitomise; to incur, as 'to contract a debt'; to acquire, as 'to contract an ill habit';—*v. n.* to shrink; to grow less; to shorten; to bargain, as 'to contract for a quantity of provisions.'

**CONTRACTED**, kon-trak'ted, *a.* Mean; narrow; selfish.

**CONTRACTEDLY**, kon-trak'ted-le, *ad.* In a contracted manner.

**CONTRACTEDNESS**, kon-trak'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being contracted; narrowness; meanness; selfishness; illiberality.

**CONTRACTIBILITY**, kon-trak-te-bil'e-te, *s.* Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

**CONTRACTIBLE**, kon-trak'te-bl, *a.* Capable of contraction.

**CONTRACTIBLENESS**, kon-trak'te-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being susceptible of contraction.

**CONTRACTILE**, kon-trak'tile, *a.* Tending to contract; having the power of drawing itself into small dimensions.

**CONTRACTILITY**, kon-trak'til'e-te, *s.* (*contractilité*, Fr.) In Physiology, the power by which bodies contract through the radiation of their latent heat, or the power of attraction.

**CONTRACTION**, kon-trak'shun, *s.* (*contractio*, Lat.) The act of contracting or shortening; the act of shrinking or shrivelling; the state of being contracted, abridged, or drawn into a narrower compass. In Grammar, the shortening of a word by the omission of a letter or syllable. In Surgery, an abnormal and permanent alteration in the relative position and forms of parts arising from various causes.

**CONTRACTOR**, kon-trak'tur, *s.* One of the parties in a contract or bargain; one who engages in operations according to specification, or in terms of a deed of contract.

**CONTRADANCE**, kon'tra-dans, } *s.* A dance, in  
**COUNTRADANCE**, kown'tra-dans, } which the parties are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines.

**CONTRADICT**, kon-tra-dikt', *v. a.* (*contradico*, Lat.) To oppose verbally; to deny; to be contrary to; to affirm the contrary.

**CONTRADICTION**, kon-tra-dik'shun, *s.* (*contradictio*, Lat.) Denial of what has been stated; contrary assertion; inconsistency; incongruity; contrariety in thought or deed.

**CONTRADICTIONAL**, kon-tra-dik'shun-al, *a.* Inconsistent; contradictory, the proper word.—Obsolete.

**CONTRADICTIONOUS**, kon-tra-dik'shus, *a.* Filled with contradictions; inconsistent; inclined to contradict; opposed to.

**CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS**, kon-tra-dik'shus-nes, *s.* Inconsistency; disposition to contradict or cavil.

**CONTRADICTIONALLY**, kon-tra-dik'tiv-le, *ad.* In a contradictory manner or spirit.

**CONTRADICTOR**, kon-tra-dik'tur, *s.* One who contradicts; an opposer.

**CONTRADICTORILY**, kon-tra-dik'tur-e-le, *ad.* In a contradictory or inconsistent manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself, or opposite to others.

**CONTRADICTIONRINESS**, kon-tra-dik'tur-e-nes, *s.* Inconsistency; contrariety in assertion or effect.

**CONTRADICTORY**, kon-tra-dik'tur-e, *a.* Inconsistent with; opposite to; affirming the contrary;—*s.* a proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; inconsistency; contrariety. *Con-*

# CONTRADISTINCT—CONTRA

*tradictory propositions*, in Logic, are those the same terms, but differ in both of quality.

**CONTRADISTINCT**, kon-tra-dis-tinkt', *a.* characterised by opposite qualities.

**CONTRADISTINCTION**, kon-tra-dis-tin-cti-on, *s.* Distinction by opposite qualities.

**CONTRADISTINCTIVE**, kon-tra-dis-tink'tiv, *a.* distinguishing by opposite qualities.

**CONTRADISTINGUISH**, kon-tra-dis-ting'uish, *v. a.* To distinguish by opposite qualities.

**CONTRAFISSURE**, kon-tra-fish'ure, *s.* (*findo*, I cleave, Lat.) A fracture of a different part from that in which the force is applied, as when the frontal bone is fractured, the occiput, the latter remaining unfractured.

**CONTRAINDICANT**, kon-tra-in'de-kant, *a.* (*indico*, I show, Lat.) In Pathology, a remedy that forbids being treated according to the usual method.

**CONTRAINDICATE**, kon-tra-in'de-kate, *v. a.* Pathology, to indicate by some symptom of cure contrary to the usual treatment.

**CONTRAINICATION**, kon-tra-in-de-ka'ti-on, *s.* Pathology, a symptom which forbids a remedy that otherwise would be employed.

**CONTRALTO**, kon-tral'to, *s.* (Italian.) The counter-tenor; the part immediately below the tenor: termed also *contratenor*.

**CONTRAMURE**, kon'tra-mure, } *s.* (*conturmure*, kown'tur-mure, } *ma*  
**COUNTERMURE**, kown'tur-mure, } *ma*  
Lat.) In Fortification, the outer wall of a bastion.

**CONTRANATURAL**, kon-tra-nat'u-ral, *a.* Contrary to nature; unnatural.

**CONTRANITENCY**, kon-tra-ni'ten-se, *s.* (*nitens*, striving, Lat.) Reaction; resistance.

**CONTRAPOSE**, kon'tra-poze, *v. a.* (*contra*, Lat.) To place opposite to.

**CONTRAPOSITION**, kon-tra-po-zish'yun, *s.* Opposition; the state of being placed opposite to.

**CONTRAPUNTAL**, kon-tra-pun'tal, *a.* (*contra*, Ital.) Pertaining to counterpoint.

**CONTRAPUNTALIST**, kon-tra-pun'tal-ist, *s.* A person skilled in counterpoint.

**CONTRAREGULARITY**, kon-tra-reg'u-lar-i-ty, *s.* Contrariety to rule or regularity.

**CONTRARIENT**, kon-tra're-ent, *a.* (*contrarius*, Lat.) Contradictory; inconsistent; opposite.

**CONTRARIES**, kon'tra-riz, *s. pl.* Things of opposite natures or qualities. In Logic, things which destroy each other.

**CONTRARIETY**, kon-tra-ri'e-te, *s.* (*contrarietas*, Lat.) Repugnance; inconsistency; opposition of a different quality, essence, or nature.

**CONTRARILY**, kon'tra-re-le, *ad.* (*contra*, Lat.) In a contrary manner; in opposite direction; in opposition.

**CONTRARINESS**, kon'tra-re-nes, *s.* Contrariety; opposition.

**CONTRARIOUS**, kon-tra're-us, *a.* (*contrarius*, Lat.) Opposite; repugnant; contrary.

**CONTRARIOUSLY**, kon-tra're-us-le, *ad.* In a manner contrary to.

**CONTRARIWISE**, kon-tra're-wis, *ad.* Contrary; opposite; on the other.

**CONTRARY**, kon'tra-re, *a.* Opposite; inconsistent; disagreeing; adverse; in opposite direction;—*s.* a thing of opposite nature or fact contrary to some other.



# CONTRAST—CONTRISTATION.

act stated;—*ad.* in an opposite manner, happened *contrary* to my expectations, the being here used for the adverb *con-*  
*Contrary propositions*, in Logic, are two s having the same terms, but the one and the other affirmative.

*kon'trast*, *s.* Opposition or dissimilitude, equality, or position; the act of contrast-habiting; the dissimilitude or superiority ing to another.

*kon-trast'*, *v. a.* (*contraster*, Fr.) To ject or propositions in opposition, so as their dissimilitude, or the superiority of to the other; to show another object, r proposition to advantage.

*SOR*, *kon-tra-te'nur*, *s.* In Music, the art, higher than the tenor and lower than e.

*-WHEEL*, *kon'trate-hweel*, *s.* In Watch- e wheel next to the crown, the teeth and which lie contrary to those of the other -whence its name.

*ALLATION*, *kon-tra-val-la'shun*, *s.* (*contra,* *salum*, a trench, Lat.) In Fortification, guarded by a parapet wall, formed be- place attacked and the besiegers, to hem from the sallies of the besieged.

*ENE*, *kon-tra-vene'*, *v. a.* (*contravenio*, To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle; to

*ENER*, *kon-tra-ve'nur*, *s.* One who op- obstructs.

*ENTION*, *kon-tra-ven'shun*, *s.* Opposi- *ENSION*, *s.* tion; obstruction.

*ERSION*, *kon-tra-ver'shun*, *s.* (*contra*, and *turn*, Lat.) A turning to the opposite

*ERVA ROOT*, *kon-tra-yer'va root*, *s.* (*con-* *ist*, Lat. and *yerba* or *yerwa*, a poisonous *pan.*) The root of *Dorstenia contrayerva*, *medicine* and in dyeing; imported from *merica*.

*TATION*, *kon-trek-ta'shun*, *s.* (*contractio*, A touching or handling.

*TABLE*, *kon-trib'u-ta-bl*, *a.* (*contribuo*, I *te*, Lat.) That may be contriouted.

*TARY*, *kon-trib'u-ta-re*, *a.* Paying tri- the same chief or sovereign; affording aid *ame fund* or cause.

*TE*, *kon-trib'ute*, *v. a.* (*contribuo*, Lat.) *to some common stock*; to impart a share *common object*;—*v. n.* to bear a part; *s share* in any act or effect.

*TION*, *kon-tre-bu'shun*, *s.* (*contributio*, *The act of promoting some design* in con- with other persons; that which is given *al persons* for some common purpose; that *s paid* for the support of an army lying *e on the frontiers* of a territory.

*TIVE*, *kon-trib'u-tiv*, *a.* Tending to con- to or promote any common purpose.

*TOR*, *kon-trib'u-tur*, *s.* One who con- or pays a sum with others for the promo- *one common object*.

*TONY*, *kon-trib'u-tur-e*, *a.* Promoting *e end*; bringing assistance to some joint

*ATE*, *kon-tris'tate*, *v. a.* (*contristo*, Lat.) To *rowful*; to sadden.—Obsolete.

*ATION*, *kon-tris-ta'shun*, *s.* The act of

# CONTRITE—CONTROVERT.

making sad; the state of being sorrowful.—Ob- *solete*.

*CONTRITE*, *kon'trite*, *a.* (*contritus*, broken or crushed, *Lat.*) Bruised; much worn; worn with sorrow; distressed with a sense of having sinned against God; penitent.

*CONTRITELY*, *kon-trite'le*, *ad.* In a penitent or *contrite manner*.

*CONTRITENESS*, *kon-trite'nes*, *s.* Penitence; sorrow *for sin*.

*CONTRITION*, *kon-trish'un*, *s.* (*contritio*, Lat.) The *act of grinding* or rubbing to powder; penitence; *sorrow for sin*.

*CONTRIVABLE*, *kon-tri'va-bl*, *a.* Capable of being *contrived*; possible to be planned by the mind.

*CONTRIVANCE*, *kon-tri'vans*, *s.* The act of con- *triving*; the thing contrived; scheme; plan; dis- *position of parts* or causes; a conceit; a plot; an *edifice*.

*CONTRIVE*, *kon-trive'*, *v. a.* (*controuer*, Fr.) To *plan out*; to find out means; to invent;—*v. n.* *to plan*; to scheme; to design.

*CONTRIVEMENT*, *kon-trive'ment*, *s.* Contrivance; *invention*.

*CONTRIVER*, *kon-tri'vur*, *s.* An inventor; one who *schemes* or plans.

*CONTROL*, *kon-trole'*, *s.* Primarily; a register or *account kept to correct* or check another account *or register*; check; restraint; power; authority; *government*; superintendence;—*v. a.* to keep *under check* by a counter-reckoning; to super- *tend*; to govern; to constrain; to confute; to *have in subjection*. *Board of Control*, a court or *board*, consisting of such members of the privy *council* as the sovereign may appoint, the two *principal secretaries* of state and the chancellor of *the exchequer* always forming three, for the con- *trol* and legislation of the affairs of India.

*CONTROLLABLE*, *kon-trole'la-bl*, *a.* Subject to con- *trol*; that may be overruled, checked, or re- *strained*.

*CONTROLLER*, *kon-trole'lur*, *s.* One who controls *or restrains*; an officer appointed to keep a coun- *ter-register*, or to attend to the adjustment and *preservation* of accounts.

*CONTROLLERSHIP*, *kon-trole'lur-ship*, *s.* The office *of a controller*.

*CONTROLMENT*, *kon-trole'ment*, *s.* The power or *act of superintending* or restraining; restraint; *control*; opposition; confutation.

*CONTROVERSARY*, *kon-tro-ver'sa-re*, *a.* (*contra*, *against*, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) Disputatious.— *Obsolete*.

*CONVERSE*, *kon'tro-vers*, *v. a.* To dispute.— *Not used*.

*CONTOVERSER*, } *kon-tro-ver'sur*, *s.* A disputant.  
*CONTOVERSOR*, } —Obsolete.

*CONTOVERSIAL*, *kon-tro-ver'shal*, *a.* Relating to *disputes*; disputatious.

*CONTOVERSIALIST*, *kon-tro-ver'shal-ist*, *s.* One *who carries on a controversy*; a literary disputant.

*CONTOVERSIALLY*, *kon-tro-ver'shal-le*, *ad.* In a *controversial manner*.

*CONTOVERSION*, *kon-tro-ver'shun*, *s.* Act of con- *troverting*.

*CONTOVERSY*, *kon'tro-ver-se*, *s.* (*controversia*, *Lat.*) Dispute; literary debate; a lawsuit; a *quarrel*.

*CONTOVERT*, *kon-tro-vert'*, *v. a.* To dispute; to op- *pose by written argumentation*.



CONTROVERTER—CONUS.

CONTROVERTER, kon-tro-ver'tur, } *s.* A dispu-  
CONTROVERTIST, kon-tro-ver'tist, } tant; a writer  
of controversial publications.  
CONTROVERTIBLE, kon-tro-ver'te-bl, *a.* That may  
be controverted; questionable; admitting of dis-  
pute.  
CONTRUCIDATE, kon-tru'se-date, *v. a.* (*contrucido*,  
Lat.) To assassinate.—Not used.  
CONTUBERNAL, kon-tu-ber'nal, *a.* (*contubernalis*,  
belonging to the same quarters, Lat.) Partaking  
of the same lodgings.—Not used.  
CONTUMACIOUS, kon-tu-ma'shus, *a.* (*contumacia*,  
stubbornness, Lat.) Obstinate; stubborn; head-  
strong; resolutely perverse; rebellious; disobe-  
dient.  
CONTUMACIOUSLY, kon-tu-ma'shus-le, *ad.* Ob-  
stinately; inflexibly; perversely.  
CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kon-tu-ma'shus-nes, *s.* Ob-  
stinacy; perverseness; stubbornness.  
CONTUMACY, kon-tu-ma-se, *s.* Stubbornness; per-  
verseness; obstinacy. In Law, a wilful contempt  
and disobedience to any lawful summons or order  
of court.  
CONTUMELIOUS, kon-tu-me'le-us, *a.* (*contumeliosus*,  
Lat.) Haughty, reproachful, or sarcastic; in-  
clined to censure; haughty and contemptuous;  
insulting; productive of reproach; shameful.  
CONTUMELIOUSLY, kon-tu-me'le-us-le, *ad.* Re-  
proachfully; contemptuously.  
CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kon-tu-me'le-us-nes, *s.*  
Rudeness; reproach; haughtiness.  
CONTUMELY, kon'tu-mel-e, *s.* Contemptuous  
treatment; rude or haughty reproach; insolence  
or bitterness of language.  
CONTUMULATE, kon-tu'mu-late, *v. a.* (*contumula*,  
Lat.) To bury in the same grave.—Not used.  
CONTUMULATION, kon-tu-mu-la'shun, *s.* (*contumu-*  
*lacio*, Lat.) Burying in the same grave.  
CONTUND, kon-tund', *v. a.* (*contundo*, Lat.) To  
beat; to bruise by beating.—Obsolete.  
CONTUSE, kon-tuze', *v. a.* (*contusus*, pounded, Lat.)  
To beat together; to bruise; to bruise and injure  
the skin without breaking it.  
CONTUSED, kon-tuzde', *a.* Bruised.  
CONTUSION, kon-tu'zhun, *s.* The act of beating  
or bruising; the state of being bruised; a bruise.  
In Surgical Pathology, a hurt resulting from a  
shock or blow from a blunt body without break-  
ing the skin; if the skin be broken, it is termed  
a *contused wound*.  
CONULARIA, kon-u-la're-a, *s.* A genus of Fossil  
shells of a conical or pyramidal shape, chambered,  
but the septa not perforated by a syphon.  
CONULEUM, kon-u'le-um, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and  
*ule*, shrubs, Gr.) A genus of plants, belonging  
to the Oleasters, or natural order Elæagnaceæ.  
CONULUS. Same as Galerites.—Which see.  
CONUNDRUM, ko-nun'drum, *s.* A low jest; a  
riddle.  
CONURUS, kon-u'rur, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *ouros*,  
a tail, Gr.) A genus of Scansorial birds, belong-  
ing to the subfamily of the Parrots, Macrocircineæ,  
or Macaws, natives of America.  
CONUS, ko'nus, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, Gr.) In Botany,  
a cone, or mode of inflorescence, which is a spike,  
the carpels of which are in the form of scales,  
and bear naked seeds. In Malacology, a genus  
of Gasteropods, the shell of which is a cone, with  
the spire generally truncate, and the margin of  
the body whorl carinate.

CONUSABLE—CONVENTIONAL

CONUSABLE, kon'u-sa-bl, *a.* Liable to be  
judged.  
CONUSANCE, kon'u-sans, *s.* (*connoissance*)  
Cognizance; knowledge; notice.  
CONUSANT, kon'u-sant, *a.* Knowing; hu-  
tice of.  
CONVALAHIA, kon-va-la're-a, *s.* (*convallaria*,  
Lat. in allusion to the situation in which it is  
usually found.) The Lily of the Valley  
of Endogenous herbs common in Brit-  
lily of the valley is an elegant and  
scented flower. An extract from the  
flowers partakes of the bitterness and  
properties of aloes: Order, Liliaceæ.  
CONVALLARITES, kon-val'la-ritse, *s.* A  
Fossil plants found in the red sandstone  
bad, supposed to belong to the order Lil-  
CONVALESCE, kon'va-les, *v. n.* (*convalescere*,  
To recover health gradually.  
CONVALESCENCE, kon-va-les'ens, } *s.*  
CONVALESCENCY, kon-va-les'en-se, } *s.*  
venes between cessation of the character-  
toms of a disease and restoration to per-  
renewal of health; recovery from disease.  
CONVALESCENT, kon-va-les'ent, *a.* In  
recovery from disease.  
CONVENABLE, kon-ve'na-bl, *a.* (*conveniens*,  
come, Lat.) That may be assembled  
together.  
CONVENT, kon-vene', *v. a.* (*convenio*, Lat.)  
voke; to bring together; to assemble  
mon judicially;—*v. n.* to assemble; to  
gether.  
CONVENER, kon-ve'nur, *s.* One who co-  
person appointed to call together the mem-  
any society or association.  
CONVENIENCE, kon-ve'ne-ens, } *s.* (*con-*  
CONVENIENCY, kon-ve'ne-en-se, } Lat.)  
commodiousness; cause of ease; accom-  
fitness of time and place.  
CONVENIENT, kon-ve'ne-ent, *a.* Fit;  
proper; well adapted.  
CONVENIENTLY, kon-ve'ne-ent-le, *ad.* Con-  
ly; fitly; suitably; without difficulty &  
CONVENT, kon'vent, *s.* (old French, from  
an assembly, Lat.) A monastery or an  
institution, the members of which des-  
selves to religious austerities, and seek  
the world.  
CONVENT, kon-vent', *v. a.* (*convenio*, Lat.)  
before a judge or judicature;—*v. n.* to  
concur.—Obsolete in the last significati-  
CONVENTICLE, kon-ven'te-kl, *s.* (*convencio*,  
Lat.) An assembly or meeting; appli-  
in way of contempt to meetings of fan-  
tarians; a secret meeting for treason-  
ditions purposes;—*v. n.* to belong to  
ticle.  
Suppress and extinguish those private, blin-  
ding schools, academies of grammar and  
set up and taught secretly by fanatics.—Spas-  
CONVENTICLER, kon-ven'te-klur, *s.* One  
private or unlawful assemblies; a fan-  
conventicles.  
CONVENTION, kon-ven'shun, *s.* (*convenio*,  
The act of coming together; union; co-  
assembly for religious or political purpo-  
tract; an agreement previous to a defi-  
CONVENTIONAL, kon-ven'shun-al, *a.* (old  
Fr.) Stipulated; agreed on by com-  
promise.





# CONVENTIONARY—CONVERSION.

**CONVENTIONARY**, kon-ven'shun-a-re, *a.* Acting in terms of contract; settled by stipulation.

**CONVENTIONER**, kon-ven'shun-ur, *s.* A member of a convention.

**CONVENTIONIST**, kon-ven'shun-ist, *s.* One who enters into a bargain or enters into a contract.

**CONVENTUAL**, kon-ven'tu-al, *a.* (*conventuel*, Fr.) Relating to a convent or monastery;—*s.* a nun or one who lives in a convent.

**CONVERGE**, kon-verj', *v. n.* (*con*, and *vergo*, I in Lat.) To tend to one point; opposed to *diverge*.

**CONVERGENT**, kon-ver'jent, } *s.* The quality of  
**CONVERGENCY**, kon-ver'jen-se, } tending to the  
point; tendency to one point.

**CONVERGENT**, kon-ver'jent, } *a.* Tending to one  
**CONVERGING**, kon-ver'jing, } point; approaching  
other. In Mathematics, a *converging series*  
in which the magnitude of the terms gradu-  
ally diminish. In Optics, *converging rays* are those  
light which proceed from the various parts  
of an object to a common focus. *Convergent*-  
ly, applied in Botany when the ribs of a leaf  
curve, and meet at the point, as in *Plan-  
cocolata*.

**CONVERSABLE**, kon-ver'sa-bl, *a.* (French.) Quali-  
fied for conversation; ready for or inclined to  
conversation; sociable; fit for company.

**CONVERSABLENESS**, kon-ver'sa-bl-nes, *s.* The  
quality of being open in conversation; disposition  
or readiness to enter into conversation; sociability.

**CONVERSABLY**, kon-ver'sa-ble, *ad.* In a conversa-  
tionary manner.

**CONVERSANCE**, kon-ver'sans, } *s.* Disposition to  
**CONVERSANCY**, kon-ver'san-se, } associate; habits  
of conversation.

**CONVERSANT**, kon-ver'sant, *a.* Acquainted with;  
intimate intercourse with any one; fami-  
liarizing to; concerning.

**CONVERSATION**, kon-ver-sa'shun, *s.* Familiar  
intercourse; mutual interchange of thought by oral  
communication; chat; particular act of discus-  
sion on any subject; commerce; intercourse;  
familiarity; moral deportment in life; behaviour.

**CONVERSATIONAL**, kon-ver-sa'shun-al, *a.* Pertaining  
to conversation; interchanging thoughts  
and sentiments by means of mutual talk.

**CONVERSATIONED**, kon-ver-sa'shund, *a.* Acquainted  
with the manner of acting in common life.—Ob-  
solete.

**CONVERSATIVE**, kon-ver'sa-tiv, *a.* Relating to  
intercourse with others; not contemplative.

**CONVERSAZIONE**, kon-ver-sa'ze-o-ne, or kon-ver-  
so-ne, *s.* (Italian.) A meeting of persons  
for the purpose of conversation, usually literary  
and artistic.

**CONVERSE**, kon-vers', *v. n.* To hold conversation  
to keep company with; to cohabit; to dis-  
cuss familiarly on any subject; to be acquainted  
to have sexual intercourse with.

**CONVERSE**, kon-vers, *s.* Conversation; acquaintance;  
familiarity. In Geometry, a propo-  
sition is said to be the *converse* of another, when,  
drawing a conclusion from something first  
proved, we proceed to suppose what had been  
concluded, and to draw from it what had  
been supposed;—*a.* apposite or reciprocal.

**CONVERSELY**, kon-vers'e, *ad.* (*conversio*, Lat.)  
Change of order; reciprocally.

**CONVERSION**, kon-ver'shun, *s.* (*conversio*, Lat.)

# CONVERSIVE—CONVEYANCING.

Change from one state to another; transmutation;  
change from reprobation to grace; change from  
one religion to another. In Logic, interchange of  
terms in an argument, as 'no virtue is vice; no  
vice is virtue.' In Algebra, *conversion of equa-  
tions* is the reduction of a fractional equation into  
an integral one. In the Christian Religion, a  
change from a state of nature to a state of grace;  
repentance unto life.

**CONVERSIVE**, kon-ver'siv, *a.* Conversable.

**CONVERT**, kon'vert, *s.* One converted from one  
opinion or practice to another; a name given in  
monasteries to a lay brother admitted to the order  
of the house without orders, or being allowed to  
sing in the choir.

**CONVERT**, kon-vert', *v. a.* (*convertio*, Lat.) To  
change from one state into another; to transmute;  
to change from one religion to another; to turn  
from a bad to a good walk and conversation; to  
turn from a state of nature to a state of grace; to  
apply to any use; to appropriate;—*v. n.* to be  
changed; to be transmuted.

**CONVERTER**, kon-ver'tur, *s.* One who converts  
others.

**CONVERTIBILITY**, kon-ver-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The qual-  
ity of being convertible, or of being changed from  
one state or form into another.

**CONVERTIBLE**, kon-ver'te-bl, *a.* Changeable from  
one state or condition into another; transformable;  
so much alike that one may be changed for an-  
other; that may be changed, as one letter for  
another.

**CONVERTIBLY**, kon-ver'te-ble, *ad.* Reciprocally;  
with interchange of terms.

**CONVERTITE**, kon-ver'tite, *s.* A convert.—Obsolete.

**CONVEX**, kon'veks, *a.* Rising in a circular form on  
the exterior surface; opposed to concave;—*s.* a  
convex body.

**CONVEXED**, kon'vekst, *a.* Protuberant in a circu-  
lar form.

**CONVEXEDLY**, kon'veks'ed-le, *ad.* In a convex  
form.

**CONVEXEDNESS**, kon'veks'ed-nes, } *s.* Spheroidal  
**CONVEXITY**, kon'veks'e-te, } protuberance.

**CONVEXLY**, kon'veks'le, *ad.* In a convex form.

**CONVEXO-CONCAVE**, kon'veks'o-kon'kave, *a.* Con-  
vex on one side, and concave or hollow on the other.

**CONVEXO-CONVEX**, kon'veks'o-kon'veks, *a.* Con-  
vex on both sides.

**CONVEXO-PLANE**, kon'veks'o-plane, *a.* Plain on  
the one side, and convex on the other.

**CONVEY**, kon-va', *v. a.* (*conveho*, Lat.) To carry;  
to transport from one place to another; to move  
secretly; to transmit; to transfer; to deliver to  
another; to hand from one to another; to impart.

**CONVEYABLE**, kon-va'a-bl, *a.* That may be con-  
veyed or transferred.

**CONVEYANCE**, kon-va'ans, *s.* The act of conveying  
or carrying anything from one place or position to  
another; means by which anything is conveyed.  
In Law, the act of transmitting property, titles,  
or claims from one person to another; the writing  
by which a conveyance of property is made; deliv-  
ery from one to another; the method of remov-  
ing secretly.

**CONVEYANCER**, kon-va'an-sur, *s.* One whose busi-  
ness is to draw deeds for transferring property,  
mortgages, &c.

**CONVEYANCING**, kon-va'ans-ing, *s.* The act or  
practice of drawing deeds for transferring property.



# CONVEYER—CONVOCAATION.

**CONVEYER**, kon-va'ur, *s.* One who carries or transmits anything from one place or person to another; that by which anything is conveyed; a juggler; an impostor; a thief.

**CONVICINITY**, kon-ve-in'e-te, *s.* Neighbourhood; nearness; vicinity.

**CONVICT**, kon'vikt, *s.* A person cast at the bar; one found guilty of a crime, charged either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision.

**CONVICT**, kon-vikt', *v. a.* (*convincio*, Lat.) To prove guilty; to detect in guilt; to confute; to discover to be false; to show by proof or evidence; to destroy; to overpower.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

So, by a roaring tempest on the flood,  
A whole armada of convicted sail  
Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship.—  
*Shaks.*

*Past part.* of the verb for *Convicted*; detected in guilt.

**CONVICTION**, kon-vik'shun, *s.* Detection of guilt; the act of finding or proving a person guilty of an offence, charged by a legal tribunal; the act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others by argument to allow a position; the state of being convinced.

**CONVICTIVE**, kon-vik'tiv, *a.* Having the power of convincing.—Seldom used.

**CONVICTIVELY**, kon-vik'tiv-le, *ad.* In a convincing manner.

**CONVINCE**, kon-vins', *v. a.* (*convincio*, Lat.) To persuade or make sensible of by satisfactory evidence; to force a person by argument to acknowledge an error; to convict; to prove guilty of; to evince; to vindicate; to overpower.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains  
Will I, with wine and wassail, so convince,  
That memory, the warder of the brain,  
Shall be a fume.—*Shaks.*

**CONVINCEMENT**, kon-vins'ment, *s.* The act of convincing.—Seldom used.

**CONVINCER**, kon-vin'sur, *s.* The person or thing that convinces or makes manifest.

**CONVINCIBLE**, kon-vin'se-bl, *a.* Capable of conviction; capable of being disproved or detected.

**CONVINCING**, kon-vin'sing, *a.* Persuading by evidence.

**CONVINCINGLY**, kon-vin'sing-le, *ad.* In a manner to leave no room for doubt or dispute; in a manner to produce conviction.

**CONVINCINGNESS**, kon-vin'sing-nes, *s.* The power of convincing.

**CONVITIOUS**, kon-vish'us, *a.* (*convitiator*, Lat.) Reproachful.—Obsolete.

**CONVIVE**, kon-vive', *v. a.* (*convivo*, Lat.) To entertain; to feast.—Obsolete.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,  
There in the full convive we.—*Shaks.*

**CONVIVIAL**, kon-viv'e-al, *a.* (*convivialis*, Lat.) Relating to a feast or entertainment; festal; jovial; social.

**CONVOCAATE**, kon-vo'kate, *v. a.* (*convoco*, Lat.) To convoke; to call together; to summon to an assembly.

**CONVOCAATION**, kon-vo-ka'shun, *s.* The act of calling to an assembly; an assembly; an assembly of the clergy for consultation upon ecclesiastical affairs. In England, such an assembly is summoned during the sittings of parliament, and consists of an upper and lower house, the bishops

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# CONVOKE—CONVULSIONARY

occupying the former, and the inferior of the latter; the term is also applied to an assembly, in which the general business or university is transacted.

**CONVOKE**, kon-voke', *v. a.* To call together; to summon to an assembly.

**CONVOLUTA**, kon-vo-lu'ta, *s.* (*convolutio*, Lat.) In Anatomy, the upper and lower turbinated bones of the nose.

**CONVOLUTE**, kon-vo-lute, *v. a.* (*convolvitur*, Lat.) To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

**CONVOLUTED**, kon-vo-lu'ted, *a.* In Nature, rolled up; rolled together, or over each other.

**CONVOLUTION**, kon-vo-lu'shun, *s.* The act of rolling anything upon itself; the state of being rolled up; or winding one thing on another. In Anatomy, the turnings and foldings of the brain; the foldings of the small intestine.

**CONVOLVE**, kon-volv', *v. a.* (*convolvitur*, Lat.) To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

**CONVOLVULACEÆ**, kon-vol-vu-la'se-e, *s.* (*convolvulus*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants twining and milky, smooth, or with a pubescence, and having showy flowers under the influence of sunshine; calyx five-cleft; corolla monopetalous, and usually campanulate, hypogynous, regular, deciduous five-lobed, and generally plaited; stamens inserted into the base of the corolla, anthers long with its lobes; ovary with two cells; styles two; stigmas thick, and disk annular, and hypogynous; capsule to four cells. It is classed by Lindley in the alliance, between Cordiaceæ and Convolvulaceæ.

**CONVOLVULUS**, kon-vol-vu-lus, *s.* (*convolvulus*, Lat.) An extensive genus of sub-shrubs: Type of the order Convolvulaceæ, the only British species, *C. arvensis*, common plant, forming an almost unweeded ground; its flowers are sweet-scented.

**CONVOY**, kon-vo'y, *s.* A protecting force, sailing by sea or land. In Marine affairs, a fleet of ships of war employed to attend and protect merchant ships from pirates, or a common fleet at a time of war. On land, a detachment employed to guard any supply of military ammunition, provisions, stores, &c.; attending as a defence; conveyance.—In the last sense.

Sister, as the winds give benefit,  
And convoy is assistant, do not sleep,  
But let me hear from you.—*Shaks.*

**CONVOY**, kon-vo'y', *v. a.* (*convoyer*, Fr.) To accompany for protection, either by land or sea.

**CONVULSE**, kon-vuls', *v. a.* (*convulsio*, Lat.) To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the body; to affect by irregular, spasmodic action.

**CONVULSION**, kon-vul'shun, *s.* An involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, preternatural distortion of the body, and any irregular and violent motion; tumbling motion; disturbance. In Pathology, a convulsion is a violent and involuntary action of the muscles, induced by irritation of some portion of the nervous system.

**CONVULSIONARY**, kon-vul'shun-ar-ee, *a.* Pertaining to convulsions.



**CONVULSIVE**, kon-vul'siv, *a.* That produces convulsions or violent spasms.

**CONVULSIVELY**, kon-vul'siv-le, *ad.* In an agitated or convulsive manner.

**CONY.**—See Coney.

**CONY-BURROW.**—See Coney-burrow.

**CONY-CATCH**, kon'ne-katsh, *v. a.* To cheat; to lie; to trick.—A cant word among thieves.

I have matter in my head against you, and against the cony-catching rascals.—*Shaks.*

**CONY-CATCHER**, kon'ne-katsh'ur, *s.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper.—Obsolete.

**CONYZA**, ko-ni'za, *s.* (*Konyza*, from *konops*, a gnat, Gr. being supposed useful in banishing fleas and gnats.) Fleabane, a genus of Composite plants, in which the involucre is roundish and imbricated; receptacle naked; florets of the ray three-cleft; pappus rough: Tribe, Conyzaceæ.

**CONYZEÆ**, ko-ni'ze-e, *s.* A tribe of Composite plants, partaking of the same general characters as the genus Conyza.

**COO**, koo, *v. n.* To cry as a dove or pigeon.

**COOING**, koo'ing, *s.* Invitation, as the note of the dove.

**COOK**, kook, *s.* (*coc*, Sax. *kok*, Dut. *coquus*, Lat.)

One whose occupation is to dress and prepare victuals for the table;—*v. a.* (*coquo*, Lat.) to prepare and dress victuals for the table; to prepare for any purpose; to throw;—(obsolete in the last sense);—*v. n.* to make the noise of the cuckoo. Anciently written *cook*, as in the old Scottish poem of the Cherrie and Slae, 'The cuckoo *couks*.' In Ichthyology, the English name of *Labrus coquus*, a British fish, with a purple back and yellow belly: it is twelve inches in length.

**COOKERY**, kook'ur-e, *s.* The art of dressing or preparing victuals for the table.

**COOKIA**, kook'e-a, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated Captain Cook.) The Wampas-tree, a genus of small trees; the fruit of *C. punctata*, or Dotted wampas-tree, about the size of a pigeon's egg, is sold in the Canton markets. It is rather acrid, but sweet: Order, Aurantiaceæ.

**COOK-ROOM**, kook'room, *s.* A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew; a room for cooking.

**COOL**, kool, *a.* (*col*, Sax. *kool*, Dut.) Somewhat cold; approaching to cold; not zealous; not ardent or angry; not fond; deliberate; indifferent;—*s.* freedom from heat; soft and refreshing; coldness; moderate temperature;—*v. a.* (*colian*, Sax. *koolen*, Dut.) to make cool; to allay heat; to quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal; to render indifferent;—*v. n.* to become less hot; to become less warm with regard to passion, zeal, or inclination.

**COOLER**, kool'er, *s.* A shallow vessel, exposing great surface, used by brewers and distillers for cooling worts; that which has the quality of cooling, or abating excitement; a vessel in which liquors or substances are cooled.

**COOL-HEADED**, kool'hed-ed, *a.* Having a temper free from excitement or passion.

**COOLISH**, kool'ish, *a.* Approaching to cold.

**COOLLY**, kool'le, *ad.* Without heat or sharp cold; without passion, ardour, or precipitate haste; in a cool manner.

**COOLNESS**, kool'nes, *s.* Gentle cold; a moderate or mild degree of cold; want of ardour or affection; disinclination; freedom from passion.

**COOLY**, kool'le, *s.* An East Indian road porter.

**COOM**, koom, *s.* (*cambouis*, Fr.) Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; also the black greasy substance which exudes from the naves of carriage wheels. In Scotland, the term is applied to soot and the dust of coal.

**COOMB**, } koom, *s.* (derivation doubtful.) A dry  
**COMB**, } measure containing four bushels.

**COOP**, koop, *s.* (*kuype*, Dut.) A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids; a box or cage barred on one side for keeping poultry; a pen for animals; a tumbrel or cart enclosed with boards;—*v. a.* to shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage or put in a coop.

**COOPEE**, koo'pe, *s.* (*coupe*, Fr.) A motion in dancing.

**COOPER**, koo'pur, *s.* One whose occupation is to make barrels, tubs, &c.

**COOPERAGE**, koo'pur-idj, *s.* The place or workshop where cooper's work is done; the price for cooper's work.

**CO-OPERATE**, ko-op'er-ate, *v. n.* (*co-operer*, Fr.) To labour jointly with another to the same end; to act together or concur in producing the same end.

**CO-OPERATION**, ko-op'er-a'shun, *s.* The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

**CO-OPERATIVE**, ko-op'er-ay-tiv, *a.* Promoting the same end by joint endeavour.

**CO-OPERATOR**, ko-op'er-ay-tur, *s.* One who unites his endeavours with others to promote the same end.

**COOPERIA**, koo-pe're-a, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

**CO-OPTATE**, ko-op'tate, *v. a.* (*co-opto*, Lat.) To choose.—Obsolete.

**CO-OPTION**, ko-op-ta'shun, *s.* Adoption; assumption.

**CO-ORDINATE**, ko-awr'de-nate, *a.* (*con*, together, and *ordinatus*, placed in order, Lat.) Holding the same rank; being of equal order; not being subordinate.

**CO-ORDINATELY**, ko-awr'de-nate-le, *ad.* In the same rank or relation; without subordination.

**CO-ORDINATENESS**, ko-awr'de-nate-nes, *s.* The state of being co-ordinate; equality of order and rank.

**CO-ORDINATES**, ko-awr'de-nayts, *s. pl.* In Analytical Geometry, the mean lines, angles, &c. to which points under consideration are referred, and by means of which their position is determined. Co-ordinates either determine the position of a point in space or in a plane, which is understood to contain all the figures under consideration. They determine position either by straight lines only, or by a straight line and angle: in the latter case they are termed *polar co-ordinates*.

**CO-ORDINATION**, ko-awr'de-na'shun, *s.* The state of holding equal rank, or of standing in the same relation to something higher; collateralness.

**COOT**, koot, *s.* In Ornithology, the English name of the genus *Fulica*. The common coot, *Fulica atra*, is about eighteen inches long; irides red; legs greenish; the garter yellow. It makes its nest of flags on the margin of lakes, and lays from six to fourteen eggs, which are white, tinged, and spotted with white: Family, Rallidæ.

**COOT-FOOT**, koot'fat, *s.* In Ornithology, the common name of the genus *Lobipes*. The red coot, *L. hyperboreus*, breeds in several small lakes in Orkney. The crown and nape over the eye, and



sides of the breast, are of a deep ash-grey colour; sides and front of the neck reddish; eggs olive, with crowded black spots. In Orkney it is called the water-snipe.

**COP**, *kop*, *s.* (Saxon, *kop*, Dut.) The head; the top of anything; *cob-castle*, properly *cop-castle*, a castle on a hill; a tuft on the head of birds.

**COPAIBA**, *ko-pa'ba*, } *s.* The *copsiba* or *capivi*  
**CAPIVI**, *ka-piv'e*, } balsam is an oily resinous  
 exudation from the South American tree, *Copaifera officinalis*; as a drug it is used as a diuretic, &c.

**COPALFERA**, *ko-pay-if'er-a*, *s.* (*copaiba*, the Brazilian name for the balsam of *capivi*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) The balsam of the *Capivi*-tree, a genus of Leguminous trees, natives of the Spanish West Indian Islands and South America: Tribe, *Cassieae*.

**COPAL**, *ko'pal*, *s.* (an American name given to clear gums.) A colourless or transparent, or nearly transparent resin, slightly yellow, obtained from the Mexican plant *Rhus copallinum*, and from *Elæocarpus copaliferus*, a native of the East Indies. *Copal varnish* is prepared by heating eight ounces of oil of turpentine in a matrass, with the heat of a salt-water bath; as soon as this reaches the boiling point, an ounce and a half of copal, reduced to powder, is thrown in, and the vessel kept in a state of circular motion.

**COPALCHE BARK**, *ko-palsh' bärk*, *s.* One of the Mexican names for the bark of *Croton pseudo-china*, a variety of the well-known bark and tonic drug, *Cascarilla*.—Which see.

**COPALINE**, *kop'a-lin*, *s.* A peculiar substance discovered in copal.

**COPAL-TREE**, *ko'pal-tre*, *s.* The *Valeria Indica*, a tall tree, a native of Malabar, called in the Bidjinese country the *Dammer-tree*. When wounded it discharges a clear pellucid resin, acrid and bitter to the taste, which after a time becomes yellow, and brittle like glass, forming a kind of copal, by which name it is generally known in India. The purest specimens of the gum are made into ornaments, termed *amber*, to which it bears a strong external resemblance.

**COPARCENARY**, *ko-pär'se-na-re*, *s.* (*con*, and *particeps*, Lat.) In Law, an estate is said to be in *coparcenary* when it descends from an ancestor to two or more persons.

**COPARCENER**, *ko-pär'se-nur*, *s.* (*con*, and *particeps*, a partner, Lat.) A coheir; one who has an equal portion in the inheritance of an ancestor.

**COPARCENY**.—See *Coparcenary*.

**COPARTMENT**.—See *Compartment*.

**COPARTNER**, *ko-pärt'nur*, *s.* (*co*, and *partner*.) One who has a share in some common stock or business; one equally concerned; a sharer; a partner; a partaker.

**COPARTNERSHIP**, *ko-pärt'nur-ship*, *s.* Joint concern in business; the state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

**COPARTNERY**, *ko-pärt'nur-e*, *s.* Copartnership.

**COPATAIN**, *ko'pa-tane*, *a.* High raised; pointed.—Obsolete.

Oh, fine villain! a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cloak, and a *copatain* hat.—*Shaks.*

**COPATRIOT**, *ko-pa'tre-ot*, *s.* A joint or fellow-patriot.

**COPE**, *kope*, *s.* (*coppe*, Sax.) A sacerdotal cloak or vestment worn in sacred ministrations; any-

thing which is spread over the head, cave of the sky, or the archwork over; also, the name of an ancient tribute king or lord of the soil out of certain in Derbyshire;—*v. a.* to cover as with contend with; to oppose; to embrace; to give in return.—Obsolete in the senses.

Three thousand ducats due unto the Jew  
 We freely *cope* your courteous pains with

—*v. n.* to contend; to struggle; to encounter; to interchange kindness of

**COPEMAN**, *kope'man*, *s.* A chapman.—He would have sold his part of para  
 For ready money, had he met a *cope*

**COPERNICAN**, *ko-per'ne-kan*, *a.* Relating to the astronomical system of Copernicus.

**COPERNICIA**, *kop-er-nish'e-a*, *s.* (in the astronomer Copernicus.) A genus of the Order, *Palmaceae*.

**COPEMATE**, *kops'mate*, *s.* A companion.—Obsolete.

Mishapen time, *cope-mate* of ugly night

**COPESTONE**, *kop'stone*, *s.* Head or top of a

**COPHEAS**, *kof'e-as*, or *ko'fe-as*, *s.* (*kop*) genus of Suarian reptiles: Family, *Sauri*.

**COPHIAS**, *ko'fe-as*, *s.* (*kophos*, deaf, Gr.) A genus of venomous serpents

the tail is simple; the head large, triangular, and covered with scales

caudal plates double: Family, *Crotalidae*.

**COPHOSIS**, *ko'fo'sis*, *s.* (*kophon*, deafness, Pathology, deafness.

**COPING**, *ko'ping*, *s.* In Architecture, the covering or top course of a wall.

**COPIER**, *kop'e-ur*, } *s.* One who copies

**COPYIST**, *kop'e-ist*, } ings of another

scriber; an imitator; a plagiarist.

**COPIOUS**, *ko'pe-us*, *a.* (*copiosus*, Lat.) abundant; exuberant; in great quantities

ing in words or images; not barren

**COPIOUSLY**, *ko'pe-us-le*, *ad.* Plentifully; in great quantities; without

conciseness; diffusely.

**COPIOUSNESS**, *ko'pe-us-nes*, *s.* Plentifulness; great quantity; diffusion; a

style.

**COPLAND**, *kop'land*, *s.* A piece of ground

ing in an acute angle.

**COPLANT**, *ko-plänt'*, *v. a.* To plant to

**COPORTION**, *ko-pore'shun*, *s.* Equal

sole.

**COPPED**, *kop'ped*, } *a.* Rising to

**COPPLED**, *kop'pld*, } head.

**COPPER**, *kop'pur*, *s.* (*koper*, Dut. *cuprum*) name said to be derived from the island

A metal of a reddish colour, and capable of a good polish; when rubbed it

agreeable smell. Its preparations are

Copper is malleable in both the hot and cold states, and can be beat into very thin plates

copper consists of 97.8 per cent. of copper and 2.2 per cent. of iron. It is

yellow colour, with a tinge of brownish black externally. It occurs in

octahedral crystals; often in macular, dendritic, or in thin plates filling



## COPPER.

: when isolated and rubbed it acquires electricity: sp. gr. 8.5—8.9; its equivalent, 6; symbol, Cu.

ical compounds of copper and their formulae as follow:—

or Din oxide,.....	2Cu + O
or Protoxide,.....	Cu + O
oxide,.....	Cu + 2O
ide,.....	Cu + Cl
oride,.....	2Cu + Cl
dide,.....	2Cu + I
phuret,.....	2Cu + S
uret,.....	3Cu + S
osphuret,.....	C + 3P
squi-phosphuret,.....	Cu + 2P

*Bisulphuret of, or Covellite*, occurs in greenish-blue incrustations, having the appearance of spiders' webs; deposited round the fissures of the crater of Mount Vesuvius. It consists of copper, 66; and sulphur, 32.

*Black; Copper Black, or Melanconise*, is of a blackish-brown colour, friable and never crystallized. It consists of copper, and oxygen, 20.17.

*Blue; Azurite, Azure Copper Ore, or Azurite Malachite*, is of an azure or blue colour, with sometimes a tinge of black. It is crystallized in a great variety of forms, and consists of deutoxide of copper, 70; carbonic acid, 6; water, 6; sp. gr. 3.5—3.77.

*Emerald*.—See Diopside.

*Grey; Tetrahedral Copper Glance, or Panazite*, is of a steel-grey or iron-black colour, and consists of about 40 per cent. of copper, and vari-  
eties of arsenic, iron, sulphur, silver, and antimony: sp. gr. 4.4—5.2. Copper is the most abundant ore of copper, is of a bluish colour, rather deeper than that of iron, from which it is easily distinguished by yielding to the knife. The crystals are rhombic, having the solid angles replaced.

*Green Carbonate of, or Fibrous Malachite*, occurs in various shades of green, and occurs in slender crystals which are sometimes fasciculated, and some-  
times crystallized. It contains about 70 per cent. of carbonic acid, and 8 or 9 of water.

*Hydrous Phosphate of*, occurs both massive and crystallized. The colour of the massive variety is emerald-green, striated, with blackish-  
green. The crystals are generally dull, and of a bluish-green colour externally, and, by trans-  
mission, emerald green. It consists of phos-  
phoric acid, 21.687; oxide of copper, 62.847; water, 15.454: sp. gr. 4.2—4.3.

*Muriate of*.—See Atacamite.

*Octahedral Arseniate of, or Lenticular Ore*, is of a sky-blue, smalt-blue, deep verdigris-green colour, and is crystallized in rhomboidal prisms. It consists of arsenic acid, 49.00; oxide of copper, 14.00; and water, 35.00. A specimen analyzed by Wachtmeister contained oxide of copper, 35.19; arsenic acid, 22.24; alumina, 8.03; oxide of iron, 1.61; phosphoric acid, 3.61; silica, 4.04.

*Oblique Prismatic Arseniate of, or Radiated Olivenite*, is of a bluish-black, passing to a deep black colour; occurs, though in oblique rhomboidal prisms, often trans-  
mitted of a beautiful greenish-blue colour by transmitted light. It is composed of oxide of

copper, 54; arsenic acid, 30; water, 16; sp. gr. 4.1—4.28.

*COPPER, Phosphate of, or Diprismatic Olive Malachite*, occurs crystallized, and in radiated masses; externally the crystals are greenish or blackish-green, resplendent with uneven surfaces. It consists of phosphoric acid, 28.7; oxide of copper, 63.6; water, 7.4.

*COPPER PYRITES, Octahedral or variegated*, occurs both massive and crystallized, of a copper-red or tombac-brown colour; in the crystallized varieties the latter colour prevails, with an iridescent tarnish, generally blue, sometimes yellow. It contains from 19 to 23 per cent. of sulphur; 7 to 18 per cent. of iron; and from 58 to 61 of copper.

*COPPER, Red Oxide of, or Octahedral Copper Ore*, occurs crystallized in the form of the octahedron and its varieties, and is of a red, sometimes crimson-red colour. It contains about 70 per cent. of copper, and 10 of oxygen; sp. gr. 5.6—6.1.

*COPPER, Rhomboidal Arseniate of, Prismatic Copper, or Copper Mica*, is of a grass-green or emerald-green colour. It occurs in six-sided tabular crystals, of which the lateral planes are trapeziums. Its constituents are from 39 to 58 per cent. of oxide of copper; 21 to 43 of arsenic acid; water, 17 to 21; sp. gr. 2.5—2.6.

*COPPER, Right Prismatic Arseniate of, Prismatic Olive Malachite, Acicular Olivenite, or Acicular Arseniate of Copper, &c.*, is of an olive-green, pistachio-green, or black-green colour, passing into liver-brown and wood-brown. It occurs in prismatic crystals. Its varieties are capillary or amorphous arseniate of copper, and hematitic or wood arseniate of copper. It is composed of about 60 per cent. of copper, and 40 of arsenic acid, sometimes associated with water and phosphoric acid.

*COPPER, Silenuret of, or Berzeline*, occurs in masses having an impalpable composition, and of a silver-white colour. It consists of copper, 64; and silicium, 40.

*COPPER, Sulphuret of, Vitreous Copper, or Copper Glance*, is of a lead or iron-grey colour. It occurs crystallized in regular six-sided prisms. It contains about 80 per cent. of copper, 12 to 20 of sulphur, and a little iron.

*COPPER, Sulphate of, Blue Vitriol, or Cyanose*, is of a deep sky-blue colour, passing sometimes into bluish-green; occurs massive, stalactitic, and pulverulent. It consists of oxide of copper, 32.13; sulphuric acid, 31.57; water, 36.30. A specimen from Mexico, analyzed by Berthier, contained oxide of copper, 66.2; sulphuric acid, 16.6; water, 17.2.

*COPPER, Velvet Blue*, is a compound of oxide of copper, sulphuric acid, silica, and zinc. It consists of short delicate fibres of a smalt-blue colour, frequently grouped in spherical globules, and produced by the divergement of the capillary crystals from a centre.

*COPPER, kop'pur, a.* Consisting of copper;—*v. a.* to cover with copper.

*COPPERAS, kop'pur-as, s.* (*Kopparosa*, Ital. *copperose*, Fr.) Sulphate of iron or green vitriol. It crystallizes into transparent rhomboidal prisms, has a strong styptic taste, and reddens vegetable blues.

*COPPER BUTTERFLIES, or COPPERS*.—See *LYCENIDÆ*.



## COPPERISH—COPROTASIA.

## COPSE—COPYRIGHT

**COPPERISH**, kop'pur-ish, *a.* Containing copper; resembling copper.

**COPPER-NICKEL**, kop'pur-nik'el, *s.* A native arsenuret of nickel, a mineral of a copper colour, found in Westphalia.

**COPPER-NOSE**, kop'pur-noze, *s.* A red nose.

I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended  
Troilus for a copper-nose.—*Shaks.*

**COPPERPLATE**, kop'pur-plate, *s.* A plate of copper, flattened, smoothed, and polished, on which designs are engraved.

**COPPERSMITH**, kop'pur-smith, *s.* One whose occupation is to construct and manufacture articles from copper.

**COPPERT**, kop'pur-e, *a.* Containing copper; made of copper.

**COPPICE**, kop'pis, } *s.* (*coppiz*, Norm.) A wood of  
**COPSE**, kops, } small growth; a place over-  
grown with short wood; a wood cut at stated  
times for fuel.

**COPPLE-DUST**, kop'pl-dust, *s.* A powder used in purifying metals.

**COPPLE-STONES**, kop'pl-stonz, } *s.* Boulders.—

**COBBLE-STONES**, kob'bl-stonz, } Which see.

**COPRACHATIA**, kop-ra-kra'she-a, *s.* (*kopros*, excrement, and *akrateia*, want of command, Gr.) Involuntary discharge of faeces, or excrements.

**COPRINUS**, kop-ri-nus, *s.* (*kopros*, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Hymenomyceti.

**COPRIS**, kop'ris, *s.* (*kopros*, Gr.) A genus of insects, so named from their living and burrowing in dung: Subfamily, Scarabæinæ, or True Scarabs.

**COPROBIS**, kop-ro-bis, } *s.* (*kopros*, and *bios*,—

**COPROBIUS**, ko-pro-be-us, } life, Gr.) A genus of insects of the Scarab family, which live in dung: Subfamily, Scarabæinæ.

**COPROLITE**, kop-ro-lite, *s.* (*kopros*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) The petrified faeces of fishes, reptiles, or other animals. Coprolites occur abundantly in certain formations, such as the Lias and the Coal strata: the former containing those of the fish-lizards of that period, and the latter of the sauroid fishes; the other remains of teeth, scales, &c. are very abundant.

**COPROLITIC**, kop-ro-lit'ik, *a.* Composed of coprolites; containing coprolites.

**COPROMESIA**, kop-ro-me'zhe-a, } *s.* (*kopros*, and

**COPROMESIS**, kop-ro-me'sis, } *emesia*, vomit-  
ing, Gr.) Vomiting of faeces.

**COPROPHAGA**, kop-rof'a-ga, } *s.* (*kopros*, dung,

**COPROPHAGANS**, kop-rof'a-ganz, } and *phago*, I  
eat, Gr.) A section of Lamellicorn beetles, so  
named from their living in and upon the dung of  
animals.

**COPROPHAGOUS**, kop-ro-fa'gus, *a.* (*kopros*, and  
*phago*, I eat, Gr.) Feeding on excrements.

**COPROPHILUS**, kop-ro-fil'us, *s.* (*kopros*, and *philo*,  
I love, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects:  
Family, Brachelytra.

**COPROPHORIA**, kop-ro-fô're-a, *s.* (*kopros*, and *phoro*,  
I carry away, Gr.) Evacuation of faeces.

**COPROSCLEROSIS**, kop-ro-skle-ro'sis, *s.* (*kopros*,  
and *skleros*, hard, Gr.) Induration of the faeces.

**COPROSMA**, kop-ros'ma, *s.* (*kopros*, and *osme*,  
smell, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchona-  
ceæ.

**COPROTASIA**, kop-ro-ta'zhe-a, *s.* (*kopros*, and *stas-  
is*, stoppage, Gr.) Complete obstruction of the  
bowels.

**COPSE**, kops, *v. a.* To preserve under

**COPST**, kop'se, *a.* Having copses.

**COPTIC**, kop'tic, *a.* Relating to the  
the ancient Egyptians, called *Copts*,  
distinguished from the Arabians and  
tants of modern Egypt;—*s.* the la  
Copts.

**CORTIS**, kop'tis, *s.* (*kopto*, I cut.)  
plants: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

**COPTODERA**, kop-tod'e-ra, *s.* (*kopto*,  
the summit or peak, Gr.) A gen-  
terous insects: Family, Carabideæ.

**COPULA**, kop'u-la, *s.* (Latin, a bond  
Logic, that part of a proposition wh  
denies the predicate of the subject.

**COPULATE**, kop'u-late, *v. a.* (*copu-  
unite*; to conjoin; to link togeth  
come together sexually;—*a.* joined.

**COPULATION**, kop-u-la'shun, *s.* (*cop-  
Union of the two sexes; coition.*

**COPULATIVE**, kop'u-lay-tiv, *a.* T  
couples. *Copulative propositions*, i  
where the subject and predicate ar  
gether, that they may be all severa  
denied one after another;—*s.* a  
conjunction by marriage.—Obsol  
sense.

**COPY**, kop'pe, *s.* (*copie*, Fr.) A trans  
archetype or original; a single bo  
books, as a good or fair copy; th  
the original; that from which anyt  
an imitation of an original work, a  
statue; abundance; plenty.—Obsol  
two senses. *Copy*, among Letter  
the manuscript, or original, of a bo  
printed. *Copy-book*, a book in wh  
written for learners to imitate;—  
scribe; to write after an original;  
endeavour to resemble; to form a  
to follow as a pattern;—*v. n.* to  
imitation of something else; to try

**COPYER**, kop'pe-ur, } *s.* A transcr

**COPYIST**, kop'pe-ist, } tator.

**COPYHOLD**, kop'pe-holde, *s.* In La  
customary estate, held by virtue  
court roll; that is, where the tenan  
denied by a copy of the rolls of a n  
the steward of a lord's court.

**COPYHOLDER**, kop'pe-hole'dur, *s.* O  
sessed of land in copyhold.

**COPYRIGHT**, kop'pe-rite, *s.* In Law  
property in a literary or musical com  
in an author. The law of copyri  
tection for the period of forty-two  
cases; but should an author surviv  
tion of his work forty-two years,  
still continues during his lifetime,  
years after his death. Articles furni  
zines, reviews, &c., though paid for  
lisher, cannot be published separate  
consent of the author; the right of pu  
in any form he pleases, reverts to h  
signees at the end of twenty-eig  
their first appearance, for the rem  
terms specified for other works. T  
given to authors, by statute, of  
coupled with the condition of presen  
of every work, if demanded, to cer  
braries; namely, that of the Bodle  
the British Museum, Faculty of Ad



Public Library of Cambridge, and that of College, Dublin.

**COT**, koke'le-ko, *s.* (French name.) The red, or corn poppy, a troublesome weed in fields. The *Papaver Rhæus* of Linnæus; the name given to a colour of the same red.

**CO**, ko-ket', *s.* (*coquet*, Fr.) A gay, volatile, airy girl, who endeavours to gain favour by affected manners; a vain woman; a coquette.

**CO**, ko-ket', *v. a.* To entertain with complaisance and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness;—*v. n.* to act the coquette to entice by blandishments.

**CO**, ko-ket'ish, *a.* Affecting the manners of a coquette.

**CO**, ko-ket're, *s.* Affectation of amorousness; desire of attracting notice.

**CO**, *s.* The measure of a pottle; an old Hebraic measure.—Obsolete.

**CO**, offer the tenth part of a bath out of the corner, as Homer of ten baths.—*Ezek.* xlv. 14.

**CO**, stomy, the heart. *Cor Caroli*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated between *Antares* and *Ursa Major*, so termed by Halley in honour of King Charles I. of England. *Cor Hydra*, a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Hydra*. *Cor Leonis*, or *Regulus*, a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Leo*.

**CO**, *s.* ko-ra'she-as, *s.* (*korax*, a crow, Gr.) A raven, a genus of Asiatic birds, allied to the family, *Corvidæ*.

**CO**, *s.* ko-ras'e-na, *s.* (*korax*, a crow, Gr.) A family of birds, separated from the true crows by their size; distinguished from the other species of *Corvidæ*, or fruit crows, by the front and bill being protected by short thick scales.

**CO**, *s.* ko-ras'e-ne, *s.* (*coracina*, one of the Fruit Crows, a subfamily of the *Corvidæ*, or Crow family, natives of South America: *Canisrostris*).

**CO**, *s.* kor'a-kl, *s.* (*curugle*, Welsh.) A boat used by fishermen, made by drawing a net or sail-cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

**CO**, *s.* ERACHIALIS, kor'a-ko-bra-ke-a'lis, *s.* The brachial muscle. In Anatomy, a muscle situated on the interior and superior part of the arm, and extending from the *coracoid process* of the scapula to the middle of the internal border of the *os brachii*. Its use is to raise the arm and forwards.

**CO**, *s.* ID, kor'a-koyd, *a.* (*korax*, a raven, and *corax*, resemblance, Gr.) Resembling a raven's bill.

In Anatomy, certain processes are so denominated, as the *coracoid processes* of the scapula; the *coracoid ligament* (*ligament coracoidien*, Fr.), a fibrous band, by which the superior border of the scapula is converted into a foramen, for the transit of the supra-scapular branch of the axillary artery.

**CO**, *s.* RADIAL, kor'a-ko-ra'de-al, *a.* An epithet applied by Winslow to the *Biceps flexor cubiti*, as attached to the *coracoid process* of the scapula and the radius.

**CO**, *s.* kor'al, *s.* (*korallion*, probably from *kore*, a girl, and *ale*, the sea, Gr.) A calcareous production secreted by polypi.

**CORALLACEOUS**, kor-al-la'shus, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

**CORALLE**, ko-ra'l'le, *s.* A genus of serpents, allied to the Boas: Family, *Serpentina*.

**CORALLIA**, ko-ra'l'le-a, *s.* A family of *Corticiferous Polyparia*, in which the animals are hydriform, with internal ovaria, and ten tentacula irregularly scattered on the surface of a compound polyparium, formed externally of a living gelatinose-calcareous substance, and internally of a solid, horny, or calcareous axis, concentrically laminated, with a large base, by which they are attached to foreign substances.

**CORALLIFERI**, kor-al-lif'fer-e, *s.* (*korallion*, and *fero*, I bear, Gr.) In Zoology, an order of *Zoophytes*, the species of which were long considered as marine plants; the calcareous secretions of minute animals called polypi, more or less analogous to *Actinæ* or *Hydræ*, connected by a common body, and nourished in common, so that what is eaten by one goes to the nutrition of the general fabric, and of all the other polypi. Their volition seems also to be in common, at least in the free species, such as the *Pennatulæ*, which are seen swimming by the contractions of their stems, and the combined motions of their polypi.

**CORALLIFORM**, kor'al-le-fawrm, *a.* Shaped like coral.

**CORALLINA**, kor-al-li'na, *s.* *Corallines*, a genus of the *Pseudozoaria*, in which the stem and branches are flabelliform; trichotomous, with distinct articulations, the upper ones being compressed and dilated; the pores obscure.

**CORALLINE**, kor'al-line, *a.* (*corallin*, Fr. *corallino*, Ital.) Composed of coral; resembling coral; of the colour of coral;—*s.* a zoophyte, in which each polypus is contained in a calcareous or horny shell without any central axis; also, the animal which secretes coral; a polypus.

**CORALLIUM RUBRUM**, kor'al-le-um rû'brum, *s.* Red coral. The *Gorgonia nobilis* of Linnæus, a genus and species of coral, a native of the Mediterranean, the cells of which are immersed in a thin external fleshy ligament; the axis is thick, strong, solid, striated, ramified, and fixed by a broad basis: Family, *Corallia*.

**CORALLODENDRON**, kor-al-o-den'drum, *s.* (*korallion*, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) The Coral-tree.—See *Erythrina*.

**CORALLOID**, kor'al-loyd, *a.* (*coral*, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) Resembling the form of coral.

**CORALLORHIZA**, kor-al-lo-ri'za, *s.* (*korallion*, and *rheza*, a root, Gr. in reference to its branched roots, which have the resemblance of coral.) Coral root, a genus of plants, one of the species of which, *C. innata*, the *Ophrys corallorhiza* of Linnæus, is found in marshy umbrageous woods in Scotland: Order, *Orchidacæ*.

**CORAL-RAG**, kor'al-rag, *s.* In Geology, a calcareous highly coralliferous deposit in the neighbourhood of Calne, England, forming a member of the *Oolitic* formation.

**CORAL-ROOT**.—See *Corallorhiza*.

**CORAL-TREE**.—See *Erythrina*.

**CORAL-WORT**, kor'al-wurt, *s.* In Botany, the common name of plants of the genus *Dentaria*.—Which see.

**CORANT**, ko-rant', *s.* A lofty sprightly dance.

**CORB**, kawrb, *s.* (*corbis*, Lat.) A basket used in coaleries; an ornament in a building.



**CORBAN**, kawr'ban, *s.* (Latin.) An alms-basket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms. Among the ancient Jews, an offering which had life, in opposition to the *minchah*, or those which had not life; also, a ceremony which the Mahometans perform at the foot of Mount Ararat in Arabia, near Mecca: it consists in killing a great number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor.

**CORBE**, kawrb, *a.* (*courbe*, Fr.) Crooked.

**CORBELS**, kawr'beels, *s.* (*corbis*, a basket, Lat.) In Architecture, sculptured baskets of flowers or fruit, sometimes placed on the heads of caryatides. The term is also applied to the bell of the Corinthian capital. In Fortification, little baskets of earth set upon the parapets, to shelter the men in firing on the besiegers.

**CORBELS**, kawr'bels, *s.* In castellated and Gothic edifices, a row of stones projecting from the wall to support the parapet, serving in the place of brackets or modillions; also, applied to a horizontal row of stones and timber in a wall or vault, to sustain the floor or roof. *Corbel* is sometimes used to denote a niche or hollow in a wall, for the reception of a bust or statue; also, the vase of the Corinthian capital, so called from its resemblance to a basket. *Corbel table*, a series of semicircular arches, which cut one another in a wall, supported by timbers with their ends projecting out, and carved into heads, faces, lions' heads, &c.

**CORBUS**, kawr'bis, *s.* A genus of bivalved Mollusca, the shell of which is transversely roundish; the bosses curved in different directions; cardinal teeth,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; lateral, remote; short,  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

**CORBULA**, kawr'bu-la, *s.* (Latin, a little pannier or basket.) A genus of bivalve-shelled Mollusca, in which the shell is inequivalve and ovate; the umbones central; one more prominent than the other; valves not gaping; cardinal teeth  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; bearing the ligament: Family, Myadæ.

**CORBY**, kawr'be, *s.* A raven.—Obsolete.

**CORCHORUS**, kawr'ko-rus, *s.* (*koreo*, I purge, and *kore*, the pupil, Gr. in reference to the purgative qualities of *C. oliterius*.) A genus of small shrubs or herbs, with simple serrated leaves, covered with simple or stellate hairs, and having a small yellow corolla.

**CORD**, kawrd, *s.* (*corde*, Fr. *cord*, Welsh.) A rope; a string composed of several strands or twists; a measure for firewood, so called because it was anciently measured by a cord. Its dimensions are said to be eight feet in length, four feet in height, four feet in breadth, and its weight ten cwt. It is equal to 1000 billets.—*v. a.* to bind or fasten with a cord.

**CORDAGE**, kawr'dij, *s.* (Spanish and French.) A general term for the running rigging of a ship; also for the rope which is kept in reserve to supply the place of such as may be rendered unserviceable; a quantity of cords or ropes.

**CORDATE**, kawr'date, } *a.* (*cordatus*, Lat.) In  
**CORDATED**, kawr'day-ted, } Botany, having the shape of a heart, as represented on a card; when the word is joined by a hyphen to another term, it signifies between heart-shaped and that form indicated by the term to which it is linked: as, cordate-reniform, cordately-reniform, cordate-triangular, cordate-roundish, cordate-oblong, cordate-sagittate, cordately-sagittate, cordate-amriculate, having auricles at the base, so as to give the leaf the

figure of a heart; cordate-orbicular, cordate-ovate, cordate-peltate.—See the latter.

**CORDATELY**, kawr'date-le, *ad.* In a corner.

**CORDED**, kawr'ded, *a.* Bound with corded. In Heraldry, a cross *corded*, wound or wrenched about with cords, made of two pieces of cord.

**CORDELIER**, kawr-de-leer', *s.* (French.) a ciscan friar; so named from the cord which he wears for a cincture.

**CORDIA**, kawr'de-a, *s.* (in memory of E. dius, a German botanist.) A genus of shrubs with drupaceous fruit, and bifolious style: Type of the order Cordiales.

**CORDIACEÆ**, kawr-de-a'se-e, *s.* (*cordia* genera.) A natural order of Exogæta consisting of trees with harsh, alternate leaves, without stipules, and pannic with minute bracts; an inferior four-toothed calyx, usually ribbed; a many four or five-cleft, regular, imbricated free stamens; axile placentæ; leafy folded longitudinally; fruit drupaceous dulous. Placed by Lindley in his Solanaceæ.

**CORDIAL**, kawrd'yal, *a.* (French.) Proximate the heart; warm; sincere; affectionate invigorating; restorative;—*s.* in Medicine which excites the system, raises the spirits, and quickly produces strength and cheerfulness.

**CORDIAL-HEARTED**, kawrd'yal-hart'ed, cordial affection; generous; warm-hearted.

**CORDIALITY**, kawr-de-al'e-te, *s.* Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; relation to the heart;—*s.* in the last sense.

**CORDIALIZE**, kawr'de-al-ize, *v. a.* To make cordial.

**CORDIALLY**, kawrd'yal-le, *ad.* Sincerely; without hypocrisy.

**CORDIALNESS**, kawrd'yal-nes, *s.* Heartiness; sincerity.

**CORDIERA**, kawr-de-e'ra, *s.* (in honour of the sculptor, Nicolo Cordieri.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**CORDIFORM**, kawr'de-fawrin, *a.* Shaped like a heart.

**CORDINER**.—See Cordwainer.

**CORDISTES**, kawr-dis'tes, *s.* A genus of terous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

**CORD-LEAF**, kawrd'leef, *s.* The name of a plant by Lindley to the natural order of plants.—Which see.

**CORDMAKER**, kawrd'may-kur, *s.* One who makes ropes; a ropemaker.

**CORDON**, kawr'don, *s.* (French.) In Architecture, a row of stones jutting out before the base of a parapet. In Military, a line or series of military posts; also, a ribbon, as the *cordons bleus*, the order of the Holy Ghost.

**CORDOVAN**, kawr-do-van', *s.* Seal, or skins made into leather; Spanish leather, termed from the city of Cordova in Spain.

**CORDUROY**, kawr-du-roy', *s.* (*corde d'roy*, Fr.) A stout corded cotton originally made of silk.

**CORDWAIN**.—See Cordwainer.

**CORDWAINER**, kawr'de-nur, *s.* (from *cord*, a shoe.) A shoemaker.

**CORDWOOD**, kawrd'wood, *s.* Wood used for firing.



**CORKING-PIN**, kawrk'ing-pin, *s.* A pin of the largest size.

**CORK-SCREW**, kawrk'skroo, *s.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

**CORK-TREE**, kawrk'tre, *s.* *Quercus suber*, a species of the oak cultivated in Spain, Portugal, and the south of France, for its exterior bark, which is stripped off every eight or ten years. After being flattened and partially charred, to close up the transverse pores, it is sold to be manufactured into corks, &c.

**CORK-WOOD**, kawrk'wud, *s.* The soft spongy wood of the West Indian *Annona palustris*, used by the country people of Jamaica and the other islands for the same purposes as common cork.

**CORKY**, kawrk'e, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork.

**COR LEONIS**, kor le-o'nis, *s.* (Latin.) The lion's heart; a star in the constellation Regulus.

**CORMORANT**, kawr'mo-rant, *s.* *Phalacrocorax carbo* of Temminck, and *Pelecanus carbo* of Linnaeus, a bird about the size of a goose, having black plumage, with green and yellow reflections, and numerous slender white feathers on the head, neck, and thighs. It frequently visits fresh-water lakes and rivers. It breeds in holes among the rocks: Order, Palapides.

**CORMUS**, kawr'mus, *s.* (*kormos*, a stem, Gr.) A short roundish rhizoma.

**CORN**, kawrn, *s.* (*corn*, Sax. *korn*, Germ.) The seeds of the cereal grasses used as food; viz., wheat, barley, oats, rye, and maize; a hard excrescence of the skin of the feet;—*v. a.* to salt; to feed a horse with oats.

**CORNACEÆ**, kawr-na'se-e, } *s.* (*cornus*, one of the

**CORNEÆ**, kawr'ne-e, } genera.) A natural order of umbellated Exogens, consisting of trees or shrubs, seldom herbs; leaves, except in one species of the genus *Cornus*, opposite, entire or toothed, and feather-nerved; flowers capitate, umbellate, or corymbose; naked or with an involucre, rarely dioecious from abortion; fruit pulpy and edible; sepals four, superior; petals four, oblong, broad at the base, inserted into the top of the calyx, regular, valvate in aestivation; stamens four, inserted along with the petals, and alternate with them; anthers ovate, oblong, and two-celled; ovary adherent; ovules solitary and pendulous; drupe berried; seeds pendulous: found over all the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

**CORNAGE**, kawrn'idj, *s.* An ancient tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

**CORNAMUTE**, kawr'na-mute, } *s.* (*cornemuse*, Fr.)

**CORNEMUSE**, kawr'ne-muse, } A kind of rustic pipe.

**CORNBRASH**, kawrn'brash, *s.* (a local name, from its being useful as manure in the raising of corn crops.) In Geology, a thin calcareous deposit, forming the uppermost band of the Bath Oolite. It is extremely rich in Echinodermata and marine bivalve shells.

**CORN COCKLE**, kawrn kok'kl, *s.* *Agrostemma Githago*, an annual weed, common in corn-fields: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

**CORNCRAIK**, kawrn'krake, *s.* *Crex pratensis*, or Land-rail, a bird which arrives in Britain in the latter end of April, and leaves it in September; so named from its peculiar evening cry of 'creeg, creeg,' and from its being chiefly an inhabitant in

corn or grass fields. The nest is rude, bed of a little moss and withered grass; it very numerous—as many as sixteen have been found in one nest, though often not half that number: these are of a dull white colour, blotched with ash and russet. The corncrank is seldom seen on the wing. Gralidae.

**CORNEA**, kawr'ne-a, *s.* (*cornu*, a horn) The anterior transparent portion of the eye. *Cornea opaca*, a name formerly given to the sclerótica.

**CORNELIAN**, kawr-neel'yun, properly *CARNELIAN*. A variety of Calcedony, the Quartz Agate line of Haüy; termed *cornelian*, from the colour of the red variety, and *cornelian* horn-like appearance of the white; but the variety is, properly speaking, calcedony. Both varieties are much used in seal stones.

**CORNELIAN CHERRY**, kawr-neel'yun } *s.* The *Cornus Mascula*, or male cornel, a tree ten to fifteen feet in height; its little yellow starry flowers, studding its naked branches, are amongst the earliest heralds of spring; its fruit is like a small plum. It is used by the Turks in the manufacture of sherbet.

**CORNELS**, kawr'nels, *s.* Plants belonging to the natural order Cornaceæ.

**CORNEOUS**, kawr'ne-us, *a.* (*corneus*, Lat.) Of a substance resembling horn.

**CORNER**, kawr'nur, *s.* (*cornel*, Welsh.) A place bounded by two walls or lines which would intersect each other if drawn to the point where they meet; a secret place; the extremities; the utmost limit. *Every corner*, is the whole, or every part.

Might I but through my prison, once  
Behold this maid, all corners else o' the  
Let liberty make use of.—Shakspeare.

**CORNERED**, kawr'nurd, *a.* Having angular corners.

**CORNER-STONE**, kawr'nur-stone, *s.* A stone which unites two walls at the corner; pal stone.

**CORNER-TEETH**, kawr'nur-teeth, *s. pl.* The teeth of a horse placed between the mouth and the tusks, being two above and two on each side of the jaw.

**CORNERWISE**, kawr'nur-wize, *ad.* In a direction with the corner in front.

**CORNET**, kawr'net, *s.* (French.) An ancient musical instrument resembling a trumpet; signified officer in a troop of cavalry, carried with ensign in a battalion of infantry; anciently worn by doctors; a cap of paper by retailers for small wares; a head standard or flag.—Obsolete in the last century.

In his white cornet, Verdon doth die;  
A fret of gules.—Dryden.

**Cornet-a-piston**, (French,) a brass wind instrument of the nature of the French horn, furnished with valves and stoppers. *Cornet* in the organ, is an imitative treble, of certain pipes. In organs on a large scale of the instrument causes all the pipes to sound once.

**CORNETCY**, kawr'net-se, *s.* The commission of a cornet.

**CORNETTE**, } kawr'net-ur, *s.* A corner  
**CORNETTER**, } used.



## CORN-FLAG—CORN-RENT.

LAG.—See Gladiolus.

LOWER, kaw'n'flow-ur, *s.* The *Centaurea* *cyaneus*, or Blue-bottle.

LE, kaw'n'nis, *s.* (Italian.) In Architecture, a moulded projection which crowns or finishes art to which it is affixed, as the uppermost member of the entablature of a column, pier, window, &c. *Cornice ring of a cannon*, the next from the muzzle backwards.

LE, kaw'n'ne-ki, *s.* (from *cornu*, a horn, Lat.) The horn.

ULA, kaw'n'nik'u-la, *s.* (*corniculum*, a little Lat.) In Surgery, a cupping-glass of an ornate horn-like figure, with an orifice at the top for the exhaustion of the air contained in it. *Hemistry*, a small retort.

ULARIA, kaw'n-ne-ku-la're-a, *s.* (*corniculum*, the horn, Lat. in allusion to the multitude of horn-like sections into which the thallus is divided.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

ORNIA, kaw'n-nid'e-a, *s.* (in honour of J. Cornido, a Spanish naturalist.) A genus of shrubs, with opposite, serrated leaves, and involucre of cymes or corymbs of white flowers, allied to *Dracopis*: Order, Saxifragaceae.

ORNIC, kaw'n-nif'ik, *a.* (*cornu*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Producing horns.

ORN, kaw'n'ne-faw'n, *a.* Having the shape of a horn.

ORNIS, kaw'n'ne-faw'n'is, *a.* (*cornu*, and *forma*, Lat.) Heart-shaped.

ORNEOUS, kaw'n-nif'e-rus, *a.* (*cornu*, and *gero*, I bear, Lat.) Horned; having horns.

ORNG-HOUSE, kaw'n'ing-hows, *s.* A house in which gunpowder is granulated.

ORNI, kaw'n'ish, *a.* Relating to the language of the Cornish;—*s.* the language and name of Cornwall.

ORNI MONEY-WORT, kaw'n'ish mun'ne-wurt, *s.* *Hyssopus officinalis*, a British perennial plant, found in shady places; flowers in July and August: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

ORNI, kaw'n'ist, *s.* A performer on the cornet.

LAW, kaw'n'lawz, *s.* Laws passed at various times by the British legislature, regulating importation of foreign corn and exportation of home-grown; but latterly restricted in its use to wheat passed in 1815, which was expected to raise the price of wheat uniformly at 80s., but failed, with the exception of one or two years of scarcity, to raise the price above 58s. 5d. The laws were modified in 1828; and during the year 1846, under the administration of Sir Robert Peel, their final abolition was fixed to take effect in 1849, corn imported during these three years being subject to a small duty.

ORNI GOLD, kaw'n mar'e-golde, *s.* *Chrysanthemum segetum*, or Yellow Ox-eye, a British plant; flowers in June and August: common in fields.

RENT, kaw'n'rent, *s.* A money rental, varying according to the fluctuations in the price of grain. For the purpose of assessing a rent, the average price of wheat alone, or of wheat and other grain, is taken, sometimes for a year, and sometimes for a number of years. The mode of rental has been found highly beneficial to the progress of agriculture in Scotland and other places where it has been adopted; long

## CORN-ROSE—CORN-VIOLET.

leases, with a corn-rent, being a security against the occurrence of any serious disproportion between the rent originally agreed upon, and the actual value of the produce of the land.

CORN-ROSE, kaw'n'roze, *s.* A name, in some places, improperly given to the red poppy, *Papaver rhoeas*, a common weed in corn-fields and among rubbish.

CORN-SALLAD, kaw'n'sal-lad, *s.* *Valerianella olitoria*, termed also Lamb's lettuce, a diminutive annual plant, common in corn-fields or sandy soils, and cultivated in our gardens as a substitute for the common lettuce: Order, Valerianaceae.

CORNSTONE, kaw'n'stone, *s.* A limestone, often mottled in colour, found in the Old Red Sandstone formation of both England and Scotland. Its name, like that of the Cornbrash, is local, and owing to the same cause it is valuable as a manure.

CORNU, kaw'n'nu, *s.* (*cornu*, a horn, Lat.) A horn, or part resembling a horn, as a wart, from its horny hardness; *cornu uteri*, the appearance of the angles of the uterus in certain animals; *cornu uteri*, burnt heart's-horn.

CORNUA, kaw'n'nu-a, *s. pl.* (*cornu*, Lat.) A term used in Zoological descriptions for horns, as *cornua nasalis*, *cornua ossa*, &c.

CORNU AMMONIS, kaw'n'nu am-mo'nes, *s.* (Latin, the Horn of Ammon.) The common name of the shells called Ammonites.—Which see. In Anatomy, the pes hippocampi of the brain.

CORNUCOPEE, kaw'n'nu-ko'pe-e, *s.* (*cornucopia*, the horn of plenty, Lat. from the form of the spike enclosed in the involucre resembling the horn of plenty.) A genus of grasses, natives of the Levant: Tribe, Phalaraceae.

CORNUCOPIA, kaw'n'nu-ko'pe-a, *s.* (Latin.) The horn of plenty, commonly represented by painters and sculptors as a large horn overflowing with fruits, flowers, &c.; it is fabled to have been a gift from Jupiter to his nurse, the goat Amalthea.

CORNULARIA, kaw'n'nu-la're-a, *s.* A genus of corals, in which the tubes are small cones, from each of which issues a polypus with eight dentated tentacula, like those of *Gorgonia*, *Alcyonaria*, &c.

CORNULITES, kaw'n'nu-lites, *s.* (*cornu*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of corals found in the Silurian limestones and sandstones at Dudley, Usk, &c.

CORNUS, kaw'n'nus, *s.* (*cornu*, a horn, Lat. the wood being supposed as hard and durable as horn.) Dogwood, a genus of plants; type of the natural order Cornaceae. *C. sanguinea*, Bloody-branched Dogwood, or Wild Cornel-tree, is common in Britain in hedges and thickets.

CORNUTE, kaw'n-nute', *v. a.* To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNUTED, kaw'n-nu'ted, *a.* Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNUTIA, kaw'n'nu'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Jaques Cornut, a French physician.) A genus of West Indian shrubs: Order, Verbenaceae.

CORNUTO, kaw'n'nu'to, *s.* (Italian.) A cuckold.

CORNUTOR, kaw'n'nu'tur, *s.* A cuckold.

CORNUTUS, kaw'n'nu-tus, *a.* (Latin.) Horn-shaped; horned; used to designate species in both Botany and Zoology, as *Caprimulgus cornutus*, a species of the goat-sucker, with straight short feathers projecting above each eye; and *Solanum cornutum*, a nightshade with horn-shaped anthers.

CORN-VIOLET, kaw'n-vi'o-let, *s.* The Bell-flower, a species of the genus *Companula*.



**CORNY**, kawr'ne, *a.* Strong or hard like horn; horny; producing corn or grain; containing corn.

**CORODY**, } kor'o-de, *s.* (*corredo*, Ital.) An al-  
**CORRODY**, } lowance of drink or provisions fur-  
nished by an abbey to a servant of the crown.

**COROL**, ko'rol, } *s.* (Latin, a little crown.) In  
**COROLLA**, ko-rol'la, } Botany, the inner envelope  
of a flower; the coloured part of a flower, com-  
posed of a petal or petals. The term is only used  
when there is a calyx, otherwise it is termed a  
perianth.—The word *corol* is not now in use.

**COROLLACEOUS**, kor-ol-la'shus, *a.* Relating to a  
corolla; like a corolla; having a corolla; enclosing  
like a wreath.

**COROLLARY**, ko-rol'la-re, *s.* (*corollarium*, Lat.) A  
conclusion; a consequence drawn from premises,  
or from what is advanced or demonstrated.

**COROLLATE**, kor'ol-late, } *a.* Like a corolla;  
**COROLLATED**, kor'o-lay-ted, } having corollas.

**COROLLET**, kor'o-let, *s.* One of the separate flowers  
which form compound flowers.

**COROLLIFLORE**, ko-rol-le-flo're, *s.* (*corolla*, and  
*flos*, *floris*, a flower, Lat.) A subclass of the Exo-  
gens, or Dicotyledonous plants, in which the petals  
are united together in one, inserted in the recep-  
tacle, and bearing the stamens.

**CORONA**, ko-ro'na, *s.* (Latin, a crown.) In Archi-  
tecture, the brow of the cornice which projects over  
the bed mouldings to throw off the water, forming  
a division between the cymatium and crown mem-  
bers and the lower division of the cornice. *Co-*  
*rona borealis*, in Astronomy, the northern crown  
or garland, a constellation of the northern hemi-  
sphere. *Corona australis*, the southern crown, a  
constellation of the southern hemisphere. In Bo-  
tany, applied to the crown-like cup which is found  
at the orifice of the tube in the corolla of the nar-  
cissus and other flowers. *Corona dentes*, the ex-  
posed part of a tooth which projects beyond the  
alveolus and gum;—(*korone*, a raven, Gr.) in  
Anatomy, the acute process of the lower jaw, so  
named from its supposed resemblance to a raven's  
bill.

**CORONAL**, kor'o-nal, *s.* A crown; a garland;—  
*a.* belonging to the crown or top of the head;  
applied to the first suture of the skull.

**CORONARY**, kor'o-na-re, *a.* (*coronarius*, Lat.) In  
Anatomy, applied to vessels, nerves, &c., from their  
surrounding the parts like a crown; as, the coro-  
nary arteries of the heart; coronary ligaments of  
the radius and of the liver.

**CORONATED**, kor'o-nay-ted, *a.* Crowned. In Con-  
chology, applied to such shells as have their whorls  
more or less surmounted by a row of spines or  
tubercles.

**CORONATION**, kor-o-na'shun, *s.* The act or sole-  
mnity of crowning, or investing with the insignia of  
royalty, an emperor, king, or prince; the pomp or  
assembly present at a coronation.

**CORONAXIS**, kor-o-naks'is, *s.* A genus of unival-  
vular Mollusca, the shell of which is conical, and  
the summits coronated with a single row of tu-  
bercles.

**CORONEL**.—See Colonel.

**CORONER**, kor'o-nur, *s.* The presiding officer in a  
jury convened to inquire into the cause of sudden  
deaths.

**CORONET**, kor'o-net, *s.* (from *corona*, a crown, Lat.)  
In Heraldry, a small crown worn by the nobility.  
The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry

leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with  
interspersed; that of an earl has the pearl  
on the top of the leaves; that of a viscount  
rounded with pearls only; that of a baron  
four pearls. *Coronet of a horse*, the up-  
per of the horse's hoof, or union of the hoof  
with the skin of the pasterns.

**CORONETED**, kor'o-net-ed, *a.* Wearing a  
**CORONIFORM**, kor-on'e-fawrim, *a.* Shape  
crowd.

**CORONILLA**, ko-ro-nil'la, *s.* (*corona*, a crown  
from the flowers being disposed in head-  
bells at the tops of the peduncles.) A  
plants, consisting of shrubs and herbs,  
pari-pinnate leaves and axillary peduncles  
umbels of pedicellate flowers: Type of the  
Coronilleae.

**CORONILLEE**, ko-ro-nil'le-e, *s.* A subtri-  
tion of the Leguminous tribe of plants. He  
having the flowers disposed in umbels; the  
terete or compressed; the stamens dia-  
none of which are jointed, and one free.

**CORONIS**, ko-ro'nis, *s.* A genus of Stom-  
achans: Family, Unipeltata.

**CORONOPUS**, ko-ro'no-pus, *s.* (*korone*, a  
pous, a foot, Gr. in allusion to the form  
leaves.) A genus of Cruciferous annual

**CORONULA**, kor-o-nu'la, *s.* (*corona*, a crown)  
A genus of Cirripods, in which the parietal  
cone are occupied by cells so large as to  
chambers.

**CORONULE**, kor'o-nule, *s.* The downy tuft

**CORPORAL**, kawr'po-ral, *s.* (*corporal*, Fr.)  
ficer under a sergeant in a company of  
has charge over one of the divisions; his  
also to relieve and place sentinels. *Cor-*  
*ship of war*, an officer under the master  
employed to teach the sailors the use of sw-  
—*a.* (from *corpus*, the body, Lat.) relati-  
body; belonging to the body; material;  
ritual. *Corporal oath*, supposed to be  
from the ancient practice of touching the  
or cloth which covered the consecrated  
by the person who took it.

**CORPORAL**, } kawr'po-ral, *s.* An ancient  
**CORPORALE**, } term, signifying the sac-  
spread under the chalice in the euchar-  
mass, to receive the fragments of the  
any chance to fall.

**CORPORALITY**, kawr-po-ral'e-te, *s.* The  
being embodied, as opposed to spiritualit-

**CORPORALLY**, kawr'po-ral-le, *ad.* Bodily

**CORPORAS**, kawr'po-ras, *s.* The old na-  
corporal or communion cloth.

**CORPORATE**, kawr'po-rate, *a.* United in  
community; enabled to act in legal re-  
an individual; general; united;—*s.* *a.*

—Obsolete.

**CORPORATELY**, kawr'po-rate-le, *ad.* In  
rate capacity; unitedly.

**CORPORATENESS**, kawr'po-rate-ness, *s.*  
of a corporate body.

**CORPORATION**, kawr-po-ra'shun, *s.* A  
body or company, established by royal  
authorized to use a common seal, and a  
head officer or more, able, by their con-  
sent, to do anything within the compa-  
charter. A *Corporation Spiritual* con-  
dean and chapter, or a master of a colle-  
pital. A *Corporation Temporal* by the



mayor and commonalty. The *Corporal* by the Common Law is the parliament of the king, lords, and commons. *OR*, kawr'po-ray-tur, *s.* The member of ion.

*URE*, kawr'po-ray-ture, *s.* The state of edied.—Obsolete.

*AL*, kawr'po-re-al, } *a.* (*corporeus*, Lat.)  
*US*, kawr'po-re-us, } Having a body;  
a material body; not immaterial or

*IST*, kawr'po-re-a-list, *s.* One who existence of spiritual existences.

*ITY*, kawr'po-re-al'e-te, *s.* The state orporal.

*LY*, kawr'po-re-al-le, *ad.* In a bodily manner.

*Y*, kawr'po-re-e-te, *s.* Materiality; the being embodied; the state of having

*ATION*, kawr'po-re-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The ing body or palpability.

*AL*, kawr'po-re-fi, *v. a.* To embody; to a body.—Obsolete.

*AL*, kawr'po-sant, *s.* (corrupted from *cu*, holy body, Span.) A name given by a luminous appearance sometimes obdark stormy nights skipping about the rigging of a ship—an electrical pheno-

*AL*, *s. pl.* *koris*, (French, from *corpus*, Lat.)

troops; any division of an army. In

are, a term applied to the projecting part which is intended to form a ground for

*ES*, *s.* (*corpus*, Lat. *corp*, Irish.) The of a human being.

*AL*, kawr'pu-lens, } *s.* (*corpulentia*,  
*AL*, kawr'pu-len-se, } Lat.) Bulki-

dy; extreme fitness; fulness of flesh; grossness of matter.—Seldom used in

*AL*, kawr'pu-lent, *a.* Fleishy; having a fat or flesh; bulky.

*LY*, kawr'pu-lent-le, *ad.* In a corpulent

*AL*, *s. pl.* *CORPORA*, kawr'po-ra,

A body; bodies. The following terms

*AL*, *s.* (*callus*, hardness). *Commissura mag*

substance which communicates be-

hemispheres of the brain. *C. caverno*

ous; this, and the *C. spongiosum*

form the penis. *C. cavernosum vaginae*,

be spongy tissue of the vagina, termed

*al. retiformis* (net-like). *C. finbriatum*

a fringe), a prolongation of one of the

the fornix. *C. highmorianum*, a pro-

at the superior part of the testis. *C.*

ellow body), the cicatrix left in the ova-

sequence of the bursting of a Graafian

*C. mucosum* (mucous body), a soft

first described by Malpighi as situated

the cuticle and cutis, and giving the pro-

to the skin, being black in the Negro,

the Chinese, copper-coloured in the ab-

mericans, &c. *C. pampiniforme* (pam-

pendril), a tendril-like plexus of the

vein.

## II. Plural:

*C. albicantia* (albico, to become white), two white bodies of the cerebrum. *C. finbriata* (finbria, a fringe), *Tania hypocampi*, the plaiting of the margin of the processes of the fornix. *C. geniculata* (geniculum, a knot, dim. of *genu*, the knee), two knotty prominences at the inferior surface of the cerebrum. *C. olivaria* (oliva, an olive), two olive-shaped eminences of the medulla oblongata. *C. pyramidalia* (pyramis, a pyramid), two small pyramidal eminences of the medulla oblongata. *C. quadrigemina* (four double), four eminences (*tubercula*) of the brain, supporting the pineal gland, formerly called *nates* and *testes*. *C. restiformis* (restis, a cord), two cord-like processes, extending from the medulla oblongata to the cerebellum. *C. striata* (stria, a groove), two streaky eminences in the lateral ventricle.

**CORPUS CHRISTI**, kawr'pus kris'te, *s.* (Latin, *body of Christ*.) A festival of the Church of England, kept on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honour of the eucharist.

**CORPUSCLE**, kawr'pus-kl, *s.* (*corpusculum*, Lat.) An atom; a minute particle.

**CORPUSCULAR**, kawr'pus-ku-lar, *a.* Relating to atoms or corpuscles. *Corpuscular philosophy*, that system or method of reasoning which endeavours to explain and account for the phenomena of nature by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c. of the minute particles of matter. *Corpuscular action*, the power or influence which particles or atoms exercise on each other.

**CORPUSCULARIAN**, kawr'pus-ku-la're-an, *s.* A follower or believer of the corpuscular philosophy; —*a.* pertaining to corpuscles.

**CORRADE**, kor-rade', *v. a.* To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to scrape together.

**CORRADIATION**, kor-ray-de-a'shun, *s.* A conjunction of rays on one point.

**CORREIA**, kor-re'a, *s.* (in honour of J. Correa de Serra, a Portuguese botanist.) A genus of Australian opposite-leaved shrubs.

**CORRECT**, kor-rekt', *a.* (*correctus*, Lat.) Revised or finished with exactness; free from faults; right; rectified; —*v. a.* (*corrigo*, Lat.) to punish; to chastise; to discipline; to amend; to take away faults in writings, life, or things; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation; to rectify.

**CORRECTION**, kor-rek'shun, *s.* Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty; the act of taking away faults; alteration to a better state; amendment; that which is substituted in the place of anything wrong; reprehension; animadversion; abatement of noxious qualities by the addition of something salutary. *House of correction*, a place for the confinement and punishment of offenders; a bridewell.

**CORRECTIONAL**, kor-rek'shun-al, *a.* Having a tendency to correct.

**CORRECTIONER**, kor-rek'shun-ur, *s.* One who has been in a house of correction.—Seldom used.

I will have you soundly swunged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy, famished *correctioner*.—*Shaks.*

**CORRECTIVE**, kor-rek'tiv, *a.* Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities; having the power to correct; having the power to limit; (seldom used in the last sense); —*s.* that which has the power of altering or obviating anything improper; limitation; restriction.



## CORRECTLY—CORRIGIOLA.

**CORRECTLY**, kor-rekt'le, *ad.* In a correct manner; accurately; exactly; without faults.

**CORRECTNESS**, kor-rekt'nes, *s.* Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults.

**CORRECTOR**, kor-rek'tur, *s.* One who amends or alters by punishment or animadversion; one who revises anything to free it from faults, or proposes a better system with a view to reformation; that which corrects or abates whatever is noxious.

**CORREGENT**, kor're-jent, *s.* (*corregens*, Lat.) In Medicine, any substance in a medical prescription which is intended to modify, or render the action of another milder.

**CORREGIDOR**, kor-rej'e-dur, *s.* (Spanish.) A Spanish magistrate.

**CORRELATE**, kor're-late, *s.* One who stands in the opposite relation.—Not used.

**CORRELATE**, kor-re-late', *v. n.* (*con*, and *relatus*, related, Lat.) To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

**CORRELATION**, kor-ro-la'shun, *s.* Reciprocal relation.

**CORRELATIVE**, kor-rel'a-tiv, *a.* Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another;—*s.* that which has a reciprocal relation.

**CORRELATIVELY**, kor-rel'a-tiv-le, *ad.* In a correlative relation.

**CORRELATIVENESS**, kor-rel'a-tiv-nes, *s.* The state of being correlative.

**CORREPTION**, kor-rep'shun, *s.* (*corruptio*, Lat.) Objection; chiding; reprehension; reproof.

**CORRESPOND**, kor-re-spond', *v. n.* (*correspondre*, Fr.) To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted to; to fit; to keep up intercourse with another by alternate letters.

**CORRESPONDENCE**, kor-re-spon'dens, } *s.* Re-  
**CORRESPONDENCY**, kor-re-spon'den-se, } lation;  
reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another; inter-  
course; reciprocal intelligence; friendship; inter-  
change of offices or civilities.

**CORRESPONDENT**, kor-re-spon'dent, *a.* (*correspondant*, Fr.) Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable;—*s.* one who corresponds; one who continues intercourse with another by means of messages or letters.

**CORRESPONDENTLY**, kor-re-spon'dent-le, *ad.* In a corresponding manner.

**CORRESPONDING**, kor-re-spon'ding, *a.* Agreeing; suiting; answering.

**CORRESPONSIVE**, kor-re-spon'siv, *a.* Answerable; adapted to anything.—Seldom used.

Priam's six gates i' the city, with massy staples,  
And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts,  
Spere up the sons of Troy.—*Shaks.*

**CORRIDOR**, kor-re-dore', *s.* (French.) In Architecture, a long gallery or passage in a mansion, connecting various apartments, and sometimes running round a quadrangle. In Fortification, the covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

**CORRIGENDA**, kor-re-jen'da, *s. pl.* (Latin.) Words to be altered.

**CORRIGIBLE**, kor're-je-bl, *a.* (French.) Capable of being altered or amended; deserving of punishment; punishable; corrective; having the power to correct.

**CORRIGIOLA**, kor-re-ji'o-la, *s.* (dim. of *corrigio*, a shoe-string, Lat.) Strap-wort, a genus of trailing

## CORRIVAL—COREUGATO

flexible plants, with alternate stipule and terminal racemose corymbs of *s.* Order, Illecebraceæ.

**CORRIVAL**, kor-ri'val, *s.* A rival or properly *corical*; a contending;—with.—Seldom used.

**CORRIVALRY**, kor-ri'val-re, } *s.* (*s.* *valry*,  
**CORRIVALSHIP**, kor-ri'val-ship, } *s.* *valry*.)

**CORRIVATE**, kor're-vate, *v. a.* (*corrivare*, Lat.) To confirm; to establish; to draw water out of several streams. Seldom used.

**CORRIVATION**, kor-re-va'shun, *s.* (*corrivatio*, Lat.) The running of different waters into one stream. Seldom used.

*Corrivations* of water to moisten and refresh the grounds.—*Burton.*

**CORROBORANT**, kor-rob'o-rant, *a.* Having the power of giving strength; confirming;—*s.* a medicine.

**CORROBORATE**, kor-rob'o-rate, *v. a.* (*corroborare*, Lat.) To confirm; to establish; to strengthen; to make strong;—*a.* strengthened; established.—Improperly used as an intransitive verb.

There is no trusting to the force of natural bravery of words, except it be *corroborate*.—*Bacon.*

**CORROBORATION**, kor-rob-o-ra'shun, *s.* Strengthening or confirming; confirmation; additional security; addition of strength.

**CORROBORATIVE**, kor-rob'o-ray-tiv, *a.* Having the power of confirming or establishing which increases strength.

**CORRODE**, kor-rode', *v. a.* (*corrodo*, Lat.) To eat away by degrees; to prey upon; to wear away gradually.

**CORRODENT**, kor-ro'dent, *a.* Having the power of corroding or wasting gradually away which eats away or corrodes.

**CORRODIATE**.—See *Corrode*.

**CORRODIBILITY**, kor-ro-de-bil'e-ty, *s.* The quality of being corrodible.

**CORRODIBLE**, kor-ro-de-bl, } *a.* That  
**CORROSIBLE**, kor-ro'se-bl, } is corroded or  
**CORROSIBILITY**.—See *Corrodibility*.

**CORROSIBLENESS**, kor-ro'se-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of corrosion.

**CORROSION**, kor-ro'zhun, *s.* The action of wearing away by slow degrees, as by acids on metal.

**CORROSIVE**, kor-ro'siv, *s.* That which has the quality of wasting anything away gradually which has the power of fretting;—*a.* power of consuming or wearing away; quality of fretting or vexing. *Corrosive* the mercurial preparation, Hydrargyri bichloride of mercury, a violent poison.

**CORROSIVELY**, kor-ro'siv-le, *ad.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion.

**CORROSIVENESS**, kor-ro'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

**CORRUGANT**, kor'ru-gant, *a.* (*corrugans*, Lat.) Having the power of wrinkling.

**CORRUGATE**, kor'ru-gate, *v. a.* (*corrugare*, Lat.) To wrinkle or purse up;—*a.* contracted.

**CORRUGATION**, kor-ru-ga'shun, *s.* Contraction; wrinkling.

**CORRUGATOR**, kor-ru-ga'tur, *s.* (*corrugator*, Lat.) A muscle, the office of which is to wrinkle.



the part it acts upon. *Corrugator* a small muscle situated on each side of the body which it is knit and drawn down.

*cor-rupt'*, *v. a.* (*corruptus*, Lat.) To render sound to a putrescent state; to infect; to destroy integrity; to vitiate; to spoil; to do mischief;—*v. n.* to become grow rotten; to putrefy; to lose purity; tainted; vitiated in its quality; putrid; vicious; tainted with; without integrity.

*kor-rup'tur*, *s.* One who taints or one who lessens purity or integrity; one who commits error.

*kor-rup't'ful*, *a.* Corrupting.

*LITY*, *kor-rup-te-bil'e-te*, *s.* The posing corrupted.

*s.*, *kor-rup'te-bl*, *a.* Susceptible of corruption by natural decay, or without violence; of external depravation; that may be vitiated;—*s.* that which may decay and the human body—a scriptural signifi-

*NESS*, *kor-rup'te-bl-nes*, *s.* Susceptibility of corruption.

*y*, *kor-rup'te-ble*, *ad.* In such a manner corrupted or vitiated.

*y*, *kor-rup'ting*, *a.* The act of vitiating or corrupting integrity.

*y*, *kor-rup'shun*, *s.* (*corruptio*, Lat.) Corruption; the principle by which the disorganization or separation of parts; wickedness; perversion of principle of integrity; putrescence; matter or corruption; the tendency to a worse state; corruption of blood, in Law, one of the crimes of an attainer, by which an attainted person neither inherit lands or other hereditaments of his ancestors, nor retain those he is in possession of, nor transmit them by descent to his heir.

*y*, *kor-rup'tiv*, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting.

*s.*, *kor-rup'tles*, *a.* Not susceptible of corruption.

*y*, *kor-rup'tle*, *ad.* With corruption or corruption; without integrity; viciously; corruptly; contrary to purity.

*s.*, *kor-rup'tnes*, *s.* The state of being corrupted; a vicious or immoral state.

*s.*, *kor-rup'tres*, *s.* A female who misleads others.

*corsaire*, *s.* (*corsaire*, Fr.) A pirate; one who roves the ocean with an armed vessel, for the purpose of plunder; of a corsair.

*corpus*, *s.* (from *corpus*, Lat.) A corpse; a poetical word.

*corselet*, *s.* (French.) A little cuirass; or coat made to cover the body for defence worn by pikemen;—*v. a.* to enclose in a corselet.

*corset*, *s.* (French.) An article of dress worn, under the pretext of supporting the waist, worn chiefly by females, but by effeminate individuals of the other sex commonly in the plural, *corsets*.

*corseled*, *s.* (*cornade*, Sax.) A spear or purgation practised in the dark

ages, with a view to test the guilt or innocence of a suspected person. It consisted of a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism, which the suspected party was induced to swallow: if it had a nutritious tendency, the person was at once declared to be innocent; if otherwise, his guilt was supposed established.

*CORSYRA*, *kor'se-ra*, *s.* (*korys*, the head, and *syro*, I drag, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

*CORTEGE*, *kawr'tayzh*, *s.* (French.) A train of attendants.

*CORTES*, *kawr'tiz*, *s. pl.* (Spanish.) The Spanish parliament, or assembly of the states, composed of the nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities.

*CORTEX*, *kawr'tex*, *s.* (Latin.) In Medicine, bark; as, *cortex Peruvianus*, Peruvian bark.

*CORTIA*, *kawr'te-a*, *s.* (in honour of B. Corti, who was the first to discover the motion of molecules in the cells of plants.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepal: Tribe, Peucedaneæ.

*CORTICAL*, *kawr'te-kal*, *a.* Partaking of the nature of bark; pertaining to the rind or bark of trees and shrubs. In Anatomy, *cortical substance*, (also termed *concritionous*), the exterior parts of the brain and of the kidneys.

*CORTICATA*.—See *Corticifera*.

*CORTICATE*, *kawr'te-kate*, *a.* Resembling the bark of a tree.

*CORTICATED*, *kawr'te-kay-ted*, *a.* Resembling the bark of a tree.

*CORTICENE*, *kawr'te-sene*, *s.* An alkaloid found in the bark of the *Populus tremens*.

*CORTICIFERA*, *kawr'te-sif'er-a*, *s.* (*cortex*, bark, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) A name given by Lamarck to a family of Polypteria, in which the stem is ramified into an arborescent form, forming a fixed base, and composed of a living fleshy envelope, bearing and containing polypi, and an internal inorganic axis.—See *Corallia*, the *Corticiferi* of Cuvier.

*CORTICIFEROUS*, *kawr'te-sif'er-us*, *a.* (*cortex*, bark, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing bark.

*CORTICIFORM*, *kawr'tis'e-fawrm*, *a.* Resembling bark.

*CORTICOSE*, *kawr'te-kose*, *a.* (*corticosis*, Lat.) Resembling bark.

*CORTICOUS*, *kawr'te-kus*, *a.* Barky; full of bark.

*CORTICUS*, *kawr'te-kus*, *s.* (*cortex*, bark.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melastoma.

*CORTILE*, *kawr'til*, *s.* (Italian.) In Architecture, a small court or area, quadrangular or curved, in a mansion, surrounded by buildings connected with the house.

*CORTINA*, *kawr'te-na*, *s.* In Botany, that portion of the velum which adheres to the margin of the pileus of fungi in fragments.

*CORTUSA*, *kawr-tu'sa*, *s.* (in honour of J. A. Curtus, who first noticed it.) Bear's-ear Sanicle, a handsome little Alpine plant: Order, Primulaceæ.

*CORUNDUM*, *ko-run'dum*, *s.* (Indian name.) Common Corundum, or Adamantine Spar, like the sapphire and ruby, occurs in the secondary six-sided prisms, sometimes in acute or obtuse double six-sided prisms. It is sometimes nearly colourless and rather translucent. It is extremely hard: it consists of alumina, 91.00; silica, 5.00; oxide of iron, 15 = 97.5. There are four species: 1. Spinel or dodecahedral corundum; 2. Antomolite, or octahedral corundum; 3. Sapphire and Ruby, or rhombohedral corundum; 4. Chrysoberyl, or prismatic corundum.



## CORUSCANT—CORYLACEÆ.

## CORYLOPSIS—CORYKOCAR

**CORUSCANT**, ko-rus'kant, *a.* (*coruscans*, Lat.)

Glittering by flashes; flashing.

**CORUSCATE**, ko-rus'kate, *v. n.* (*corusco*, Lat.) To glitter; to flash.

**CORUSCATION**, kor-us-ka'shun, *s.* (*coruscatio*, Lat.)

A flash; a quick gleam of light. It is chiefly used for the electric fluid, or for a flash of lightning darting through the clouds.

**CORVEE**, kawr've', *s.* (French.) In Fétid Law, the obligation of the inhabitants of a district to repair roads, bridges, &c.

**CORVETTE**, kawr'vet', *s.* (French.) A French name for any vessel carrying less than twenty guns.

**CORVETTO**, kawr-vet'to.—See *Curvet*.

**CORVIDÆ**, kawr've-de, *s.* (*corvus*, a crow, Lat.)

The Crows, a family of Corinostrat birds, in which the bill is strong, slightly culirostral, or more or less compressed; the gape or commissure straight, and the nostrils covered with stiff, bristle-like feathers, directed forward; wings lengthened, obliquely pointed; lateral toes equal.

**CORVINA**, kawr've-na, *s.* A genus of fishes belonging to the subfamily Sciaeninae. The fishes of this genus have the anal spine very strong; ventral large, pointed, as long as the pectoral; the caudal rounded; no canine teeth in front: Family, Chaetodonidae.

**CORVINE**, kawr've-ne, *s.* The Typical-crows, a subfamily of the Corvidæ, containing the crows, magpies, nut-crackers, shrike-crows, &c.;—*a.* pertaining to the crow, or the family Corvidæ.

**CORVUS**, kawr'vus, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of birds, consisting of many species. The British species are *C. corax*, or Raven; *C. corone*, or Carrion-crow; *C. cornix*, or Hooded-crow; *C. monedula*, or Jackdaw; *C. frugilegus*, or Rook: Family, Corvidæ. The last two species are gregarious, and the others live in single pairs in the breeding season. In Astronomy, the *Crow*, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, resting on Hydra. In Aratus, Hydra, Crater, and Corvus form one constellation. In Antiquity, a machine used by the Romans, consisting of a strong platform at the prow of their ships, used in grappling with the vessel of an enemy.

**CORYANTHUS**, kor-e-an'thus, *s.* (*korys*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**CORYBANTES**, kor-e-ban'tes, *s.* (*korybas*, *korybantos*, Gr.) The priests of Cybele, the devotees of whom were characterized by extravagant gesture, clashing of cymbals, &c.

**CORYBANTISM**, kor-e-ban'te-azim, *s.* (*korybantismos*, Gr.) In Pathology, a sort of frenzy, in which the patient has fantastic visions.

**CORYBANTIC**, kor-e-ban'tik, *a.* Madly agitated or inflamed.

**CORYDALINE**, ko-rid'a-lin, *s.* An alkaline substance found in *Corydalis bulbosa*.

**CORYDALIS**, ko-rid'a-lis, *s.* (*korydalis*, a lark, Gr. from the spur of the flower resembling that of the lark.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Fumariaceæ. Also, a genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Subulicornes.

**CORYGONUS**, kor-e-go'nus, *s.* (*kore*, the pupil of the eye, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) The Lavarets, a genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidae.

**CORYLACEÆ**, kor-e-la'se-e, *s.* (*corylus*, the hazel, one of the genera.) The Mastworts, a natural order of Exogenous plants, belonging to Lindley's

Quernal alliance. It consists of trees with a bony or coriaceous one-celled nut less enclosed in the involucre. It is oak, hazel-nut, beech, Spanish chest leaves with stipules, alternate, simple aggregate or amentaceous; stamens five inserted into the base of the scales, or branched valvate calyx; ovary crown rudiments of an adherent calyx; seed embryo large, with plano-convex fleshy and a minute superior radicle.

**CORYLOPSIS**, kor-e-lop'sis, *s.* (*korylos*, a *opsis*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of longing to the natural order Hamamelidaceæ.

**CORYLUS**, kor'e-lus, *s.* (*corylus*, Lat. fr. bonnet, in allusion to the enwrapping) The Hazel or Nut-tree, a genus of A plants: Order, Corylaceæ.

**CORYMB**, ko'rimb, *s.* (*corymbus*, a bunch) Botany, a raceme or panicle, in which of the lower leaves are larger than the upper, so that the flowers themselves the same level.

**CORYMBIATED**, ko-rim'be-ay-ted, *a.* I rymbs.

**CORYMBIFERÆ**, ko-rim-bif'er-e, *s.* Jus for a division of the natural order comprehending most of the tubulifloræ. It is characterized by the absence of an erect seed, a hemispherical in the florets of the ray, if present, being a corymb.

**CORYMBIS**, ko-rim'bis, *s.* A genus of der, Orchidaceæ.

**CORYMBOSE**, ko-rim'bose', } *a.* Form  
**CORYMBOUS**, ko-rim'bus, } ranged of a corymb.

**CORYMBOSELY**, ko-rim'bose'le, *ad.* In of a corymb.

**CORYMBULOSE**, ko-rim'bu-lose, *a.* many corymb.

**CORYNA**, ko-rin'a, *s.* (*koryne*, a club, G club-shaped form of the polypi.) corals, allied to Tubularia; the animal shaped, its ovate head being covered with tentacula ending in suckers, and supplied with long, simple, or branched vertical arms.

**CORYNANDRA**, kor-e-nan'dra, *s.* (*kory* and *aner*, *andros*, a male, Gr. from the being club-shaped at the top.) A genus of annual herbs, having the flowers in white petals and red filaments.

**CORYNELLA**, kor-e-nel'la, *s.* (a diminutive of a club, Gr. in reference to the club style.) A genus of shrubs, with abrupt leaves, and purplish-coloured flowers. St. Domingo.

**CORYNEPHORA**, kor-e-nef'o-ra, *s.* (*kory* and *phoro*, I bear, Gr. in allusion to filament found on different parts of it.) of marine Algae, the Leathina of G Fuaceæ.

**CORYNEPHORUS**, kor-e-nef'o-rus, *s.* a genus of grass plants with an artic and the last joint club-shaped: On naceæ.

**CORYNOCARPUS**, kor-e-no-kâr'pus, *s.* club, and *karpus*, a fruit, Gr. in refe



the fruit.) A genus of New Zealand  
growing on a tree about twenty feet in  
with large terminal panicles of white  
order, Myrsinaceæ.

*kor-e-no-mawr'fa*, *s.* (*koryne*, and  
shape, Gr.) A genus of Corals, allied

*kor-e-nos'te-les*, *s.* (*koryne*, a club,  
a style, Gr.) A genus of plants: Or-

*kor'e-fa*, *s.* (*korphe*, the summit of any-

Fan-palm, a genus of trees, growing  
of one hundred feet, with fan-shaped  
topmost of which are sometimes twenty  
and fifteen feet broad: Order, Palmaceæ.

*kor-e-fe'na*, *s.* (*koryphaia*, a leader,  
mus of fishes belonging to the subfamily  
use, distinguished from the other genus  
by having the ventral fins larger than  
ls.

—See Coryphæna.

*kor-e-fe'ne-de*, *s.* (*coryphæna*, one  
ra.) A family of Acanthopterygious  
ie tribe Microleptes, in which the body  
d, compressed, and covered with small  
sal fin long, single, extending the whole  
ie body, or nearly so; tail more or less  
utral fins small and sometimes wanting.

*kor-e-fe'ne-ne*, *s.* A subfamily  
phenidia, in which the body is oblong,  
l covered with small scales; crown gib-  
ral fins falcate, and eyes close to the  
mouth.

*kor-e-fe'us*, *s.* (*korphe*, summit, Gr.)  
of the chorus in the Grecian drama.

*kor-e-san'thes*, *s.* (*korys*, a helmet,  
a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants:  
hidaceæ.

*kor-is'tes*, *s.* (*korys*, a helmet, Gr.)  
clawed Crab, a genus of Brachyurous, or  
Crustaceans, having the surface of the  
mewhat granulous, with two denticles  
e eyes, and three sharp points directed  
e each side: found on the English and  
ats.

*kor-e-tha'iks*, *s.* (*korythaix*, a crest-  
rior, Gr.) The Tourocos, a genus of  
rican birds, belonging to the family  
dæ, or Plantain-eaters.

*kor'e-thus*, *s.* (*korythus*, Greek name of  
a bird.) The Pine-beaks, a genus of  
ated by Cuvier from the genus *Loxia*,  
lls: Family, Fringillidæ.

*kor'za*, *s.* (*koryza*, from *korys*, or *kora*,  
ad seo, I boil, Gr.) Inflammation of the  
mbrane of the nostrils, or the eyes, &c.

*kos-sin'e-um*, *s.* (*koskinon*, a little sieve,  
don to the seeds being pierced.) The  
ant, a genus of plants, natives of Cey-  
Memismaceæ.

*kos-sin'o-don*, *s.* (*koskinedon*, in the  
a sieve, Gr.) A genus of Urn-moss  
der, Bryaceæ.

*kos-se-nom'an-se*, *s.* (*koskinon*,  
a, divination, Gr.) An ancient mode  
n by means of a sieve.

*kos-se-nop'o-ra*, *s.* (*koskinon*, and  
re, Gr.) A genus of corals found in  
ate: one of the species, *C. infundibu-*  
found in the Chalk formation of Ireland.

COSECANT, *ko-sek'kant*, *s.* In Geometry, the secant  
of an arc which is the complement of another to  
ninety degrees—*co* being in this case a contraction  
of the word complement.

COSEN.—See Cozen.

COSENTIENT, *ko-sen'shent*, *a.* (*con*, and *sentio*, I  
perceive, Lat.) Perceiving together.

COSIER, *ko'zhe-ur*, *s.* (*cousin*, Fr.) A butcher.—  
Obsolete.

COSIGNIFICATIVE, *ko-sig-nif'e-kay-tiv*, *a.* Having  
the same signification.

COSINAGE, *kuz'in-ij*, *s.* (*cousinage*, Fr.) In Law,  
a writ to recover land, when a stranger has entered  
and abated, after the death of the tressail, or the  
grandfather's grandfather, or other collateral re-  
lation.

COSINE, *ko'sine*, *s.* In Geometry, the sine of an  
arc which is the complement of another to ninety  
degrees.

COSMEA, *kos'me-a*, *s.* (*kosmos*, well arranged, Gr.)  
A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.

COSMELIA, *kos-me'le-a*, *s.* (*kosmio*, I adorn, Gr.)  
A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Or-  
der, Epacridaceæ.

COSMETIC, *koz-met'ik*, *a.* (*kosmetikos*, Gr.) Hav-  
ing the power of improving beauty; beautifying;  
—*s.* any preparation that renders the skin soft  
and white, or helps to beautify and improve the  
complexion.

COSMIBUENA, *kos-me-bu'e-na*, *s.* (in honour of  
Cosmi Buena, a Spanish physician.) A genus of  
South American plants, the bark of which is used  
as a drug like that of the genus *Cinchona*: Order,  
Cinchonaceæ.

COSMIC, *koz'mik*, *a.* (*kosmos*, the world, Gr.)

COSMICAL, *koz-me-kal*, *a.* Relating to the world,  
or the whole system of visible bodies, including the  
earth and stars. In Astronomy, rising or setting  
with the sun; not acronical.

COSMICALLY, *koz-me-kal-le*, *ad.* With the sun, as  
a star is said to rise or set *cosmically*, when it rises  
or sets with the sun.

COSMOGONIST, *koz-mog'o-nist*, *s.* One who treats  
of the creation of the world.

COSMOGONY, *koz-mog'go-ne*, *s.* (*kosmogonia*, Gr.)  
In Physics, the science or theory of the formation  
of the world.

COSMOGRAPHER, *koz-mog'gra-fur*, *s.* One who de-  
scribes the world or the universe.

COSMOGRAPHIC, *koz-mo-graf'ik*, *a.* Relat-

COSMOGRAPHICAL, *koz-mo-graf'e-kal*, *a.* Relat-  
ing to the  
general description of the universe.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, *koz-mo-graf'e-kal-le*, *ad.* In  
a manner relating to the science by which the  
structure of the world or the arrangement of the  
universe is described.

COSMOGRAPHY, *koz-mog'gra-fa*, *s.* (*kosmographia*,  
Gr.) A description of the world or universe, or  
the science of describing the several parts of the  
visible world.

COSMOLABE, *koz'mo-labe*, *s.* (*kosmos*, the world, and  
*lambano*, I take, Gr.) An ancient instrument for  
measuring celestial and terrestrial distances, similar  
to the astrolabe: called also, *pantacosc.*

COSMOLATORY, *koz-mol'a-tur-e*, *s.* (*kosmos*, and  
*latreya*, I worship, Gr.) The Pagan worship of  
the earth.

COSMOLOGICAL, *koz-mo-loj'e-kal*, *a.* (*kosmos*, and  
*logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Relating to the science  
which describes the universe.



**COSMOLOGIST**, koz-mol'o-jist, *s.* One who studies cosmology, or describes the universe.

**COSMOLOGY**, koz-mol'o-je, *s.* The science relating to the structure and parts of creation, the elements of bodies, and the laws of motion.

**COSMOPLASTIC**, koz-mo-plas'tik, *a.* (*kosmos*, and *plasto*, 1 form, Gr.) Relating to the formation of the world.

**COSMOPOLITAN**, koz-mo-pol'e-tan, } *s.* (*kosmos*, and

**COSMOPOLITE**, koz-mop'o-lite, } *polites*, a citizen, Gr.) A citizen of the world; one who makes himself at home wherever he goes.

**COSMOPOLITANISM**, koz-mo-pol'e-tan-izm, *s.* The state of the human family, as distinguished from national or sectional interests; a state of universal community, in which the interests of all will be regarded.

**COSMORAMA**, koz-mo-ra'ma, *s.* (*kosmos*, and *horao*, I see, Gr.) An optical exhibition, in which different places are represented, as if of their natural size.

**COSMOS**, kos'mos, *s.* (*kosmos*, beautiful, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Tribe, Senecionideæ.

**COSMOSTIGMA**, kos-mo-stig'ma, *s.* (*kosmos*, ornamented, and *stigma*, Greek, in consequence of the stigma being adorned by a narrow ring.) A genus of East Indian twining shrubs, with racemose flowers: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

**COSS**, kos, *s.* An Indian itinerary measure, varying in different places, and generally distinguished by the standard and common *cos*: the former is deduced from its proportion to a degree of the meridian; the latter rests on popular computation: the standard *cos* is in some places 35 to a degree; in others, 37½, 40, 45; while the common *cos* varies from 1 to 2½ British miles: called also, *cos*, *cros*, *crossa*, and *hardary*.

**COSSACKS**, kos'saks, *s. pl.* Tribes inhabiting the eastern and southern parts of Russia, Poland, the Ukraine, &c.: they form a kind of military democracy.

**COSSAS**, kos'sas, *s.* Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths.

**COSSET**, kos'set, *s.* (derivation doubtful.) A lamb brought up without the dam.

**COSMIC**, kos'sik, *a.* Relating to algebra.—Obsolete.

**COSSIGNEA**, kos-sin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Cosigny, a French naturalist.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

**COSSONUS**, kos'so-nus, *s.* (*cosmus*, a wood insect, and *onus*, a sound, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Curculionideæ.

**COSSUS**, kos'sus, *s.* (Latin, an insect bred in wood.) A genus of nocturnal Lepidoptera, the larvæ of which feed on wood. The *Cossus ligniperda* is one of the largest of the British moths.

**COSSYPHENES**, kos'se-fe-nes, *s.* (*cossiphus*, one of the genera.) A section of Coleopterous insects, in which the body is ovate or subhemispherical, and overlapped in its contour by the dilated or flattened sides of the thorax and elytra; the head is entirely concealed under the thorax, and in others received into an interior emargination of the same part; the last joint of the maxillary palpi is larger than the preceding ones, and is securiform.

**COSSYPHUS**, kos'se-fus, *s.* (*cossyphos*, a blackbird, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects of the section *Heteroma*: Family, Tæxicornes.

**COSSYPHIUS**, kos'se-fus, *s.* (*cossyphos*, a blackbird,

Gr.) A genus of Thrushes, natives of Family, Merulideæ.

**COST**, kost, *s.* (*kosten*, Dutch and German price of anything; charge; expense; unness; luxury; loss; fine; detriment; side.—Seldom used in the last sense.

Betwixt the *costs* of a ship.—Ben Jonson

*Past and past part.* of the verb *To cost* to be bought for; to be had at a price.

Law, the expenses in the prosecution and of actions; consisting of money paid to and government for fines and stamp duty officers of the courts, and to the counsellors for their fees, &c.

**COSTÆ**, kos'te, *s.* (*costa*, a rib, Lat.) In the main veins which proceed directly base to the apex, or to the points of the leaf.

**COSTAL**, kos'tal, *a.* Relating or belonging to ribs.

**COSTARD**, kos'tård, *s.* A large round head.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Take him over the *costard* with the hilt of thy

**COSTARDMONGER**, kos'tård-mung-gur, } *s.*

**COSTERMONGER**, kos'tur-mung-gur, } deals in apples; but more generally

those who carry fruit and vegetables about

**COSTARIA**, kos-ta're-a, *s.* (*costa*, a rib,

genus of Fuci: Tribe, Laminariidæ.

**COSTATE**, kos'tate, *a.* (*costatus*, Lat.)

a term applied either to indicate the p but one rib in a leaf, or where three or proceed from the base to the apex, or to of the lobes. In Zoology, when the su shell or animal is marked with rib-like

**COSTELLARIA**, kos-tel-la're-a, *s.* (*cost*

Lat.) A genus of bivalvular Mollusca,

to the subfamily Mitranæ.

The shell is fusiform, with the spire longer than the

the body whorl slightly ventricose, but

at the base; the internal striae are dis

whorls convex, sometimes angulated;

reaching to the suture.

**COSTIVE**, kos'tiv, *a.* (*constipio*, I bind, Lat

in the body; having the excretions d

close; constipated; cold; formal.

**COSTIVELY**, kos'tiv-le, *ad.* With costive

**COSTIVENESS**, kos'tiv-nes, *s.* The st

body in which excretion is obstructed;

stiffness.

**COSTLESS**, kost'les, *a.* Costing nothing

expense.

**COSTLINESS**, kost'le-nes, *s.* Sumptuous

pensiveness.

**COSTLY**, kost'le, *a.* Sumptuous; expen

high price.

**COSTMARY**, kost'ma-re, *s.* The Englin

the genus of the Composite plants Ital

**COSTREL**, kos'trel, *s.* A bottle.—Obsole

**COSTUME**, kos-tume', *s.* (French.) In

Arts, the strict observance of proper d

to persons and things in dress, arms

the scene represented, &c., so that all c

style or mode of dress.

**COSTUS**, kos'tus, *s.* (Latin.) A genus

Order, Zingiberaceæ.

**COSUFFERER**, ko-suf'fur-ur, *a.* A fellow

**COSUPREME**, ko-su-preme', *s.* A part

pregnacy.

COSURETY—COTTON.

COTTON-GRASS—COTYLIFORM.

**co-sure'te, s.** One who is surety with another. (Saxon.) A small house; a cottage; a mean habitation; a sheepfold; a cradle. **ko-tan-jent, s.** In Geometry, the tangent which is the complement of another angle.

**co-ta, a.** To leave behind; to overpass.—used as a verb.

**CO-TEM-PO-RA-NE-ous, a.** Living at the same time.

**CO-TEM-PO-RA-NE-ous-le, ad.** At the same time with another event.

**CO-TEN-ANT, s.** One who lives at the same time with another;—*a.* living at the same time; *a.* generally used.

**CO-TEN-ANT, s.** A tenant in common.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** (French.) A friendly or a fashionable association.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** Bordering on.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** *a.* Buskined; relating to trade.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** (Latin.) The name used by the ancient tragedians.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** (Latin.) A little whetstone. Relating to whetstones; resembling whetstones.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** (French.) A brisk lively high eight persons are usually employed.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** Land appendant to a cottage.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** A joint trustee.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** (Sax.) A cottage, and wold, or sheep-cotes in an open sheep-feeding on wolds.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** (Sax.) A particular frame, suspended from the beams of a house, for officers to sleep in.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** An ancient Greek game, in which was to be dexterously thrown from a distance floating in water.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** (from *cot*.) A small house; a cottage.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** Having cottages.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** Rustic; suitable to a cottage.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** One who lives in a hut.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** In Law, one who lives on a common, or having land of his own.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** A cottager.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** The Bull-heads, or Miller's family of fishes, with large, depressed heads, armed with spines and tubercles; naked, or with only small patches of scales: *thaleptes*, or Mail-cheeks.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** (Fr.) The filamentous lines the capsules of various species of *Gossypium*, plants growing in warm and indigenous to America and India.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** The distinctions of the varieties are—*cotton-tree*, *G. arboreum*; 2d, *Shrub-cotton*; 3d, *Herbaceous-cotton*, *G. hirsutum*.

**CO-TUR-RE, s.** It is to the latter kind that the public attention in the southern

parts of North America. The other varieties are Nankin cotton, Green-seeded cotton, and Sea-island or Long-staple cotton.

**COTTON-GRASS, kot'tn-gras, s.** The plant *Eriophorum polystachion*, a British species found on wet heaths: Order, Cyperaceæ.

**COTTONOUS, kot'tn-us, a.** Downy; full of cotton. **COTTONY, kot'tn-e, a.** Downy; full of cotton; overgrown with a soft pubescence like cotton.

**COTTON-ROSE, kot'tn-roze, s.** The common name of the Composite genus of plants *Filago*.—Which see.

**COTTON-THISTLE, kot'tn-this'sl, s.** The common name of the *Onopordum acanthium*, and other plants of the same genus: Order, Compositæ.

**COTTON-WEED, kot'tn-weed, s.** The common name of the Composite plant *Diotis maritima*.

**COTTUS, kot'tus, s.** (*kotte*, a head, Gr. from the large size of the head.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is entirely naked, with two distinct dorsal fins, and the preoperculum armed with very sharp spines. It includes two British species, the *C. bubalis*, or Father-lasher, and *C. scorpio*, or Sea-scorpion. The genus forms the type of Swainson's family Cottidae, or Bull-heads.

**COTULA, kot'u-la, s.** (dim. of *cota*, an old name for some species of *Anthemis*, of which *Cotula* has a miniature resemblance.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.

**COTUNITE, ko-tun'ite, s.** A mineral which occurs in extremely minute acicular crystals in the crater of Vesuvius. It consists of lead, 74.52; muriatic acid, 25.46; sp. gr. 2.897: named after M. Cotunia.

**COTURNIX, ko-tur'niks, s.** (Latin name.) The Quail, a genus of birds of the Grouse kind: Family, Struthionidae.

**COTYLE, ko'te-le, s.** (*kotyle*, a cup, or cavity, Gr.) In Anatomy, the hollow in the ilium which receives the head of the femur, or thigh-bone.

**COTYLEDON, ko-te-le'don, s.** (*kotyle*, a cavity, Gr.) In Botany, the embryo of a plant consists of three parts—the radicle, or young root; the *cotyledons*, or young leaves; and the plumule, or young stem.

When the embryo has one leaf only, it is termed monocotyledonous, and when it has two leaves, dicotyledonous: the name also given to Kidney-worts, a genus of plants, from the cup-like shape of the leaves of some of the species, which consist of fleshy shrubs, with loose panicle purple or orange-coloured flowers; natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Crassulaceæ. In Comparative Anatomy, the cup-shaped vascular productions of the chorion in ruminating animals, which serve the office of a placenta, are termed *cotyledons*.

**COTYLEDONÆ, ko-te-le-do'ne-e, s.** A term used for cotyledonous plants, now more generally termed Vasculars, including the Exogens, or Dicotyledons, and the Endogens, or Monocotyledons.

**COTYLEDONOUS, ko-te-le-do-nus, a.** Having cotyledons, or seed leaves.

**COTYLEPHORUS, ko-te-le'fo-rus, s.** (*kotyle*, a cup, and *phoro*, I bear, Gr. from the belly being furnished with cup-shaped suckers.) A genus of fishes, in which the head and body are very broad, flattened, and short: anal fin long; caudal forked; the dorsal short and triangular: Family, Cobitidae.

**COTYLIFORM, ko-til'e-fawrm, a.** (*kotyle*, a cup, Gr.) In Physiology, applied to such organs as have a rotate figure, with an erect limb.



## COTYLOID—COUGHER.

## COULD—COUNTENANCE.

**COTYLOID**, kot'e-loyd, *a.* (*kotyle*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Cup-shaped, applied to the form of the acetabulum, or cavity of the hip-bone, which receives the head of the femur, or thigh-bone.

**COUAGGA**, kû-ag'ga, } *s.* (African name of *Equus*  
**QUAGGA**, kwag'ga, } quaccha, or quagga.) A species of the horse, more nearly allied to *Equus caballus*, or the true horse, than to Zebra. The hair on the neck and shoulders is brown, with whitish transverse stripes; the croup is of a reddish-grey; tail and legs whitish. The name is expressive of its voice, which resembles the barking of a dog.

**COUCH**, kowtsh, *v. n.* (*coucher*, Fr.) To lie down on a place of repose; to lie down on the knees; to lie down in secret or in ambush; to lie in a bed or stratum; to stoop or bend down; to lower in reverence or fear; to bend under labour or pain; —*v. a.* to repose; to lay on a place of rest; to lay down anything in a bed or strata; to bed; to hide in another body; to involve; to include; to comprise; to include secretly; to lay close to another; to fix the spear in the rest, in the posture of attack; to depress the condensed crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye; to remove a cataract; —*s.* a seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed; a bed; a place of repose; a layer or stratum. In Painting, a lay or impression of colour in oil or water, on the canvass, wall, or other surface to be painted; also, a lay or impression on anything to make it firm and consistent, or to screen it from the weather.

**COUCHANT**, kowtsh'ant, *a.* (French.) Lying down; squatting. In Heraldry, the posture of lying down, but with the head erect; applied to a lion or other beast.

**COUCHEE**, koo'she, *s.* (French.) Bedtime; late visiting at night.—Seldom used.

None of the sylvan subjects make their court;  
Levees and *couches* pass'd without resort.—Dryden.

**COUCHER**, kowtsh'ur, *s.* One who couches or depresses cataracts. In old statutes, a factor; also, a book in which a religious house registers its transactions and deeds.

**COUCH-FELLOW**, kowtsh'fel-lo, *s.* A bedfellow; a companion in lodgings.

**COUCH-GRASS**, kowtsh'gras, *s.* *Agropyrum repens*, one of the British grasses, the *Triticum repens* of Linnæus: Order, Gramineæ.

**COUCHING**, kowtsh'ing, *s.* The act of bending or bowing; the clearing of land from couch-grass; also, a mode of operating in cases of cataract, by which the opaque lens is removed out of the axis of vision.

**COUCHLESS**, kowtsh'les, *a.* Having no bed.

**COUEPIA**, kow-e'pe-a, *s.* (*couepi*, the name in Guiana.) A genus of trees, natives of Guiana: Order, Chrysobalanaceæ.

**COUGH**, kof, *s.* (*kuef*, Goth.) A convulsive motion of the diaphragm, muscles of the larynx, thorax, &c.; expelling the air that was drawn into the lungs by inspiration, and carrying along with it the phlegm, or irritating matter, which causes the convulsive effort of the muscles; —*v. n.* to emit air with a loud noise from the lungs while convulsed either by irritation of the mucous membrane of the windpipe, or the presence of pus in the air-vessels of the lungs; —*v. a.* to expectorate matter from the bronchial vessels.

**COUGHER**, kof'fur, *s.* One who coughs.

**COULD**, kûd. The past of can, signify sufficient power.

**COULTER**, kole'tur, *s.* The fore iron of which cuts the sod.

**COULTERIA**, kol-te're-a, *s.* (in honour Coulter.) A genus of South America consisting of trees or shrubs, with yell disposed in racemes: Order, Fabaceæ.

**COUMA**, kow'ma, *s.* (Caribbean name.) trees, natives of Cayenne and Guiana Apocynaceæ.

**COUMARIN**, kow-ma'rin, *s.* Crystalline substances obtained from the Tonka seed of *Dipteryx odorata*, the Courmaron of Aublet.

**COUNCIL**, kown'sil, *s.* (*concilium*, Lat.) A of persons met together in consultation advice; act of deliberation; an assembly of persons met for the purpose of advising reign, or concerting measures of state, net or privy council; an assembly of p doctors, convened for the regulation of lative to the doctrine or discipline of t Council of War, an assembly of the piers of an army or fleet, called by the admiral to concert measures for necessities. *Common Council of a city*, a b sons elected by the citizens for the mat local affairs. *Ecumenical Council*, History, an assembly representing the of the universal church. *Council Board* round which a council deliberates; also, itself in deliberation. *Privy Council* council for advising the sovereign in sta

**COUNCILLOR**, kown'sil-lur, *s.* A me council.

**COUNDERSTANDING**, ko-un-dur-stand a tual understanding.

**COUNITE**, ko-n-nite', *v. a.* To unite.—

**COUNSEL**, kown'sel, *s.* (*conseil*, Fr.) I rection; consultation; interchange a deliberation; examination of consequ dence; art; machination; secrecy; intrusted in consulting; those who pl or give counsel in law; a barrister or b v. a. (*consilior*, Lat.) to give advice a any person; to advise anything.

**COUNSELLABLE**, kown'sel-la-bl, *a.* W ceive and follow the advice or opinions advisable.

**COUNSELLOR**, kown'sel-lur, *s.* One w vice; a confidant; a bosom friend; one advise a king or chief magistrate; one sulted in a case of law, and manages a client; a lawyer.

**COUNSELLORSHIP**, kown'sel-lur-ship, *s.* of a counsellor.

**COUNT**, kownt, *v. a.* (*counter*, old Fr.) ber; to tell; to preserve a reckoning; to place to an account; to esteem; to consider as having a certain charact good or evil; —*v. n.* to found an accoun on; —*s.* number; reckoning; numb estimation; account; a title of forei equivalent to an English earl. In Law, an indictment, or a declaration in plea

**COUNTABLE**, kown'ta-bl, *a.* That m bered.

**COUNTENANCE**, kown'te-nans, *s.* (*count*) The form of the face; the system of t



## TENANCER—COUNTERCHARM.

calmness of look; composure of face; of mien; aspect of assurance, commonly in phrases—'in countenance' and 'out-ance'; kindness or ill-will, as it appears on the face; patronage; appearance of favour; on any side; support; superficial ap-pearance; resemblance;—*v. a.* to support; to vindicate; to make a show of; to apply to anything; to keep up any ap-pearance to encourage; to appear in defence.

**CER**, kown'te-nan-sur, *s.* One who encourages or supports another.

**COWN'TUR**, *s.* A false piece of money means of reckoning; money in countenance on which goods are viewed and entered in a shop; a box for cash; a counter; trial of skill.—Obsolete in all senses.

is man whom nature selfe had made herselfe, and truth to imitate, by counter under mimic shade.—*Spenser.*

**COUNTER** is an arc or vault, whose upper part is supported by the bottom of the stern; counter-ports timbers in the stern, for the pur-posing the counter; counterbrace, one of the foretop-sail yard; counter of a horse, part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. In the name of an under part, to serve for a principal part;—*ad.* (*contra*, Lat.) contrary to; in opposition to; com-posed with the verb *to run*; as, 'to run the truth'; the wrong way, contrary to course; in a contrary manner, the face in to the back.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**COUNTER** is often found in composition, and used before either substantives or verbs used in opposition.]

**COUNTER**, kown-tur-akt', *v. a.* To hinder or to oppose contrary agency.

**COUNTER**, kown-tur-ak'shun, *s.* Opposi- tion.

**COUNTER**, kown-tur-ak'tiv, *a.* Tending to oppose.

**COUNTER**, kown-tur-ak'tiv-le, *ad.* In a manner tending to counteract.

**COUNTER**, kown-tur-at-trak'shun, *s.* Attraction.

**COUNTER**, kown-tur-at-trak'tiv, *a.* In an opposite direction.

**COUNTER**, kown-tur-bal'lans, *v. a.* To balance; to act against with an opposite force; opposite weight; equivalent power.

**COUNTER**, kown'tur-bond, *s.* A counter- counterbond to a surety.

**COUNTER**, kown-tur-buf', *v. a.* To impel in an opposite to the former impulse; to counter;—*s.* a blow in a contrary direction; a counter; produces a recoil.

**COUNTER**, kown'tur-kaat, *s.* A trick; delusive.

**COUNTER**, kown'tur-kas-tur, *s.* An arith- metical book-keeper or caster of accounts.—*ad.*

in his eyes had seen the proof of it, at Cyprus must be beleed and calm'd and creditor, this counteraster.—*Shaks.*

**COUNTER**, kown'tur-tshanje, *s.* Exchange; a counter.

**COUNTER**, kown-tur-tshurn', *v. a.* To de- feat of an enchantment.

## COUNTERCHECK—COUNTERMARK.

**COUNTERCHECK**, kown'tur-tshek, *s.* Stop; re- buke; check.

**COUNTERCHECK**, kown-tur-tshek', *v. a.* To op- pose; to stop with sudden opposition.

**COUNTERDRAW**, kown-tur-draw', *v. a.* In Painting, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.

**COUNTEREVIDENCE**, kown-tur-ev'e-dens, *s.* Tes- timony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

**COUNTERFEIT**, kown'tur-fit, *v. a.* (*contrefaire*, Fr.)

To copy, with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge; to imitate; to copy; to re- semble;—*v. n.* to feign; to dissemble;—*a.* made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious; deceitful; hypocriti- cal;—*s.* one who personates another; an impostor; something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

**COUNTERFEITER**, kown'tur-fit-ur, *s.* A forger; an impostor; one who endeavours to pass spurious copies as genuine and original.

**COUNTERFEITLY**, kown'tur-fit-le, *ad.* Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

**COUNTERFEITNESS**, kown'tur-fit-nes, *s.* The state of being counterfeit.

**COUNTERFESANCE**, kown-tur-fe'zans, *s.* (*contre- faissance*, Fr.) The act of counterfeiting; forgery.

**COUNTERFOIL**, kown'tur-foyl, *s.* That part of a tally struck in the exchequer, which is kept by an officer of that court, the other being given to the person who has lent the king money on the ac- count, and is termed the stock.

**COUNTERFORT**, kown'tur-forte, *s.* In Architecture, a buttress or pier, built against, and at right angles to a wall, to strengthen it.

**COUNTERGAGE**, kown'tur-gaje, *s.* In Carpentry, the measure of the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the plan, on the other tim- ber, where the tenon is to be made, to adapt them to each other.

**COUNTERGUARDS**, kown'tur-gyãrdz, *s.* In Fortifi- cation, small ramparts with parapets and ditches, to cover some part of the body of a place.

**COUNTERLIGHT**, kown'tur-lite, *s.* A window or light opposite to anything, which makes it appear to a disadvantage.

**COUNTERMAND**, kown'tur-mand, *s.* Revocation of a former order.

**COUNTERMAND**, kown-tur-mand', *v. a.* (*contro- mander*, Fr.) To give an opposite order to what was intended or ordered before; to annul or repeal a command; to contradict the orders of another; to oppose or prohibit.

**COUNTERMARCH**, kown'tur-mãrtsh, *s.* In Military affairs, a change of the face or wings of a bat- talion, by which means those that were in the front come to be in the rear; march in a backward direction; change of measures; alteration of con- duct.

**COUNTERMARCH**, kown'tur-mãrtsh', *v. n.* To march backward.

**COUNTERMARK**, kown'tur-mãrk, *s.* A mark put upon goods that have been marked before; also, the several marks put upon goods belonging to different persons, to show that they must not be opened but in the presence of all the owners or their agents; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Com-



## COUNTERROLL—COUNTERVIE

contrast; a position in which two diameters illustrate each other.





**COURAP**, koo-rap', *s.* A distemper in the East Indies, a kind of herpes or itch in the armpits, groin, breast, and face.

**COURATARI**, koo-ra-ta're, *s.* (the name in Guiana.) A genus of trees, natives of Guiana and Brazil: Order, *Lecythidaceæ*.

**COURB**, koorb, *v. n.* (*courber*, Fr.) To bend; to stoop in supplication;

In the fatness of these purpy times,  
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg.  
Yea, *courb* and woo for leave to do it good.—*Shaks.*

*a.* crooked.—Obsolete.

**COURBARIL**.—See *Anime*.

**COURIER**, koo're-ur, *s.* (French.) A messenger sent in haste; an express. In Ornithology.—See *Tachydromus*.

**COUROUPITA**, koo-roo-pi'ta, *s.* (*couroupitoutoumon*, the Carribean name of the tree.) The Cannon-ball-tree, a genus of trees, natives of Guiana and Nicaragua, with large dirty-white, flesh-coloured, or whitish-brown flowers: Order, *Lecythidaceæ*.

**COURSE**, korse, *s.* (French.) Race; career; passage from place to place; progress; tilt; act of running in the lists; ground on which a race is run; track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed; sail; means by which the course is performed; progress from one gradation to another; process; stated and orderly method or manner; order of succession, as 'every one in his *course*;' series of successive and methodical procedure; the elements of an art or science explained in methodical arrangement, as 'a *course* of anatomy, chemistry,' &c.; conduct; manner of proceeding; method of life; train of actions; natural bent; uncontrolled will; orderly structure; series of consequences; number of dishes at once set upon the table; regularity; settled rule; empty form; *of course*, by consequence; by settled rule. In Architecture, a continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. In Navigation, that point of the compass or horizon which a ship steers on, or the angle which the rhumb line on which it sails makes with the meridian. *Course of the face of an arch* is the face of the arch stones, whose joints radiate to the centre. *Course of a plinth* is its continuity in the face of the wall. *Bond course*, stones which are inserted into the wall farther than either of the adjacent courses, for the purpose of binding the wall together. *Course-heading*, in Brickwork, is that in which the bricks are laid with their short sides towards the face;—*v. a.* to hunt; to pursue; to put to speed; to force to run; to run through or over;—*v. n.* to run; to rove about; to move with speed.

**COURSE**, kore'sur, *s.* A swift horse; a war horse; one who pursues the sport of hunting hares; one who discourses upon a subject; a disputant.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

**COURSE**, kore'surz, *s.* In Ornithology, an order of birds (*Cursores*) which are disabled, from the smallness of their wings, for flight; but possess superior powers of running, from the length and strength of their legs, as in the cassowary, ostrich, and apteryx.

**COURSES**, kore'sis, *s. pl.* In a ship, the principal sails, as the mainsail, foresail, and mizen; the mizen staysail and fore staysail are sometimes in-

cluded in this term; also, the main st

**COURSETIA**, koor-se'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Courset.) A genus of shrubs, with abruptly-pinnate leaves, flowers: natives of South America and Suborder, *Papilionaceæ*.

**COURSING**, korse'ing, *s.* The act of coursing the hare with greyhounds.

**COURT**, korte, *s.* (*cour*, Fr. *court*, Sax.) An uncovered area before or behind the centre of it, in which latter case surrounded by buildings on its four face; a royal residence; the hall or chamber where justice is administered; the persons of the council or retinue of a king or persons who are assembled for the administration of justice; any jurisdiction, militarily ecclesiastical; the art of pleasing; dissimulation; civility; flattery. *Court Law*, a court incident to every manor, to be held by the steward of the manor. *Court-house*, or *Court-hall*, a place where courts are held, or a hall appropriated to public meetings. *Court-leet*, a court held once a year, in a particular lordship, or manor, before the steward. *Court-martial*, a court consisting of naval officers, for the trial of offences within their jurisdiction. *Court-roll*, a roll containing the number, rentals, &c., of lands on the jurisdiction of the manor;—to endeavour to please by civilities; to solicit a woman for marriage; to seek;—*v. n.* to act the courtier.

**COURT-BRED**, korte'bred, *a.* Bred at court. **COURT-BREEDING**, korte'breed-ing, *a.* at a court.

**COURT-BUBBLE**, korte'bab-bl, *a.* The court; a thing of no moment.

**COURT-CHAPLAIN**, korte-tahap'lin, *s.* to a king or prince.

**COURT-CUPBOARD**, korte-kub'burd, *s.* board of ancient times, usually a recessed shelf for the display of plate.

Away with the joint-stools, remove the look to the plate.—*Shaks.*

**COURT-DAY**, korte'day, *s.* A day in which the king sits to administer justice.

**COURT-DRESS**, korte'dres, *s.* A dress of an appearance at court or a levee.

**COURT-DRESSER**, korte'dres-sur, *s.* One who dresses at court; one who dresses in rank at court.

**COURTEOUS**, kur'te-us, *a.* (*courtois*, Fr.) in manners; polite; well-bred; full of complacency and respect.

**COURTEOUSLY**, kur'te-us-le, *ad.* civilly; complaisantly.

**COURTEOUSNESS**, kur'te-us-nes, *s.* civility; complaisance.

**COURTER**, kore'tur, *s.* One who courts; solicits in marriage.

**COURTESAN**, kur'te-zan', *s.* (*courtisane*) woman of loose virtue; a prostitute.

**COURTESY**, kur'te-se, *s.* (*courtoisie*, Fr.) of manners; civility; complaisance; civility, politeness, or respect; a tenure but by the favour of others, as *tenure by courtesy*. *Tenure by courtesy*, in La



marries a woman seized of an estate of inheritance, and has by her issue born alive, which is capable of inheriting her estate; in this case, at the death of his wife, he holds the lands for his life as tenant by courtesy;—*v. a.* to treat with courtesy.—Obsolete as a verb.

**COURT**, kurt'se, *s.* The act of reverence and respect performed by a woman;—*v. n.* to perform the act of reverence or respect as a woman.

**COURT-FASHION**, kort'e'fash-un, *s.* The manners, or style, that is observed at court.

**COURT-FAVOUR**, kort'e'fay-vur, *s.* A favour or grace bestowed by a court or prince.

**COURT-HAND**, kort'e'hand, *s.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

**COURTIER**, kort'e'yur, *s.* One who frequents or attends the courts of princes; one who courts or flatters to the favour of another; one who flatters to a prince.

**COURT-ERY**, kort'e'ur-e, *s.* The manners of a courtier.

**COURT-ING**, kort'e'ing, *a. part.* Wooing; soliciting.

**COURT-LIKE**, kort'e'like, *a.* After the manner of the court; polite; elegant.

**COURT-NESS**, kort'e'le-nes, *s.* Elegance of manner; grace of mien; complaisance; civility.

**COURT-ING**, kort'e'ing, *s.* A courtier; a retainer at court.

**COURT-LE**, kort'e'le, *a.* Relating to a court; elegant; flattering;—*ad.* in the manner of courts; politely.

**COURT-PLASTER**, kort'e'plas-tur, *s.* Black silk thread and washed over with balsam of benzoin, dissolved in spirits of wine, and with isinglass dissolved in water. When the silk is quite dry, it is covered over with a solution of Chian turpentine, and the tincture of benzoin.

**COURT-SHIP**, kort'e'ship, *s.* The act of soliciting or wooing; the act of wooing in love; the solicitation of a woman to marriage; civility; elegance of manners.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

**COURT-KUS**, kort'e'kus, *s.* An African food, composed of the flour of Millet, with flesh, and the bark of Adansonia, called by the negroes, lalo. It is much used in the country of the River Senegal.

**COURT-KUS**, kort'e'kus, *s.* (French.) The son or daughter of a noble or knight; the children of brothers and sisters; in the second generation they are termed cousins; any one collaterally related more closely than a brother or sister; a kinsman; a person given by a king to a nobleman, particularly one of the council;—*a.* allied.—Obsolete as a verb.

**COURT-NIA**, kort'e'sa-re-a, *s.* (meaning not given by L.) A genus of glabrous shrubs, natives of China: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**COURT-NIA**, kort'e'sa-re-a, *s.* (name not explained by L.) A genus of plants allied to Portlandia, natives of Central America and the West Indies: Cinchonaceæ.

**COURT-KO**, kort'e'to', *s.* (French, a knife.) A hanger.

**COURT-KO**, kort'e'to'-be'a, *s.* (Caribbean name of the species.) A genus of shrubs, rarely natives of Guiana and Cayenne: Order, Sapotaceæ.

**COURT-NITE**, kort'e'zer-s-nite, *s.* (from its being noticed by Charpentier in the defiles of the Pyrenees, in the Sax, in the Pyrenees, termed *Des Cou-*) A mineral occurring in small perfect crystals, the primary form of which is an oblique

rhombic prism, the colour varying from greyish-black to indigo-blue. It consists of potash, 5.52; soda, 3.96; silica, 52.37; alumina, 24.02; lime, 11.85; magnesia, 1.40.

**COVE**, kove, *s.* (*cof*, or *cofe*, Sax.) A small creek or bay; an inlet, or recess in the sea shore, where vessels may enter for shelter. In Architecture, any kind of concave moulding or vault, but usually applied to the quadrantal profile between the ceiling of a room and its cornice;—*v. a.* to arch or cover over.

**COVELLINE**, ko-vel'line, *s.* (in honour of its discoverer, Sig. Covelli of Naples.) The Bisulphuret of copper.—See Copper.

**COVENABLE**, ko-ve'na-bl, *a.* (old Fr.) Fit; suitable.—Obsolete.

When a *covenable* day was fallen, Eroude, in his birthday, made a supper to the princes, &c.—*Wickliffe.*

**COVENANT**, kuv'e-nant, *s.* (*covenant*, old Fr.) A contract; a stipulation; an agreement on certain terms; a compact; a writing containing the terms of agreement;—*v. n.* to bargain; to stipulate; to agree with another on certain terms;—*v. a.* to contract; to stipulate.

**COVENANTEE**, kuv'e-nan-te', *s.* A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer.

**COVENANTER**, kuv'e-nan-tur, *s.* One who takes a covenant. *Covenanters*, a term frequently applied to the Scottish Presbyterians during the civil wars, on account of their having taken 'the solemn league and covenant,' an oath which, in 1643, was sworn to by all ranks of persons; the object of which was, to produce uniformity in doctrine, discipline, and worship, throughout the three kingdoms.

**COVENOUS**, kuv'e-nus, *a.* Fraudulent; collusive; COVINOUS, } deceitful.

**COVENT**, kov'ent, *s.* (old French, a convent. *Covent Garden* is supposed to mean a garden that belonged to a convent.) A convent or monastery.—Obsolete.

Abbess of that *covent*.—*Bp. Hall.*

**COVER**, kuv'ur, *v. a.* (*courir*, Fr.) To overspread anything with something else; to conceal under something laid over; to hide by superficial appearances; to overwhelm; to bury; to conceal from notice or punishment; to shelter; to protect; to incubate; to brood on; to disguise; to equal, or be of equal extent; to embrace; to wear the hat or garment of the head as a mark of superiority;—*s.* anything that is laid over another; a concealment; a screen; a veil; a superficial appearance under which something is hidden; shelter; protection; a plate laid at dinner. In Hunting, the retreat or place where the fox or hare is supposed to be.

**COVERCHIEF**, kuv'ur-tshef, *s.* A covering for the head.—Obsolete.

**COVERCLE**, kuv'ur-kl, *s.* (*covercle*, Fr.) A lid or cover.

**COVERER**, kuv'ur-ur, *s.* He or that which covers or protects.

**COVERING**, kuv'ur-ing, *s.* Anything which covers or is spread over another; clothing; vesture; dress.

**COVERLET**, kuv'ur-let, *s.* (*cover*, and *lit*, a bed, Fr.) The cover of a bed; the outermost of the bed-clothes under which all the rest are concealed.

**COVER-SHAME**, kuv'ur-shame, *s.* Something used to conceal infamy.



## COVER-SLUT—COWARD.

## COWARDICE—COWL-STAFF.

**COVER-SLUT**, kuv'ur-slut, *s.* An appearance to hide sluttishness.

**COVERT**, kuv'urt, *s.* (*couvert*, Fr.) A shelter; a defence; a thicket or hiding-place. *Ferme covert*, in Law, a married woman;—*a.* sheltered; not open or exposed; secret; hidden; private; insidious.

**COVERTLY**, kuv'urt-le, *ad.* Secretly; closely; in private; with privacy.

**COVERTNESS**, kuv'urt-nes, *s.* Secrecy; privacy.

**COVERTS**, kuv'urts, *s.* In Ornithology, a term applied to certain feathers on the wings of birds.

The *lesser coverts* are small feathers which lie in several rows on the bones of the wing; the *greater coverts* are those which lie immediately over the quill-feathers and the secondaries; the *under coverts* are those that line the inside of the wings.

**COVERTURE**, kuv'ur-ture, *s.* In Law, the legal condition of a married woman.

**COVERT-WAY**, kuv'urt-way, } *s.* In Fortification,

**COVERED-WAY**, kuv'urd-way, } a road or space of ground on the outer edge of the ditch level with the adjacent country, and ranging all round the works. It is sometimes termed the *corridor*. Its breadth is usually about thirty feet, and it is protected by the glacis or sloping bank of earth extending from the parapet of the counterscarp to the level country.

**COVET**, kuv'et, *v. a.* (*convoiter*, Fr.) To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds; to desire earnestly;—*v. n.* to have a strong desire.

**COVETABLE**, kuv'et-a-bl, *a.* That may be desired or coveted.

**COVETER**, kuv'et-ur, *s.* One who covets.

**COVETING**, kuv'et-ing, *s.* Inordinate desire.

**COVETINGLY**, kuv'et-ing-le, *ad.* Eagerly.

**COVETIZE**, kuv'et-ize, *s.* Avarice.—Obsolete.

**COVETOUS**, kuv'e-tus, *a.* (*convoiteux*, Fr.) Inordinately desirous; eager; inordinately eager of money; avaricious; very desirous or eager in a good sense, as covetous of wisdom.

**COVETOUSLY**, kuv'e-tus-le, *ad.* Avariciously; eagerly.

**COVETOUSNESS**, kuv'e-tus-nes, *s.* Avarice; inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain; strong desire.

**COVEY**, kuv'e, *s.* (*couvée*, Fr.) A brood or hatch of birds; an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

**COVIN**, kuv'in, *s.* In Law, a compact to prejudice or deceive others.

**COVING**, ko'ving, *s.* In old Architecture, the projection of the upper stories of houses over the lower. *Covings of a fireplace*, the inclined vertical parts on the sides.

**COVINOUS**, kuv'in-us, *a.* Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.

**Cow**, kow, *s.* (*koe*, Dut. *cu*, Sax.) The feminine of Bull.—See *Bos*.—*v. a.* to depress with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity.

**COWA**.—See *Coccyzus*.

**COWANIA**, kow-a-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. James Cowan.) A genus of shrubs with numerous sessile yellow flowers, natives of Mexico: Order, Rosaceæ.

**COWARD**, kow'urd, *s.* (*coward*, Fr.) A person whose predominant passion is fear; a poltroon; a pusillanimous or timid person. In Heraldry, a term given to a lion figured on an escutcheon, with his tail doubled, or turned in between his legs;—

*a.* like a coward; dastardly; proceeding want of courage or excess of fear;—*v. a.* timorous or cowardly.—Obsolete as a verb.

What read you there,  
That hath so *cowarded*, and chased your  
Out of appearance.—*Shaks.*

**COWARDICE**, kow'ur-dis, *s.* (*cowardice*, Fr.) habitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage or cowardly.—Obsolete.

**COWARDIZE**, kow'ur-dize, *v. a.* To render cowardly.—Obsolete.

**COWARDLIKE**, kow'urd-like, *a.* Resembling a coward; dastardly.

**COWARDLINESS**, kow'urd-le-nes, *s.* cowardice.

**COWARDLY**, kow'urd-le, *a.* Fearful; pusillanimous; mean; befitting a coward; proceeding from fear;—*ad.* in the manner of a coward; meanly; basely.

**COWARDOUS**, kow'urd-us, *a.* An old word for cowardly.—Which see.

**COWARDSHIP**.—See *Cowardice*.

**COWBANE**, or **WATER HEMLOCK**.—See *Cowberry*.

**COWBERRY**, kow'ber-re, *s.* The Red whortleberry, *Vaccinium Vitisidaea*.

**COWHUNTING**, kow-bun'ting, *s.* The hunting of the peccary, the only bird except the cuckoo which deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds of its family, Aglaineæ, or Maize-birds.

**COWCAL**.—See *Centropus*.

**COWER**, kow'ur, *v. n.* (*currian*, Welsh.) To crouch; to stoop; to crouch;—*v. a.* to cherish with care;—as a verb.

Where finding life not yet dislodged quoth  
He much rejoiced, and *cower'd* it tenderly.

**COW-GRASS**, kow'gras, *s.* Meadow Thistle, a leguminous plant Trefoil medium, cultivated as an agricultural plant in England and other parts of Europe.

**COWISH**, kow'ish, *a.* Timorous; fearful; pusillanimous.—Seldom used.

It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit  
That dares not undertake.—*Shaks.*

**COW-ITCH**, kow'itsh, } *s.* The vulgar name of the Cowhage.

**COWAGE**, kow'aje, } plants of the Leguminosæ.

**COWHAGE**, kow'haje, } genus *Mucuna*, a plant of the legumes being furnished with mercurial brittle, stiff, stinging bristles, which penetrate the skin, and occasion great uneasiness. *Cowhage-cherry*, or *Stinging Barbadoes*, *Malpighia urens*, a plant, the leaves of which are beset with stinging bristles, which, like the cowhage, adhere to the hand when touched. Its insipid fruit, eaten by the negroes in the Indies: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

**COWL**, kowl, *s.* (*cufle*, Sax.) A monk's vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two persons.

**COWLED**, kowld, *a.* Wearing a cowl.

**COWLED-LEAVED**, kowld-leevd, *a.* In botany, a leaf is *cowled*, or cucullate, when its ends are turned inwards in such a manner as to represent the cowl of a monk.

**COW-LEECH**, kow'leesh, *s.* One who preaches distempered crows.

**COW-LEECHING**, kow'leesh-ing, *s.* The distempers of crows.

**COWL-STAFF**, kow'staf, *s.* The staff of a vessel is supported between two men.



WORKER—COYLY.

COYNESS—CRAB-EATER.

ko-wurk'ur, *s.* One engaged in the  
a fellow-labourer.

r, kow'párs-le, *s.* The wild umbelli-  
Chærophyllum tremulum; the name  
to Anthriscus nemorosa.

ee Molothrus.  
ANDS, kow'purz glands, *s.* Glandule  
in Anatomy, the two small muciparous  
the size of a pea, situated at the  
membranous part of the utera, in  
ore the prostrate gland.

cow'plant, *s.* The Gymnema lacti-  
ant of Ceylon, which yields a milk used  
ants as food: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.  
pols, *s.* The vaccine disease, a pus-  
transferred from cows to the human  
ulation, and acting as a preventative  
a or small-pox.

re, *s.* The common name for shells  
the genus Cypræa, used as money  
s of Africa.

'alip, *s.* The perennial plant Primula  
in meadows and pastures: Order,

ow'tre, *s.* A South American plant,  
Humboldt under the name of Galacto-  
Milk-tree, as yielding, from incisions  
bark of the trunk, a substance similar  
ce to the first milk given by a cow  
It is a species of the genus Brosi-  
d in South America Palo de Vaca: the  
alysis, is found to contain 30.57 per  
etin. The name of the Cow-tree, or  
also given to certain species of the Fig,  
characterized by their milky juice. Ta-  
na utilis, or Hya-Hya, is likewise one  
ow-trees which, in equatorial South  
rive their name from pouring forth a  
ick, sweet, innoxious milk, from inci-  
in the bark. It belongs to the Dog-  
tural order Apocynaceæ.

kow'hwete, *s.* The vulgar name of  
be genus Melampyrum.—Which see:  
anthaceæ.

} *s.* (Lat.) The hip; the hanches.  
p, } Coxa ossæ, the ossa innominata  
so termed.

ks'kome, *s.* (cock's comb.) The top  
; a top; a vain superficial pretender  
or accomplishments; a showy fel-  
me of a plant of the Amaranth kind.  
koks'kome-le, *a.* Like a coxcomb;  
n.

koks'kome-re, *s.* Foppishness; the  
anners of a coxcomb.

, koks-kom'e-kal, *a.* Foppish; con-  
l.

ok-sen'diks, *s.* The hip-joint: termed  
o-femoral articulation.

coi, Fr.) Modest; decent; reserved;  
le; not easily condescending to fami-  
a. to behave with reserve; to reject  
not to condescend willingly; to be  
unwilling;—*v. a.* to allure; to flatter;  
o pat.—Obsolete as an active verb.

see down upon this flowery bed,  
amiable cheeks do coy.—Shaks.

sh, *a.* Somewhat coy or reserved.

ad. With reserve; with disinclina-  
larity.

COYNESS, koy'nes, *s.* Reserve; disinclination to  
be familiar.

When the kind nymph would coyness feign,  
And hides but to be found again.—

Dryden.

COYSTREL.—See Coistrel.

Coz, kuz, *s.* A contraction of cousin.

COZEN, kuz'zn, *v. n.* (perhaps from *conzyein*, to  
cheat, Armoric.) To cheat; to trick: to defraud;  
to beguile.

Children may be cozened into a knowledge of the letters.  
—Locke.

COZENAGE, kuz'zn-aje, *s.* Fraud; deceit; trick;  
cheat.

COZENER, kuz'zn-ur, *s.* A cheater; a defrauder.

COZY, ko'ze, *a.* Snugly seated; comfortable.

CRAB, krab, *s.* (*carabas*, Lat. *karabos*, Gr. *crabba*,  
Sax. *krabbe*, Germ.) In Zoology, the name  
usually given to the Decapod Crustaceans of the  
family Brachyura, particularly those of the genus  
Cancer and its allied genera. In Botany, the fruit  
of *Pyrus acerba*, or wild apple; also the tree it-  
self. In Marine affairs, a sort of wooden pillar,  
whose lower end being let down through a ship's  
deck, rests upon a socket like the capstan, and  
having in its upper end three or four holes, at dif-  
ferent heights, through the middle of it, above one  
another, into which long bars are thrust, whose  
length is nearly equal to the breadth of the deck.  
It is employed to wind in the cable, or to pur-  
chase any other weighty matter which requires  
a great mechanical power, but not being so con-  
venient, is now generally laid aside, except in rope-  
walks, &c. This differs from a capstan, in not  
being furnished with a drum-head, and by having  
the bars to go entirely through it, reaching from  
one side of the deck to the other; whereas, those  
of the capstan, which are superior in number,  
reach only about eight inches or a foot into the  
drum-head, according to the size thereof. Also,  
an engine of wood, with three claws, placed on the  
ground like a capstan, and used at launching or  
heaving ships into the dock, or off the quay.  
In Mechanics, a kind of portable windlass, or ma-  
chine, for raising weights or otherwise exerting great  
force, by winding a rope round a horizontal barrel.  
Crab, or capstan, a machine fixed in the ground  
at the lower end of rope-walks, and is used in  
stretching the yarn to its fullest extent, before it is  
worked into strands, by means of tackle falls, led  
from the sledge to the capstan, they being about  
eighteen yards distant from each other. In As-  
tronomy, one of the signs of the Zodiac, marked,  
(♋);—*v. n.* to sour;—*a.* sour; harsh.

CRAB APPLE-TREE, *s.* A name given to certain  
wild species of the *Pyrus* or apple-tree, particu-  
larly that of *Pyrus acerba*, of which there are  
numerous varieties: Order, Pomaceæ.

CRABBED, krab'bed, *a.* Peevish; morose; harsh;  
unpleasant; difficult; perplexing; sour; austere.

CRABBEDLY, krab'bed-le, *ad.* Peevishly; roughly;  
morosely.

CRABBEDNESS, krab'bed-nes, *s.* Roughness of  
manner; harshness; sourness; peevishness; as-  
perity; difficulty; perplexity.

CRABBER, krab'bur, *s.* The water rat.

CRABBY, krab'be, *a.* Difficult.

CRAB-EATER, krab'e-tur, *s.* The Crabiers of  
Cuvier, a name given to the *Ardea minuta* and  
*danubialis*, two small species of Herons, common  
in the mountainous districts of France.



# CRAB-GRASS—CRACKER.

CRAB-GRASS.—See Digitaria.

CRABITE, krab'ite, *s.* A name sometimes given to fossil Crustaceans of the crab kind.

CRAB-LOUSE, krab'lous, *s.* *Pediculus pubis*, an apterous insect, found chiefly on the human pubes.

CRABOWSKIA, kra-bows'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Crawlowski, one of the editors of 'Flora Sele-siaca.') A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Solanaceæ.

CRABRO, krab'ro, *s.* (Latin, a hornet.) A genus of aculeate, or stinging insects, of which the Hornet, *C. vulgaris*, is the type. The hornets excavate their retreats in wood, and feed their larvæ with the caterpillars of small moths found upon the oak, and with flies: Subsection, Fossors, or Burrowers.

CRABRONIDÆ, krab-ron'e-de, *s.* (*crabro*, one of the genera, Lat.) The Hornets, a family of Hymenopterous insects, of which the genus *Crabro* is the type.

CRABRONITES, krab'ro-nites, *s.* A section of the Hymenopterous family of Fossors, or burrowing insects, distinguished by having a very large head, which appears almost square when viewed from above.

CRAB'S-CLAWS, krab'clawz, *s.* The tips of the claws of the common crab, used formerly in Pharmacy as absorbents, a quality which they possess from their being composed of the carbonate of lime.

CRAB'S-EYES.—See Crawfish.

CRAB-YAWS, krab'yawz, *s.* A name given in the West Indies to a peculiar ulcer which forms on the soles of the feet with hard callous lips.

CRACIDÆ, kra'se-de, *s.* (*craz*, one of the genera.) The Alectors, a family of large American gallinaceous birds, which are chiefly distinguished by all their toes being placed on the same plane or level, like those of perching birds; their legs being destitute of spurs, as on those of the common cock; the tarsus being short and slender in comparison with the size of the bird, and the hind-toe much developed, conditions which enable these birds to perch on trees, which they frequent nearly as much as the ground. They are social and gentle in their dispositions, and it is thought might be easily domesticated; the flesh, according to Swainson, is delicious. They are quite destitute of the brilliancy of plumage which characterize the kindred Asiatic gallinaceous genera.

CRACK, krak, *v. a.* (*craguer*, Fr. *krachem*, Germ. *krakker*, Dut.) To burst; to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to be impaired; to do anything with quickness or smartness, as to *crack* a whip; to break or destroy anything; to craze; to weaken the intellect;—*v. n.* to burst; to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and sudden sound; to boast, used with *of*;—*s.* a sudden disruption; chink; fissure; narrow breach; the sound of any body bursting or falling; any sudden and quick sound, as the *crack* of a whip; any breach, injury, or diminution; a change of voice in puberty; a flaw; craziness of intellect; a crazed person; a strumpet; a boast; a boaster.—The three last uses of the word are low and vulgar.

CRACKBRAINED, krak'braynd, *a.* Crazy; having the intellect impaired.

CRACKER, krak'ur, *s.* A noisy, boasting fellow; a small package of powder, confined so as to make a series of sharp sounds when ignited. In Ornithology, the Duck, *Anas acuta*, termed likewise

# CRACK-HEMP—CRADLING

the Sea Pheasant, Pintail, and Winter weighs about twenty-four ounces, has and dusky feet; head, cheeks, and the glossed with purple; a black stripe on neck, bordered with white, the latter coming with the white of the breast and belly. Anatidæ.

CRACK-HEMP, krak'hemp, *s.* One of the CRACK-ROPE, krak'rope, *s.* hanged; serves to be hanged.

CRACKLE, krak'kl, *v. a.* To make slight to make small and frequent sharp abrupt to decrepitate.

CRACKLING, krak'ling, *s.* The making abrupt sounds.

For as the *cracking* of thorns under a p slaughter of the fool.—*Eccles.* vii. 6.

CRACKNET, krak'nel, *s.* A hard brittle biscuit.

And take with thee ten loaves, and crucruse of honey, and go to him: he shall shall become of the child.—1 Kings, xiv. 3.

CRADLE, kra'dl, *s.* (*cradel*, Sax. *cryd*, shaking, a cradle, from *crydu*, to shake I swing, Gr.) A moveable machine bed, on which children, or infirm persons asleep, or which is used for gentle exercise.

Me let the tender office long engage To rock the cradle of reposing age.

infancy; that part of the stock of a which the bullet is put. In Surgery, which a broken leg is put; a standing for wounded seamen. In Engraving, ment formed of steel, and resembling a one sloping side, used in scraping mezz preparing the plate. In Engineering, wooden frame into which a boat or b floated, in order to be conveyed by pull the aid of the usual locks. Among S a frame placed under the bottom of a al to conduct her smoothly and steady water when she is going to be launched time it supports her weight while she the descent, or sloping passage, called which are for this purpose daubed wit tallow. In Husbandry, a frame of wood bending teeth to which a scythe is faste purpose of cutting corn and laying it In Farriery, a sort of wooden neckla prevent horses from biting;—*v. a.* to cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compo to nurse in infancy; to cuttle and la the instrument called a *cradle*;—*v. a.* a cradle.

CRADLE-CLOTHES, kra'dl-kloze, *s.* The belonging to a cradle.

CRADLE-SCYTHE, kra'dl-sithe, *s.* A in cutting grain, having an instrum called a cradle, for the purpose of gath swaths.

CRADLING, krad'ling, *s.* In Architectu ber in arched ceilings and cores to whi is nailed, on which the plaster is to Scotland, the term is used for the stea lining of a well or pit; the wooden b carrying the entablature of a shop f Coopers, it signifies cutting a cask he order to make it enter a narrow pass storing it afterwards to its original form ness; the roof timbering.



CRAFORDIA—CRAMBE.

CRAMBO—CRANE.

**CRAFORDIA**, *kra-sawt' de-a*, *s.* (in honour of a friend of the name of Craford.) A genus of cruciferous plants with impari-pinnate leaves and flowers, natives of Pennsylvania: Tribe, Cruciferae.

**CRAB**, *s.* (*craft*, Sax. *kraft*, Germ. Swed. *kraft*.) Art; ability; dexterity; skill. In sense, artifice; cunning; guile or dexterity;—manual art or skill in some particular way;—

show that by this *craft* we have our wealth.—*Acts* xix. 23.

employed in loading or unloading ships, as boats, barges, scows, &c. *Small craft* is used for small sailing vessels of all kinds, as schooners, cutters, &c.;—*v. n.* to play. Obsolete as a verb.

*kraf'te-le*, *ad.* Cunningly; artfully; more art than honesty.

**CRAB**, *kraf'te-nes*, *s.* Cunning; stratagem;—in effecting a purpose.

**CRAB**, *krafts'man*, *s.* An artificer; a mechanic skilled in manual occupation.

**CRAB**, *krafts'mas-tur*, *s.* One well versed in this trade, or particular manual occupation. *kraf'te*, *a.* Cunning; artful; skillful;—*v.* fraudulent.

**CRAIG**, *s.* (*creag*, Gael. *craig*, Scot. and Irish, Cornish.) A steep rugged rock; a rough broken rock, or point of a rock. In Geology, a deposit of the older Pliocene period, especially in the eastern parts of the counties of Devon and Suffolk. It rests in some places on Devon clay, and more extensively on the granite. It is highly fossiliferous, and is of a reddish-brown colour. *Craig* is used in Spenser's poem, from the Tenthonic *kraeghe*, the throat, a notion quite common in Scotland, but generally and pronounced *craig*.

**CRAIG**, *krag'bit*, *a.* Built with fragments of broken stones.

**CRAIG**, *krag'god*, *a.* Full of rugged or broken having rugged stony prominences.

**CRAIG**, *krag'ge-nes*, *s.* The state of being rugged.

**CRAIG**, *krag'ge*, *a.* Full of crags or rocky inequalities; steep and rocky.

**CRAKE**, *s.* A boast.—Obsolete. In Ornithology, see Corn-crake.

**CRAW**.—Properly Strawberry.—Which see. *kra'wur*, *s.* A boaster.—Obsolete.

**CRAW**, *v. a.* (*crammian*, Sax. *krama*, Swed.) to fill with more than can conveniently be eaten; to fill with food beyond satiety; to thrust one; to crowd;

as *crammed* us all into one lease.—*Dryden*. to eat greedily and beyond satiety.

**CRAMBE**, *s.* (*krambe*, sea-kale, or sea-cabage.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, the native of the English, and Chen-marin of the Chinese.

It grows upon the sea-shore, where the people have been long in the habit of gathering the shoots and leaf-stalks as they begin to grow, and the sand and gravel in March and April, they cut them underground, as is done with Asparagus, and boil them as greens. It was extensively introduced into gardens. The leaves are like those of the cauliflower. The plant is of a beautiful glaucous hue, and covered with fine meal: Tribe, Raphanidæ.

**CRAMBO**, *kram'bo*, *s.* A play in rhyme, in which one person gives a word or line, for which another is to find a rhyme.

**CRAMBUS**, *kram'bus*, *s.* (*krambos*, perched, Gr.) A genus of nocturnal Lepidopterous insects, of which there are about forty species British, called by the name of the Veneers, and sometimes by that of the Grass-Moths. Their colouring is frequently brown and white, disposed on the upper wings in longitudinal lines. Some, however, are adorned with rich silvery and golden hues. They are very common in summer in grass meadows.

**CRAMP**, *kramp*, *s.* (*krampf*, Germ.) Restraint; confinement. In Pathology, a sudden, involuntary, and most painful contraction of one or more muscles, generally those of the lower limbs, arising usually from exhaustion or fatigue, morbid exertion, or an unwonted attitude of the muscles affected. When cramp or spasm of the stomach, or of any internal organ, or external member, arises from spinal irritation or disease, nothing but attention to the source of the complaint can permanently remove it;—*a.* difficult; stiff; knotty;—*v. a.* to pain with cramps; to confine; to restrain; to bend with a cramp or crampirons.

**CRAMP**, *kramp*, *s.* In Masonry, a piece of metal, usually iron, bent at each end, and let into the upper of two pieces of stone, when their perpendicular faces are joined together. Copper, though more expensive, is preferable, where great durability is required, from its not oxidising. The ancients used bronze.

**CRAMP-FISH**, *kramp'fish*, *s.* The Raia torpedo, or Electric Ray of Linnaeus, and Torpedo vulgaris of Fleming, a fish about two feet in length; head and body nearly round, so termed from its possessing the power of giving, when touched, a slight electric shock, producing numbness and tremor.

**CRAMPONEE**, *kram-po-ne'*, *s.* (French.) In Heraldry, a cross, having at each end a cramp, or square piece coming from it.

**CRAMPOONS**, *kram'poonz*, *s. pl.* Hooked pieces of iron, something like double callipers for raising timber, stones, or other heavy materials.

**CRANAGE**, *kra'nij*, *s.* The liberty of using a crane at a wharf; also, the money paid for the use of it.

**CRANBERRY**, *kran'ber-re*, *s.* The *Oxycoccus palustris*, a small prostrate evergreen creeping shrub, common in turf bogs in Scotland, Ireland, and some places in England. The berries are globular, often spotted, crimson, of a peculiar flavour, with a strong acidity, grateful to most people in the form of tarts, for which purpose they are imported in large quantities into this country from Russia. The American or large-fruited cranberry has red flowers and scarlet berries, which are quite transparent, and have an exquisite taste: Order, Ericaceæ.

**CRANE**, *krane*, *s.* (*cran*, Sax. *krane*, Dan.) In Ornithology, the *Grus cinerea*, or common crane, a bird which breeds in higher northern latitudes than Britain, said, in former times, to have visited this country in numerous flocks. It is a species of the stork: Family, Ardeidæ. In Mechanics, a machine employed in raising great weights by means of a rope or chain, acted on by a windlass, and passing over a pulley at the extremity of a projecting arm or jib. It is so termed from its supposed resemblance to the neck of a crane. In Marine affairs, *Crane lines* are lines going from



## CRANE-FLY—CRANIOSCOPY.

the upper end of the sprit-sail-topmast to the middle of the forestays, which serve to keep the sprit-sail-topmast upright and steady in its place, and to strengthen it.

**CRANE-FLY**, *kran'e-ſi*, *s.* A small insect of the genus *Tipula*, so termed from the form of its proboscis.

**CRANE'S BILL**, *kranz'bil*, *s.* An instrument used by surgeons. In Botany, plants of the genus *Geranium*.—See *Geranium*.

**CRANGON**, *kran'gon*, *s.* (*kraggon*, *Gr.*) A genus of long-tailed Crustaceans, comprising those shrimps whose anterior feet are terminated by a monodactylous and subcheliform hand. *C. vulgaris*, the common shrimp, is very common on the coasts of England and France, and is regarded as the most delicious of the Macrurus, or long-tailed Crustaceans.

**CRANIA**, *kra'ne-a*, *s.* (*cranium*, a skull, *Lat.* in consequence of a supposed resemblance of the interior of the shells to a skull.) A genus of Brachyopodous Mollusca, the shell of which is a regular inequivalved bivalve; the upper valve convex and patelliform, with the umbo near the centre; the lower valve flat and nearly round, and pierced internally with three oblique and unequal holes.

**CRANICHIDÆ**, *kra-nik'e-de*, *s.* (*cranichis*, one of the genera.) A family of plants of the tribe Neottieae: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**CRANICHIS**, *kran'e-kis*, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**CRANIOGNOMY**, *kran-e-og'no-me*, *s.* (*kranion*, the skull, and *gnomon*, an index, *Gr.*) The doctrine or science of determining the properties or characteristics of the mind by the conformation of the skull.

**CRANIOLOGICAL**, *kran-e-o-la're-a*, *s.* (*kranion*, a skull, *Gr.* from the form of the capsule.) A genus of villous, clammy herbs, with opposite five-lobed leaves and racemose flowers, the corollas of which are white, with a coloured throat. The dried roots of this plant are used in the preparation of a cooling bitter drink by the inhabitants of Venezuela: Order, Pedaliaceæ.

**CRANIOLOGICAL**, *kran-e-o-loj'e-kal*, *a.* (from *craniology*.) Pertaining to craniology.

**CRANIOLOGIST**, *kran-e-o-loj'ist*, *s.* A phrenologist; one who studies the connection between the development of the cranium, and character and disposition of mind.

**CRANIOLOGY**, *kran-e-o-loj'e*, *s.* (*kranion*, the skull, and *logos*, a discourse, *Gr.*) The study of skulls. The diversity of size, shape, and proportion of skulls, being intimately connected with the development of human character, the study of character through the medium of that development has now become a favourite pursuit with many individuals, and a profession with others, under the name of *phrenology*.—Which see.

**CRANIOMETER**, *kran-e-on'e-tur*, *s.* (*kranion*, and *metron*, a measure, *Gr.*) An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the skulls of animals.

**CRANIOMETRICAL**, *kran-e-o-met're-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to craniometry or the measurement of skulls.

**CRANIOMETRY**, *kran-e-on'e-tre*, *s.* The art of measuring the skulls of animals for the purpose of discovering their distinguishing characteristics.

**CRANIOSCOPY**, *kran-e-os'ko-pe*, *s.* (*kranion*, and

## CRANIOSPERMUM—CRANTER

*scopeo*, I explore, *Gr.*) The inspection of the skull according to the width of the space between the parietal bones—(1) *bregmate*, the narrow, or Ethiopian variety;—(2) the *meso-bregmate*, the middle, or Carriety;—(3) the *platy-bregmate*, the broad golian variety.—See *Phrenology*.

**CRANIOSPERMUM**, *kran-e-o-sper'mum*, *s.* and *sperma*, *Gr.* a seed, in reference to the like shape of the nuts.) A genus of natives of Siberia: Order, Boraginaceæ.

**CRANIOTOME**, *kran-e-o'to-me*, *s.* (*kranion*, met, and *tome*, a section, *Gr.* in reference to the short galea, or helmet.) A herbaceous plant, natives of the East: Order, Lamiaceæ.

**CRANIUM**, *kra'ne-um*, *s.* (*kranion*, *Gr.*) The superior part of the head which forms a cavity containing the brain. The cranium is composed of eight bones—the os frontis, the parietalia, the two ossa tempora, the occiput, the os ethmoides, and the os sphenoides.

**CRANK**, *kran'k*, *s.* In Mechanics, an axle by which a reciprocating motion is made to produce a revolving motion, and axle connected with it; an iron rod for many purposes; any bending or warpage; a twist or turning in speech, which consists in a change in the form of a word.

Quips and cracks, and wanton smiles.—*a.* stout; healthy; sprightly. *Cranksided*, the quality of a ship, which, for want of sufficient quantity of ballast or cargo, or want of rowness of make, is rendered incapable of sailing without being exposed to the danger of setting. *Crank by the ground*, is also of a ship, whose floor is so narrow, that it cannot be brought on the ground with a *Crank wheel*, in Ropemaking, for spinning boxcord, &c., is a machine fixed on an axle or axis, with a handle to turn it by: it is between two posts; the after one is six feet one foot broad, and five inches thick; the front part, above the wheel, is let in a semicircle two feet six inches long, two feet broad, and five inches thick, to receive three sets of whirls on them, for the spinners to draw threads on; at the front side of the short post, supported by a knee of iron, is a spindle to rest on.

**CRANKLE**, *kran'kl*, *v. n.* To run in a course;

See how this river comes me cranking  
—*v. a.* to break into angles or unequal turns; to crinkle;

Old Vaga's stream,  
Crinkling her banks.—*Philips*

—*s.* a bend or turn; a crinkle.

**CRANKNESS**, *kran'k-nes*, *s.* Healthless-ness; vigour; liability to overset, as a ship.

**CRANKY**, *kran'ke*, *a.* Same as *crank*.

**CRANNIED**, *kran'e-ed*, *a.* Having cracks, or fissures.

**CRANNY**, *kran'ne*, *s.* (*cras*, *Fr.*) A crack, or fissure; an instrument used by glass-makers for making the necks of glasses.

**CRANTERIES**, *kran-to'res*, *s.* (*kranterea*, *Gr.*) I make perfect, *Gr.*) The Deities of



# GRANTS—CRASS.

# CRASSAMENTUM—CRATĒVA.

Wisdom-teeth, so called because they come last, and complete the number of the teeth.  
**GRANTS**, *krantz*, *s.* (*krantz*, Germ.) Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave.

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin *grants*,  
 Her maiden strewments, and her bringing home  
 Of bell and burial.—*Shaks.*

**GRANTZIA**, *krantz'-a*, *s.* (in honour of H. J. N. Grant.) A genus of umbelliferous herbaceous plants: Tribe, Hydrocotylea.

**GRAPAUDINE DOORS**, *krap'-o-din dorze*, *s.* (*crapaudine*, a pivot-hole, Fr.) Doors which turn on their hinges.

**GRAPE**, *krapp*, *s.* (*krapp*, Germ.) A light transparent silken fabric, from which the gloss has been removed by a particular mode of preparation; it is usually dyed black, and is worn as a sign of mourning for the dead. Grape is also used for the gown, &c., of the clergy.

A saint in *grape* is twice a saint in lawn.—*Pope.*

—*v. n.* to curl or form into ringlets.

**GRAPNEL**, *krapp'-nel*, *s.* A hook or drag, supposed to be corrupted from *grapple*, a grappling iron.

**GRAPPLE**, *krapp'-pl*, *s.* (*crap*, Welsh.) A claw.—*Obsolete.*

**GRAPULA**, *krapp'-u-la*, *s.* (Lat. from *graiipale*, a surfeit, Gr.) The oppressed state of the stomach and head arising from excess in eating or drinking.—*Not used.*

**GRAPULENCE**, *krapp'-u-lens*, *s.* Sickness from surfeit of eating or drinking.—*Not used.*

**GRAPULENT**, *krapp'-u-lent*, *a.* Sick from intemperance.

**GRAPULOUS**, *krapp'-u-lus*, *a.* Drunk; surfeited with meat or drink.—*Not used.*

**GRASH**, *krash*, *v. a.* (*ecraser*, to crush, Fr.) To bruise; to break;—*v. n.* to make a loud harsh noise, as in the act of falling and breaking at the same time;—*s.* the loud mixed sound produced by sudden breakage, or of many things falling and breaking.

**GRASHING**, *krash'-ing*, *s.* A violent mixed sound.

**GRASIS**, *kras'-is*, *s.* (*krasis*, from *herannymi*, I mingle, Gr.) Mixture; more particularly applied to humours of the body, when there is such an admixture of their constituent parts as to constitute a healthy state.

**CRASPEDOCEPHALUS**, *kras'-pe-do-sef'-a-lus*, *s.* (*kraspedos*, I environ, and *kephale*, the head, Gr. from the head being covered with scales.) A genus of poisonous snakes allied to the rattlesnake, and having the subcaudal plates double: Family, Crotalidae.

**CRASPEDON**, *kras'-pe-dun*, *s.* (*kraspedon*, the hem of a garment, Gr.) A relaxation of the uvula when it hangs down like a garment.

**CRASS**, *kras*, *s.* (*crassus*, Lat.) Thick; gross; bulky. In Natural History, the following terms are used in the definition of species:—*crassiceps*, thick-headed; *crassicollis*, thick-necked; *crassicornis*, thick-horned; *crassicastris*, thick-ribbed; *crassidentata*, thick-toothed; *crassifolius*, thick-leaved; *crassilabrus*, thick-lipped; *crassinervius*, having thick nervures or veins in the leaves; *crassipes*, large-footed; *crassipennis*, thick-winged; *crassipetalus*, having thick petals; *crassirostris*, thick-beaked; *crassispinus*, thick-spined; *crassiqueatus*, thick-scaled; *crassisculus*, deeply-furrowed.

**CRASSAMENTUM**, *kras'-sa-men'tum*, *s.* In Physiology, the fibrine, or red portion of the blood which thickens and forms the clot, when exposed to the atmosphere.—*See Blood.*

**CRASSATELLA**, *kras'-sa-tel'la*, *s.* (*crassus*, thick, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, with a solid, close, heavy bivalve shell; hinge very thick; cardinal teeth  $\frac{3}{4}$ , subangular, striated, and placed on one side; lateral teeth obsolete; a triangular cartilage immediately below the umbones: Family, Myidae.

**CRASSILABRUS**, *kras'-se-lab'rus*, *s.* (*crassus*, and *labrum*, a lip, Lat. from the excessive thickness of the lips.) A genus of fishes, in which the mouth is oblique; lips thick; eyes small; ventral fins short; dorsal and anal fins without scales at their base; and the forehead abruptly gibbous: Family, Chaetodontidae.

**CRASSIMENT**, *kras'-se-ment*, *s.* Thickness.

**CRASSINA**, *kras'-se-na*, *s.* (*crassus*, thick, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is bivalve, solid, suborbicular, and the bosses nearly central; cardinal teeth  $\frac{3}{4}$ , unequal in one valve; lateral teeth wanting: Subfamily, Venerine.

**CRASSISPIRA**, *kras'-sis-pi'ra*, *s.* (*crassus*, thick, and *spira*, a spire, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is univalve, small, subclavate, and tuberculated; the outer-lip furnished with a slight sinus above, and thickened internally at the top and bottom; the top of the inner-lip with a thick pad: Subfamily, Columbellinae.

**CRASSITUDE**, *kras'-se-tude*, *s.* (*crassitudo*, Lat.) Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

**CRASSNESS**, *kras'-nes*, *s.* Grossness.

**CRASSULA**, *kras'-u-la*, *s.* (dim. of *crassus*, thick, Lat.) A genus of plants consisting of fleshy herbs or shrubs, chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Crassulaceae.

**CRASSULACEAE**, *kras'-u-la'-se-e*, *s.* (*crassula*, one of the genera.) House Leeks, a natural order of plants, consisting of succulent herbs or shrubs, with entire or pinnatifid leaves without stipules; the flowers usually in cymes; sepals from three to twenty; petals same in number as the sepals; stamens inserted with the sepals; carpels the same in number as the petals; fruit consisting of several follicles; seeds attached to the margins of the suture.

**CRASSUM INTESTINUM**, *kras'-sum-in-tes'te-num*, *s.* (Latin.) The large intestine.

**CRASTINATION**, *kras'-te-na'shun*, *s.* (*cras*, to-morrow, Lat.) Delay.—*Not used.*

**CRATAECOUS**, *kra-ta'-shus*, *a.* (*cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk, Lat.) Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding with, or formed of chalk. In Geology, *Cretaceous Group*.—*See Chalk Formation.*

**CRATEGUS**, *kra-te'-gus*, *s.* (*kratos*, strength, Gr. in reference to the hardness and strength of the wood.) The Hawthorns, a genus of thorny shrubs, or trees, with angular or toothed leaves and terminal corymbs of flowers, which are usually white, or white tinged with red: Order, Pomaceae.—*See Hawthorn.*

**CRATĒVA**, *kra-te'-va*, *s.* (in memory of Cratæus, a Greek botanist, who lived in the time of Hippocrates.) The Garlic Pear, a genus of plants, consisting of shrubs and trees with trifoliate leaves and terminal cymes, or racemes of flowers: Order, Capparidaceae.



## CRATCH—CRAVE.

**CRATCH**, kratsh, *s.* (*creche*, Fr.) A rack; a grated crib, or manger, in which hay is kept for horses.

**CRATCHES**, kratsh'es, *s. pl.* (*kratze*, the itch, from *kratzen*, to scratch, Germ.) In Farriery, a swelling on the pastern under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof of a horse.

**CRATE**, krates, *s.* (*crates*, Lat.) A hamper, or basket, of wicker-work, used in the packing of china, glass, and crockeryware.

**CRATER**, kra'tur, *s.* (*krater*, Gr. *crater*, Lat.) A brass vessel with a broad base and a narrow mouth; the aperture or mouth of a volcano; a constellation in the southern hemisphere containing thirty-one stars.

**CRATERICARPUM**, kray-tur-e-kâr'pum, *s.* (*krater*, and *karpos*, a seed, Gr. from the cup-like form of the seeds.) A genus of plants: Order, Onagraceae.

**CRATERIFORM**, kra'tur-e-fawrm, *a.* (*cruter*, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Having the shape of a large cup, as in *Spongia crateriformis*.

**CRATERITECOMA**, krat-ur-et-e-ko'ma, *s.* (*krateros*, strong, Gr. and *coma*, a bush, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Bignonaceae.

**CRATEROIDEÆ**, kray-tur-oyd'e-e, *s.* (*krater*, a cup, and *eidōs*, resemblance, Gr.) A name given by Reichenbach to a family of Lichens, distinguished by the cup-like shape of their organs of reproduction.

**CRATEROMYCES**, kray-tur-om'e-ses, *s.* (*krater*, and *mykes*, a mushroom, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Suborder, Physomyces.

**CRATEROPODINÆ**, kra-tur-o-pod'e-ne, *s.* (*crateropus*, one of the genera.) The Babbler, or Long-legged Thrushes, a family of birds, placed by Swainson between the Merulide, or true Thrushes, and the Orioles. They are distinguished by their legs being remarkably strong and large; their wings are very short, which causes them to fly with difficulty, and only for short distances, retreating generally among reeds and other aquatic plants, to which they cling. Their note is loud and disagreeable; the plumage sombre, lax, and soft: Order, Dendrocygnetes.

**CRATEROPUS**, kra-ter'o-pus, *s.* (*krateros*, strong, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of the type of the Crateropodina, or Long-legged Thrushes.—Which see.

**CRATEROSTIGMA**, krat-ur-o-stig'ma, *s.* (*krateros*, and *stigma*, Gr. from the largeness of the stigmas.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneraceae.

**CRATICULA**, kra-tik'u-la, *s.* The grate which covers the ash-hole of a chemical furnace.

**CRATOXYLUM**, kra-toks'e-lum, *s.* (*kratos*, strength, and *xylos*, wood, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tall Javanese tree with opposite oblong lanceolate leaves, which stand on short pedicles, and terminal panicles of yellow flowers: Order, Hypericaceae.

**CRATYLIA**, kra-til'e-a, *s.* A genus of Composite plants: Tribe, Phaseoleae.

**CRAUNCH**, krawnsh, *v. a.* (*schrauntsen*, Dut.) To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.

**CRAVAT**, kra-vat', *s.* (*cravatta*, Ital. *kravata*, Port.) A neckcloth; a piece of fine cloth worn about the neck by men.

**CRAVE**, krave, *v. a.* (*cræhan*, to implore, Sax.) To ask with earnestness or importunity; to ask submissively; to beseech; to implore; to beg; to entreat.

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## CRAVEN—CRAZINESS.

**CRAVEN**, kra'ven, *s.* (supposed to be from *crægan*, to overcome, Sax.) A word of obloquy, applied for who had been overcome in combat, and for mercy; hence, a recreant; a cowardly spiritless cock. The word was written *cravent*, or *cravast*.

**CRAVER**, kra'vur, *s.* One who craves.

**CRAVING**, kra'ving, *s.* A vehement desire to possess or enjoy.

**CRAVINGNESS**, kra'ving-ness, *s.* The desire to possess.

**CRAW**.—See *Crop*.

**CRAWFISH**, kraw'fish, *s.* Sometimes *crayfish*: the *Astacus fluviatilis*, a species of tailed Crustaceans, found in the fresh water of Europe and the north of Asia: like the crab, it is used as food, but it is esteemed as these are.

**CRAWFURDIA**, kraw-fur'de-a, *s.* (in honor of Crawford, Esq. author of a history of the Archipelago, and formerly governor of Singapore.) A genus of glabrous trees with elongated slender branches, opposite leaves, and large showy pale-blue flowers: tianaceae.

**CRAWL**, krawl, *v. n.* (*kriolen*, Belgic, *krala*, Swed.) To creep; to move the ground as a reptile; to move on the knees; to move or walk slowly and timorously; to move slowly and weakly;—*z.* a sea place of confinement, formed by a bar and hurdles on the sea-coast, to contain fish.

**CRAWLER**, kraw'lur, *s.* One that creeps like a reptile.

**CRAWLING**, kraw'ling, *a.* Slow; timorous; insinuating.

**CRAX**, kraks, *s.* (*kraxo*, I vociferate, a) The Curassows, a genus of large gallinæ having the head crested with curled feathers. The eggs are white, and about the size of turkey, natives of Mexico and South America. See *Cracidae*.

**CRAWFISH**.—See *Crawfish*.

**CRAYON**, kra'on, *s.* (*crayon*, from *cræo*, to draw.) Materials for drawing. Crayons are natural and artificial. The principal native materials are black, white, and red; the best black is from Italy. It is a species of earth, found in the ground, but hardens on exposure to the air. The best white is a pure chalk obtained from the sea-shells. The red is a chalk, or clay, coloured with oxide of iron. Artificial crayons are of different coloured earths and other pigments, and are made into solid sticks with some tenacious binding material. Those formed of plumbago are *black lead pencils*;—a design or drawing made with a pencil;—*v. a.* to sketch with a crayon.

**CRAZE**, krazo, *v. a.* (*cræser*, to break, Fr.) To break; to crush; to weaken or impair the intellect; to crack.

**CRAZED**, krazd, *a. part.* Having an impaired intellect; broken; bruised.

**CRAZEDNESS**, krazed-ness, *s.* A broken decrepitude; an impaired state of the intellect.

**CRAZE-MILL**, kraz'e-mil, *s.* A mill for grinding crayons.

**CRAZING-MILL**, kraz'ing-mil, *s.* A mill for grinding crayons.

**CRAZILY**, kraz'e-le, *ad.* In a broken manner.

**CRAZINESS**, kraz'e-ness, *s.* The state of being crazed.



CRAZY—CREBRICOSTATE.

is weakened in body or mind; imbecility  
ect; derangement.

W'ze, *n.* Broken; decrepit; shattered in  
lect; broken-witted; weak; shattered;  
maddish.

Week, *v. n.* (*crecian*, Welsh.) To make a  
ise.

W, kreek'ing, *s.* A harsh grating sound.

W'ean, *s.* (*cremor*, Lat.) The nutritious or  
of milk;—*v. n.* to gather cream; to  
e froth. *Cream of Tartar*, the purified  
e of potash.

W'CED, kreen'faste, *a.* Pale; coward-

kre'me, *a.* Full of cream; luscious;

kre'ans, *s.* (French.) In Falconry, a fine  
e fastened to a hawk's leash when she is  
fl.

W'rees, *s.* (*kroesen*, Teut.) A mark or line  
folding or doubling anything;—*v. a.* to  
ything by doubling it, so as to leave the  
on.

W'kre'a-sote, *s.* (*kreas*, flesh, and *sozo*,  
I preserve, Gr.) A substance which  
crude pyroligneous acid, but usually pre-  
om that portion of the oil distilled from  
r. It is a colourless transparent fluid;  
th a sooty flame; possesses neither acid  
dine properties, and is highly antiseptic,  
ich quality it obtains its name. It is  
d of carbon, 77.42; oxygen, 14.46; hy-  
8.12.

W'at, *s.* (French.) In the Manege, an  
a riding-master.

W'kre-ate, *v. a.* (*creo*, Lat.) To form or  
exist; to bring into being; to produce;  
e occasion of; to beget; to generate; to  
ith any new character; to give any new  
; to put anything in a new state;—*a.*  
; composed; made up.

W'kre-a'shun, *s.* The act of creating or  
g existence; the act of investing with new  
or character, as the creation of peers by  
eign; the things created; the universe;  
g produced or caused.

W'AL, kre-a'shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to crea-

t, kre-a'tiv, *a.* Having the power to cre-  
ating the act of creation.

W'CNES, kre-a'tiv-nes, *s.* State of being

W'kre-a'tur, *s.* (Latin.) The being or per-  
causes; the being that creates or bestows  
e.

W'as, kre-a'tres, *s.* A female who makes or  
anything.

W'AL, kre-tu-ral, *a.* Belonging to a creature.

W'is, kre-ture, *s.* (French.) A being not  
stant, but created by the Supreme Power;  
g created; an animal; a general term for  
an being; a word of petty tenderness; a  
contempt for a human being; a person  
his rise or his fortune to another.

W'ELY, kre-ture-le, *a.* Having the qualities  
dure.

W'ESHIP, kre-ture-ship, *s.* The state of a

W'STATE, kre-bre-kos'tate, *a.* (*creber*,  
r thickly set, and *costa*, a rib, or longitu-

CREBRISULCATE—CREDULITY.

dinal elevation, Lat.) Marked with closely-set  
ribs or ridges, as in the shells *Fusus crebricos-*  
*tatus*, *Mitra crebricosta*.

CREBRISULCATE, kre-bre-sul'kate, *a.* (*creber*, and  
*sulcus*, a furrow, Lat.) Marked with closely-set  
transverse furrows, as in the shell *Venus crebri-*  
*sulca*.

CREBRITUDE, kreb're-tude, *s.* (*creber*, frequent,  
Lat.) Frequency.—Obsolete.

CREBROUS, kreb'rus, *a.* (*creber*.) Frequent.—Ob-  
solete.

CREDENCE, kre'dens, *s.* (from *credo*, I credit, Lat.)  
Belief; credit; that which gives a claim to credit  
or belief;—*v. a.* to believe.—Obsolete as a verb.

In credencing his tales,—*Shelton*.

CREDENDA, kre-den'da, *s.* (Latin.) In Theology,  
things to be believed; articles of faith, distin-  
guished from *agenda*, or practical duties.

CREDENT, kre'dent, *a.* (*credens*, Lat.) Believing;  
easy of belief; having credit; not to be questioned.

CREDENTIAL, kre-den'shal, *a.* Giving a title to  
credit.

CREDENTIALS, kre-den'shalz, *s. pl.* (*credens*, Lat.)  
That which gives a title to credit; the warrant  
upon which belief or authority is claimed.

CREDIBILITY, kred-e-bil'e-te, *s.* (*credibilis*, credible,  
Lat.) Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining  
belief; probability.

CREDIBLE, kred'e-bl, *a.* (*credibilis*, Lat.) Worthy  
of credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim  
to belief.

CREDIBLENESS, kred'e-bl-nes, *s.* Credibility;  
worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

CREDIBLY, kred'e-ble, *ad.* In a manner that claims  
belief.

CREDIT, kred'it, *s.* (French.) Belief of; faith  
yielded to another; honour; reputation; esteem;  
good opinion; faith; testimony; that which pro-  
cures belief; trust reposed, with regard to property;  
influence; power, not compulsive; interest. In  
Commercial affairs, that confidence which subsists  
among men in regard to their mercantile transac-  
tions, and which disposes them to lend money to  
each other, to bring themselves under various pecu-  
niary engagements, by the acceptance and in-  
dorsement of bills; and likewise to deliver and sell  
goods, in consideration of an equivalent promised  
to be given at a subsequent period. *Credit in book-*  
*keeping*, the side of an account in which payment  
is entered; opposed to debit. *Public credit*, the  
confidence entertained by parties in the ability  
and disposition of a nation to make good its en-  
gagements with its creditors;—*v. a.* to believe;  
to procure credit or honour to anything; to trust;  
to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE, kred'e-ta-bl, *a.* Reputable; above  
contempt; honourable; estimable.

CREDITABLENESS, kred'e-ta-bl-nes, *s.* Reputa-  
tion; estimation.

CREDITABLY, kred'e-ta-ble, *ad.* Reputably; with-  
out disgrace.

CREDITOR, kred'e-tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who gives  
credit, or to whom a debt is owing; one who has  
a just claim for money; one who believes.—Ob-  
solete in the last sense.

Many sought to feed  
The easy creditors of novelties,  
By voicing him alive.—*Shaks.*

CREDITRIX, kred'e-triks, *s.* A female creditor.

CREDULITY, kre-du'le-te, *s.* (*credulite*, Fr.) Easi-



pressed; the hinge cavations, and con-bones terminal.

(not given by Aublet.) plants, consisting of glabrous leaves and cere.

*s. (crena, a slit, and nus of fishes; dis- or Wrasses by hav- culum denticulated, scaly. Four species ish coast: the Gilt- ; the Goldfinny, C. asse, C. gibbus; and us: Family, Labridæ.*

*s. (crena, a notch, s plants: Suborder, a. Having small round notches bell of the common*

(*treor, flesh, and ference to the outer- , and enclosing the*

A genus of plants, with terete branches, rs: Order, Melasto-

an.) A name given rn in Mexico, South , in whom the blood l with that of other oken by the slaves, alled Creole dialects. o, I crack, Lat.) In Manege, a chop or by the sponges of er feet crossing and er foot. This scratch is generally caused

ur-is, *s. (crepida, a*

) A genus of fossil

atin, a little slipper.) l of which is boat- ; the narrowest ex- nder cavity covered aliotidæ.

ida, a slipper, Lat.) : Suborder, Liguli-

f Composite plants, gnulifloræ.

repitans, crackling, to the peculiar sound the first stages of e lungs.

(*crepito, Lat.*) To e; to burst with a

s. The act of mak- noise made by frac- surgeon; the exis- ; the noise made by cination.

part. of the verb To

CREPUSCLE, kre-pus'sl, } *s. (crepusculum, Lat.)*

CREPUSCULE, kre-pus'kule, } Twilight; the time from the first dawn or appearance of the morning to sunrise; and again between the setting of the sun and the last remains of day.

CREPUSCULAR, kre-pus'ku-lar, } *a. Glimmering;*

CREPUSCULUS, kre-pus'ku-lus, } in a state between light and darkness. *Crepuscular*, in Zoology, an epithet applied to divers animals which issue from their retreat on the approach of evening-twilight, as in many species of the owl and the Lepidoptera, the latter forming the *Crepusculares* of Stephen's arrangement, embracing the families *Zygenidæ*, *Sphingidæ*, *Sesiidæ*, *Egeriidæ*.

CREPUSCULARIA, kre-pus-ku-la're-a, *s. (crepuscu-lum, twilight, Lat.)* A section of Lepidopterous insects, containing the families *Sphingidæ*, *Sesiidæ*, *Egeriidæ*, and the *Zygenidæ*. The insects of this section occupy an intermediate station between the butterflies and moths; the antennæ thicken towards the apex, which have the form of elongated fusi-form or prismatic clubs; the inferior wings have a bristle-like process at their base, which passes into a hook on the under surface of the upper wings, and serves to retain them: the larvæ have sixteen legs, and some of them feed on wood.

CREPUSCULINE.—See *Crepuscular*.

CRESCENDO, kres-sen'do, *s. In Music, an Italian term for the gradual swelling of the notes over which it is placed—marked thus (<).*

CRESCENT, kres'sent, *a. (crescens, growing, cresco, I grow, Lat.) Increasing; growing;—s. the in-creasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light, terminating in horns or points; the Turkish flag, containing a representation of the new moon, used figura-tively for the Turkish power or empire of the crescent. In Heraldry, a bearing in the form of a new moon; also, the name of a military order, instituted by Renatus of Anjou, king of Sicily, &c., in 1448, so called from the badge or symbol they wore consisting of an enamelled crescent of gold;—v. a. to form into a crescent. In Architecture, a building, or rather a series of buildings, which, on the plan, is disposed on the arc of a circle.*

CRESCENTED, kres'sent-ed, *a. Adorned with a crescent.*

CRESCENTIA, kre-sen'te-a, *s. (in memory of P. Crescentio, an Italian writer on Agriculture in the 13th century.) The Calabash, a genus of trees, the shells of the fruit of which are used by the inhabitants of tropical America as drinking cups, and made into spoons and laddles; the fruit is neither agreeable nor wholesome: type of the nat-ural order Crescentiaceæ.*

CRESCENTLACEÆ, kres-sen-ti-a'se-e, *s. (crescentia, one of the genera.) A natural order of perigynous Exogens, belonging to Lindley's Bignonial Alliance. It consists of small trees with alternate or clus-tered leaves without stipules; the flowers growing out of the old stems or branches; calyx free; co-rolla monopetalous and irregular; stamens four, growing on the corolla; anthers two-lobed; ovary free, surrounded by a yellow annular disk; style one; stigma of two plates; fruit woody, with a loose leathery skin, and containing a multi-tude of large seeds buried in the pulp of the placenta.*

CRESCENT-SHAPED, kres'sent-shaypt, *a. In Bo-tany, shaped like a crescent.*

## CRESCIVE—CRETATED.

## CRETICISM—CRICKET.

**CRESCIVE**, kres'siv, *a.* Increasing; growing.

**CRESEIS**, kre-se'is, *s.* A subgenus of Mollusca, allied to *Cleodora*, but distinguished by having the shell conical and elongated.

**CRESS**, kres, *s.* (*cress* or *cressen*, Sax. *kresse*, Germ. *cresson*, Fr. *kers*, Dut.) Plants of the genus *Nasturtium*, two species of which are indigenous to this country, the Water-cress, *N. officinale*, common in ditches, and affording a wholesome salad; *N. amphibium*, common in wet places: Order, Cruciferae, or Brassicaceae.

**CRESSA**, kres'sa, *s.* (from *Cressus*, pertaining to the Isle of Crete, now Candia.) A genus of dwarf, downy branched herbs, with funnel-shaped, five-cleft corollas, and crowded scattered leaves: Order, Convolvulaceae.

**CRESET**, kres'set, *s.* (*croissette*, Fr.) A great light set upon a beacon, lighthouse, or watch-tower; a lamp, or torch.

**CRESS-ROCKET**, kres'rok-kit, *s.* *Vella pseudocystitis*, or False-cystitis, a Spanish Cruciferous shrub with erect elongated racemes, the petals of which are yellow, with long dark purple claws: Tribe, Velleae or Vellidae.

**CREST**, krest, *s.* (*crete*, Fr.) The plume of feathers or other ornament on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet; the comb of a cock; also, a tuft of feathers on the head of other birds; any tuft or ornament worn on the head; pride; loftiness; courage; a lofty mein; spirit. In Architecture, the ornamented work which finishes the upper part of a cornice, canopy, parapet, &c.; also, the highest part of a shrine. In Wood Carving, a piece of work to adorn the upper part of anything, as the top of a looking-glass frame, &c. *Crest tile*, that on the ridge of a house. In Gothic Architecture, tiles which are decorated with leaves, run up the sides of a gable or ornamented canopy. In Botany, applied to some elevated appendage terminating a particular organ; a stamen is *crested* when the filament projects beyond the anther, and becomes dilated; a petal is said to be so when it is terminated by a fringed appendage; a crown-like appendage on any part;—*v. a.* to furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for; to mark with long streaks.

**CRESTED**, kres'ted, *a.* Adorned with a plume or crest; wearing a comb, as a cock. *Crestedly-toothed*, toothed in a crested manner.

**CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL GRASS**.—See *Cynurus*.

**CREST-FALLEN**, krest'fawln, *a.* Dejected; sunk; dispirited; cowed; heartless; spiritless; having the upper part of the neck hanging on one side, as a horse. In Farriery, an imperfection in a horse, when the crest, or that part of his neck from which the mane grows, does not stand firm and upright, but hangs over on one side or the other.

**CRESTLESS**, krest'les, *a.* Without a crest; not dignified with coat armour; not of an eminent family.

**CRETACEOUS**, kre-ta'shus, *a.* (*creta*, chalk, Lat.) Having the qualities of chalk; chalky; abounding with chalk.

**CRETACEOUSLY**, kre-ta'shus-le, *ad.* In a manner like chalk. *Cretaceously-prinose*, in Botany, covered with white glittering spots or pustules.

**CRETAN**, kre'tan, *s.* An inhabitant of the island of Crete, now Candia, in the Mediterranean;—*a.* pertaining to Crete.

**CRETATED**, kre'ta-ted, *a.* Rubbed with chalk.

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**CRETICISM**, kre'te-sizm, } *s.* (*cretico*, Lat.)

**CRETISM**, kre'tizm, } A falsehood.—

**CRETINISM**, kre'tin-izm, *s.* The state of cretin.

**CRETINS**, kre'tinz, *s.* A name given in the valleys to certain idiotic individuals, to whom have large swellings on their necks, called *goitres*, which vary from the size of a loaf to that of a quarter loaf.

**CRETOSE**, kre-tose', *a.* (*cretosus*, chalky, Lat.) Chalky; cretaceous.—Not used.

**CREUSIA**, kre-u'ze-a, *s.* A genus of Cinnamomum, the shell of which is sessile and subglobular, four valves, and furnished with an internal columella.

**CREUX**, krû, *s.* (*creux*, deep, Fr.) A ter-

Engravers, meaning cut beneath the surface. (*Creux*, Sax. *krib*, Dut.) A company of people assembled for any purpose; the company of seamen on a ship, vessel, or boat: the term is some-

times used in a contemptuous sense. *Part of Crew*, a narrow opening; a fissure; a rent; a crack; to flaw.

**CREW**, kroo, (from *cread* or *cruth*, a crowd, Sax.) A company of people assembled for any purpose; the company of seamen on a ship, vessel, or boat: the term is some-

times used in a contemptuous sense. *Part of Crew*, a narrow opening; a fissure; a rent; a crack; to flaw.

**CREWEL**, kroo'el, *s.* (*kleewel*, Dut.) Yarn or thread used in a knot or ball.

**CRIB**, krib, *s.* (*crib*, Sax. *krib*, Dut.) The manger of a stable; the stall or cabin of a small habitation or cottage. In Sailing, a name given to a sort of case used to protect the sails from being blown into as it is taken out of the bores. *Farriery*, *Crib-biting* is a bad habit often occasioned by uneasiness in breeding and from being ill fed when they are in the stall; bad consequences are, wearing away the teeth, and sucking in the air, and quantities as will often give them the gripes. Young horses are most subject to it;—*v. a.* to shut up in a narrow stall to confine; to cage.

**CRIBBAGE**, krib'baj, *s.* A game at cards played on a board used for marking the cards of cribbage.

**CRIBBLE**, krib'bl, *s.* (*cribellum*, Lat.) A sieve; coarse flour or meal;—*v. a.* to cause to pass through a sieve.

**CRIBRARIA**, krib-ra're-a, *s.* (*cribraria*, Lat.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromyces.

**CRIBRATION**, kre-bra'shun, *s.* The act of separating by a sieve.

**CRIBRIFORM**, krib're-fawim, } *a.* (*cribrum*, Lat.)

**CRIBROSE**, krib-rose', } like a sieve.

**CRICACANTHUS**, krik'a-kan-thus, *s.* (*cri-*

or circle, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) given by Agassiz to a genus of fossil fish from the mountain limestone of Armagh, in Ireland.

**CRICETUS**, kre-se'tus, *s.* The Hamster, a Rodent with teeth like those of the rat, large cheek-pouches, a thick head, oval ears, and a short and hairy tail: Order, Glires.

**CRICHTONITE**, kri'to-nite, *s.* (in honor of Crichton.) A mineral, the *Fer oxyd* of Hany. It occurs in small crystals in the form of acute rhomboids, having the summit and being variously modified by second crystals. The colour is bluish-black; it is opaque and brilliant metallic lustre.

**CRICKET**, krik'kit, *s.* The Gryllus



# RICKETER—CRIMINATORY.

se Cricket; *Gryllus campestris*, the Field and *Gryllotalpa*, the Mole Cricket, are two Neuropterous insects, particularly the latter, frequenting the vicinity of the fire, and the agreeable shrill noise which it especially during the night, caused by the rubbing of the elytra against each other.—Also, one of a favourite English game, in which one (the bowler) endeavours to strike down one with a ball thrown from the other, which endeavours to strike in its course, is sufficient to give time to change wickets, the ball can be again brought to them. A change of wickets constitutes a notch, and the game is decided by the greatest number of notches on either side. The full complement of players is eleven on each side, and two umpires.

**CRICKET-PLAYER, *krik'kit-ur*, s.** One who plays at

**CRICK, *krik'oyd*, a.** (*krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, shape, Gr.) Annular or ring-shaped. **CRICKAGE, *krik'oyd*, s.** Cartilage of the larynx.

**CRIN, *krik-op'o-ra*, s.** (*krikos*, and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of fossil corals found in the formation: Family, *Milleporidae*.

**CRIN, *krik-os-to-ma*, s.** (*krikos*, a circle, and *ma*, a mouth, Gr.) A name given by Linnaeus to a family of shells comprehending all species of turbinated univalves which have a rounded aperture, i.e., the Turbo of Linnaeus: *Gasteropoda*.

**CRIN, *kri'ur*, s.** One who cries; one who makes proclamation.

**CRIMINAL, *krim'e-nal*, a.** (*kriminos*, Lat.) Illicit conversation with a married woman, in which the party is liable to an action for adultery; adulterous connection.

**CRIME, *krim'e*, s.** (French, *crimen*, Lat.) An act of right; an offence; a great fault; the breach of a law, either natural, divine, or instituted by society; an act of wickedness. In Law, distinction between a *crime* and a *civil injury*, the former is a breach and violation of the rights and duties due to the whole community, and as such, in its social aggregate capacity; the latter is merely an infringement or violation of the civil rights which belong to individuals, considered merely in their individual capacity.

**CRIMINAL, *krime'ful*, a.** Wicked; criminal; contrary to duty; faulty in a high degree; contrary to law.

**CRIMINAL, *krime'les*, a.** Innocent; without crime.

**CRIMINAL, *krim'e-nal*, a.** (*criminel*, Fr.) Guilty; with crime; not innocent; faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law; as a criminal prosecution;—s. a person charged with a public offence; a perpetrator of a crime.

**CRIMINALITY, *krim'e-nal'e-te*, s.** The state of being criminal; being criminal; want of innocence.

**CRIMINALLY, *krim'e-nal-le*, ad.** In violation of a law; wickedly; guiltily; not innocently.

**CRIMINATE, *krim'e-nate*, v. a.** To accuse; to charge with a crime.

**CRIMINATION, *krim'e-na'shun*, s.** The act of accusation; arraignment; charge.

**CRIMINATORY, *krim'e-na'tur-e*, a.** Relating to crime; accusing; censorious.

# CRIMINOUS—CRINIGEROUS.

**CRIMINOUS, *krim'e-nus*, a.** (*criminosus*, Lat.) Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty.—Obsolete.

They are led manacled after him as less *criminosus*.—*By Hall*.

**CRIMINOUSLY, *krim'e-nus-le*, ad.** Enormously; very wickedly.—Obsolete.

**CRIMINOUSNESS, *krim'e-nus-nes*, s.** Wickedness; guilt; crime.

**CRIMOSIN.**—See *Crimson*.

**CRIMP, *krimp*, a.** (*acrymman*, Sax.) Friable; brittle; easily crumbled; easily reduced; not consistent; not forcible.—Obsolete in the two last meanings;—s. one who decoys others into the military service; a game at cards.—Obsolete in the last sense;

Laugh, and keep company, at glee or *crimp*.—*Ben Jonson*.

—v. a. to indent; to twist; to catch; to curl or crisp the hair.

**CRIMPAGE, *krim'pij*, s.** The act of crimping; the reward to which a person is entitled for having procured and shipped sailors.

**CRIMPLE, *krim'pl*, v. a.** (*krimpen*, Dut.) To contract; to cause to shrink or contract; to curl.

**CRIMSON, *krim'zn*, s.** (*cremisino*, Ital.) A deep red colour; red somewhat darkened with blue; red in general;—a. of a beautiful deep red;—v. a. to dye with crimson;—v. n. to become of a crimson colour; to blush.

**CRIMSON GRASS-VETCH, *krim'zn gras'vetsh*, s.** *Lathyrus nissolia*, an annual Leguminous plant which grows in Britain in bushy places, and on the grassy borders of fields. The flowers are of a beautiful crimson, variegated with purple and white.

**CRIMSON-WARM, *krim'zn-wawm*, a.** Warm to redness.

**CRINAL, *krin'al*, a.** (*crinis*, hair, Lat.) Belonging to the hair.

**CRINATORY, *krin'a-tur-e*, s.** Of or relating to the hair.

**CRINCUM, *krink'um*, s.** A cramp; a contraction; a whim or turn of the mind.—Obsolete.

For jealousy is but a kind Of clap and *crincum* of the mind.—*Bulwer*.

**CRINGE, *krinj*, v. a.** To draw together; to contract;—v. n. to bow; to fawn; to flatter; to pay court with bending servility;—s. a bow; servile civility.

**CRINGER, *krin'jur*, s.** One who cringes and bows for some mean purpose; a flatterer.

**CRINGLE, *kring'gl*, s.** (*krinkel*, Dut.) In a ship, a small hole formed in the bolt-rope of a sail, generally used to receive the end of a rope which is fastened to it, for the purpose of drawing up the sail to its yard, or of extending the leech by the bowline bridle, &c.

**CRINICULTURAL, *krin-e-kul'tu-ral*, a.** (*crinis*, hair, and *colo*, I trim or adorn, Lat.) Relating to the growth of hair.

**CRINIGER, *krin'e-jur*, s.** (*crinis*, hair, and *gero*, I bear, Lat.) A genus of Thrushes, comprehending those species which have strong setæ on the bill, and whose feathers, on the back of the neck, have sometimes a setaceous termination: Family, *Merulidae*.

**CRINIGEROUS, *kre-nij'e-rus*, a.** Hairy; overgrown with hair.



CRITIC—CROCITATION.

of the cakes offered in sacrifices, and the  
ed over the victims to be killed.

**CRITIC**, *krit'ikos*, Gr.) A person thoroughly  
the rules by which a literary composition  
the fine arts should be regulated; one  
akes to point out the faults and correct  
of literary or other productions; a cen-  
apt to find fault; a snarler; a carper;  
—*a.* critical; relating to criticism; re-  
the art of judging of literary or other  
s;—*v. n.* to play the critic; to criticise.  
as a verb.

begin to *critick* once, we shall never have

**CRIT'É-KAL**, *a.* Exact; nicely judicious;  
diligent; relating to criticism; cap-  
lined to find fault; censorious; com-  
e time at which a great event is deter-  
cative; nice; relating, to or producing  
ut change or crisis; important as pro-  
visive results.

**CRIT'É-KAL-LE**, *ad.* In a critical man-  
ly; with fine discernment of the faults  
of any production; at the exact point

**CRIS**, *krit'É-kal-nes*, *s.* Exactness; ac-  
cety; incidence at a particular point of

**CRIT'É-SIZE**, *v. n.* To judge; to examine  
and attention; to animadvert on the  
ny production or performance; to point  
and beauties;—*v. a.* to censure; to pass  
upon; to distinguish the beauties or  
ies of any performance.

**CRIT'É-SI-ZUR**, *s.* One who makes or  
arks on the productions of others.

**CRIT'É-SIZM**, *s.* The act or art of judg-  
merits of any production or performance  
riety; remark; animadversion; critical  
ns.

**CRIT'É-TEEK'**, *s.* (*critique*, Fr.) A critical  
lk, } examination of the merits  
ormance; critical remarks; animadver-  
ence of criticism.

**CRIT'É-NE-A**, *s.* A genus of Composite  
uborder, Tubuliflorae.

**CRIZ'É**, *s.* } *s.* Roughness on the  
s, *kriz'É-ling*, } surface of glass render-

**CRIZ'É**, *v. n.* (*crocettan*, Sax. *crocquer*, old  
make a hoarse low noise like a frog; to  
y as a raven or crow; used contemp-  
any disagreeable or offensive murmur;  
ry or murmur of a frog or raven.

**CRIZ'É-KUR**, *s.* One who croaks, murmurs,  
les; one who complains unreasonably  
entities real or imaginary.

**CRIZ'É-SI**, *s. pl.* Irregular troops formed of  
Croatia.

**CRIZ'É-US**, *a.* (*croceus*, Lat.) Like  
ellow; consisting of saffron.

**CRIZ'É-SHIS**, *s.* Little buds or knobs about  
f a deer's horn.

**CRIZ'É-SID'É-UM**, *s.* A genus of Compo-  
s: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

**CRIZ'É-SIS**, *s.* (*crokias*, of a saffron colour,  
enus of Hymenopterous insects: Family,  
la.

**CRIZ'É-TA'SHUN**, *s.* (*crocitatio*, Lat.)  
ing of frogs or ravens.

CROCK—CRONE.

**CROCK**, *krok*, *s.* (*crocca*, Sax.) A cup; an earthen  
vessel; a little stool; the black matter or soot  
collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or  
in a chimney;—*v. a.* to black with soot or other  
matter.

**CROCKERY**, *krok'ur-e*, *s.* (*crocan*, Welsh.) Earthen-  
ware, a term applied to the coarser kinds of ware,  
as distinguished from the finer, usually termed  
*china*, or *porcelain*.

**CROCKET**, *krok'et*, *s.* (*crochet*, Fr.) In Gothic  
Architecture, the small buds or bunches of foliage  
used to ornament spires, canopies, pinnacles, &c.

**CROCODILE**, *krok'o-dil*, } *a.* Relating to or  
**CROCODILIAN**, *krok'o-dil'e-an*, } like a crocodile;  
sophistical; deceitful.

**CROCODILIANS**, *krok'o-dil'e-anz*, *s.* A section of  
the Lizard family Varanidae, or broad-backed  
Saurians, distinguished by the toes on the pos-  
terior feet being constantly united at their base by  
membranes, and some of them always deprived  
of claws; the skin being protected by scutes or  
scutcheons, with defensive ridges, and the tail  
being furnished with a double or a single crest.  
There are twelve species of crocodiles extant, eight  
true crocodiles, three alligators, and one gavial.

**CROCODILITY**, *krok'o-dil'e-te*, *s.* In Logic, a cap-  
tions or sophistical method of argumentation.

**CROCODILURUS**, *krok'o-dil'ur-us*, *s.* (*krokodelos*,  
and *ouros*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Saurian rep-  
tiles belonging to the Monitor family, which have  
for their distinguishing character, scales relieved  
by ridges, as in the crocodiles, forming crests on  
the tail, which is compressed. It embraces the  
*Grande Dragonne* of Lacepede, and the *Crocodi-  
lurus Amazonicus* of Spix.

**CROCODILUS**, *krok'o-dil'us*, } *s.* (*krokodelos*, Gr.)

**CROCODILE**, *krok'o-dile*, } A genus of large  
Saurian reptiles, generally inhabitants of fresh  
water: Family, Varanidae.

**CROCUS**, *kro'kus*, *s.* (*Crocus*, the name of a youth  
who is said, in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, to have  
been changed into a flower.) A genus of plants,  
distinguished for its early flowering, in spring, in  
our gardens, where it forms a neat and showy  
border-flower: Order, Iridaceae. Also, a name  
given to any mineral which has been calcined into  
a deep yellow or red powder. *Crocus martis*, the  
peroxide of iron. *Crocus metallorum*, an oxide or  
subsulphate of antimony, termed likewise the *Cro-  
cury untimony*.

**CROFT**, *kroft*, *s.* (Saxon.) A little field, adjoining to  
or near a dwelling-house, appropriated for pasture,  
tillage, or other purposes.

**CROISADE**.—See *Crusade*.

**CROISES**, *kroy'siz*, *s. pl.* Pilgrims who carry a  
cross; soldiers who fight under the banner of the  
cross.

**CROMLECH**, *krom'lek*, *s.* (*cromlec*, from *crom*, bent,  
and *lec*, a flat stone, Welsh.) A large stone rest-  
ing on other stones in the manner of a table.  
Such stones were usually placed in the centre of a  
circle of stones, which formed the Druid temple,  
and had a single stone placed near them, supposed  
to have served as a pedestal for some deity; they  
are considered to have been the altars of Druidical  
sacrifice.

**CROMWELLIAN**, *krom-wel'le-an*, *a.* Relating to  
Cromwell, or the events to which he gave rise

**CRONE**, *krone*, *s.* (*criona*, Irish.) An old ewe; in con-  
tempt, an old woman.



**CRONET**, kro'nit, *s.* The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.

**CRONSTEDITE**, kron-sted'ite, *s.* (in honour of M. Cronstedt, the Swedish mineralogist.) A mineral which occurs both massive and crystallized; the massive consisting of black opaque fibres, having a brilliant lustre: the crystallized occasionally in six-sided prisms, often, however, adhering laterally. It is composed of oxide of iron, 58.85; silica, 22.45; oxide of manganese, 2.89; magnesia, 5.08; water, 10.70; sp. gr. 3.3—3.35.

**CRONY**, kro'ne, *s.* An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing.

**CROOK**, krook, *s.* (*krook*, Dut.) Any crooked or curved instrument; a shepherd's or pastoral staff; anything bent; an artifice; a trick; a gibbet;—*n. a.* (*crochuer*, Fr.) to bend; to turn into a hook; to thwart; to pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end;—*v. n.* to be bent; to have a curvature.

**CROOK-BACK**, krook'bak, *s.* A person with round shoulders; one who has a crooked back.

**CROOK-BACKED**, krook'bakt, *a.* Having bent shoulders.

**CROOKED**, krook'ed, *a.* Bent; not straight; curved; winding; oblique; perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

**CROOKEDLY**, krook'ed-le, *ad.* Not in a straight line; untowardly; not compliantly.

**CROOKEDNESS**, krook'ed-nes, *s.* Deviation from straightness; curvity; the state of being inflected; inflection; deformity of a gibbous body; perverseness; depravity.

**CROOKEN**, krook'en, *v. a.* To make crooked.

**CROP**, krop, *s.* (Saxon.) A sort of preliminary stomach in some birds, formed by an expansion of the oesophagus; the harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the products of the field; any thing cut off; the highest part or end of anything.—Obsolete in the last sense;—*v. a.* to cut off the ends of anything; to mow; to reap; to lop;—*v. n.* to yield harvest.

**CROP-EAR**, krop'eer, *s.* A horse having his ears cropped.

**CROP-EARED**, krop'eerd, *a.* Having the ears cropped.

**CROPPFUL**, krop'ful, *a.* Having a bellyful; satiated.

**CROP-OUT**, krop'out, *v. n.* To ripen to a full crop. In Mining, a bed of strata is said to *crop-out* when it rises till it appears on the surface.

**CROPPER**, krop'pur, *s.* A pigeon with a large crop.

**CROP-SICK**, krop'sik, *a.* Sick with repletion; sick with excess and debauchery.

**CROP-SICKNESS**, krop'sik-nes, *s.* Sickness arising from repletion.

**CROSIER**, kro'zhur, *s.* (*crosse*, Fr.) A bishop's crook; a symbol of pastoral authority, anciently carried before a bishop or abbot on solemn occasions, and held in the hand when uttering a benediction. In Astronomy, four stars in the southern hemisphere in the form of a cross.

**CROSLET**, kros'let, *s.* In Heraldry, a small cross; also, when a cross is crossed again at a small distance from each of the two ends.

**CROSS**, kros, *s.* (*croes*, Welsh.) A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of wood laid across each other, either in the form of a T or of an X; the ensign of the Christian religion, and, figuratively, the religion itself; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently placed in

market-places; a line drawn through any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; vexation; opposition; misadventure; money, so called because made in the form of a cross; the mark of a cross instead of a seal on any document, by those who can church lands in Ireland. In Theology, trine of Christ's sufferings and the *Cross-banded*, in cabinet work, is when ribbon of veneer is inserted into the surface of furniture, wainscoting, &c., a grain of it is contrary to the general surface. In Architecture, there are two kinds of plan having the form of a cross: the first, the five rectangles are equal, or where the four wings are equal to the middle part by the intersection; this is termed the *Greek cross*; the second has only the two opposite wings equal, the other two are unequal, and the three in the direction of the unequal parts are length than the three parts in the direction of the equal parts: this is styled the *Latin cross*. In Heraldry, the meeting of two perpendicular lines, so as to make four angles in the form of a cross, esteemed the most ancient and noblest of all the honourable figures. *Cross-beam*, a large beam going from wall to wall or a girder that holds the sides of a house. *Cross-garnets*, hinges which have a cross on one side of the joint, and a long strap on the other. *Cross-bar-shot*, a bullet with a cross passing through it, and standing out a little on each side, used in naval actions for enemy's rigging. *Cross-staff*, an instrument formerly by mariners in taking the meridian of the sun or stars. *Cross-ribs* in the pointed style that spring diagonals of the pillars or piers. *Cross*, the intersection of two or more simple arch-work. *Cross-trees*, pieces of timber supported by the cheeks and truss the upper ends of the lower and top mast that which is above, and to extend the shrouds. *Cross-spaces*, in Shipbuilding, pieces of timber placed across the hull and nailed to the frames, securing both the ship together till the knees are bolted. *Cross action* is a case, in which A, having an action against B, B also brings an action against A, arising out of the same transaction. *Cross bill*, when a defendant has to pray against the plaintiff, he must state the original bill of his own, which is called *cross bill*. *Cross demands* arise where one party, whom a demand is made by another, makes a demand against that other. *Cross demand*, a set-off is the most usual set-off being a statutory right of legal debts between the plaintiff and defendant in an action. *Cross-examination*, in Law, and rigid examination of a witness by the counsel, with a view to shake the credit of the party, or elicit the truth. *Cross*, Where a devise is of black acre to white acre to B, entail, and if they be out issue, then every heir to A and B remains by implication.—2 B. C. *Cross-bearer*, in the Roman Catholic Church, a chaplain of an archbishop or primate cross before him. *Cross-bow*, a bow



ROSSANDRIA—CROSS-JACK.

CROSS-LIKE—CROTALUS.

in use before the invention of firearms. ed of a bow attached to a stock; some larger kinds had instruments for bend-  
ow. *Cross and pile*, a play with money; *averse*; falling athwart something else; lateral; adverse; opposite; perverse; *de*; peevish; fretful; ill-humoured; con-  
ish; unfortunate; interchanged;—*prep.* so as to intersect anything; transversely; *in* side to side;—*v. a.* to lay one body *across* line athwart another; to cancel, as an article; to pass over; to thwart; to obstruction; to embarrass; to obstruct; to contract; to be inconsistent with; *vene*; to hinder by authority; to counter-  
contradict; to debar; to preclude; to sign of the cross; to move laterally, ob-  
athwart;—*v. n.* to lie athwart another; to be inconsistent.—Obsolete in the last

RIA, *kros-san'dre-a*, *s.* (*krossos*, a fringe, *a*, a male, Gr. from the anthers being

A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceae. *HUS*, *kros-sirk'us*, *s.* A genus of the *s* or Musk-weasels, natives of Sierra. The animal is about two feet long, in-  
the tail, which is about eight inches. It *fresh*, and secretes a fetid unctuous matter *d* pouch: Family, Viverridae.

RED, *kros'drind*, *a.* In Botany, brachiate; *naches* in pairs, each at right angles with; having the arms folded across; melan-  
Unusual in the last sense.

either will I vex your eyes to see  
ing ode, nor *cross-arm'd* elegie.—*Downe*.

RED, *kros'baird*, *a.* Secured by trans-  
*s*.—See *Loxia*.

*E*, *kros'bite*, *s.* A deception; a cheat;—  
ontravene by deception.

FER, *kros'bo-ur*, *s.* One who shoots with  
ow.

RED, *kros'breed*, *s.* A breed produced by  
ad female of different breeds.

*i*, *kros'bun*, *s.* A cake marked with the  
the cross, and known by the name of the  
day-bun.

*kros-kut'*, *s. a.* To cut across; to inter-

-SAW, *kros'kut-saw*, *s.* A saw for cutting  
crosswise.

ES, *kros'sets'*, *s.* (French.) In Architecte-  
returns on the corners of door-cases or  
frames. They are likewise termed *ears*,  
*acomes*, or *prothyrides*.

AMINE, *kros-egz-an'in*, *v. a.* To examine  
by putting unexpected questions.

EN, *kros'ide*, *a.* Squinting.

SHOW, *kros-fur'ro*, *s.* In Agriculture, a  
open trench cut across other furrows to  
the water which flows along them, for  
use of conveying it to the margin of the  
to some main drain.

AINED, *kros'graynd*, *a.* Having the fibres  
e or irregular; perverse; ill-tempered;  
de.

IK, *kros'jak*, *s.* A sail extended on the  
ed of the mizenmast, also termed the  
guard, to the arms of which the clews  
mizen-top-sail are extended.

CROSS-LIKE, *kros'like*, } *ad.* Athwart, so as to  
CROSSLY, *kros'le*, } intersect something else;  
oppositely; adversely; in opposition to.

CROSSNESS, *kros'nes*, *s.* Perverseness; peevishness;  
fretfulness.

CROSSELEPIS, *kros-sol'e-pis*, *s.* (*krossos*, a fringe,  
and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of the Asteraceae,  
or Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

CROSSOPTERYX, *kros-sop'ter-iks*, *s.* (*krossos*, and  
*pteryx*, a wing, or pinnate leaf, Gr.) A genus of  
plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

CROSSORHINUS, *kros-sor'e-nus*, *s.* (*krossos*, and  
*rhin*, a snout or bill, Gr.) Watt's Shark, a  
subgenus of sharks, in which the sides of the  
mouth are furnished with broad cirri or lobes; the  
teeth are like those of *Squalus*; both the dorsal  
fins are placed behind the ventral; the tail is  
long, and the caudal fin irregularly lobed: Family,  
*Squalinae*.

CROSSOSTEPHIUM, *kros-so-steff'e-um*, *s.* (*krossos*, a  
fringe, and *stephane*, a crown, Gr.) A genus of  
Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

CROSSOSTYLIS, *kros-sos'te-lis*, *s.* (*krossos*, a fringe,  
and *stylos*, a style, Gr. in reference to the lobes of  
the stigma, which are fringed.) A genus of plants,  
natives of the Society Islands: Order, Myrtaceae.

CROSSPURPOSE, *kros'pur-pus*, *s.* A contrary pur-  
pose; contradictory system; a kind of enigma or  
riddle.

CROSS-ROW, *kros'ro*, *s.* The alphabet, so termed  
because a cross was anciently placed at the be-  
ginning, to show that the end of learning is piety.

CROSS-STONE.—See *Harmotoma*.

CROSS-TINING, *kros'ti-ning*, *s.* In Husbandry, a  
method of harrowing by drawing the harrow up  
the same line of ground it went down, and *vice*  
*versa*.

CROSSWAY, *kros'way*, } *s.* A way or road inter-  
CROSSROAD, *kros'rode*, } secting another, or the  
chief road; the place where one road crosses an-  
other.

CROTALARIA, *kro-ta-la're-a*, *s.* (*krotalon*, a casta-  
net, Gr. from the pods being inflated, and the seeds  
rattling when shaken.) An extensive genus of  
Leguminous plants, consisting of herbs or sub-  
shrubs with simple or pinnately-compound leaves  
and flowers, usually yellow, with small bracteas  
at the base of the calyx, or along the pedicels;  
Suborder, Papilionaceae.

CROTALIDÆ, *krot'a-le-de*, *s.* (*crotalus*, one of the  
genera.) A family of poisonous serpents, in which  
the tail is cylindrical, and the upper jaw furnished  
with poisonous fangs: Order, Ophides.

CROTALO, *krot'a-lo*, *s.* An instrument used by the  
Turks, corresponding with the ancient cymbalum.

CROTALOPHORUS, *kro-ta-lo'f'o-rus*, *s.* (*krotalos*, a  
rattle, and *phoro*, I carry, Gr.) A name given  
by Gray to a subgenus of the Rattlesnakes, em-  
bracing the *Crotalus miliaris* of Linnaeus: Family,  
*Crotalidæ*.

CROTALUM, *krot'a-lum*, *s.* (*krotalon*, Gr.) An an-  
cient musical instrument consisting of two small  
brass plates, which were shaken in the hand and  
made a noise by striking against each other. The  
priests of Cybele are represented on some old  
medals with the crotalum in their hands.

CROTALUS, *krot'a-lus*, *s.* (*krotalon*, a castanet or  
rattle, Gr.) The Rattlesnakes, a genus of ser-  
pents, so termed from their being furnished with  
a rattle at the extremity of the tail.



**CROTAPHITES**, kro-ta-si'tes, *s.* (*krotaphos*, the temple, Gr.) Appertaining to the temples; applied to the temporal artery, vein, or muscle.

**CROTAPHIUM**, kro-ta'fe-um, *s.* (*krotaphos*, the temple, Gr.) A pain in the temples.

**CROTCH**, krotsh, *s.* (*croc*, Fr.) A hook or fork. In a ship, the crooked timbers that are placed upon the keel in the fore and hind parts of a ship; also, pieces of wood or iron, with the upper part opening into two horns or arms like a half-moon, generally used in supporting booms, spare top-masts, &c.

**CROTCHED**, krotsht, *a.* Having a crotch; forked. **CROTCHET**, krotsh'et, *s.* (*croche*, a quaver, *crotchet*, a hook, Fr.) In Music, one of the notes or characters of time equal to half a minim, and double that of a quaver; also, a mark or character serving to enclose a word or sentence which is distinguished from the rest, thus [ ]; a support; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building; a whim or peculiar turn of the mind; a perverse conceit; an odd fancy;—*v. n.* to play in a measured time of music.

**CROTCHETED**, krotsh'et-ed, *a.* Marked with crotchets.

**CROTON**, kro'ton, *s.* (*kroton*, the Greek name of an insect which resembles the fruit of croton.) A genus of plants; one of the species, *C. tiglium*, yields the powerful drug croton oil; and another, *C. eleuthera*, the cascarilla bark of commerce: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

**CROTONATE**, kro'to-nate, *s.* A salt formed by the crotonic acid with a base.

**CROTON**, kro-to'ne, *s.* (*kroton*, a tick, Gr.) A fungus produced on trees by a small insect; and, by metaphor, applied to small fungous excrescences on the periosteum.

**CROTONÆ**, kro-to'ne-e, *s.* (*croton*, one of the genera.) In Botany, a family of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ, in which the ovule is solitary; the flowers having petals in clusters, spikes, racemes, or panicles.

**CROTONIC ACID**, kro-ton'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained from croton oil. It is solid, very volatile, has a pungent and nauseous smell, a burning taste, and is highly poisonous. It is also termed *Iatro-phic acid*.

**CROTONOPSIS**, kro-ton-op'sis, *s.* (*croton*, a genus of plants, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of Euphorbiaceous plants: Family, Crotonem.

**CROTOPHAGA**, kro-to'fa-ga, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the subfamily of the Coccozinae, or Hornbill-cuckoos: Family, Cuculidæ.

**CROUCH**, krowtsh, *v. n.* (*ericchen*, Germ.) To stoop low; to lie close to the ground; to fawn; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly;—*v. a.* to sign with the cross; to bless.—Obsolete as an active verb.

I crouche thee from elves, and from wightes.—*Chaucer.*

**CROUCHED-FRIARS**, krowtsh'ed-fri'urz, *s.* An order of friars formerly in this country, so called from the cross which they wore.

**CROUP**, kroop, *s.* (*kroopan*, to call out, Sax.) In Pathology, an inflammation of the air-tubes, which gives rise to a peculiar secretion, concreting almost as soon as formed, and thus producing a false membrane, which lines the parts affected.

**CROUPADE**, kroo-pade', *s.* In the Manege, a leap, **CROUPADE**, *f.* in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them close to his belly.

**CROUPIER**, kroo-peer', *s.* (French.) One at the foot of a table as an assistant to man.

**CROUT**, krowt, *s.* (*kraut*, Germ.) A prepared cabbage, salt, and carraway seed have been previously compressed in a afterwards closed till fermentation commences is deemed an effectual preventive against scurvy. It is termed by the Germans *boge*.

**CROW**, kro, *s.* (*crace*, Sax.) The voice or the noise which he makes in his g. Ornithology.—See Corvus;—*v. n.* (*cras* to make the noise which a cock makes of gaiety or defiance; to boast; to bull-pour; to bluster; to swagger. *Crow-b* lever with a claw at one end and a shaft the other, used for raising or heaving great *Crow-foot*, a complication of small coming out from a long block, like the small which extend from the back-bone of a is used to suspend the awnings, or to top-sails from getting underneath the *Crow's-feet*, an iron instrument with used in war for annoying cavalry; wrinkles under the eyes from the effects See Caltrop. *Crow-net*, a net made thread, or fine pack-thread, for catching *Crow's-bill*, an instrument used by surgeons extracting bullets or other things from

**CROWBERRIES**.—See Empetrææ.

**CROWD**, krowd, } *s.* (*cruth*, Welsh.)

**CROWTH**, krowth, } instrument with a violin.—Obsolete.

Let them freely sing, and dance, have pet-plays, hobby-horses, tabernacles, crowds, bag-burton.

**CROWD**, krowd, *s.* (*cruth*, *cread*, Sax.) trade confusedly pressed together; a number without order or arrangement gar; the populace;—*v. a.* to fill with multitudes; to press close together; to by multitudes. To *crowd sail*, to extraordinary force of sail upon a ship, accelerate her course upon some impression, as in pursuit of, or flight from an *v. n.* to swarm; to be numerous and to thrust among a multitude.

**CROWDER**, krow dur, *s.* A fiddler.—O

Orpheus, a one-eyed bleating Thrac The crowder of that barbarous nation Was ballad-singer by vocation.—*Sh*

**CROWDY**, krow'de, *s.* Meal and water, mixed with milk.

**CROWEA**, kro'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Ja of Norwich.) A genus of plants, co shrubs, with pale, purple, or pink flowers of New Holland: Order, Rutaceæ.

**CROW-FOOT**, kro'fot, *s.* The common the genus Ranunculus, so termed in all form of the leaves of many of the species Ranunculaceæ.

**CROW-KEEPER**, kro'keep-ur, *s.* A obsolete.

That fellow handles his bow like a crow-keeper

**CROWN**, krown, *s.* (*croone*, Dut. *corona*, ornament worn on the head by sovereign badge of imperial or regal dignity a garland; reward; honorary distinction power; royalty; the top of the head;



## CROWN.

as of a mountain; part of the hat of the head; a piece of money anciently with a crown; five shillings; honour; or decoration; excellence; dignity; complete Architecture, the upper member of a building the corona. In Heraldry, used in presentation of that ornament, in the of an armoury, to express the dignity of In Astronomy, a name for two constellations *Borealis* and *Meridionalis*. In

a plane ring, included between two perimeters, generated by the motion of a right line round the centre, to which the it is not contiguous. In Fortification, it having a large gorge, and two long sinuating towards the field in two demintended to enclose a rising ground, or entrenchment. *Imperial crown*, a bonnet, with a semicircle of gold, supporting with a cross at top. *Crown wheel* of a

upper wheel which, by its motion, drives it: in royal pendulums, it is termed the *cl*. *Crown glass*, the finest kind of window. *Crown saw*, a species of circular saw, used by cutting the teeth round the cylinder. *Crown wheel*, or *Contrate wheel*, the teeth of which are at right angles to the plane of the wheel, or parallel to the it is used occasionally where an alteration from a perpendicular to a vertical is required. *Crown post*, the truss post ins the tie beam and rafters of a roof, or the *king post*. In Law, *Crown court*, in which the crown or criminal business is transacted. *Crown debts*, debts due to the crown. *Crown law*, that part of the law of England which is applicable to matters. *Crown office*, an office of the Queen's Bench, the master of which is styled 'Clerk of the Crown,' or 'Coroner-Lady the Queen.' *Crown paper*, a containing a list of criminal cases which ring or decision. *Crown side*, the de of an assize court where the crimina is disposed of. *Crown scab*, a canth that forms round the corners of a of. Among Jewellers, the upper work of a diamond, which all centres in the point, and is bounded by the horizontal ribs; invest with a crown or regal ornament as with a crown; to dignify; to make illustrious; to reward; to recomplete; to perfect; to finish or ter-

mines, *krown' burds*, *s*. Birds of the genus —See *Ampelidæ*; also, of the genus *Ptilinopus*. —Which see.

*krown'd*, *a. part*. Wearing a crown. In esimated by any appendage.

*krown'nur*, *s*. A perfecter; one who in old vulgar term for *coroner*.

Is this law?

*cry la't*; *coroner's quest law*. —*Shaks*.

*krown'net*, *s*. The same as *Coronet*. —

In the following passage it seems to of end, or last purpose:

*soul of Egypt! this grave charm, k'd forth my wars, and call'd them home; was my coronet, my chief end*. —*Shaks*.

*CRUCIAL*, *kroo-im-pe're-al*, *s*. In Bo-

## CROWNING—CRUCIFIXION.

tany, the plant *Fritilaria imperialis*, the flowers of which are collected in a head, surmounted by long heavy green bracts; the bulbs have a strong foxy smell: Order, *Liliaceæ*.

**CROWNING**, *kroon'ing*, *s*. In Architecture, that which finishes or crowns any decoration, as a pediment or a cornice. In Marine affairs, the finishing part of a knot made on the end of a rope.

**CROWNLESS**, *kroon'les*, *a*. Destitute of a crown.

**CROWNWORDS**.—See *Malesherbiaceæ*.

**CROYLSTONE**, *kroyl'stone*, *s*. A name given to crystallized sulphate of barytes, or cank.

**CROZE**, *kroze*, *s*. A tool used by coopers.

**CRUCIAL**, *kroo'she-al*, *a*. (*cruciate*, Fr.) In the form of a cross; transverse; passing across; intersecting.—A term often used in Surgery.

**CRUCIANELLA**, *kroo-se-a-nel'la*, *s*. (dim. of *crux*, a cross, in allusion to the leaves being placed crosswise.) A genus of herbs: Order, *Cinchonaceæ*.

**CRUCIATE**.—See *Excruciate*.

**CRUCIATELY**, *kroo'she-ayt-le*, *ad*. Opposite; placed opposite, so as to form right angles.

**CRUCIATION**.—See *Excrucciation*.

**CRUCIBLE**, *kroo'se-bl*, *s*. (*crucibulum*, Lat.) A small conical vessel, used by founders, chemists, and others, for holding ores, metallic or other substances, requiring to be subjected to strong heat for fusion. It requires to be made of some material not easily acted upon by corrosive liquids, impervious to moisture, and capable of enduring a very strong and continued action of fire.

**CRUCIBULUM**, *kroo-sib'u-lum*, *s*. (Latin.) A genus of Fungi: Suborder, *Gasteromycetes*.

**CRUCIFERÆ**, *kroo-sif-ur-e*, *s*. (*crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *fero*, I bear, Lat. in allusion to the petals being disposed crosswise.) A natural order of plants, consisting of annual, perennial, or biennial herbs; very rarely suffruticose; with alternate leaves, and flowers generally white or yellow, seldom purple, without bracts, and usually in racemes. The plants of this order have four deciduous, imbricate, or valvate sepals; six stamens, of which two are shorter than the rest; four petals alternate, with the sepals disposed crosswise and distinct; anthers two-celled, and bursting inwards; receptacle small, bearing a few glands between the stamens and the petals; carpels two, and closely connected by one pistil; ovary short and elongated; stigmas two, and approximate or spreading. The fruit a silique (long pod), or silicula (short pod), the cells of which are separated by a thin dissepiment; seeds attached in a single row by a funiculus to each side of the placenta, generally pendulous. It comprehends the mustard, cress, turnip, cabbage, scurvy grass, radish, and similar plants, having a spongy taste, more or less diffused in thin sap, and possessing valuable antiscorbutic qualities. The order is termed *Brassicaceæ* by Lindley, and ranks in his Cistal alliance.

**CRUCIFEROUS**, *kroo-sif'e-rus*, *a*. Bearing the cross.

**CRUCIFERS**.—See *Cruciferæ*.

**CRUCIFIER**, *kroo'se-fi-ur*, *s*. One who crucifies; one who inflicts the punishment of the cross.

**CRUCIFIX**, *kroo'se-fiks*, *s*. A cross upon which the body of Christ is fastened in effigy; a representation in painting or statuary of Christ fastened to the cross; figuratively, the religion of Christ.

**CRUCIFIXION**, *kroo-se-fik'shun*, *s*. The act of



## CRUCIFORM—CRUISER.

## CRUM—CRUSEA.

punishment of putting to death by nailing or fastening a person to a cross; a mode of capital punishment common to many ancient nations.

**CRUCIFORM**, kroo'se-fawm, *a.* (*crux*, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Having the form of a cross.

**CRUCIFY**, kroo'se-fi, *v. a.* To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright; to torment; to vex.

**CRUCIGENIA**, kroo-se-go'ne-a, *s.* (*crux*, a cross, Lat. and *gemma*, I beget, Gr.) A genus of Algae: Order, Diomataceae.

**CRUCIGEROUS**, kroo-sid'je-rus, *a.* (*crux*, and *gero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing the cross.

**CRUCITE**, kroo'site, *s.* (*crux*, a cross, Lat.) A mineral discovered in sandstone near Clomel, by P. Dorin, Esq. It is a red oxide of iron, crystallized in the form of a cross.

**CRUCKSHANKSIA**, kruk-shangk'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Crookshanks, the discoverer of the plant.) A genus of plants, having the flowers disposed into a rather large depressed cyme, the corollas and wings of which are yellow: Order, Cinchonaceae.

**CRUDDLE**, krod'dl, *v. n.* To cuddle; to stoop.

**CRUDE**, krood, *a.* (*crudus*, Lat.) Raw; not prepared or dressed; not changed by any process or preparation; harsh; unripe; uncooked; not well digested in the stomach; not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; having indigested notions; not fully matured by the intellect.

**CRUDELY**, krood'le, *ad.* Unripely; without due preparation.

**CRUDENESS**, krood'nes, *s.* Unripeness; indigestion.

**CRUDITY**, krood'te, *a.* Indigestion; unripeness; want of maturity; indigested notion.

**CRUDLE**.—See Cuddle.

**CRUDY**, krod'de, *a.* Concreted; coagulated; raw; chill.

**CRUDYA**, kroo'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Crudy, who communicated the first specimen of the tree to Schreber.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees with impari-pinnate leaves, and axillary simple racemes of flowers, natives of Guiana: Tribe, Cassieae.

**CRUEL**, kroo'il, *a.* (French, *crudelis*, Lat.) Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; void of pity; wanting compassion; savage; barbarous; unrelenting; bloody; mischievous; destructive.

**CRUELLY**, kroo'il-le, *ad.* In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously; painfully; mischievously; extremely.—In the last sense unusual.

Was not, master, such a one *cruelly* cut last night?—

Goodman.

**CRUELNESS**, kroo'il-nes, *s.* Inhumanity; cruelty; destructiveness.

**CRUELTY**, kroo'il-te, *s.* (*crudelitas*, Lat.) Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity; delight in the pain or misery of others; act of intentional affliction.

**CRUENTATE**, kroo'en-tate, *a.* (*cruentatus*, Lat.) Smearred with blood.—Seldom used.

**CRUENTOUS**, kroo-en'tus, *a.* (*cruentus*, Lat.) Bloody.

**CRUET**, kroo'et, *s.* (*cruchette*, Fr.) A vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, &c.

**CRUISE**, krooz, *s.* (*kroes*, Dut.) A small cup.—See Cruise;—a voyage in search of plunder, or without any settled course;—*v. n.* (*kruissen*, Dut.) to rove on the sea in search of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.

**CRUISER**, kroo'zur, *s.* An armed vessel that sails

to and fro in quest of an enemy, or to the commerce of its own nation, or for plunder that roves on, the sea for plunder.

**CRUM**, } krum, *s.* (*cruma*, Sax.) A small CRUMB, } a fragment; the soft part of

*v. a.* to break into small pieces.

**CRUMBLE**, krum'bl, *v. a.* To break

pieces;—*v. n.* to fall into small pieces;

to perish.

**CRUM-CLOTH**, krum'kloth, *s.* A cloth

floor or under a table to receive whatever

and to keep the carpet and floor clean.

**CRUMENAL**, kroo'me-nal, *s.* (*crumena*,

purse.—Obsolete.

Thus cram they their wide gaping crumens

**CRUMENTARIA**, kroo-men-ta're-a, *s.* (

purse, Lat. in allusion to its thin paper

scale.) A genus of annual plants, with

flowers, natives of Brazil: Order, Rha

**CRUMMABLE**, krum'ma-bl, *a.* That may

be broken into small pieces.

**CRUMMY**, krum'me, *a.* Full of crums;

**CRUMP**, krump, *a.* (Saxon.) Crooked,

shouldered.

**CRUMPET**, krum'pit, *s.* A soft cake.

**CRUMPLE**, krum'pl, *v. a.* To draw in

to crush together in complications;

shrink up; to contract.

**CRUNK**, krungk, } *v. n.* To cry like

**CRUNKLE**, krung'kl, } *v. n.* To cry like

**CRUOR**, kroo'ur, *s.* (Latin.) Gore; coagu

**CRUORIA**, kroo-o're-a, *s.* (*cruur*, blood

genus of Algae: Order, Fucaceae.

**CRUP**, krup, } *s.* The buttocks.

**CRUPP**, kroop, } *s.* The buttocks.

**CRUP**, krup, *a.* Short; brittle.—Obso

**CRUPINA**, kroo-pi-na, *s.* A genus of pla

Centauria: Order, Compositae.

**CRUPPER**, krup'pur, *s.* (*croupiere*, Fr.

Manege, the rump or buttocks of a

a thong of leather put under a horse

drawn up by a strap to the buckle

saddle, so as to keep him from casting

forward on his neck.

**CRURÆUS**, kroo-re'us, } *s.* (*crux*, a leg

**CRURALIS**, kroo-ra'lis, } muscle situated

part of the thigh. It arises—fleshy—

the two trochanters and the os fem

inserted—tendinous—into the upper

patella behind the rectus.

**CRURAL**, kroo'ral, *a.* (French.) Belon

leg.

**CRUSADE**, kroo-sade', *s.* (*croisade*, Fr.)

dition against infidels. The term

applied to those military expeditions

during the eleventh, twelfth, and thir

turies, by the Christian nations of t

the purpose of recovering Palestine fr

homedan possessors. They were so c

sequence of the *cross* having been ado

distinguishing banner.

**CRUSADER**, kroo-sa'dur, *s.* A person

crusade.

**CRUSADO**, kroo-sa'do, *s.* A name g

Portuguese coins; the old crusado,

of 400 reis, and the new crusado of

**CRUSE**, kroos, *s.* (*kroes*, Dut.) A

bottle.

**CRUSEA**, kroos'e-a, *s.* (in honour of D

A genus of herbaceous plants, with



## CRUSET—CRUSTATION.

and red flowers, disposed in capitate umbels, girded by involucre: Order, *Scab.*

**CRUSET**, *cruset*, *Fr.* A goldsmith's melting-pot.

**CRUSH**, *v. a. (craser, Fr.)* To press between opposite bodies; to squeeze; to force asunder; to press with violence; to overcome; to beat down; to subdue; to conquer resistance;—*v. n.* to be condensed; to be close body;—*s.* a collision; the act of crushing together. *Crush a cup*, to empty a cup; together.

**CRUSH**, *crush*, *s.* A violent breaker; a beater. **CRUST**, *crusta*, *Lat.* Any shell or exterior by which a body is enveloped; an incase; a collection of matter into a hard body; of a pie; the outer hard part of bread; a crust of bread;—*v. a.* to envelope; to cover and case; to cover with concretions;—*v. n.* to contract into a hard covering. **CRUSTACEA**, *s. (Latin.)* In Gem Sculpture, a gem to a gem engraved for inlaying on a hard object. In Pathology, a scab; the crust; *crusta lactea*, milk scab, or scald; *crusta villosa*, the mucous coat of the lungs and intestines.

**CRUSTACEA**, *crus-ta'she-a*, *s. (crusta, a hard crust, crus-ta'she-anz, covering, Lat.)* of the animal kingdom, consisting of articulated feet, respiring through branchia, protected in some by the crust, a shell, and external in others, but that enclosed in special cavities of the body, to receive air from openings in the surface of the crust. The Crustacea are apterous or dewinged, are furnished with compound eyes, and are provided with ocelli, and usually with four pairs of legs, with the exception of the Pycnogonida, which have three pairs of legs, the two superior ones, called by the name of mandibles, included; the foot-jaws, the last four of which, however, in many species, become true feet: they are furnished with ten feet, properly so called, all of which are terminated by a single small nail. The crust in insects, presents a labrum and a labium, the lower lip, properly so called, or compound that of the latter. Their envelope is calcareous and solid; they change their form several times, and usually preserve their form and natural activity. They are both terrestrial and aquatic. Cuvier divides the Crustacea into two sections, the Malacostraca and Anostraca.—Which see.

**CRUSTACEOLOGY**, *crus-ta-se-ol'o-je*, *s. (crusta, a hard covering, Lat. and logos, a discourse, s. description of Crustaceous animals.*

**CRUSTACEOUS**, *crus-ta'shus*, *a.* Pertaining to Crustacea; having a soft articulated shell.

**CRUSTACEOUSNESS**, *crus-ta'shus-nes*, *s.* The quality of being jointed shells.

**CRUSTACEOLOGY**, *crus-ta-lod'je-kal*, *a.* Relating to Crustacea.

**CRUSTACEAN**, *crus-tal'o-je*, *s.* One versed in the science of Crustaceous animals.

**CRUSTACEAN**, *crus-tal'o-je*, *s.* Same as Crustaceous.—Which see.

**CRUSTACEAN**, *crus-ta-tod*, *a.* Covered with a crust. **CRUSTACEAN**, *crus-ta'shun*, *s.* An adherent covering or crustation.

## CRUSTILY—CRYPHÆA.

**CRUSTILY**, *krus'te-le*, *ad.* Peevishly; snappishly; harshly.

**CRUSTINESS**, *krus'te-nes*, *s.* The quality of being crusty; peevishness; moroseness.

**CRUSTULA**, *krus'tu-la*, *s. (dim. of crusta, a shell, Lat.)* In Pathology, an effusion of blood under the tunica conjunctiva, from a bruise or other cause.

**CRUSTY**, *krus'te*, *a.* Covered with a crust; like a crust; of the nature of a crust; peevish; snappish; morose.

**CRUT**, *krut*, *s.* The rough part of oak bark.

**CRUTCH**, *krutsh*, *s. (cricc, Sax. croccia, Ital.)* A support used by cripples; the term is used in the following passage for old age;

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,  
And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to support on crutches as a cripple.

**CRUTCHED**, *krutsh*, *a.* Supported with crutches.

**CRUTH**, *kruth*, *s. (Welsh.)* A musical instrument

**CRUTH**, *kruth*, *s. (Welsh.)* formerly much used in Wales, resembling a violin. It was about twenty-two inches in length, and an inch and a half in thickness, with six strings supported by a bridge.

**CRUX**, *krux*, *s. (Latin, a cross.)* Anything that vexes or puzzles. In Astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, situated close to the hinder legs, and under the body of Centaurus: it contains seven stars.

**CRY**, *kri*, *v. n. (crier, Fr.)* Past and past part.

**CRY**, *kri*, *v. n. (crier, Fr.)* Past and past part. **CRY**, *kri*, *v. n. (crier, Fr.)* To speak with vehemence and loudness; to call importunately; to talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually; to proclaim publicly; to make public; to utter lamentations; to squall as an infant; to weep; to shed tears; to yelp as a hound on a scent; to proclaim as a hawk; to call for vengeance or punishment; to cry out; to exclaim; to scream; to clamour; to complain loudly; to blame; to censure; to declare aloud;—*v. a.* to proclaim publicly something lost or found; to cry down, to blame; to depreciate; to decry; to prohibit; to overbear; to cry up, to applaud; to exalt; to praise; to raise the price by proclamation;—*s. (cri, Fr.)* lamentation; shriek; scream; weeping; mourning; clamour; outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder; proclamation; the hawk's proclamation of wares to be sold in the streets, as the cries of London; acclamation; popular favour; voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression; importunate call; yelping of dogs; yell; inarticulate noise; a pack of dogs.

**CRYING**, *kri'ing*, *s.* Importunate call or outcry; shout; clamour; exclamation;—*a.* notorious; common.

**CRYOLITE**, *kri'o-lite*, *s. (kryos, ice, and lithos, a stone, Gr.)* A mineral of a white, reddish, or yellowish-brown colour, occurring in West Greenland in crystalline masses. It consists of fluoric acid, 47; soda, 32; alumina, 21.

**CRYOPHORUS**, *kri-offo-rus*, *s. (kryos, cold or ice, and phoreo, I bear, Gr.)* An instrument for showing the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold.

**CRYOSOPHYLLA**, *kri-o-sof'e-la*, *s. (kryos, and phileo, I love, Gr.)* A genus of plants: Order, Palmaceae.

**CRYPHÆA**, *kri-fe'a*, *s. (kryphaos, secret, or concealed, Gr.)* A genus of Moss-plants: Order, Bryaceae.



CRYPTHIA—CRYPTICUS.

CRYPTIDÆ—CRYPTOGRAPH

**CRYPTHIA**, kri'fe-a, *s.* (*kryphaios*, hidden, Gr. in allusion to the enclosed corollas.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of New Holland: Order, Lamiaceæ.

**CRYPTHIACANTHUS**, kri-f-e-a-kan'thus, *s.* (*kryphaios*, and *akanthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

**CRYPTHOSPERMUM**, kri-f-e-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*kryphaios*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**CRYPTSIRINA**, krip-se-rí'na, *s.* (*kryptos*, concealed, and *seiren*, a siren, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the subfamily Glaucopinae, or Wattle-crows.

**CRYPTSIS**, krip'sis, *s.* (*krypto*, I conceal, Gr. the heads of the flowers being concealed in the sheaths of the leaves.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

**CRYPT**, kript, *s.* (*crypta*, Lat. from *krypto*, Gr.) The under or hidden part of a building; also, that part of churches and abbeys appropriated below to the monuments of deceased persons and the interment of the dead. *Crypt porticus*, subterranean or dark passages and galleries in the ancient Roman villas, frequently used as cool sitting-rooms.

**CRYPTA**, krip'ta, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, a name given to the small round receptacles for secretion in the leaves of some plants, as in the orange and myrtle.

**CRYPTADIA**, krip-ta'de-a, *s.* (*kryptadios*, concealed, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**CRYPTÆ**, krip'te, *s.* (*krypto*, Gr.) In Anatomy, a term applied to minute rounded lenticular hollow bodies, situated in the substance of the skin and mucous membranes, and which pour out upon the surface, from a small orifice, different fluids secreted in the interior. The *Cryptæ* keep the parts in a moist and supple state, and protect them from the irritating action of the various bodies which come in contact with them.

**CRYPTANDRIA**, krip-tan'dre-a, *s.* (*krypto*, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr. in allusion to the stamens being hidden by the petals.) A genus of small heath-like shrubs, natives of New Holland: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

**CRYPTANGUINA**, krip-tan'gwin-a, *s.* (*krypto*, Gr. *anguina*, a serpent, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

**CRYPTANTHUS**, krip-tan'thus, *s.* (*krypto*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Bromeliaceæ.

**CRYPTARRHENA**, krip-ta-re'na, *s.* (*krypto*, and *arren*, a male, Gr. in reference to the hooded apex of the column which covers up the anther.) A pretty little stemless plant, with distichous leaves and neat yellow flowers: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**CRYPTERONIA**, krip-to-ro'ne-a, *s.* (*krypto*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr. in allusion to the seeds being terminated by a narrow wing.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tall tree, a native of Java: Order, Celastraceæ.

**CRYPTIC**, krip'tik, } *a.* Hidden; secret; occult.

**CRYPTICAL**, krip'te-kal, } *cult.*

**CRYPTICALLY**, krip'te-kal-le, *ad.* Secretly; occultly.

**CRYPTICUS**, krip'te-kus, *s.* (*kryptikos*, able to conceal, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Trogonidae, or Trogon family: Tribe, Fissirostres; also,

a genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Somatidae.

**CRYPTIDÆ**, krip'te-de, *s.* A family of terous insects, in which the abdomen petiolated, and the ovipositor exerted, as long as the body.

**CRYPTOCALYX**, krip-to-ka'leks, *s.* (*kryceal*, and *kalyx*, calyx, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

**CRYPTOCARPON**, krip-to-kar'pon, *s.* (*karpus*, Gr.) A genus of Moss-plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

**CRYPTOCARPUS**, krip-to-kar'pus, *s.* (*karpus*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

**CRYPTOCARYA**, krip-to-ka're-a, *s.* (*karyon*, a nut, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Lauraceæ.

**CRYPTOCEPHALUS**, krip-to-sef'a-las, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of insects: Family, Chrysomelidæ.

**CRYPTOCERUS**, krip-tos'e-rus, *s.* (*kryptos*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Hymenoptera of the section Heterogyna: Family, Andrenidae.

**CRYPTOCONCHUS**, krip-to-kong'kus, *s.* (*kogchle*, a shell, Gr. *conchus*, Lat.) A genus of mollusks, having their shelly plates entirely concealed by the investing border. The plates of the moderate, and entirely covered with the of the zone, each plate having two tubular pores, the anterior one has five Cyclobranchia.

**CRYPTOCORYNE**, krip-to-kor'e-ne, *s.* (*koryne*, a club, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Araceæ.

**CRYPTOCORYNEÆ**, krip-to-ko-rin'e-e, *s.* (*coryne*, one of the genera.) A family of the natural order Araceæ, in which the stamens are distinct from the pistils, which are arranged whorled round the base of the ovary, and there combined into a many-celled ovary.

**CRYPTODISCUS**, krip-to-dis'kus, *s.* (*diskos*, a quoit, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Ascomycetes.

**CRYPTOGAMIA**, krip-to-ga'me-a, *s.* (*gamia*, marriage, Gr. from the organs of generation being concealed.) The name of the natural order Araceæ, in which the stamens are distinct from the pistils, which are arranged whorled round the base of the ovary, and there combined into a many-celled ovary.

**CRYPTOGAMIAN**, krip-to-ga'me-an, } *a.*

**CRYPTOGAMIC**, krip-to-gam'ik, } *cult.*

**CRYPTOGAMOUS**, krip-tog'a-mus, } *cult.*

**CRYPTOGAMIA**, krip-to-ga'me-a, *s.* (*gamia*, marriage, Gr. from the organs of generation being concealed.) The name of the natural order Araceæ, in which the stamens are distinct from the pistils, which are arranged whorled round the base of the ovary, and there combined into a many-celled ovary.

**CRYPTOGAMIST**, krip-tog'a-mist, *s.* (*gamia*, marriage, Gr. from the organs of generation being concealed.) The name of the natural order Araceæ, in which the stamens are distinct from the pistils, which are arranged whorled round the base of the ovary, and there combined into a many-celled ovary.

**CRYPTOGLOTTIS**, krip-to-glot'tis, *s.* (*glotta*, the tongue, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**CRYPTOGRAMMA**, krip-to-gram'ma, *s.* (*gramma*, a letter or mark, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

**CRYPTOGRAPHER**, krip-tog'gra-fur, *s.* (*grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who writes secret characters.

**CRYPTOGRAPHICAL**, krip-to-graf'fe-kal, *s.* (*grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who writes secret characters.

**CRYPTOGRAPHY**, krip-tog'gra-fe, *s.* (*grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who writes secret characters.



CRYPTOLEPIS—CRYPTOSPHERIA.

**Cryptolepis**, krip-to-le'pes, *s.* (*krypto*, I hide, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr. in reference to the scales in the leaf of the corolla.) A genus of East Indian shrubs: Order, Apocynaceæ.

**Cryptology**, krip-to'l'o-je, *s.* (*krypto*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Enigmatical language.

**Cryptophila**, krip-to'l'o-fa, *s.* (*krypto*, and *lophos*, a bird, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the family Muscipinæ, or Fly-catchers.

**Cryptomeria**, krip-to-me're-a, *s.* (*krypto*, and *meria*, a portion, Gr.) A genus of Pine-trees: Order, Cupressaceæ.

**Cryptocetes**, krip-to-mi'se-tes, *s.* (*krypto*, and *cetes*, a mushroom, Gr.) A genus of small Fungi, on willow branches: Tribe, Ascomycetes.

**Cryptonia**, krip-to-ne-me-a, *s.* (*krypto*, and *nia*, a thread, Gr.) A genus of Sea-weeds: Order, Ceramaceæ.

**Cryptonyx**, krip-to-nika, *s.* (*krypto*, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Grouse or Pheasant kind, so named from the hinder toe being without a claw. The head is conspicuously crested: Order, Tetraonidæ.

**Cryptalum**, krip-to-pe'ta-lum, *s.* (*krypto*, and *alum*, a petal, Gr. the petals being minute and hidden in the calyx.) A genus of annual plants, native of Chili: Order, Saxifragaceæ.

**Cryptophagus**, krip-to-f'a-gus, *s.* (*krypto*, and *phagus*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of minute Coleopterous insects found in fungi and on flowers: some live in damp cellars: Family, Engidæ.

**Cryptogonium**, *s.* (*krypto*, and *phragma*, a wall, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

**Cryptopoda**, krip-top'o-da, *s.* (*krypto*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A section of the Brachyurous, or short-tailed Crustacea, remarkable for a vaulted abdomen of the posterior extremities of their under which their feet, except the two anterior claws, can be completely retracted and concealed.

**Cryptocta**, krip-to-prok'ta, *s.* A genus of little quadrupeds, natives of Madagascar, resembling something like the appearance of a cat. Linnaeus considers it belongs to the family Viverridæ.

**Cryptopus**, krip-to-pus, *s.* (*krypto*, and *pous*, the foot, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**Cryptorhynchides**, krip-to-ring'ke-des, *s.* (*cryptorhynchus*, one of the genera.) A family of pterous insects, containing above twenty genera.

The insects of this family have characters common with Cryptorhynchus, the antennæ of which are short and twelve-jointed; the funiculus of the first joint rather larger than the club oval, or oblong-oval; rostrum moderate and rather arched; thorax broader than the abdomen and furnished with tufts on the anterior elytra ovate, covering the abdomen; scutellum distinct; legs moderate, and often armed with spines beneath. Upwards of ninety species of genera are natives of Britain.

**Cryptorhynchus**, krip-to-ring'kus, *s.* (*krypto*, and *rhynchus*, the snout, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects.—See Cryptorhynchides.

**Cryptospermum**, krip-to-sper'mum, *s.* (*krypto*, and *spermum*, a seed, Gr. from the seed, or rather seed vessel, being hidden in the involucre.) A genus of tropical weeds: Order, Valerianaceæ.

**Cryptosphaeria**, krip-tos-fe're-a, *s.* (*krypto*, and

CRYPTOSTEGIA—CRYSTALLIZE.

*sphaero*, a sphere, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Suborder, Gasteromycetes.

**Cryptostegia**, krip-to-ste'je-a, *s.* (*krypto*, and *stego*, I cover, Gr. in reference to the scales in the throat covering the anthers.) A genus of plants, with opposite leaves, and large showy purple flowers, natives of the East Indies: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

**Cryptostemma**, krip-to-stem'ma, *s.* (*krypto*, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. the scaly crown of the grains being involved in wool.) A genus of tender annuals, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Compositæ.

**Cryptostylis**, krip-tos'te-lis, *s.* (*krypto*, and *stylis*, a style, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**Cryptotaenia**, krip-to-te'ne-a, *s.* (*krypto*, and *taenia*, vitta, Gr. from the vittæ of the mericarps being hidden by a pericarp.) A genus of plants, consisting of erect herbs with white flowers: Order, Umbellaceæ.

**Cryptotheca**, krip-to-the'ka, *s.* (*krypto*, and *theca*, a cover, Gr. from the capsule being hidden by the calyx.) A genus of plants, consisting of suffruticose branched herbs, with minute axillary flowers, natives of Java: Order, Lythraceæ.

**Crypturus**, krip-tu'rus, *s.* (*krypto*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from the tail feathers being concealed and confounded with the upper covers.) A genus of birds of the Grouse kind, natives of tropical America: Family, Tetraonidæ.

**Cryptus**, krip'tus, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Tribe, Ichneumonidæ.

**Crystal**, kris'tal, *s.* (*krysallos*, Gr. *crystallus*, Lat. probably from *kryos*, ice, and *sellos*, I set, Gr.) A body formed in the processes of consolidation into a symmetrical figure, through the agency of chemical affinity, and the peculiar form of the molecules of which it is composed; glass used in the manufacture of drinking-vessels, chandeliers, &c. *Rock-crystal*, colourless transparent quartz.

**CRYSTALLFORM**, kris'tal-faw'rin, *a.* Having the form of crystal.

**CRYSTALLINE**, or **CRYSTALLINE**, kris'ta-lin, or kris'ta-line, *a.* Consisting of crystal; bright; clear; pellucid; transparent. *Crystalline heavens*, in ancient Astronomy, two orbs supposed between the *primum mobile*, or first power, and the firmament, in the Ptolemaic system. *Crystalline humour of the eye*, an extremely white transparent firm substance, formed like a glass lens, to converge rays of light, situated behind the iris, in the vitreous humour of the eye.

**CRYSTALLIZABLE**, kris-tal-li'za-bl, *a.* That may be crystallized; that may be formed into crystals.

**CRYSTALLIZATION**, kris-tal-li-za'shun, *s.* The act by which the particles of gaseous and liquid bodies, during conversion into solids, attach themselves in a certain order, so as to form symmetrical bodies or crystals. Every perfect crystal is bounded by plane surfaces, which are called its faces; the straight line formed by the intersection of two faces, is called an edge; the meeting of three or more edges in a point, forms a solid angle. Crystals are simple or compound: a simple form has all its faces equal and similar to each other; while a compound form of crystal is bounded by at least two different classes of faces.

**CRYSTALLIZE**, kris'tal-lize, *v. a.* To cause to con-  
crete in crystals;—*v. n.* to be converted into a



## CRYSTALLOGRAPHER—CTENOMERIA.

## CTENOPHORA—CUBITAL.

crystal; to unite as the separate particles of a substance; to concrete.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHER, kris-tal-log'gra-fur, *s.* (*crystal*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who describes crystals, or the mode of their formation.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC, kris-tal-lo-graf'ik, }

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL, kris-tal-lo-graf'fe-kal, }

*a.* Relating to crystallography.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICALLY, kris-tal-lo-graf'fe-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of crystallography.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, kris-tal-log'gra-fe, *s.* The doctrine or science of crystallization.

NOTE.—The above words are usually spelled with a double *t*, in conformity with the Greek and Latin; but Webster spells them with only one *t*: either way may be considered as correct.

CRYSTALWORTS, kris'tal-warts, *s.* A name given by Lindley to his natural order Ricciaceæ.—Which see.

CTENACANTHUS, ten-a-kan'thus, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *akanthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes of the Placoid order of Agassiz, found in the mountain limestone and old red sandstone formations.

CTENIPUS, te'ne-pus, *s.* (*kteis*, a comb, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

CTENISTES, te-nis'tes, *s.* (*ktenistes*, one who combs hair, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Pselaphii.

CTENIUM, ten'e-um, *s.* (*ktenion*, a little comb, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

CTENOBANCHIATA, ten-o-brang'ke-ay-ta, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A name given by some naturalists to the Pectinobanchiata of Cuvier; applied to those gasteropods which have pectinated branchiæ.

CTENODACTYLA, ten-o-dak'te-la, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *daktylos*, a finger, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

CTENODES, ten'o-des, *s.* (*ktenion*, a little comb, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cerambycidæ.

CTENODUS, ten'o-dus, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from the carboniferous formation; also, a genus of Algae: Order, Ceramiaceæ.

CTENOID, te'noyd, *a.* (*kteis*, or *ktenion*, a comb, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Comb-shaped; having the appearance of a comb; applied by Professor Agassiz to those fishes, the scales of which, like those of the perch, are pectinated on their posterior margin.

CTENOIDEA, te-noy'de-a, } *s.* (*kteis*, a comb, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) } *s.* (*kteis*, a comb, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) } An order of fishes, according to the arrangement of Agassiz. They are so named from the posterior margin of the scales resembling the teeth of a comb, as in those of the perch. Fishes of this order do not appear to have existed previous to the cretaceous period.

CTENOIDEAN, te-noy'de-an, *a.* Belonging to the third order of fishes, according to the arrangement of Agassiz.

CTENOLEPIS, ten-o-le'pis, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of Ctenoid fishes from the Oolite formation.

CTENOMERIA, ten-o-me're-a, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *meris*, a part, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

CTENOPHORA, te-nof'o-ra, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *phora*, to carry, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Nemoscera.

CTENOPUS, ten'o-pus, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *pous*, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Trachilides.

CTENOSTOMA, te-dos'to-ma, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *stoma*, the mouth, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

CUB, kub, *s.* The young of certain and young boy or girl, in a contemptuous stall for cattle; applied in the following the young of a whale:

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas  
One as a mountain vast, and with her ear  
A cub, not much inferior to his dame.—W.

—*v. a.* to bring forth a cub or cubs, a

woman in contempt; to shut up in a cub  
CUBATION, ku-ba'shun, *s.* (*cubatio*, Lat.) of lying down.

CUBATORY, ku'ba-tur-e, *a.* Recumbent down.

CUBATURE, ku'ba-ture, *s.* The finding ex solid contents of a body.

CUBE, kube, *s.* (*kubos*, Gr. *cubus*, Lat.) metry, a regular solid body, with six equal each of which is a square; that is, a surface by four lines equal to each other, and has right angles. In Arithmetic, the product number multiplied into itself, and that multiplied by the same number; as,  $4 \times 4 = 16$ , the cube of four. *Cube-root*, ber or quantity which, multiplied by it then into the product, produces the cube the preceding example being the cube root *Cube ore*, hexahedral olivenite, or arsenical a mineral of a green colour.

CUBE.—See Cubeba.

CUBEBA, ku-be'ba, *s.* (*cuboba*, Arab.) A plants, the berries of which are called Cubeba Piper cubeba of Linnaeus. The dried are of an ash-brown colour, generally wrink resembling pepper. They form a pungent spice, with an agreeable smell, and are used in Gal and Java as a cure for the venereal disease.

CUBEHINE, ku-be'bine, *s.* A vegetable found in the seeds of Piper cubeba. It is crystallizable, and tasteless. Its formula H17, O10.

CUBIC, ku'bik, } *a.* Having the form of a cube.  
CUBICAL, ku'be-kal, } perties of a cube, may be contained within a cube. *Cubic* in Arithmetic, a number produced by multiplying a number into itself twice; thus, 27 is a number—because, 3 multiplied by 3, and duct afterwards by 3, makes 27.

CUBICALLY, ku'be-kal-le, *ad.* In a cubical  
CUBICALNESS, ku'be-kal-nes, *s.* The quality of being cubical.

CUBIC EQUATION, ku'bik e-kwa'shun, *s.* gebra, that equation in which the unknown quantity rises to the third or cubic degree of.

CUBICULAR, ku-bik'u-lar, *a.* (*cubiculum*, L.) relating to a chamber.

CUBICULARY, ku-bik'u-la-re, *a.* Fitted posture of lying down.

CUBIFORM, ku'be-flawm, *n.* Having the cube.

CUBITAL, ku'be-tal, *a.* Containing the measure of a cubit.



## CUBITAL—CUCULLANUS.

ku'be-tal, *a.* (*cubitus*, the forearm, Lat.)  
 ing to the forearm; *cubital artery*, the ulnar  
*cubital nerve*, the ulnar nerve.

ku'be-ted, *a.* Having the measure of a

ku'be-tus, *s.* In Anatomy, the forearm;  
 the large bone of the forearm. The term  
 to be derived from *cubo*, I lie down, it be-  
 comes to lean upon that part of the body  
 recumbent posture which the ancients ob-  
 tain meals.

EDRAL, ku-bok-ta-he'dral, *a.* Present-  
 two forms of a cube and an octahedron.

ECAHEDRAL, ku-bo-do-dek-a-he'dral, *a.*  
 ing the two forms of a cube and a dodeca-

ku'boyd, } *a.* (*kubos*, a cube, and  
 ku'boydal, } *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.)  
 the form of a cube, or differing little from

s, ku-boy'des, *s.* (*cubos*, a cube, and *eidos*,  
 ance, Gr.) A genus of the Acalepha:  
*Hydrostatica*.

STOOL.—See Castigatory.

kuk'kuld, *s.* (*cuculus*, Lat.) One whose  
 false to his bed;—*v. a.* to corrupt a man's  
 rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to wrong  
 nd by unchastity.

Y, kuk'kuld-le, *a.* Having the qualities  
 kold; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

MAKER, kuk'kuld-may'kur, *s.* One who  
 practice of corrupting wives.

OM, kuk'kuld-dum, *s.* The act of adul-  
 state of a cuckold.

TREE, kuk'kuld-tre, *s.* An East Indian  
 of the *Acacia dahlia*, or Thorn-bearing

kuk'oo', *s.*—See *Cuculus*. *Cuckoo-buds*,  
 e given in Shakspeare to the common plant  
 alms bulbosus; known also by the names  
 er-cups, king's-cups, butter-flower, and  
 s. *Cuckoo-flower*, the plant *Cordamine*  
 s, or Meadow Lady's Smock. *Cuckoo's-*  
 the plant *Oxalis acetosella*, or Wood-

s, kuk'kween, *s.* A lewd, degraded woman.  
 us, ku-ku'ba-lus, *s.* (altered from *Cucoba-*  
 ch is derived from *lakos*, bad, and *bole*, a  
 sprig, Gr. from its being destructive to

The English name, *Campion*, is derived  
*campus*, a field, Lat. in allusion to its being  
 a field.) Berry-bearing *Campion*, a genus  
 s: Order, *Caryophyllaceæ*.

ku-ku'jus, *s.* A genus of *Coleopterous*  
 Family, *Platyoma*.

s, kuk'u-lu-e, *s.* (*cuculus*; a cuckoo, Lat.)  
 s: parasitic habits.) A genus of bees,  
 want the femoral plates for transporting  
 on of flowers for the nourishment of their  
 they consequently deposit their eggs in the  
 of other bees, as the cuckoo does in the  
 other birds.

A, ku-kul-le'a, *s.* (*cuculla*, a hood, Lat.)  
 given by Linnæus to a subgenus of shells  
 part of the genus *Area*, in which the teeth  
 ends of the hinge assume a longitudinal

us, ku-kul-la'nus, *s.* (*cuculla*, a hood,  
 A genus of *Entozoa*, in which the head is  
 with a sort of hood. They are found in

## CUCULATE—CUD.

the entrails of fishes—the most common occurs in  
 those of the perch: Order, *Nematoidea*.

CUCULATE, ku'kul-late, } *a.* (*cucullatus*, Lat.)

CUCULLATED, ku'kul-lay-ted, } Hooded; covered,  
 as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance  
 or shape of a hood.

CUCULLATELY-SACCATE, ku'kul-layt-le-sak'kate,  
*a.* Having a form between cucullate and sac-  
 cate.

CUCULUS, kuk'u-lus, *s.* (Latin name.) The Cuckoo,  
 a migrating genus of *Passerine* birds, distinguished  
 from almost every other bird by its building no  
 nest of its own, but depositing its eggs in that of  
 other birds. The cuckoo is named from the sound  
 of its peculiar note. It arrives in England in  
 April, and in Scotland in May, and leaves in Sep-  
 tember.

CUCUMBER, koo'kum-bur, *s.* (*concombre*, Fr.) The  
 common name of the fruit of the *Cucumis sativus*, a  
 tender annual plant, a native of the East Indies, in-  
 troduced into this country in 1573, and extensively  
 used as a pickle and salad: Order, *Cucurbitaceæ*.

CUCUMBER-TREE, koo'kum-bur-tre, *s.* The name  
 given in North America to the *Magnolia acuminata*,  
 the fruit of which is about three inches long, and  
 somewhat resembles a small cucumber. The name  
 is also given to the *Averrhoa bilimbi*, a native of  
 the East Indies, and now cultivated in South  
 America.

CUCUMIS, ku'kum-is, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of plants,  
 including the melons, gourds, and cucumbers: Or-  
 der, *Cucurbitaceæ*.

CUCUMITES, ku-ku-mi'tes, *s.* (*cucumis*, a cucumber,  
 Lat.) A genus of fossil plants from Sheppey.

CUCURBITA, ku-kur-be-ta, *s.* (Latin.) The Gourds,  
 a genus of plants: Type of the natural order *Cu-*  
*curbitaceæ*. A chemical distilling vessel, shaped  
 like a gourd; a cupping-glass.

CUCURBITACEÆ, ku-kur-be-ta'se-e, *s.* A natural  
 order of *Diclinous Exogens*, with fibrous or tuber-  
 ous annual or perennial roots, and brittle stems  
 climbing by means of tendrils; leaves palmate or  
 with palmate ribs, succulent with numerous as-  
 perities; flowers solitary, panicled, or in fascicles;  
 calyx five-toothed; corolla five-petalled, distinct  
 from the calyx, yellow, white, or red; stamens  
 five, distinct or joined in three parcels, and some-  
 times altogether in one; styles crowned with three  
 or five two-lobed stigmas, generally thick and  
 velvety, rarely fringed; ovary one-celled, with  
 three parietal placentas; fruit fleshy, more or less  
 succulent, and crowned by the scar formed by the  
 calyx; it is one-celled, with three parietal pla-  
 centas indicated on the outside by nerves.

CUCURBITACEOUS, ku-kur-be-ta'shus, *a.* Resem-  
 bling the gourd, or other fruits of the order *Cucur-*  
*bitaceæ*.

CUCURDITEÆ, ku-kur-bit'e-e, *s.* A tribe of plants  
 of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*, in which the  
 tendrils are lateral and stipular, and the flowers  
 hermaphrodite, dioecious, or monoecious.

CUCURBITINUS, ku-kur-be-ti'nus, *s.* The *Tania*  
*solium*, a species of tapeworm, has been so named  
 from its resemblance to the seed of the gourd.

CUCURBITS, ku-kur'bits, *s.* Lindley's proposed  
 name for plants belonging to the order *Cucurbita-*  
*ceæ*.

CUCURBITULA, ku-kur'bit-u-la, *s.* (dim. of *cucur-*  
*bita*, a gourd, Lat.) A cupping-glass.

CUD, kud, *s.* The food which ruminating animals



CUDBEAR—CULDEES.

CULEX—CULPABLENESS.

return to the mouth from the first stomach to be rechewed.

**CUDBEAR**, kud'bare, *s.* (after a Mr. Cuthbert, who first used it.) The lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, used in dyeing woollen purple.

**CUDDEN**, kud'den, } *s.* A clown; a stupid rustic;  
**CUDDY**, kud'de, } a dolt.—Obsolete.

The slaving *cudden*, propp'd upon his staff,  
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh.—*Dryden*.

**CUDGLE**, kud'dl, *v. n.* (perhaps from *cuddio*, I hide, Welsh.) To lie close; to squat;—*v. a.* to hug.

**CUDDY**, kud'de, *s.* A kind of cabin or cook-room, in the forepart or near the stern of a lighter or barge of burden; an ass.

**CUDGEL**, kud'jil, *s.* (*cogel*, Welsh.) A short thick stick of wood, such as may be used by the hand. To *cross the cudgels* is to forbear the contest, from the practice of cudgel-players laying one over the other;—*v. a.* to beat with a cudgel; to beat in general.

**CUDGELLER**, kud'jil-lur, *s.* One who beats with a cudgel.

**CUDGEL-PROOF**, kud'jil-proof, *a.* Able to resist a cudgel; not easily frightened by a beating.

**CUE**, kue, *s.* (*cauda*, Lat.) The tail or end of anything, as the long curl of a wig; the last words of a speech, which the player who is to answer catches, and regards as an intimation to begin; a hint; an intimation; a short direction; the part which any man is to play in his turn; humour; temper of mind,—vulgar in the last two senses; the straight rod used in playing billiards; a farthing; a farthing's worth.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

And trust me, I'll not give a *cue* so soon  
To see an ape, a monkey, or baboon.—  
*Withers' Satires*.

**CUERPO**, kwer'po, *s.* (Spanish.) To be in *cuervo*, a Spanish phrase for being without the upper coat or cloak, so as to discover the true shape of the body.—Seldom used.

Expos'd in *cuervo* to their rage,  
Without my arms and equipage.—*Butler*.

**CUFF**, kuf, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke: it is used of birds that fight with their talons. To be at *sifty-cuffs*, to fight with blows of the fist; the fold at the end of a sleeve, or that part turned back from the hand;—*v. a.* to strike with the fist; to strike with talons or wings as a fowl;—*v. n.* to fight; to scuffle.

**CUI BONO**, kwe bo'no, (a Latin expression often used, and adopted in our language more than two centuries since.) For what purpose? to what end?

**CUINAGE**, kwin'aje, *s.* The making up of tin into pigs, &c., for carriage.

**CUIRASS**, kwe-ras', *s.* (*cuirasse*, Fr.) A piece of defensive armour made of iron plate, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle; a breast-plate.

**CUIRASSIER**, kwe-ras-seer', *s.* A cavalry soldier armed with a cuirass.

**CUISH**, kwis, *s.* (*cuisse*, Fr.) Defensive armour for the thighs.

**CUJERE**, ku-je'te, *s.* The Indian name of the common calabash tree, *Crescentia cujute*: Order, *Bignoniaceæ*.

**CULDEES**, kul'dees, *s.* A religious order, which is attributed to St. Columba, an Irish monk of the sixth century, who evangelized the western parts

of Scotland, and founded a celebrated n the remains of which are still to be seen Jamieson considers the word *Culdees* to be from the Latin *Cultores Dei*, worshippers

**CULEX**, ku'leks, *s.* (Latin, a gnst.) The a genus of Dipterous insects allied to *I* proboscis of which is composed of a m cylindrical tube, terminated by two lips, little button or inflation; and of a sucking of five squamous threads, which p effect of a sting, with which they pierce and prove the source of dreadful mola many countries, particularly in humi ones: Family, *Nemocera*.

**CULICIFORM**, ku-li'e-fawrm, *a.* (*culex*, the form or shape of a flea.

**CULINARY**, ku'le-na-re, *a.* (*culinaris*, lating to the kitchen; relating to the art.

**CULL**, kul, *v. a.* (*cueillir*, Fr.) To select it to gather or pick out of many.

**CULLENDER**.—See Colander.

**CULLER**, kul'lur, *s.* One who picks or ch many.

**CULLET**, kul'let, *s.* A term used for glass brought to the glasshouse for the being remelted.

**CULLIBILITY**, kul-le-bil'e-te, *s.* Credulness of belief.—Not used.

**CULLING**, kul'ling, *s.* Anything separatected.

**CULLION**, kul'yun, *s.* (*coglione*, Ital.) A a mean wretch.

**CULLIONLY**, kul'yun-le, *a.* Having th of a cullion; mean; base.—Obsolete. I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine of you, cullionly barber-monger, draw!—*Shaks*.

**CULLIS**, kul'lis, *s.* (*coulis*, Fr.) Broth meat strained.

**CULLUMIA**, kul-lu'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Cullum.) A genus of Composite plant order, *Tubulifloræ*.

**CULLY**, kul'le, *s.* A person duped or received by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; befooled; to cheat; to trick; to impose.

**CULLYISM**, kul'le-izm, *s.* The state of a

**CULM**, kulm, *s.* (*culmus*, Lat.) In Botany of grasses; a provincial term for count theracite, pronounced in some places *gry*.

**CULMEN**, kul'men, *s.* (Latin.) The highest point.

**CULMIFEROUS**, kul-mif-ur-ous, *a.* (*culm* and *fero*, I produce, Lat.) In Botany, culms, as the grasses, scitamentaceous; the like.

**CULMINATE**, kul'me-nate, *v. n.* (from *a* top or height of a thing, Lat.) To be on or on the meridian; to be in the highest altitude, as a planet.

**CULMINATION**, kul-me-na'shun, *s.* In the passage of any heavenly body over dian, or its greatest altitude during its volution; top or crown.

**CULMUS**, kul'mus, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany or stem of grasses, rushes, &c.

**CULPABILITY**, kul-pa-bil'e-te, *s.* (*culpa*, bl Blameableness; culpableness.

**CULPABLE**, kul'pa-bl, *a.* (*culpabilis*, Lat. able; criminal; guilty; deserving of

**CULPABLENESS**, kul'pa-bl-nes, *s.* C blame; guilt.



LPABLY—CUMBERSOMELY.

**cul'pa-ble, ad.** Blameably; criminally; mer to merit chastisement.

**cul'prit, s.** A person arraigned before a trial on a charge preferred; one convicted; a criminal.

**cul'tor, s. (Latin.)** The third lobe of the been so called, from its supposed resemblance to a knife.

**cul'te-va-bl, } a. Capable of**  
**cul'te-vay-ta-bl, } cultivation.**

**cul'te-vate, v. a. (cultiver, Fr.)** To prepare for crops; to forward or improve manual industry; to improve the mind and reflection; to refine by moral agencies; etc.; to civilize.

**cul'te-va'shun, s.** The art or practice of tilling soils, or of tilling and preparing land; improvement in general; promotion; etc.

**cul'te-vay-tur, s.** One who tills or land for crops; one engaged in husbandry culture; one who improves, promotes, or etc.

**cul'trate, } a. (cultrotus, Lat.)**  
**cul'tray-ted, } Shaped like a pruning-**  
**cul'tre-fawrm, } ing-knife; sharp-**

**CUL'TRES, kul'tre-ros'tris, s. (culter, a coultre and rostrum, a beak, Lat.)** A family of birds, distinguished by their long, thick, straight bills, which are generally trenchant and as in the herons and cranes.

**cul'ture, s. (cultura, Lat.)** The act of tilling; the act of tilling and preparing the crops; tillage; the act of applying the moral and intellectual improvement; etc.—*v. a.* to cultivate; to till.

**cul'ture-less, a.** Without culture.

**cul'tu-ris't, s.** One who cultivates.

**cul'vur, s. (culfra, Sax.)** A pigeon or dove.—Seldom used.

Whence borne on liquid wings,  
the sounding culter shoots.—*Thomson.*

**CUL'VE, kul'vur-hovs, s.** A dove-cote.

**cul'vur-in, s. (couleurine, Fr.)** A long piece of ordnance, intended to carry a ball sixteen pounds to a great distance, requiring of about sixteen pounds of powder.

**CUL'VUR-KE, s.** A species of flower.

**cul'vert, s.** An arched drain or conduit conveyance of water under roads or canals, or discharge of rain water from hollows on the side of a canal.

**CUL.—See Dove-tail.**

**cumbent, a. (cumbens, Lat.)** Lying reclining.

**cum'bur, v. a. (kommeren, Dut.)** To entangle; to entangle; to obstruct; to crowd or involve in difficulties; to involve in difficulties; to distress; to busy; to distract; to multiply of cares; to be troublesome in business;—*v. s.* vexation; burdensomeness; eminent; obstruction; hinderance; disturbance.

**CUM'BUS, kum'bur-sum, a.** Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; unwieldy; bulky.

**CUM'BUS-LE, kum'bur-sum-le, ad.** In a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces care and vexation.

CUMBERSOMENESS—CUNEIFORM.

**CUMBERSOMENESS, kum'bur-sum-nes, s.** Burdensomeness; hinderance; impediment.

**CUMBRANCE, kum'brans, s.** Burden; hinderance; impediment.

**CUM'BROUS, kum'brus, a.** Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing; oppressive; burdensome; jumbled; obstructing each other.

**CUM'BROUSLY, kum'brus-le, ad.** In a burdensome manner.

**CUM'BROUSNESS, kum'brus-nes, s.** The state of being cumbrous.

**CUMFREY.—See Comfrey.**

**CUMIN.—See Cumminum.**

**CUMINÆÆ, ku-min'e-e, } s. A tribe of plants of**  
**CUMINIDÆ, ku-min'e-de, } the natural order Api-**  
aceæ, or Umbellifera, partaking of the important characters of cumminum, especially in having the fruit contracted from the sides; the mericarps having five primary filiform ribs, the lateral ones of these marginating, and four secondary more prominent ones, all wingless.

**CUMINUM, ku-min'um, s. (kumon, Arab. kummon, Heb. kuminon, Gr.)** Cumin, a genus of umbelliferous plants, consisting of herbs with multifid leaves, and white, red, or purple flowers. The plant *C. cyminum* is cultivated in the south of Europe and in all Asia Minor for its seeds, which have a bitterish warm taste, accompanied with a rather disagreeable flavour, residing in a volatile oil: Tribe, Cuminidæ.

For the fitches are not thrashed with a thrashing instrument, neither is a cart-wheel turned upon the cummin; but the fitches are beaten out with a staff, and the cummin with a rod.—*Isa. xxviii. 27.*

**CUMMINGIA, kum-min'je-a, s. (in honour of a gentleman of the name of Cumming.)** A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

**CUMMINGTONITE, kum'ming-ton-ite, s. (from its being found at Cummington in Massachusetts, U.S.)** A mineral occurring in fine needles, forming tufts of crystals which diverge slightly from one another. The colour is greyish-white with a silky lustre, opaque. It consists of soda, 8.44; silica, 56.54; protoxide of iron, 21.67; protoxide of manganese, 7.80; loss from heat, 3.18: sp. gr. 3.20.

**CUMULATE, CUMULATION, CUMULATIVE.—See Accumulate, Accumulation, Accumulative.**

**CUMULOSE, ku'mu-lose, a.** Full of heaps.

**CUN, kun, v. a.** To know.—See Con.

**CUNCTATION, kungk-ta'shun, s. (cunctatio, Lat.)** Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness.—Seldom used.

**CUNCTATOR, kungk-ta'tur, s. (Latin.)** One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard.—Obsolete.

**CUND, kund, v. a. (kennen, I know, Dut.)** To give notice to.—Obsolete.

**CUNEAL, ku'ne-al, a. (cuneus, a wedge, Lat.)** Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

**CUNEATE, ku'ne-ate, } a. Made in form of a**

**CUNEATED, ku'ne-ay-ted, } wedge; wedge-shaped.**

**CUNEATE-OBOVATE, ku'ne-ate-o-bo'vate, } a. In**

**CUNEATE-OVATE, ku'ne-ate-o'vate, } Botany,**

having a shape between obovate and wedge-shaped,

and between egg-shaped and wedge-shaped.

**CUNEIFORM, ku'ne-e-fawrm, } a. Having the form**

**CUNIFORM, ku'ne-fawrm, } or shape of a wedge.**

**CUNEIFORM-LETTERS, ku'ne-e-fawrm-let'turz, s.**

*pl.* The inscriptions on the old Persian and Ba-



bylonian monuments are so termed on account of their wedge-like appearance.

**CUNILA**, ku-ni'la, *s.* (the Latin name of a plant, supposed to be derived from *konos*, a cone, because the flowers grow in heads resembling a cone.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

**CUNNET**, kun'ner, *s.* A vulgar local name for the limpet or patella.

**CUNNING**, kun'ning, *a.* (*cunning*, Sax.) Artful; deceitful; sly; designing; trickish; subtle; crafty; full of invidious schemes and stratagems; acted with subtlety; well instructed; learned; skilful; experienced.—Obsolete in the last four senses;

I do present you with a man of mine,  
Cunning in music and the mathematics,  
To instruct her fully in those sciences.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* artifice; deceit; slyness; craft; subtlety; dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity; art; skill; knowledge.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem! let my right hand forget her cunning.—*Psaln cxxxviii. b.*

**CUNNINGHAMIA**, kun-ning-ham'e-a, *s.* A genus of foreign pine-trees: Suborder, Abietæ.

**CUNNINGLY**, kun'ning-le, *ad.* Artfully; slyly; subtly; by fraudulent contrivance.

**CUNNINGMAN**, kun'ning-man, *s.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

**CUNNINGNESS**, kun'ning-nes, *s.* Deceitfulness; slyness.

**CUNONIA**, ku-no'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of J. Christian Cuno of Amsterdam.) A genus of plants, type of the natural order Cunoniaceæ.

**CUNONIACEÆ**, ku-no-ni-a'se-e, *s.* (*Cunonia*, one of the genera.) A genus of trees or shrubs, for the most part natives of the southern hemisphere; leaves opposite, compound or simple, with stipules between the leaf-stalks; calyx four or five-cleft; petals four or five, occasionally wanting; stamens inserted in a perigynous disk; anthers pellate and two-celled, bursting lengthwise by a double fissure; ovary two-celled; ovula usually indistinct; styles two, sometimes combined; fruit two-celled, capsular or indehiscent.

**CUNONIADS**, ku-no'ne-adz, *s.* A name given by Lindley to plants of the order Cunoniaceæ.

**CUP**, kup, *s.* (*cop* or *cupp*, Sax.) A small vessel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup; the draught; social entertainment; merry bout; anything hollow like a cup, as the cup of an acorn, or the bell of a flower; a glass to draw the blood in scarification. *Cup and can*, familiar companions; —*v. a.* to apply a cupping-glass to draw the blood in scarification; to supply with cups.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,  
In thy vats our cares be drown'd;  
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd;  
Cup us till the world go round.—*Shaks.*

**CUPANIA**, ku-pa'ne-a, *s.* (in memory of Father Francis Cupani, author of *Hortus Catholicus*.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with abruptly-pinnate leaves and whitish flowers, in racemes or racemose panicles: Order, Sapindaceæ.

**CUPBEARER**, kup'bay-rur, *s.* An officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

**CUPBOARD**, kub'burd, *s.* A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthenware are placed;—*v. a.* to treasure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

**CUPEL**, ku'pel, *s.* (*cupella*, Lat.) A shallow vessel resembling a cup, made of the phosphate of lime or the residue of burned bones, used by masters in trying metals; it absorbs metal when changed by fire into a fluid scoria, to them as long as they continue in their state.

**CUPELLATION**, ku-pel-la'shum, *s.* The refining gold or silver by means of a cupel.

**CUPES**, ku'pes, *s.* (Latin, fastidious.) A Coleopterous insect of the section Mala-

**CUP-GALL**, kup'gawl, *s.* A kind of gall on oak leaves.

**CUPHEA**, ku'fe-a, *s.* (*Euphor*, curved, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of sub-shrubs or herbaceous plants, with drooping violaceous or white flowers: Order, Malvaceæ.

**CUPIA**, ku'po-a, *s.* (*cupi*, the Malabar name of the species.) A genus of Asiatic glabrous plants with fragrant white flowers: Order, Cistaceæ.

**CUPID**, ku'pid, *s.* (*cupido*, Lat.) In Mythology, the god of love, generally represented as winged infant, armed with a bow and arrows.

**CUPIDITY**, ku-pid'e-te, *s.* (*cupiditas*, L.) Avarice; eager longing to possess something; or an inordinate craving for wealth or power.

**CUPOLA**, ku'po-la, *s.* (*cupula*, Span.) In Architecture, a spherical vault, or the top of a dome, in form of a cup inverted.

**CUPOLAID**, ku'po-lade, *a.* Having a cupola.

**CUPPER**, kup'pur, *s.* One who applies a cupping-glass; a scarifier.

**CUPPING**, kup'ping, *s.* The abstraction of blood by means of the cupping-glass.

**CUPPING-GLASS**, kup'ping-glass, *s.* A glass like a cup, to be applied to the skin after scarification, for drawing blood.

**CUPREOUS**, ku'pre-us, *a.* Coppery; copper-coloured.

**CUPRESSÆ**, kup-res'se-e, *s.* (*cupressus*, genera.) A suborder of the Pinaceæ, distinguished from the suborder Abietæ, in that the ovules erect and the pollen spheroidal, while in the latter the ovules are inverted, and the pollen curved.

**CUPRESSINITES**, kup-res-se-ni'tes, *s.* (pertaining to the cedar, Lat.) A name given by Mr. Bowerbank to certain fossil plants found in the tertiary deposits of Sheppey.

**CUPRESSOCRINITES**, kup-res-o-kre-ni'tes, *s.* A genus of fossil Crinoids.

**CUPRESSUS**, kup-res'sus, *s.* (Latin name of the Cypress, a genus of pine-trees, forming a suborder Cupressæ: Order, Pinaceæ.)

**CUPRIFEROUS**, ku-prif'e-rus, *a.* Producing copper.

**CUP-ROSE**, kup'roze, *s.* The Poppy, or the corn-rose; the *Papaver rhæas* of L.

**CUPULA**, ku'pu-la, *s.* (*cupula*, a little cup.) In Botany, a minute scaly bract, connected at the base with the flower.

**CUPULE**, ku'pule, *s.* In Botany, a minute scaly bract, connected at the base with the flower, and which is either around the base of the fruit, as in the case of the *Cypripedium*, or completely envelopes it, as the base of the *Cypripedium*.

**CUPULIFERE**.—See *Corylaceæ*.



## CUPULIFEROUS—CURCAS.

**CEROPS**, ku-pu-lif'ur-us, *a.* (*cupula*, and bear, Lat.) Bearing a cup.  
**CUPA**, ku-pu-l'i'ta, *s.* (*cupula*, a little cup, Lat.)  
 is of the *Aculepha*: Order, *Hydrostatica*.  
**CUPA**, *s.* (*kuorr*, Dut.) A worthless, degenerate  
 term of reproach for a man.

**CURABLE**, ku'ra-bl, *a.* That admits a remedy;  
 may be healed.

**CURABLENESS**, ku'ra-bl-nes, *s.* Possibility of being  
 cured.

**CURATOR**, ku'ra-se, *a.* The office or employment of  
 one; a benefice held by license from the

**CURATIA**, ku-rang'a, *s.* A genus of plants be-  
 longing to the order *Scrophulariaceæ*: Suborder,  
*thidææ*.

**CURARA**, ku'ra-rino, *s.* An alkaloid extracted  
 from *Curara* or *Uruti*, a substance used by the  
 Indians for poisoning arrows.

**CURATE**, kur-tee'so, *s.* The common name  
 of the large-crested gallinaceous birds of the  
*Crax* and *Ouarax*: Family, *Cracidae*.

**CURATOR**, *s.* (*curator*, Lat.) An unbene-  
 volent man of the Church of England, who  
 is the duty of the incumbent, parson, or  
 rector receives a salary for his services.

**CURATIA**, ku-ra-tell'a, *s.* (*curatus*, worked, Lat.)  
 The leaves, which have a rough surface,  
 and in *Guiana* for polishing bows, sabres, and  
 spears. A genus of small shrubs, with  
 rough leaves, winged petioles, and white  
 flowers: Order, *Dilleniaceæ*.

**CURATIA**,—See *Curacy*.

**CURATIVE**, ku'ra-tiv, *a.* Relating to the cure of  
 a disease; tending to cure.

**CURATOR**, ku-ra'tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who has  
 the care and superintendence of anything; a  
 person appointed by law. Among the ancient  
 Romans, an officer who regulated the price of all  
 of merchandise and vendible commodities  
 of the empire; a *curator* was also a  
 person of the affairs and interests of a person  
 bankrupt or interdicted, and had the inspec-  
 tion of public works. In the United Provinces,  
 and in *England*, the curator of a university has the  
 management and direction of its affairs, as the  
 management of the revenues, the inspection of  
 lectures, &c.

**CURB**, *s.* (*courber*, Fr.) Restraint; opposi-  
 tion. *Curb of a horse*, an iron chain  
 fastened to the upper part of the branches of the  
 bit in a hole called the eye, and running over  
 the head of the horse. In Farriery, a hard  
 swelling on the hind part of the hock of a  
 horse, attended with stiffness, and sometimes  
 pain and lameness. *Curb roof*, in Architec-  
 ture, a roof formed of four contiguous planes, each  
 rising to an external inclination. *Curb-plate*,  
 a plate of a circular or elliptically-ribbed  
 metal, also the horizontal rib at top, and the cir-  
 cumference of a well. *Curb-stone*, a stone placed  
 along the edge of a pavement to keep the work to-  
 gether. *Curb*, *a.* to guide or restrain a horse with a  
 bit; to restrain; to check; to confine; to hold  
 in; to keep in subjection; to bend.—Obsolete  
 last sense.

**CURB**, ku'ling, *s.* A check; restraint.

**CURBLESS**, ku'bles, *a.* Without restraint; having

**CURCUMA**, kur'kas, *s.* A genus of plants, one of the

## CURCULIGO—CURFEW.

species of which, *C. multifida*, produces a purga-  
 tive oil, called *Pinhoen*, under which name it is  
 imported from South America: Order, *Euphor-  
 biaceæ*.

**CURCULIGO**, kur-ku'le-go, *s.* (*curculio*, the weevil,  
 Lat. from the seed resembling the rostrum or beak  
 of that insect.) A genus of Endogenous plants:  
 Order, *Hypoxidaceæ*.

**CURCULIO**, kur-ku'le-o, *s.* (Latin, a weevil.) The  
 Weevils, a genus of Coleopterous insects: Type of  
 the family *Curculionidæ*.

**CURCULIONIDÆ**, kur-ku-le-o'ne-de, *s.* The Wee-  
 vils, a family of Coleopterous insects, of which  
 there are enumerated 4089 species, distributed  
 through 404 genera, and as many more left to be  
 described in the work of M. Schöenherr, entitled  
 'Genera et Species Curculionidum.' Their gene-  
 ral economy is to feed on fruits and seeds. The  
 genus *Balaninus*, or common nut weevil, is a fami-  
 liar example of this extensive family.

**CURCUMA**, kur-ku'ma, *s.* A genus of plants be-  
 longing to the order *Zingiberaceæ*. *C. longo*, or  
*Tumeric-plant*, is an herbaceous fleshy-rooted  
 plant, found wild in various places of the East  
 Indies, and cultivated for its aromatic qualities.

**CURCUMA PAPER**, kur-ku'ma pa'pur, *s.* Paper  
 stained with a decoction of tumeric acid, and used  
 as a test by chemists of free alkali, by the action  
 of which it is stained brown.

**CURCUMINE**, kur-ku'mine, *s.* The colouring matter  
 obtained from the roots of the plant *Curcuma  
 longo*, or *Tumeric-plant*.

**CURD**, kurd, *s.* (probably from *crudus*, crude, Lat.)  
 The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the  
 thicker parts of any liquor;—*v. a.* to cause to  
 coagulate; to turn to curd.

**CURDLE**, kur'dl, *v. n.* To coagulate; to con-  
 crete;—*v. a.* to cause to coagulate; to force into con-  
 cretions; to congeal.

**CURDY**, kur'de, *a.* Coagulated; concreted; full of  
 curds; curdled.

**CURE**, kure, *s.* (French, *cura*, Lat.) A remedy or  
 restorative; the act of healing; the employment  
 of a curate or clergyman; spiritual charge; the  
 care of souls;—*v. a.* (*curo*, Lat.) to heal; to re-  
 store to health; to remedy; to recover; to prepare  
 in any manner, so as to be preserved from decay.  
*To cure by verdict*, 'after a cause has been sent  
 down to trial, the trial had, and the verdict given,  
 the court overlooks defects in the statement of a  
 title, which would be fatal on a demurrer, or if  
 taken at an earlier period: this is what is called  
*to cure by a verdict*.'—*New Law Dic.*

**CURELESS**, kure'les, *a.* That cannot be cured;  
 without a remedy.

**CURER**, ku'rur, *s.* A healer; a physician; one who  
 preserves from decay.

**CURETTE**, ku-ret', *s.* (French.) A surgical instru-  
 ment shaped like a little scoop, used in taking  
 away the opaque matter that may be left after  
 extracting a cataract from the eye.

**CURFEW**, kur'fu, *s.* (*couvre feu*, Fr.) The ringing  
 of a bell, or evening peal, as an intimation to the  
 inhabitants of a place that all lights should be  
 extinguished, and fires put out. This was one of  
 the laws enacted by William the Conqueror in  
 England, requiring that every person, at the ring-  
 ing of a bell at eight o'clock in the evening, should  
 rake up his fire and retire to rest, on pain of being  
 severely punished; a cover for a fire; a fireplate.



—Obsolete in the last two senses. In 'Romeo and Juliet,' Shakspeare applies the term to the morning bell;—

The second cock hath crowed;

The *curfew*-bell has rung: 'tis three o'clock.

**CURIA**, ku're-a, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Architecture, a court, council, or senate-house.

**CURIALISTIC**, ku-re-a-lis'tik, *a.* Relating to a court.

**CURIALITY**, ku-re-al'e-te, *s.* (*curialis*, Lat.) The privileges, prerogatives, and retinue of a court.—Obsolete.

The court and *curiality*.—Bacon.

**CURIES**, ku're-es, *s.* (*curiæ*, Lat.) In Roman History, a subdivision of the patrician tribes, each of which were divided into ten curies.

**CURIMATUS**, ku-re-ma'tus, *s.* A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidae.

**CURING-HOUSE**, ku'ring-hows, *s.* A building appropriated for the draining and drying of sugar.

**CURIOLÓGIC**, ku-re-o-lod'jik, *a.* Hieroglyphically represented.

**CURIOSITY**, ku-re-os'e-te, *s.* (*curiositas*, Lat.) Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry; nicety; delicacy; accuracy; exactness; nice experiment; an object of curiosity; a rarity.

**CURIOSO**, ku-re-o-so, *s.* (Italian.) A curious person; a virtuoso.

**CURIOSUS**, ku're-us, *a.* (*curiosus*, Lat.) Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to inquiry; attentive to; diligent about; accurate; careful not to mistake; difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care; exact; nice; subtle; artful; not neglectful; nicely diligent; elegant; neat; laboured; finished; rigid; severe.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,  
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well.—Shaks.

**CURIOSLY**, ku're-us-le, *ad.* Inquisitively; attentively; studiously; elegantly; neatly; artfully; exactly.

**CURIOSNESS**, ku're-us-nes, *s.* Curiosity; inquisitiveness; exactness; nicety.

**CURL**, kurl, *v. a.* (*crullen*, Dut.) To turn or form into ringlets; to dress with curls; to raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities;—*v. n.* to shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulations; to twist itself; to shrink back;—*s.* a ringlet of hair, or anything of a like form; undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure; a disease in potatoes, in which the leaves on their first appearance appear curled and shrunk up, attributed to the unhealthy state of the seed, bad management, or a bad soil.

**CURLEW**, kur'lu, *s.* The common name given to the bird *Numenius acuata*. In Scotland it is termed the *chaup*. The curlews are constant residents in this country, visiting all the flat and shelving shores in winter, and the moist and marshy moors in summer, which they enliven by their wild and varied notes, and wheeling flights. They are about eighteen inches in length, exclusive of the bill, which is about seven inches. The nest is a couch of withered grass or rushes; the eggs are usually four, of a pale brownish-green, with spots of different shades of brown: Order, Grallide.

**CURLINESS**, kur'le-nes, *s.* The state of being curly.

**CURLING**, kur'ling, *s.* A favourite game on the ice in Scotland, in which two contending parties push or slide forward large spherical-shaped stones, of

from forty to seventy pounds weight each, flat above and below; they are furnished with wooden handles at the top, and smoothed under or sliding surface. The party who the greatest number of stones during the nearest the mark are the victors. The stones called *curling-stones*, and the players called *curling-irons*, an instrument for curling the

**CURLINGLY**, kur'ling-le, *ad.* In a waving or manner.

**CURLY**, kur'le, *a.* Inclining to curl; full of ringlets; full of ripples or creases. *Curly* hair having hair naturally curled.

**CURNUDGEON**, kur-mud'jun, *s.* An average churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a grip.

**CURRENT**, kur'rant, *s.* The common name of berries of the spineless shrubs belonging to the genus *Ribes*, forming the section *Ribes*: Grossulariaceæ.

**CURRENT-WORTS**, kur'rant-wurts, *s.* Plants belonging to the natural order Grossulariaceæ.

**CURRENCY**, kur'ren-se, *s.* Circulation; passing from hand to hand; general receipt of the report had a long *currency*; fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation; constant flow; uninterrupted course; general esteem; the rate at which anything is valued. In Commerce, the current money of a country issued by authority, and which is continually passing from hand to hand, whether in tallico or paper.

**CURRENT**, kur'rent, *a.* (*currens*, Lat.) Circulating from hand to hand; generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative; common; popular; established by general estimation; able; fashionable; such as may be allowed; what is now passing, as the *current* of a running stream; course; progression. Navigation, certain settings of the stream, by floating bodies are compelled to alter their direction or velocity, or both, according to the direction of the current. *Electrical current*, the passage of the electric fluid from one pole of an apparatus to the other. *Sea current*, a large mass of water in continued motion and in a certain direction, times extending for several thousand miles, an average breadth of two or three hundred miles.

**CURRENTLY**, kur'rent-le, *ad.* In a constant manner; without opposition; with continued progress; popularly; fashionably.

**CURRENTNESS**, kur'rent-nes, *s.* Circulation; reception; fluency.

**CURRICULE**, kur're-kl, *s.* (from *curriculum*.) An open chaise with two wheels, drawn by horses abreast; a chariot; a course.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

**CURRICULUM**, kur-rik'u-lum, *s.* (Latin.) A course; a place for running; a prescribed of education for a profession; a chariot.

**CURRIER**, kur're-ur, *s.* (*curarius*, Lat.) A person who dresses leather after it is tanned.

**CURRISH**, kur'rish, *a.* Having the quality of being cur; brutal; sour; quarrelsome; malicious; churlish; uncivil; untractable.

**CURRISHLY**, kur'rish-le, *ad.* In a brutal or untractable manner.

**CURRISHNESS**, kur'rish-nes, *s.* Malignity; malignity.

**CURRY**, kur're, *v. a.* (*corroyer*, Fr.) To dress leather after it is tanned, by beating and rubbing.



## CURRY-COMB—CURSORIUS.

**to**; to drub; to rub a horse with a comb, view to smooth and cleanse him; to scratch; to rub down with flattery; to tickle; *by favour*, to seek favour by petty officious-light kindnesses, or flattery.

**COMB**, kur'-re-kome, *s.* An iron instrument used in rubbing and cleaning horses.

**CO**, kur'-re-ing, *s.* The act of rubbing down.

**POWDER**, kur'-pow-dur, *s.* A condiment, which there is a vast number of different robes, but the general ingredients are—tumeric, black seed, cayenne, black pepper, cumin, onion powder, &c. The mushroom powder is *oemastone*, the source of flavour in meat, consequently restores what the process of cooking dissipates, and should, therefore, always be one of its ingredients.

**CURSE**, *v. a.* (*curse*, Sax.) To wish evil to; to hate; to devote to destruction; to afflict; to subject to mischief;—*v. n.* to imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of vengeance;—*s.* malediction; wish of evil to; affliction; torment; vexation; condemnation.

**kur'-sed**, *a. part.* Deserving a curse; detestable; abominable; wicked; unblasted by a curse; vexatious; troublesome. **kur'-sed-le**, *ad.* Miserably; shamefully.

**curse**, *word.*

**curse**, kur'-sed-nes, *s.* The state of being a curse.

**cur'sur**, *s.* One who utters curses or execrations.

**cur'ship**, *s.* Dogship; meanness; curse.—Seldom used.

**cur'ship**, I say, oppose thy cur'ship, and arms, authority, and worship.—Butler.

**cur'sing**, *s.* An execration; the uttering of a curse.

**BARON**, kur'-se-tur bar'un, *s.* An officer of Court of Exchequer, who attends at Westminster to open the court prior to the commencement of each of the four terms, and on the seal of each term to close the court. He also swears the oaths to all high-sheriffs and under-sheriffs who are sworn by the court, and to the officers of revenue.

**cur's**, kur'-se-turs, *s.* Officers connected with Court of Chancery, twenty-four in number, make out the original writs, and have the seal of the several counties of England distributed among them. They are so termed from the *cur's*, in stat. 18 Edw. III. c. 5.

**cur'siv**, *a.* Running; flowing.

**CURSORY**, kur'-so-ra-re, *a.* Cursory; hasty;—*s.* Obsolete.

I have but with a *cur'sory* eye  
perglanced the articles.—Shaks.

**CURT**, kur'-so-re-a, *s.* (Latin, running.) A genus of insects of the order Orthoptera, in which the wings are peculiarly adapted for running; they have elytra laid horizontally on the body; the wings have no cornuous ovipositor.

**cur't**, kur'-so-re-le, *ad.* Hastily; without solicitude; without attention.

**cur's**, kur'-so-re-nes, *s.* Slight attention.

**CURSORIUS**, kur'-so-re-us, *s.* (*cursorius*, pertaining to running, Lat.) A genus of birds, chiefly African,

## CURSORY—CURTILAGE.

distinguished for their remarkable swiftness in running; Order, *Cursores*.

**CURSORY**, kur'-so-re, *a.* (*cursorius*, Lat.) Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless; going about; not stationary.

**CURST**, kurst, *past part.* of the verb *To curse*;—*a.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

**CURSTNESS**, kurst'-nes, *s.* Peevishness; frowardness; malignity.

**CURT**, kurt, *a.* (*curtus*, Lat.) Short.—Seldom used.

Peck! His name is *curt*.  
A monosyllable, but he commands the horse well.—*Ben Jonson.*

**CURTAIN**, kur'-tale', *v. a.* (*curto*, Lat.) To cut off; to cut short; to shorten; to diminish.

**CURTAIN-DOG**, kur'-tale-dog, *s.* A dog whose tail is cut off according to the old forest laws, and in consequence prevented from coursing.

**CURTAILER**, kur'-ta-lur, *s.* One who cuts off, or leaves out anything.

**CURTAILING**, kur'-ta-ling, *s.* Abbreviation.

**CURTAIN**, kur'-tin, *s.* (*curtina*, Lat.) A cloth, which may be contracted or spread out, drawn up, or let down at pleasure, so as to conceal or disclose any object, or admit or exclude the light from an apartment; a screen. In Fortification, that part of the wall or rampart which lies between two bastions. *To raise the curtain*, to disclose; *to drop the curtain*, to end the matter; to break off the story; *behind the curtain*, in secret; concealed; *curtain lecture*, a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed;—*v. a.* to enclose or furnish with curtains.

**CURTAINLESS**, kur'-tin-less, *a.* Without curtains.

**CURTAL**, kur'-tal, *s.* A horse with a docked tail;—*a.* brief; abridged; short.

**CURTATE**, kur'-tate, *s.* (*curto*, I shorten, Lat.) A term sometimes applied, in Geometry or Astronomy, to a line projected orthographically upon a plane. *Curtate distance*, in Astronomy, denotes a planet's distance from the sun, reduced to the plane of the ecliptic, equal to the true distance multiplied by the cosine of the planet's heliocentric latitude.

**CURTATION**, kur'-ta-shun, *s.* The interval between a planet's distance from the sun, and the curtate distance.

**CURTEIN**, kur'-tane', *s.* The name given to the **CURTANA**, kur'-ta-na, sword carried foremost before the kings of England at their coronation: termed also the sword of King Edward the Confessor. It has the edge blunted, and wants the point, as an emblem of mercy.

**CURTELASSE**, CURTELASE.—See *Outlass*.

**CURTESTIA**, kur'-te-se-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir Wm. Curtis, who commenced the Botanical Magazine.)

The beech-like Hassagay-tree, of the wood of which the Hottentots and Caffres make the shafts of their javelins or assagays; Order, *Celastraceae*.

**CURTESY**, kur'-te-se, *s.* By the law of England, **COURTESY**, the right of a husband who has married a woman seized of an estate of inheritance in fee simple or fee tail, and has by her issue born alive, which was capable of inheriting her estate, to hold the lands, &c., for life, as tenant after her death.

**CURTILAGE**, kur'-til-aje, *s.* (*curtilegium*, Lat. from *cour*, a court, and *leah*, a place, Sax.) An old Law term for a piece of ground lying near and be-



CURTLY—CUSCUTACEÆ.

longing to a dwelling-house, or a court-yard, or the like.

CURTLY, kurt'le, *ad.* Briefly.—Obsolete.

CURTNESS, kurt'nes, *s.* Shortness.

CURTOGYNE, kur-toj'e-ne, *s.* (*kurtos*, gibbous, and *gyne*, a style, in botanical language, in reference to the gibbous ovary.) A genus of sub-shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Crassulaceæ.

CURTSY.—See Courtesy.

CURULE, ku'rool, *a.* (*curulis*, Lat.) Belonging to a chariot; senatorial;—*s. curule chair*, a state chair among the ancient Romans, in which the chief magistrates had a right to sit and be carried. This chair was richly adorned and fitted to a kind of chariot, from whence it received its name: it was also used by successful generals in a public triumph.

CURVATED, kur'vay-ted, *a.* (*curvus*, Lat.) Curved; bent; crooked.

CURVATION, kur-va'shun, *s.* The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE, kur-va-ture, *s.* The continual bending of a line from a rectilinear direction; crookedness; manner of bending; flexure by which a curve is formed.

CURVE, kurv, *a.* Crooked; bent; inflected; not straight;—*s.* anything bent; a flexure or crookedness of any particular form;—(*curvo*, I bend, Lat.) In Analytical Geometry, a line of which no three consecutive points are in the same direction; a part of a circle; a flexure; a bend.

CURVEMHYÆ, kur-ven'brî-a, *s.* A name given by Lindley to a family or tribe of plants, belonging to the natural order Solanaceæ.

CURVET, kur'vit, *s.* (*corvetta*, Ital.) In the Manege, a particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced; and as his fore legs are falling, he raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are raised at once; a frolick; a prank; a bound;—*v. n.* (*corcoettare*, Ital.) to leap; to bound; to frisk; to be licentious.

CURVILINEAL, kur-ve-lin'e-al, *a.* (*curvus*, and *linea*, a line, Lat.) Consisting of curved lines; relating to curves. The following combinations with *curvus*, a curve, Lat. occur in Natural History:—*Curvicaudus*, curved-tailed; *curvicaulus*, bent in the stem; *curvicollis*, curved in the neck; *curvicostatus*, marked with small bent ribs; *curvidens*, having curved teeth; *curviflorus*, having a curved corolla; *curvifolius*, having reflected leaves; *curvinervis*, having the veins or nervures curved; *curvipedes*, bent in the limbs; *curvirostrus*, curved in the beak; *curvisetus*, having curved setæ.

CURVILINEARITY, kur-ve-lin'e-ar'e-te, *s.* The state of being curvilinear.

CURVING, kur'ving, *s.* A curve; a winding form.

CURVITY, kur've-te, *s.* (*curvitas*, Lat.) Crookedness.

CUSCO-CHINA, kus'ko-tshi'na, *s.* (*Cusco*, in Peru.)

CUSCONIA, kus-ko'ne-a, *s.* A bark containing a peculiar alkaloid, allied to Cinchona.

CUSCUS.—See Phalangista.

CUSCUTA, kus-ku'ta, *s.* (*kechout*, the Arabic name.) The Dodders, a genus of leafless, twining, parasitical herbs: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

CUSCUTACEÆ, kus-ku-ta'se-e, *s.* (*cuscuta*, one of the genera.) A small natural order of monopetalous Exogens, separated from Convolvulaceæ on

CUSHAT—CUSTARD-APPLE.

account of their imbricate corolla, which fall off after flowering, from their being parasitic, and their seeds having acotyledonous embryo.

CUSHAT, kush'at, *s.* The Wood-pigeon dove, *Columba palumbus*.

CUSHEWS, kush-oos', *s.* Birds belonging to genera *Crax* and *Ourax*.—Which see.

CUSHION, kush'in, *s.* (*cousin*, Fr.) A seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair; of leather filled with sand, used by es to support the plate; also, a stuffing of or tow with a leather covering, used by cutting the leaves of gold to the size of Electricity, that part of an electrical machine presses against the glass cylinder or piston capital, a capital so sculptured as like a cushion pressed upon, very common buildings; also applied to the Norm consisting of a cube rounded off at its extremities.

CUSHIONED, kush'ind, *a.* Seated on supported by cushions.

CUSHIONET, kush'in-et, *s.* A little cushion; *cuspid*, *s.* (*cuspid*, a pointed end, Mathematics, a term used where two the same or different curves appear at point. The term is likewise applied to the points terminating the curves of trefoiled, cinquefoiled, &c pointed arched windows.

CUSPARIA, kus-pa're-a, *s.* (*cuspid*, a pointed end, Lat.) A genus of plants, the Galipes the name retained by Lindley: Order *Cusparia* cortex, or *Cusparia* Angus the cortical produce of *Cusparia* fibrifera.

CUSPATED, kus'pay-ted, *a.* (from

CUSPIDAL, kus'pe-dal, *a.* (pointed

CUSPIDATE, kus'pe-date, *a.* (pointed

CUSPIDATED, kus'pe-day-ted, *a.* (pointed

&c., ending like the point of a spear,

ing in a bristly point. *Cuspidatus*, sh

as in *Loranthus cuspidatus*, and *Acal*

data. *Cuspidifer*, bearing sharp point

ria *cuspidifera*, ac. *Aleyonum cuspidif*

*pidiformis*, formed with a sharp point.

CUSPIDARIA, kus-pe-da're-a, *s.* (*cuspid*

make sharp, Lat.) A genus of plas

Bignoniaceæ.

CUSPIDATE, kus'pe-date, *v. a.* To

Obsolete.

CUSPIDATI, kus'pe-day-ti, *s.* (*cuspid*, a

In Anatomy, the canine or eye teeth are

CUSPIS, kus'pis, *s.* (Latin.) The sharp

thing.

CUSSONIA, kus-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of

Cusson of Montpellier.) A genus of

sisting of shrubs with greenish-colour

natives of the Cape of Good Hope: O

liaceæ.

CUSTARD, kus'turd, *s.* (*custard*, Welsh

of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs w

sugar till the whole thickens into a m

CUSTARD-APPLE, kus'turd-ap'pl, *s.* T

name of the plants and fruit of the ge

its fruit, the size of a tennis-ball, is o

colour, and contains a yellowish p

consistence of custard. Don enume

six species, all natives of tropical clim

Annonaceæ.



**C.** kus-to'de-al, *a.* Relating to custody or guardianship.

**kus'to-de, s.** (*custodia*, Lat.) Imprisonment; restraint of liberty; care; guardianship; defence; preservation; security.

**kus'tum, s.** (*contume*, Fr.) Habit; habitude; fashion; common way of acting; fixed manner; practice of buying goods retain persons; tribute, toll, or tax. In law not written, but established by long and the customs of our ancestors. General, relating to all England, are determinable judges, but local customs by a jury. The of the city of London, however, pertain to the government of the city, trade, apprentices, orphans, &c., are an exception to the, and are determinable by a certificate of the lord mayor and aldermen by the mouth of a recorder, unless it be such a custom as a corporation is itself interested in, as the right of toll-dues, &c. *Custom of merchants, mercatoria*, comprehends the laws relating to exchange, mercantile contracts, sale, and barter of goods, freight, insurance, *contumae*, or *Custom duties*, consist for the art of taxes levied upon goods and the brought for consumption from foreign or upon goods exported to other countries, one port to another; the term is also *dues levied*, in certain corporate towns, a brought from the country to the public.

*Custom-house*, a term applied to the building by means of which the customs' is collected and its regulations enforced; a building within which the business is conducted;—*v. a.* to make familiar;—*v. n.* to m.—Which see.

**CU.** kus'tum-a-bl, *a.* Common; habitual; frequent.

**CU.** kus'tum-a-bl-nes, *a.* Frequency; habit; conformity to custom.

**CU.** kus'tum-a-ble, *ad.* According to

**CU.** kus'tum-ar-e-le, *ad.* Habitually; customarily.

**CU.** kus'tum-ar-e-nes, *s.* Frequency; frequency; frequent occurrence.

**CU.** kus'tum-a-m, *a.* (*contumier*, Fr.) Made to established custom; according to custom; habitual; usual; wonted;—*s.* a law and customs.

**CU.** kus'tum-d, *a.* Usual; common; accustomed.

**CU.** kus'tum-ur, *s.* One who frequents any place for the sake of purchasing goods; a frequenter; a common woman.—Obsolete in the 17th century.

**CU.** kus'tum-ur, *s.* What a customer? Pr'ythee, bear some my suit; do not think it so unwholesome.—

**CU.** kus'tos, *s.* (Latin.) A keeper. *Custos* is a name given, till lately, in the Court of Bench and the Court of Common Pleas, to officers who received and had the custody of the writs returnable in their respective fields warrants, and various other documents connected with the business of the courts. *Custos* is an instrument to fix the eye during an execution. *Custos Rotulorum*, the chief civil officer of a county, to whose custody are committed

the records and rolls of the sessions. He is always a justice of the peace and quorum in the county for which he is appointed.

**CUSTREL**, kus'trel, *s.* (*coustiller*, old Fr.) A buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.

**CUT**, kut, *v. a.* (probably derived from *kopto*, I cut, Gr.) *Past and past part.* Cut. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any continuity by a sharp edge; to hew; to carve; to make or form by sculpture; to form anything by cutting; to divide by passing through; to pierce by any uneasy sensation; to divide as a pack of cards; to intersect; to cross, as one line cuts another at right angles; to castrate; to avoid or disown a person; to cut a caper, to dance or perform antics; to cut down, to fell; to hew down; to excel; to overpower; to cut off, to withhold; to rescind; to separate from the other parts by cutting; to destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely; to separate; to take away; to intercept; to hinder from union or return; to put an end to; to obviate; to preclude; to interrupt; to silence; to apostrophize; to abbreviate; to cut out, to shape; to form; to scheme; to contrive; to debar; to excel; to outdo; to cut short, to hinder from proceeding by a sudden interruption; to abridge; to lessen; to cut up, to cut into convenient pieces; to eradicate;—*v. n.* to make way by dividing; to divide by passing through; to perform the operation of lithotomy; to interfere, as a horse that cuts; to cut in, to divide, or turn a card for determining who are to play; a part prepared for use; a metaphor from hewn timber;

Sets of phrases, cut and dry.  
Evermore thy tongue supply.—*Swift*.

*cut and come again*, implying that having cut as much as you pleased, you may come again; signifying plenty, no lack;—*s.* the action of a sharp or edged instrument; the blow of an axe or sword; the impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument; a wound made by cutting; a channel made by art; a part cut off from the rest; a small particle; a shred; a lot made by cutting a stick; a near passage, by which some angle is cut off; a picture, cut or carved upon wood or metal, and impressed from it; the stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed; the act of dividing a pack of cards; fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape; a fool; a horse; a gelding;—(obsolete in the three last senses); *cut and long tail*, a proverbial expression for men of all kinds, borrowed from dogs.

Come, cut and long tail; for there be  
Six bachelors as bold as he.—*Ben Jonson*.

**CUTANEOUS**, ku-ta'ne-us, *a.* (from *cutis*, the skin, Lat.) Relating to the skin.

**CUTE**, kute, *a.* Clever; sharp.

**CUTEREBRA**, ku-ter'e-bra, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, *Cestridae*.

**CUTICLE**, ku'to-kl, *s.* (*cuticula*, Lat.) In Anatomy, the epidermis, or scarf skin, the delicate and transparent membrane, which, destitute of nerves and blood-vessels, invests the whole surface of the skin, with the exception of the parts occupied by the nails. In Botany, the thin, and generally colourless, pellicle which covers the exterior of plants, and which is easily detached from the vegetable structure.



CUVETTE—CYANITE.

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It occurs regularly crystallized; and disseminated; texture foliated; fragments splintery. It is composed 44.30; silica, 34.33; with a trace of small portion of lime.

an'o-jen, *s.* (*kyanos*, blue, and *gigno-* reduced, Gr. because it is an essential Prussian blue.) A substance which compound radical with oxygen, hydro- of the other non-metallic elements; h the metals. It is composed of 12 of carbon and 14 of nitrogen: its for-; its symbol, Cy; equivalent = 26. a gas of a strong and peculiar odour, hat of rubbed peach leaves. It is ob- eating cyanuret of mercury under a three or four atmospheres, when it mpid liquid. It is highly poisonous, a contact with air with a rich purple

hydrogen it produces hydrocyanic or; and with the metals, cyanurets or ith oxygen it forms cyanic acid, CyO; anic acid, CyO + HO; fulmic acid, nric acid, Cy<sup>3</sup>O<sub>3</sub>; hydrated cyanuric + 3HO.

si-a-nom'e-tur, *s.* (*kyanos*, and *me-* ure, Gr.) An instrument invented by ascertaining the deepness of the blue mospere. It is formed of a band of or pasteboard, divided into fifty-one of which is painted of a different shade reasing gradually from the deepest to blue. It is held in the hand, the ob- g at the time which of the blues on responds with the tint of the sky,— of the tint, reckoned from the lights, degree of intensity of the blue of the at the time.

si-a-nop'a-the, *s.* (*kyanos*, blue, and ase, Gr.) The Blue disease, called mosis, an affection in which the whole e body exhibits a blue or purple colour, ulting from a communication between nd pulmonary cavities of the heart, or obstacle to the circulation existing in

si-a-nos'e-ris, *s.* (*kyanos*, Gr.) A composite plants: Suborder, Labiati-

EM, si-an-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*kyanos*, and ead, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous order, Papilionaceæ.

a-no'tes, *s.* (*kyanos*, and *otos*, the ear, us of plants: Order, Commelynaceæ. us of birds of the Grouse kind, natives Family, Tetraonidae.

si-an'o-tipe, *s.* A modification of

an'thus, *s.* (*kyne*, a helmet, and an- r, Gr.) A genus of Humming-birds: chilidae.

si-an'u-rate, *s.* A salt formed with d and a salifiable base. Cyanurate of a white brilliant prisms, composed of ydrated cyanuric acid, 1 of ammonia, der. Cyanurate of Potassa, in white etals: formula, 2HO + KO + Cy<sup>3</sup> rate of Silver, a white precipitate: go + Cy<sup>3</sup> + O<sub>3</sub>.

AD, si-an'u-rik as'id, *s.* An acid in

the form of oblique, rhombic, colourless, inodorous prisms. It is a tribasic: the formula of its hydrate is Cy<sup>3</sup>O<sub>3</sub> + 3HO = 130.17.

CYANURUS, si-an'u-rus, *s.* (*kyanos*, and *oura*, the tail, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Gar- rulinae, or Jays: Family, Corvidæ.

CYAR, si'ar, *s.* (*kyar*, the eye of a needle, Gr.) In Anatomy, the internal auditory foramen.

CYATHEA, si-a'the-a, *s.* (*kyathos*, a cup, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

CYATHEÆ, si-a'the-e, *s.* (*cyathea*, one of the genera.) A family of plants of the order Polypodiaceæ, distinguished by the spore-cases having a vertical ring, usually sessile, on a more or less elevated receptacle, and the spores being three-cornered or three-lobed.

CYATHIFORM, si-ath'e-fawrm, *a.* (*cyathus*, a cup, and *forma*, a shape, Lat.) In the form of a cup; cup-shaped.

CYATHISCUS, si-a-this'kus, *s.* (*kyathos*, a cup, Gr.) A probe, with a hollow at the end of it, to remove wax, &c., from the ear.

CYATHOCLINE, si-a-thok'le-ne, *s.* (*kyathos*, a cup, and *kline*, a couch, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

CYATHOCOMA, si-a-thok'o-ma, *s.* (*kyathos*, and *kome*, foliage, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

CYATHOCRINITES, si-a-tho-kre-ni'tes, *s.* (*cyathus*, a cup, and *crinon*, a lily, Lat.) A genus of fossil Crinoidea from the carboniferous limestone, in which the pelvis is formed of five plates, with five costals; the fingers of a single series of joints; column not enlarged; articulating surface of the columnar joints radiated; axillary side-arms round, and placed irregularly.

CYATHODES, si-a-tho'des, *s.* (*kyathos*, a cup, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr. in reference to the disk, which is cup-shaped and five-toothed.) A genus of plants with funnel-shaped flowers, natives of Van Dieman's Land: Order, Epacridaceæ.

CYATHODIUM, si-a-tho'de-um, *s.* (same as Cyathodes.) A genus of plants: Order, Marchantiaceæ.

CYATHOPHYLLOUS, si-a-tho-sil'lus, *a.* (*kyathos*, a cup, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) Having cup-shaped leaves.

CYATHUS, si'a-thus, *s.* (*kyathos*, Gr.) A drinking cup; an ancient Roman liquid measure, equal to the twelfth part of a sextarius, or about two ounces of water or wine; also, a solid measure, equal to two drachms. In modern Medical prescription, the term *cyathus* means a wine glass, which is estimated to contain  $f. \frac{2}{3}$  iss; also, a genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

CYBELE, si-be'le, *s.* (*kybele*, Gr.) In Mythology, a name given originally by the Phrygians to the goddess of the earth. Her worship was afterwards introduced among the Greeks, who confounded her with their Rhea, as the Latins, at a later period, with their Ops. Her rites were celebrated with frantic gestures, howlings, clashing of cymbals, &c. The priests of Cybele were known by the different names of Corybantes, Galli, Curetes, &c.

CYBIANTHUS, sib-e-an'thus, *s.* (*kybos*, a square, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the square form of the corollas.) A genus of small trees, natives of Brazil: Order, Myrsinaceæ.

CYBIUM, sib'e-um, *s.* (*kybion*, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is rather elongated, the



scales small and of equal size; the teeth sharp, large, and compressed; the mouth large, and opening beyond the eyes. Family, Scomberide.

**CYCADEE**, si-ka'de-e, } *s.* (*cycas*, one of  
**CYCADEACEE**, si-ka-de-a'se-e, } the genera.) A natural order of the class Gymnospermæ, or Gymnogens of Lindley, consisting of trees or shrubs with a simple continuous stem, parallel-veined pinnate leaves, and antheriferous cone scales; and in their general aspect approaching the palms. In their structure they form, or are rather allied to, the Ferns on the one hand, and the Firs on the other, than to the Palms. They are natives of the tropics, and temperate parts of America and Asia.

**CYCADITES**, si-ka-de-tes, *s.* A name given to certain fossil species of the Cycadaceæ.

Our fossil *cycadites* are closely allied, by many remarkable characters of structure, to existing Cycadææ.—*Dr. Buckland.*

**CYCAS**, si'kas, *s.* (*kykas* of Theophrastus.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Cycadaceæ.

**CYCHLA**, sik'la, *s.* A genus of fishes, in which the mouth is large, the under jaw longest, dorsal fin slightly emarginate and naked, and the teeth very small: Subfamily, Labrinæ.

**CYCLAMEN**, si'kla-men, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, Gr. on account of the numerous coils of the fruit stalks.) A genus of plants, with bulbous roots and beautiful flowers: Order, Primulaceæ.

**CYCLAMINE**, si'kla-min, *s.* A non-azotized vegetable principle found in the root of the plant *Cyclamen Europæum*. It crystallizes in fine white needles, of a burning acrid taste, and possessed of emetic and purgative properties.

**CYCLANTHACEÆ**.—See Pandanaceæ.

**CYCLANTHEE**, si-klan'the-e, *s.* (*cyclanthus*, one of the genera.) A family of plants of the natural order Pandanaceæ, in which the flowers are usually furnished with a calyx, and the leaves flabellate or pinnate.

**CYCLANTHERA**, si-klan'the'ra, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

**CYCLANTHUS**, si-klan'thus, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Pandanaceæ.

**CYCLARTHUS**, si-klar'thus, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, and *arthros*, a joint, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, from the Lias of Lyme Regis.

**CYCLAS**, si'klay, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, type of the subfamily Cyclinæ. The shell is thin, transversely ovate, equilateral; cardinal teeth small; lateral teeth 2, long and compressed; the ligament external: Family, Tellinidæ.

**CYCLE**, si'kl, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, Gr.) In Chronology, a certain period or series of years, which regularly proceed from the first to the last, and then return again to the first, and circulate perpetually. *Cycle of the sun*, a revolution of twenty-eight years, in which time the days of the month return again to the same days of the week, and the sun's place to the same signs and degrees of the ecliptic on the same month and days. *Cycle of the moon*, commonly called the golden number, a revolution of nineteen years, in which time the conjunctions, opposition, and other aspects of the moon, are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the month nineteen years before. *Cycle of indiction*, a period of fifteen years, in use among the ancient

Romans, commencing from the third year of Christ; an imaginary orb or circle in the

**CYCLIC**, si'klik, } *a.* Pertaining to  
**CYCLICAL**, si'kle-kal, }  
**CYCLINÆ**, si'klin-e, *s.* A subfamily of  
linidæ, the animal generally fluviatile, and covered by an epidermis.

**CYCLOBOTHEA**, si-klo-bot'h'ra, *s.* (*kybothros*, a small excavation or pit, Gr.) of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

**CYCLOBRANCHIA**, si-klo-brang'ke-a,  
**CYCLOBRANCHIANS**, si-klo-brang'ke-an,  
**CYCLOBRANCHIATA**, si-klo-brang'ke-a'ta,  
*chia*, gills, Gr.) An order of Mollusca, the organs of respiration are branchial, in the form of foliated branches placed cally near the vent, which is situated mesial line of the posterior part of the skin is naked, and more or less to The Cyclobranchians of Cuvier form order of his Gasteropods, and contain Patilla and Cliton.

**CYCLOCÆLUS**, si-klo-se'lus, *s.* (*cyclocekylos*, and *kolia*, the intestines, Gr.) used by Ehrenberg for those Infusoria their intestines disposed in a circular

**CYCLOCANTHA**, si-klo-kan'tha, *s.* (*akanthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell is subdepressed, trochiform, forate; the mouth slightly oblique; Family, Trochidæ.

**CYCLOCOTYLE**, si-klok-o'te'le, *s.* (*kyklos*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of intestinal worm Parenchymata.

**CYCLODERMA**, si-klo-der'ma, *s.* (*kyklos*, the skin, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Trich mycetes.

**CYCLOGRAPH**.—See Archograph.

**CYCLOID**, si'kloid, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *eidos*, a curve generated by the motion of a the periphery of a circle, while the per revolves on a right line, till that p touched the line at the beginning of be brought back to touch it again.

**CYCLOIDAL**, si-kloy'dal, *a.* Relating to  
**CYCLOIDEAN**, si-kloy'd'e-an, *a.* Pertai  
Cycloideans.

**CYCLOIDEANS**, si-kloy'd'e-ans, *s.* (*kyklos*, appearance, Gr.) A name give six to one of his four great orders of distinguished by the scales being round salmon and herring.

**CYCLOLITE**, si'klo-lite, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A name sometimes given to a genus Madrepora.

**CYCLOLITES**, si-klo-li'tes, *s.* (*kyklos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of fossil corals the Madrepora family.

**CYCLOLOMA**, si-klo-lo'ma, *s.* (*kyklos*, fringe, Gr.) A genus of plants: On podiaceæ.

**CYCLOMETRY**, si-klom'e'tre, *s.* (*kyklos*, metron, a measure, Gr.) The art of cycles or circles.

**CYCLONASSA**, si-klo-nas'sa, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *nassa*, a cognate genus.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is univalve, pressed, and nearly round; the inner not defined; pillar broad and flattened.



CLOPEA—CYCLOTUS.

reflected: Subfamily, Cassiæ: Family,

se-klo'pe-a, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, and *pous*, in allusion to the replicate circle which round the base or foot of the pods.) A plants, consisting of elegant, smooth, like Leguminous shrubs, with sessile tri-lobes and yellow flowers, natives of the Good Hope: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

(N, si-klo-pe'an.) *a.* Relating to the, si-klo'pik, } *Cyclops*; vast; terri-  
fic; savage.

RA, si-klo-pe-do-a, } *s.* (*kyklos*, and *pa-*  
re, si-klo-pe-de, } *deia*, instruction,  
circle of knowledge, embracing the entire  
the arts and sciences; a book of univer-  
sledge.

RA, si-klo'f-o-ra, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *phoro*,  
Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging

Helicidae.

UM, si-klop'e-um, *s.* A genus of fishes,  
the eyes are very minute: Family, Silu-

si-klops, *s.* (Latin, from *kyklos*, and *ops*,  
Gr.) In fabulous History, the sons of

and Amphitrite, said to have been above

ed in number; Jupiter threw them into

as soon as they were born, but they were

at the intercession of Tellus, and became

ants of Vulcan. They were of prodigious

and had each only one eye, which was

the middle of their foreheads; they are

represented as forging the thunderbolts

er, and again as the first inhabitants of

round dwelling Mount Etna.

TER, si-klop-ter'e-de, *s.* (*cyclopterus*,  
re genera.) The Lump-suckers, a family

agnous fishes, in which the body is with-

and slimy; the pectoral fins very broad.

TER, si-klop-ter-is, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *pteria*,  
Gr.) A genus of fossil Ferns, in which the

of a round or oval shape; they occur in

formation.

TER, si-klop-ter-us, *s.* (*kyklos*, and  
wing or fin, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in

the body is short, thick, and slimy, without

not having rows of thick cone-shaped tu-

Type of the family Cyclopteridae.

TER, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, Gr.) A genus

water Gasteropodous mollusca. Also, a

Entomostracans with very minute and

bodies.

TER, si-klo'sis, *s.* A term applied to the

of the vital fluids in plants.

TER, si-klo-sper'mum, *s.* (*kyklos*, a cir-

perma, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants:

umbelliferae.

TER, si-klos-to'ma, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *stoma*,  
Gr.) A genus of Gasteropodous mollusca,

the aperture of the shell is round. Also,

Cartilaginous fishes, in which the mouth

ed by a large circular lip, forming a large

in the lamprey.

TER, si-klos-to-mus, *a.* (*kyklos*, and *sto-*  
makh, Gr.) Having a circular mouth.

TER, si-klo'tus, *s.* (*kyklos*, round, Gr.) A

Mollusca, in which the shell is nearly

CYCLURA—CYLINDRICALLY.

discoïd without a pillar, the spire scarcely raised,  
and the tip obtuse; a small siphon is situated at  
the top part of the aperture.

CYCLURA, si-ku'ra, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *oura*, a tail,  
Gr.) A genus of reptiles, having the general form  
of the *Iguana*, with a thick tail, and the neck and  
back furnished with a crest of strong spines:  
Family, Iguanidae.

[The following compounds connected with *cyclo*, round,  
are used in Natural History:—*Cyclocarpus*, round-  
seeded; *cyclozoster*, round-bellied; *cyclonotus*, having  
a circle round the back; *cyclophyllus*, round-leaved;  
*cyclopterus*, round-winged or finned; *cyclothelia*, having  
circular papillæ; *cyclospermus*, round-seeded; *cyclo-*  
*stomus*, round-mouthed; *cycloura*, round-tailed.]

CYCNIIUM, sik'ne-um, *s.* (probably from *kyklos*, a  
swan, but for what cause unknown.) A genus of  
rigid scabrous herbaceous plants, natives of Africa:  
Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

CYDER.—See Cider.

CYDONIA, si-do'ne-a, *s.* (*Cydon* in Candia.) The  
Quince, a genus of plants, consisting of trees and  
shrubs. The fruit of *C. vulgaris* is used as a  
marmalade: the seeds are used in medicine: Or-  
der, Rosaceæ.

CYDONIUM, si-do'ne-um, *s.* A genus of coralline  
Zoophytes, having a coriaceous skin, internally  
carneous, with numerous straight spicula perpen-  
dicular to the surface; polypi with a central open-  
ing, and an orifice at the base of the eight pin-  
nated tentacula.

CYGNET, sig'net, *s.* (dim. of *cygnus*, a swan, Lat.)  
A young swan.

CYGNUS, sig'nus, *s.* (Latin.) In Ornithology, the  
Swan, a genus of natatoreal birds, belonging to Ana-  
tidæ, or Duck family: Subfamily, Anserinæ. The  
swans are large; have the bill fleshy, tumid, and  
naked; neck remarkably long; feet black and  
short. The tame swan, *C. mansuetus*, is a native  
of eastern Europe and Asia, and is chiefly kept as  
an ornament on the private lakes or other enclosed  
waters of the wealthy. The wild swan, *C. ferus*,  
is not so large as the tame. It builds its nest in  
rushes on the margin of lakes; its eggs are usually  
five in number, and of an olive green colour with  
a white crust. In Astronomy, a constellation in  
the northern hemisphere, the bright stars in which,  
with those of *Lyra* and *Aquila*, form a remarkable  
triangle.

CYLIDRUS, si-lid'rus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous  
insects: Family, Cleridæ.

CYLINDER, sil'in-dur, *s.* (*kylindros*, Gr.) A solid  
having two equal ends parallel to each other, and  
every plain section parallel to the ends; also a  
circle, and equal to them. *Cylinder of a steam-*  
*engine*, that part of a steam-engine in which the  
piston moves, and in which the motion of the  
whole is produced by the alternate admission and  
condensation of steam from the boiler.

CYLINDRACEOUS, se-lin-dra'shus, } *a.* Partaking  
CYLINDRIC, se-lin'drik, } of the nature  
CYLINDRICAL, se-lin'dre-kal, } of a cylinder.

*Cylindrical vault*, in Architecture, a vault on  
groins resting on two parallel walls; termed also  
a barrel, waggon-head, or cradle-vault.

CYLINDRELLA, se-lin-drel'la, *s.* (dim. of *cylinder*.)  
A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily  
Ovulinæ, in which the shell is cylindrical, narrow,  
and obtuse; the upper lip smooth, and no plaits  
on the pillar: Family, Cypræidæ.

CYLINDRICALLY, se-lin'dre-kal-le, *ad.* In the man-  
ner of a cylinder.



## CYLINDRICITY—CYMBOCARPUM.

## CYMBULIA—CYNANTHROPY.

**CYLINDRICITY**, se-lin-dris'e-tē, *s.* A cylindrical form.

**CYLINDRIFORM**, se-lin'dre-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder.

**CYLINDRODES**, se-lin'dro-des, *s.* A genus of apterous cylindrical-shaped insects: Family, Phasminæ.

**CYLINDROID**, sil'in-droyd, *s.* (*cylinder*, and *eidōs*, form, Gr.) A solid body approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but differing in some respects, as having the bases elliptical, but parallel and equal.

**CYLINDROMETIC**, se-lin-dro-met'ik, *a.* Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

**CYLINDROSPORIUM**, se-lin-dro-spo're-um, *s.* (*kylin-dros*, a cylinder, and *spora*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Coniomycetes.

[The following combinations occur in Natural History:—*Cylindricornis*, having the horns or antennæ cylindrical; *cylindristylus*, having the flowers of a cylindrical shape; *cylindrocarpus*, having cylinder-shaped seed; *cylindroides*, like a cylinder.]

**CYLISTA**, se-lis'ta, *s.* (*kylix*, a cup, Gr. in reference to the calyx being very large.) A genus of plants, consisting of twining Leguminous shrubs, with axillary simple racemes of yellow flowers: Tribe, Phaseoleæ.

**CYLLINE**, sil'le-ne, *s.* (*kyllōs*, bent, or rolled round, Gr.) A genus of small univalve Mollusca, the shell of which is ribbed longitudinally, and sub-crowned with tubercles, sometimes cancellated: Subfamily, Eburninæ.

**CYMA**, si'ma, } *s.* (Latin.) In Archi-  
**CYMATIUM**, se-ma'she-um, } tecture, an undulating moulding, generally the upper one of a cornice.

**CYMAR**, se-mār, *s.* A slight covering; a scarf.

**CYMARIA**, se-ma're-a, *s.* (*cyma*, a cyme, Lat. in allusion to the flowers being disposed in cymes.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs with small cymose flowers: Order, Lamiacæ.

**CYMBA**, sim'ba, *s.* (*kymbē*, a boat, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is obovate, tumid, ventricose, and of a brownish red, covered with a strong brown epidermis; pillar four-plaited: found on the African coasts.

**CYMBAL**, sim'bal, *s.* (*cymbalum*, Lat.) A musical instrument used by the ancients, hollow, and made of brass. The modern *cymbals* are two concave metal plates, which the performer strikes together for the production of clear, sharp sounds.

**CYMBARIA**, sim-ba're-a, *s.* (*kymbē*, a boat, Gr. in reference to the form of the fruit.) A genus of plants, with opposite leaves and large yellow flowers, usually solitary and sessile: Order, Rhinanthacæ.

**CYMBIDIUM**, sim-bid'e-um, *s.* (*kymbē*, a boat, Gr. in allusion to the form of the labellum.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidacæ.

**CYMBIFORM**, sim'be-fawrm, *a.* Shaped like a boat.

**CYMBIOLA**, sim-be-ō'la, *s.* (*kymbos*, a boat, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Volutine, or true Volute, having the spire more produced, but not more than one-half of the aperture; the terminal whorls are regular and sculptured; four plaits on the pillar: Family, Volutinæ.

**CYMBIUM**, sim'be-um, *s.* (*kymbos*, Gr.) The Voluta cymbium, a species of marine Mollusca, known also by the name of the Gondola.

**CYMBOCARPUM**, sim-bo-kārp'un, *s.* (*kymbos*, and *karpos*, a seed, Gr. in allusion to the shape of the mericarps, which are hollow in front.) A genus of

small annual fetid plants with white flower, Araliacæ.

**CYMBULIA**, sim-bu'le-a, *s.* (*kymbos*, Gr.) of Mollusca, the shell of which is oblong per-shaped: Family, Thecosomatæ.

**CYME**, sime, *s.* (*cyma*, Lat. *kyma*, a wave mode of inflorescence, the general app which resembles an umbel, and agrees in this respect, that its common stalks from one centre; but differs in having the alternately and variously divided, as in cence of the elder; also, a sprout, as of a

**CYMIFEROUS**, si-mif'ur-us, *a.* (*cyma*, a bear, Lat.) Bearing or producing cyme.

**CYMINOSMA**, sim-in-os'ma, *s.* (*kyminon*, c and *osme*, smell, Gr. in reference to the fruit, which is like that of cumia genus of plants, consisting of trees, with leaves and white corymbose flowers: taceæ.

**CYMODOCÆA**, sim-o-dō'se-a, *s.* (*kyma*, and *dokis*, a small beam, Gr.?) A genus of Crustaceans: Section, Spharomatidæ.

**CYMODOCIA**, sim-o-dō'she-a, *s.* A genus of Zoophytes, in which the stem is tubulated below, united above, without partitions; cylindrical, filiform, altern-

**CYMOID**, sim'oyd, *s.* (*kyma*, and *eidōs*, a Gr.) A body having the form of a cyme.

**CYMOPHANE**, sim'o-fane, *s.* (*kyma*, a phaino, I show, Gr.) The name given by Haüy.

**CYMOPHANOUS**, se-mof'a-nus, *a.* (*kyma*, a phaino, I show, Gr.) Having a wat light; opalescent.

**CYMOPTERUS**, se-mop'ter-us, *s.* (*kyma*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order fernæ.

**CYMOSE**, se-mo'se, *s.* The name given by to his sixty-third natural order of plan ing such as have their inflorescence in t a cyme.

**CYMOSE**, sim-ose', or si'mose, *a.* Containi in the form of a cyme.

**CYNÆDUS**, se-ne'dus, *s.* (*cynædo*, a name the ancients to one of the species.) fishes in which the preoperculum is erect caudal fin rounded; dorsal and anal and without scales; pectoral and ve rounded; the mouth small: Family, Cha

**CYNAILURUS**, se-nay-lu'rus, *s.* (*kyon*, a ailouros, a cat, Gr.) The Hunting-le which there are an African and an Indi They are so named from the claws bei tractile than in the cats, and blunted the same extent as those of the dog.

**CYNANCHÆ**, se-nan'ke, *s.* (*kynanche*, fi and *ancho*, I strangle, Gr.) In Nosolog of diseases, comprehending several ki inflammatory character, particularly inf of the throat.

**CYNANCHUM**, se-nan'kum, *s.* (*kyon*, and in reference to the poisonous effects of a species.) A genus of plants, consisting or sub-shrubs, generally twining: Order, deæ, or Asclepiadacæ.

**CYNANTHROPY**, se-nan'throp-e, *s.* (*kyn-anthropos*, a man, Gr.) In Pathology, a mania, in which the patient thinks him



# CYNAPIUM—CYNOCEPHALUS.

into a dog, and imitates its bark and  
*se-na-pe-um*, *s.* An alkaloid obtained  
 plant *Ethusa Cynapium*.  
*sin'a-ra*, *s.* (*kyon*, Gr. from the hard, stiff  
 of the involucre, which resemble the teeth  
 ) The Artichoke, a genus of plants, one  
 species of which, *C. scolymus*, is a well-  
 garden esculent: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.  
*scous*, *sin-a-ra'shus*, *a.* Belonging to the  
 ydara.  
*OMACHY*, *sin-ark-tom'a-ke*, *s.* (*kyon*, *ark-*  
*er*, and *mache*, a fight, Gr.) Bear-bait-  
 a dog.  
*BIUM*, *sin-a-ro-de-um*, *s.* (*kyon*, and  
 a rose, Gr.) In Botany, a term applied  
 with distinct ovaria, and hard indehiscent  
 enclosed in the fleshy tube of the calyx,  
 Rose.  
*EPHIALÆ*, *sin-a-ro-sef'a-le*, *s.* (*cynara*,  
 ichoke, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A  
 hich is sometimes given to plants of the  
 ce and Thistle kind.  
*ICS*, *sin-o-jet'iks*, *s.* The art of training  
 king with dogs.  
*IK*, *s.* (*kyon*, Gr.) A person of a snarling  
 disposition; a follower of Diogenes; a  
 rope.  
*IK*, } *a.* Having the qualities of a  
*sin'e-kal*, } dog; brutal; snarling; sa-  
 captious.  
*IK*, *sin'e-kal-le*, *ad.* In a snarling or mis-  
 e manner.  
*ESS*, *sin'e-kal-nes*, *s.* Moroseness; mis-  
 disregard of the ordinary pursuits of  
 life.  
*IK*, *sin'e-sizm*, *s.* Churlishness; moroseness.  
*IKS*, *s.* An austere sect of Grecian phi-  
 who prided themselves on looking with  
 on everything that tended to increase  
 aggrandisement or social enjoyment: they  
 ever, some deference to what they termed  
 and virtue.  
*ISM*, *sin'ik-spāzm*, *s.* (*kyon*, a dog, and  
 a spasm, Gr.) A convulsion, during  
 he patient imitates the howling of dogs.  
*IS*, *se-nik'tis*, *s.* (*kyon*, a dog, and *ichthys*,  
 Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the  
 ly Serraninæ; body short and broad; head  
 mouth obliquely vertical and wide; lower  
 numerous teeth, all of the same length:  
 Percidæ.  
*IS*, *se-nik'tis*, *s.* A small animal of South  
 considered as the connecting link between  
 the and the dogs: hence the name.  
*IN'IPS*, *s.* (Latin name of the Dog-fly.) A  
 of insects: Type of the tribe Cynipsides,  
 ily Cynipsidæ, or Gall-flies.  
*ES*, *se-nip'se-des*, *s.* (*cynips*, one of the  
 ) A tribe of Hymenopterous insects, allied  
 cheumons. With few exceptions they are  
 insects, having the antennæ almost always  
 ted, and sometimes pectinated; the body  
 be are usually ornamented with brilliant  
 colours; the hind legs are thickened in some  
 and, according to Latreille, many of them  
 power of leaping. Like the Ichneumons,  
 parasitical in the larva state; and, as in  
 some of them are destitute of wings.  
*HALUS*, *se-no-sef'a-lus*, *s.* (*kyon*, and *ke-*

# CYNODON—CYNTHIA.

*phale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of Baboons, the  
 heads of which are shaped like the dog's. The  
 term is restricted by Brisson to those species which  
 have a tail. They inhabit the forests of tropical  
 Africa.  
*CYNODON*, *sin'o-don*, *s.* (*kyon*, and *odon*, a tooth,  
 Gr.) A genus of plants; *C. dactylon*, or Dog's-  
 tooth Grass, is a British perennial, found on the  
 sandy shores of Cornwall: Order, Graminaceæ.  
 Also, a genus of fishes, in which the mouth is  
 oblique and enormously large, and both jaws armed  
 with sharp unequal teeth; the dorsal fin is oppo-  
 site to the commencement of the anal fin, which  
 is very long; the ventral fin is extremely small; the  
 lower jaw is longest, and the eyes are situated at  
 the top of the muzzle: Family, Salmonidæ.  
*CYNODONTIUM*, *sin-o-don'she-um*, *s.* (*kyon*, and  
*odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Urn-mosses:  
 Order, Bryaceæ.  
*CYNOGLOSSUM*, *sin-o-glos'sum*, *s.* (*kyon*, and *glossa*,  
 a tongue, Gr. from the form of the leaves in most  
 of the species.) Hound's-tongue, a genus of tall,  
 robust, downy plants, soft to the touch: Order,  
 Boraginaceæ.  
*CYNOGRAPHY*, *se-nog'gra-fe*, *s.* (*kyon*, and *grapho*,  
 I write, Gr.) A history of the dog.  
*CYNOLYSSA*, *sin-o-lis'sa*, *s.* (*kyon*, and *lyssa*, mad-  
 ness, Gr.) Hydrophobia, or canine madness.  
*CYNOMETRA*, *se-nom'e-tra*, *s.* (*kyon*, and *metra*, a  
 matrix, Gr. from the shape of the pods.) A genus  
 of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees with  
 bifoliate leaves and red flowers, rising from the  
 main trunk of the trees: natives of Cochinchina  
 and the East Indies.  
*CYNOMORIUM*, *sin-o-mo're-um*, *s.* (*cynemorion*,  
 chokeweed, Lat.) A genus of parasitical plants of  
 the class Rhizogens: Order, Balanophoraceæ. A  
 drachm of the powder of *C. coccinium* used to be  
 given with success as a dose in dysenteries and  
 hemorrhages.  
*CYNOPHORIA*, *sin-o-fo're-a*, *s.* (*kyonophoria*, Gr.)  
 The time of gestation.  
*CYNOREXIA*, *sin-o-rek'se-a*, *s.* (*kyon*, and *orexis*,  
 appetite, Gr.) Canine appetite; insatiable hun-  
 ger.  
*CYNORRHIZA*, *sin-o-ri'za*, *s.* (*kyon*, and *rhiza*, a  
 root, Gr.) A genus of umbelliferous plants: Tribe,  
 Pencedanidæ.  
*CYNOSCIADIUM*, *sin-os-se-a'de-um*, *s.* (*kyon*, *kynos*,  
 a dog, and *skiadon*, an umbel, Gr.) A genus of  
 umbelliferous plants, consisting of glabrous herbs,  
 natives of America: Tribe, Seselinæ.  
*CYNOSURE*, *sin'o-sure*, *s.* (*kynosoura*, dog's-tail, Gr.)  
 In Astronomy, a constellation near the north pole,  
 consisting of seven stars, four of which are disposed  
 like the four wheels of a chariot, and three length-  
 wise representing the beam: sometimes termed  
 the Chariot, or Charles's Wain. The ancient  
 Phœnicians used to be guided in their voyages by  
 this constellation, from which circumstance it has  
 been used poetically as a point of attraction.  
 Where perhaps some beauty lies,  
 The cynosure of wondering eyes.—Milton.  
*CYNOURUS*, *sin-o-u'rus*, *s.* (*kyon*, a dog, and *oura*,  
 a tail, Gr.) Dog's-tail grass, a genus of plants:  
 Order, Graminaceæ.  
*CYNTHIA*, *sin'the-a*, *s.* In Mythology, one of the  
 names given to Diana, as Cynthia was to Apollo,  
 from Cynthus, a mountain in the island of Delos,  
 on which they were said to be born. In Zoology,



- a subgenus of the *Ascidia*; also, a genus of Coleopterous insects.
- CYPERACEÆ**, si-pe-ra'se-e, *s.* (*Cyperus*, one of the genera.) The Sedges, a natural order of Endogenous plants, consisting of grass-like herbs growing in tufts, the stems of which are never hollow, and are generally without partitions at their nodes; they are often angular; the leaves are narrow or tapered; the flowers are imbricated solitary bracts, of which the lowermost are frequently empty, and called *glumes*. They differ from the grasses in the general angularity of the stems, in having no diaphragm at the articulations, and in their flowers being destitute of any other covering than a single bract, in the axil of which they grow, except in the genera *Carex*, *Uncinia*, and *Diplacrum*, where two opposite glumes are added;—calyx none; stamens hypogynous; anthers fixed by their base, entire, and two-celled; ovary one-seeded; nut crustaceous or bony; albumen mealy.
- CYPERACEOUS**, si-pe-ra'shus, *a.* Belonging to the order Cyperaceæ.
- CYPERUS**, si-pe-rus, *s.* (Latin name.) A genus of plants, type of the natural order Cyperaceæ.
- CYPHELLE**, si-fe'lle, *s.* (*Kyphos*, a tubercle, Gr.) In Botany, a tuberculous spot on the under surface of the thallus of lichens.
- CYPHER**.—See *Cipher*.
- CYPHIA**, si-fe-a, *s.* (*Kyphos*, curved, Gr. from the gibbous nature of the stigma.) A genus of herbaceous plants with blue or red flowers, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, *Lobeliaceæ*.
- CYPHOMYIA**, si-fo-me-i'a, *s.* (*Kyphos*, bent, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, *Notacantha*.
- CYPHONISM**, si-fou-izm, *s.* An ancient mode of punishment or torture inflicted on criminals. It consisted in rubbing the offender with honey, and afterwards fastening him to a stake, or exposing him in a cage, to be a prey to swarms of insects.
- CYPHOSIS**, si-fo'sis, *s.* (*Kyphos*, bent, Gr.) Curvature of the spine.
- CYTHUS**, si-fus, *s.* (*Kyphos*, bent, Gr.) A genus of Weevils, remarkable for the richness of their metallic colouring: Family, *Curculionidæ*.
- CYPRÆA**, se-pre'a, *s.* (*Cypria*, one of the names of Venus.) The Cowry, a genus of Mollusca, type of the family Cypridæ: one of the species, *Cypræa moneta*, is used as a coin in some parts of Africa.
- CYPRÆDIA**, se-pre'de-a, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is cypræiform; the base contracted; the body whorl not flattened beneath; the shell cancellated; the aperture of equal length throughout; with a few thick teeth on the pillar; lip at the base.
- CYPRÆFORM**, sip-re-fawrm, *a.* Having the shape of the Cypræa, or Cowry shells.
- CYPRÆIDÆ**, se-pre'e-de, *s.* (*Cypræus*, one of the genera, Lat.) The Cowries, a family of marine Gasteropods, the full-grown shells of which are involute, highly enamelled, ovoid, or oblong, more or less rounded or cylindrical, with a small and embedded spire; aperture longitudinal; nearly straight-toothed, or plaited on each, with a groove or channel at each end; inner lip flattened or subconcave; outer lip involute.
- CYPRININÆ**, sip-re'in-e, *s.* A subfamily of the Cypridæ, or Cowries, including those genera which have the inner lip striated or toothed.
- CYPRELLA**, sip-rel'la, *s.* A genus of the Cowry family, in which the shell is form; the inner lip thickened above as long as the outer lip: Subfamily,
- CYPREOVA**, si-pre-o'va, *s.* (contracted *ovulum*.) A genus of the Cowries, resembling the inner lip are wanting, sent by fine raised lines on the shell; the aperture effuse, and the outer lip projecting much: Subfamily
- CYPREOVULA**, sip-re-ov'u-la, *s.* (so named combining the characters of *Cypræa* and *ovula*.) A subgenus of the Cowries, resembling but having the front end of the columella with regular cross ribs, the base induced into an acute-toothed ridge, and of a pale-brown colour; very rare on the coast of the Cape of Good Hope.
- CYPRESS**, si-pres, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Cupressus*, but especially of the tree *Cupressus sempervirens* in the Levant: Order, *Pinaceæ*. (*Pentine*, a turpentine obtained by the bark of the tree *Pistacia terebinthus*.)
- CYPRIA**, sip-re-a, *s.* (from the island of Cyprus, in Mythology, one of the names of Venus.)
- CYPRIAN**, sip-re-an, *a.* Relating or belonging to the island of Cyprus;—*s.* a term given to
- CYPRIGARDIA**, sip-re-kâr'de-a, *s.* (Cypræa, names of Venus, and *cardia*, the heart.) A genus of Mollusca, the bivalve shells elongated and inequilateral; the muscle forward; two cardinal diverging teeth; lamellar tooth; ligament very long, projecting; abdominal impression somewhat backwards.
- CYPRINA**, sip-rin'a, *s.* (*Cyprina*, one of the names of Venus.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are inequilateral, inequilateral cordate; umbones obliquely curved, three unequal teeth, approximating subdivaricate above; lateral tooth at the hinge on the anterior side, sometimes nymphal callosities large, arched, and near the umbones, with an ovate lunule external: Family, *Veneridæ*.
- CYPRINÆ**, sip-rin'e, *s.* Swainson's name of the family of the Salmonidæ, including the
- CYPRINE**, sip-rine, *s.* A mineral, a cup of idocrase of a fine blue tinge, from the hood of Tellenmarken, in Norway.
- CYPRINIDÆ**, sip-rin'e-de, *s.* A family of bony fishes, of which the carp is the type.
- CYPRINODON**, sip-rin'o-don, *s.* (*Cyprinus*, a tooth.) A genus of fish of the family Cyprinidæ.
- CYPRINUS**, sip-re-nus, *s.* (dedicated to Venus.) The Carp, a genus of fish of the family Cyprinidæ. The carps are distinguished from their allied genera by having on the head, a small mouth devoid of teeth, small size, the anal and dorsal fins large, broad or less serrated, and the gill rays numerous. The common carp, *C. carpio*, inhabits lakes, ponds, and rivers, and feeds on insects. A brace is said to have been taken at Gattin, in England, which weighed thirty-four pounds, and which weighed their tenth year they weigh about 6 lb.
- CYPRIOT**, sip-re-ot, *s.* An inhabitant of Cyprus.
- CYPRIPEDIUM**, sip-re-pe'de-um, *s.* (from



## CYPRIS—CYTODCARPA.

mes of Venus, and *podion*, a slipper, Gr. in reference to the elegant slipper-like form of the m.) A genus of plants, consisting of pe-herbs: Order, Orchidaceæ.

*si'pris*, *s.* A genus of Entomostrea, furnished with only six feet, and having two antennæ, and a bundle of setæ resembling a pender, Branchiopoda.

*si'prus*, *s.* (probably corrupted from *cypress*, *g* used in mourning.) A thin, transparent gusset.

*awn* as white as driven snow, *gusset* black as c'er was grow.—*Shaks.*

**POWDER**, *si'prus* pow'dur, *s.* A cosmetic used by the French from the acrid Aram.

*si'p-sel'a*, *s.* (*kypsele*, a bee-hive, Gr.) In reference to a one-seeded, one-celled indehiscent fruit, in which the integuments of the seed do not cohere to the pericarp.

*si'p-se-le-a*, *s.* (*kypsele*, a bee-hive, Gr.) In reference to the form of the capsule.) A genus of plants, natives of St. Domingo: Order, Leguminales.

*si'p-se-lu'rus*, *s.* (*kypsele*, a hollow, and *lu'rus*, a tall, Gr.) A genus of flying fish, resembling *Exocoetus* in its general structure, but having its mouth furnished with barbels, either sim-ilarly forked: Subfamily, *Exocoetinae*.

*si'p-sel'us*, *s.* (*kypsellos*, or *kypselos* of the Gr.) The Swift, a genus of Swallows: Order, Hirundinidae.

*si-re'na*, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, in which the valve shell is thick, transversely ovate, and equilateral; the cardinal teeth, 3; lateral short, thick, and obtuse, 2; both marine and vivatile.

*si-re-ne-an*, *a.* Pertaining to Cyrene, an ancient colony on the northern coast of Africa; native of Cyrene, but more especially ap-plying to a sect of Epicureans established at that city. Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates.

*si-ril'la*, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Dominico of Naples.) A genus of plants, type of the natural order *Oxycarpææ*.

*si-ril-la'se-e*, *s.* (*cyrrilla*, one of the Gr.) A small natural order of Hypogynous plants, consisting of shrubs with evergreen leaves and stipules, and regular symmetrical flowers in racemes; petals five, hypogynous; sta-mines or ten, hypogynous; ovary two, three, or four-celled; style short; stigma with as many lobes as there are in the ovary; fruit a drupe: native of North America.

*si-ril-la'se-e*, *a.* (*kyrios*, chief, and *si-ril-la*, discourse, Gr.) Relating to capital letters.

**DRACA**, *ser-tan'dre-a*, *s.* (*cyrtandra*, one of the Gr.) A tribe of plants of the order Ges-neriales, in which the seeds have no albumen, and are wholly free, capsular, and baccate, and the ovary inferior.

*DRACA*, *ser-tan'dre-a*, *s.* (*kyrtos*, a curve, and *draca*, a male, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneriales.

*DRACA*, *ser-tan'thus*, *s.* (*kyrtos*, curved, and *thos*, a flower, Gr. from the tube of the flower being long and round.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneriales.

*DRACA*, *ser-to-kar'pa*, *s.* (*kyrtos*, gibbous, and *kar'pa*, fruit, Gr. in reference to five gibbositities in the fruit.) A genus of plants, consisting of

## CYRTOPHYLLUM—CYTHEREA.

a tall tree, a native of New Spain: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

**CYRTOPHYLLUM**, *ser-to-fil'um*, *s.* (*kyrtos*, curved, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in reference to the leaves of one of the species being convex on the upper side.) A genus of plants, consisting of hardy lutescent trees with opposite leaves, and a corymbose inflorescence: Order, Loganiaceæ.

**CYRTOPODIUM**, *ser-to-po'de-un*, *s.* (*kyrtos*, a curve, and *podus*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**CYRTOSIS**, *ser-to'sis*, *s.* (*kyrtos*, crooked, Gr.) A term used by the ancients for recurvation or crookedness of the spine.

**CYRTOTROPIS**, *ser-to'tro-pis*, *s.* (*kyrtos*, curved, and *tropis*, a carina, Gr. in allusion to the carina of the flower, which is much curved.) A genus of tall, twining, Leguminous herbs, with loose axillary racemes of flesh-coloured flowers, and long, pendulous, many-seeded legumes: Tribe, Phaseoleæ.

**CYRTUS**, *ser'tus*, *s.* (*kyrtos*, crooked, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanytoma.

**CYSSOTIS**, *sis-sot'is*, *s.* (*kysos*, the anus, Gr.) Inflammation of the anus.

**CYST**, *sist*, *s.* A sac containing some morbid matter.

**CYSTANTHE**, *ses-tan'the*, *s.* (*kyste*, a chest or box, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the close hood-like flowers.) A genus of plants with pale red flowers, natives of Van Dieman's Land: Order, Epieridaceæ.

**CYSTIBRANCHIANS**, *sis-te-brang'ke-ans*, *s.* (*cystis*, and *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A family of Crustaceans, the respiring organs of which are lodged in vesicular cavities.

**CYSTIC**, *sis'tik*, *a.* Of or belonging to the bladder, as the *cystic duct*, the canal leading from the gall-bladder. *Cystic oxide*, a species of calculus found in the bladder, &c.

**CYSTICAPNOS**, *sis-te-kap'nos*, *s.* (*kyrtis*, a bladder, Gr. and *kapnos*, one of the Greek names for fumitory, in allusion to its bladdery capsules.) A genus of smooth climbing herbs, with small racemose white flowers, tipped with red: Order, Fumariaceæ.

**CYSTICERCUS**, *sis-te-ser'kus*, *s.* (*kyrtos*, and *kerkos*, a tail, Gr.) A cystose bladder, containing an unattached and almost solitary animal.

**CYSTIRRHAGIA**, *sis-ter-ra'je-a*, *s.* (*kyrtis*, and *regnyo*, I burst forth, Gr.) Hemorrhage from the urinary bladder.

**CYSTIS**, *sis'tis*, *s.* (*kyrtis*, Gr.) In Anatomy, the bladder.

**CYSTITES**, *sis-ti'tes*, *s.* (*kyrtis*, the bladder, Gr.) Inflammation of the bladder.

**CYSTITOME**, *sis-ti'to-me*, *s.* (*kyrtis*, and *tome*, a section, Gr.) An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

**CYSTOCLE**, *sis-to'se-le*, *s.* (*kyrtis*, and *kyte*, a tumour, Gr.) Hernia formed by the protrusion of the bladder.

**CYSTOTOMIA**, *sis-to'to-me-a*, *s.* (*kyrtis*, and *tome*, a section, Gr.) The operation of cutting the bladder for the extraction of a calculus.

**CYSTURAPES**, *sis-tu-ray'pes*, *s.* A name given by Lindley to plants of the order Cytinaceæ.

**CYTHEREA**, *si-th-e-re'a*, *s.* (one of the names of Venus.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is bivalve, generally smooth and glossy; the cardinal teeth



## CYTHERINA—CYTINUS.

$\frac{2}{3}$ : lateral tooth  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which is placed on the lateral side: Subfamily, Venerinæ.

CYTHERINA, *sith'e-rī'na*, } *s.* A genus of Entomo-  
CYTHERE, *sith'e-re*, } traca, furnished with  
eight simple feet terminating in a point, and two  
equally simple setaceous antennæ composed of  
five or six, furnished with scattered hairs: Order,  
Branchiopoda.

CYTINACEÆ, *si-te-na'se-æ*, } *s.* One of the orders  
CYTINEÆ, *si-tin'e-æ*, } of the Rhizogens of  
Lindley, in which the flowers occur in spikes at  
the end of scaly stems, with a three or six-parted  
calyx; the anthers opening by alits, and in-  
numerable ovules growing over the parietal pla-  
centæ.

CYTINUS, *sit'e-nus*, *s.* (Latin, first bud of the pome-  
granate.) A genus of Rhizogens, which grow as  
parasites on the roots of the cytisus, in the south  
of Europe: Type of the natural order Cytinaceæ.

## CYTISIN—CZAROWITZ.

CYTISIN, *sit'e-sin*, } *s.* A poisonous  
CYTISSINA, *sit-is'se-na*, } tained from

Cytisus laburnum, Arnica montana, &  
CYTISUS, *sit'e-sus*, *s.* (from *Cytisus*, )  
Cycladæ, some of the species having  
noticed there.) A genus of Leguminæ  
with trifoliate leaves and papilionacæ  
flowers. The common broom, *C. scop*  
the pea-tree, *C. laburnum*, are well-known  
species: Tribe, Lotem.

CZAR, *zâr*, *s.* A title of the Emperor of  
king or chief.

CZARINA, *zâr'ri-na*, *s.* A title of the  
Russia.

CZARINIAN, *zâr-rin'e-an*, *a.* Belonging  
peror or Empress of Russia.

CZARISH, *zâr'ish*, *a.* Relating to the Czar  
CZAROWITZ, *zâr'o-witz*, *s.* The title of  
son of the Czar of Russia.

## D.

## D—DA.

D is the fourth letter of the English alphabet, and  
the third consonant. D is a dental articulation,  
formed in the voice by applying the top of the  
tongue to the forepart of the palate, and then part-  
ing them with a gentle gust of the breath, the lips  
meanwhile being open. It nearly approaches in  
sound to T. In English it is always uniform, and  
in no case quiescent or mute. As a numeral, D re-  
presents 500, and with a dash over it thus,  $\overline{D}$ , it  
denotes 5000. As an abbreviation, D. stands for  
Doctor, as D.D., Doctor of Divinity; D.T., Doctor  
of Theology, or S.T.D., Doctor of Sacred Theology;  
M.D., Doctor of Medicine; A.D., Anno Domini;  
D.D.D. is used for *dat, dicat, dedicat*; D.D.D.D.,  
for *dignum Deo, donum dedil*. In Music, it is the  
nominal of the second note in the natural diatonic  
scale of C.

DAB, *dab*, *v. a.* (*dauber*, Fr.) To strike gently with  
something soft or moist; to slap; to box;—*s.* a  
blow with something soft or moist; a small lump  
of anything moist or slimy thrown on a person or  
thing; a gentle slap with the hand; in vulgar  
language, an expert person. In Ichthyology, the  
vulgar name for the flat ray-fish, *Pleuronectes*  
*limanda*: the *Platessa limanda* of Fleming.

DABŒCEA, *da-be'she-a*, *s.* (from its being called St.  
Dabec's Heath, in Ireland.) Irish-wort; a  
genus of plants, a dwarf shrub, with terminous  
racemose purple flowers: Order, Ericaceæ.

DABBLE, *dab'bl*, *v. a.* (*dabbelen*, Dut.) To smear;  
to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle; to wet;—*v. n.*  
to play in water; to splash or throw water with  
the hands; to move in water or mud; to do any  
thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner;  
to tamper.

DABBLER, *dab'blur*, *s.* One that plays in water or  
mud; one that never goes to the bottom of an  
affair; a superficial meddler.

DABBLINGLY, *dab'bling-le*, *ad.* In a slight or su-  
perficial manner.

DABSTER, *dab'stur*, *s.* A person who is expert at  
the business he follows.

DA CAPO, *da ka'po*, *s.* An Italian phrase, signify-

## DACE—DACRYOMA.

ing that the first part of a tune is to be  
again from the beginning. *Da capo* is  
joined with *al segno*, which means that  
former is to return and commence the  
sign.

DACE.—See *Leuciscus*.

DACELO, *da'se-lo*, *s.* (a word formed by  
the letters of the word Alcedo, the lit-  
large species of Australian birds, near  
the Kingfisher.

DACIAN, *da'she-an*, *s.* A native of Dacia  
name of a country north of the Danub  
of Sarmatia;—*a.* belonging to Dacia.

DACNE, *dak'ne*, *s.* (*daknos*, a ravenous )  
A genus of Coleopterous insects: Fa-  
cornes.

DACNIS, *dak'nis*, *s.* (*dakno*, I bite, G  
sharp conical bill.) A genus of bird  
lototl of the Mexicans, and Pit-pit  
the forehead, shoulders, and wings a  
rufous blue, and the tail black: Fa-  
rostris.

DACRINA, *da-krin'a*, *s.* (*dakryo*, I weep  
genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromycetes

DACHYCYSTALGIA, *dak-re-sis-tal'je-a*, *s.*  
weep, *kystis*, a sac, and *algos*, pain, Gr.)  
the lachrymal sac.

DACRYMYCES, *dak-re-mi'sis*, *s.* (*dakry*  
and *mykes*, a fungus, Gr. in allusion to  
quiescent nature.) A genus of Fu-  
Hymenomycetes.

DACRYOADENALGIA, *dak-re-o-a-de-nal'*  
*kyro*, aden, a gland, and *algos*, Gr.) In-  
of the lachrymal gland.

DACRYOBLENNORRHEÆ, *dak-re-o-hlen*  
(*dakryo*, blenna, mucus, and *rheo*, I flow  
flow of mucus mingled with tears.

DACRYOLEMORRHOÏSIS, *dak-re-o-he-o*  
*dakryo*, and *aima*, blood.) A dischar-  
mingled with blood.

DACRYOMA, *dak-re-o'ma*, *s.* (*dakryo*, I  
A diseased state of the lachrymal duct  
by which the tears are prevented from



YORRHÆA—DACTYLOPTERUS.

nose, and therefore trickle over the

**HYA**, dak-re-or-re'a, *s.* (*dakryo*, and *ow*, Gr.) A flow of tears.

**lak'til**, *s.* (*daktylos*, a finger, Gr.) A foot, consisting of three syllables, the and the other two short, as in the bones

*te*, dak'te-lar, } *a.* Relating to a dactyl;  
dak'te-lik, } consisting of dactyls.  
—See Dactyl.

**HERA**, dak-te-le'hra, *s.* (*daktylos*, a finger, *ra*, hair, Gr.) A genus of Amphibians in which the three internal toes are en- in a conical horny black substance: Order,

**dak'te-li**, *s.* The priests of Cybele, in were so named from their being five in as the fingers on the hand are.

**APHOS**, dak-te-le-kap'nos, *s.* (*daktylos*, *os*, the plant Fumitory, Gr. in allusion to ed tendrils.) A genus of plants: Order, *pea*.

**dak'te-lis**, *s.* (*daktylos*, a finger, Gr. the of its head having something like the form *gers*.) Cook's-foot Grass, a genus of plants: *raminaceæ*.

**te**, dak'te-list, *s.* One who writes flowing

**es**, dak-te-li'tes, *s.* (*daktylos*, a finger, Gr.) ation of the finger.

**lo**, dak-te-lo'a, *s.* (*daktylos*, Gr.) A genus can Saurian reptiles: Family, Iguanidæ.

**ERA**, dak-te-lo'e-ra, *s.* (*daktylos*, and *horn*, Gr.) A genus of Malacostracan Order, Amphipoda.

**NUM**, dak-te-lok'she-nm, *s.* (*daktylos*, and *bit*, Gr. from the spikes being digitate.) of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

**LITH**, dak-til'o-glii, *s.* (*daktylios*, a ring, *ho*, I engrave, Gr.) The inscription of of the artist on a gem.

**GRAPHY**, dak-te-log'gra-fe, *s.* The sci- en engraving.

**OGY**, dak-te-lol'o-je, *s.* (*daktylos*, a fin- *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The act or art ineating ideas or thoughts by the fingers.

**ANCY**, dak-til'o-man-se, *s.* (*daktylios*, *ein*, divination, Gr.) A method of divi- cised among the ancient Greeks and by means of suspending a ring with a *er* a round table, on the edge of which ked the letters of the alphabet; the ring ration pointed to certain letters, which, and together in words, gave the answer *was* asked.

**ORA**, dak-te-lop'o-ra, *s.* (*daktylos*, and *po*, Gr.) A genus of Corals belonging to *Polyparia membranacea*.

**TEROCS**, dak-te-lop'ter-us, *a.* (*daktylos*, *is*, a wing or fin, Gr.) In Ichthyology, a fish which has the inferior rays of al fins partially or entirely free.

**TERES**, dak-te-lop'ter-us, *s.* A name *Laocæpe* to a genus of fishes, in which is flattened, large, and long, and rises from a short muzzle; the body covered scales; the preoperculum armed with a *one*; and the subpectoral rays numerous *ously* large: Family, Loricata.

DAD—DAGGLETAIL.

**DAD**, dad, } *s.* (*tad*, Welsh, *atta*, Goth.) Fa-

**DADDY**, dad'de, } ther, as expressed by children.

**DADDLE**, dad'dl, *v. n.* To walk unsteadily, like an old man or a child.

**DADDOCK**, dad'dok, *s.* The rotten body of a tree.

**DADE**, dad, *v. a.* To hold up by leading-strings.— Seldom used.

The little children, when they learn to go,  
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro.—*Drayton*.

**DADO**, da'do, *s.* (*dada*, Ital.) In Architecture, the die or part in the middle of the pedestal of a column between the base and cornice; also used to distinguish that part of an apartment between the plinth and the impost moulding.

**DÆDAL**, de'dal, *a.* (*dædalus*, Lat.) Skilful; varie- gated; various.

**DÆDALEA**, de-da'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Dædulus, the ancient mechanist, from the artificial-like arrangement of its sinuosities.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomyces.

**DÆDALIAN**.—See Dædalian.

**DÆMIA**, de'me-a, *s.* (altered from the Arabic name of one of the species.) A genus of plants with twining stems, opposite cordate leaves, and um- bellate flowers: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

**DÆMONOMANIA**, de-mo-no-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*daimon*, a demon, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) That variety of insanity in which the patient imagines himself possessed by devils, or is under the apprehension of their machinations.

**DAFF**, daf, } *s.* (*dau*, Icel.) A stupid blockish

**DAFFE**, daf'fe, } fellow.—Obsolete.

And when this jape is told another day,

I shal be halden a *daffe* or a cokenay.—*Chaucer*.

**DAFF**, daf, *v. a.* (local.) To daunt; to toss aside; to put off.—Doff is now used, which see.

**DAFFLE**, daf'fl, *v. n.* To betray loss of memory.

**DAFFODIL**, daf'fo-dil, *s.* A species of the genus *Narcissus*, in which the flowers are of a pale yellow colour: the *Pseudo-Narcissus* of Linnaeus.

**DAFILA**, daf'e-la, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the Anatinae, or River-ducks.

**DAFT**, dast, *a.* Idiotic; imbecile in mind.

**DAG**, dag, *s.* (*dague*, Fr.) A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol.—Obsolete.

D'ye call this gun a *dag*?—*Beau. & Flet*.

(Saxon.) a slip or shred; a leathern latchet;— *v. a.* to daggie; to cut into slips; to bemire.— Obsolete.

**DAGGER**, dag'gur, *s.* (*dague*, Fr.) A short sword; a poniard. In Fencing Schools, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence. In Ty- pography, an obelisk; a mark of reference, thus (†);—*v. a.* to pierce or stab with a dagger. In Shipbuilding, a piece of timber that crosses all the puppets of the bulgeways to keep them together. *Dagger-knees*, sometimes termed *lodging-knees*, in a ship, certain pieces whose side-arms cast down and bolt through the clamp. *Dagger money*, a sum of money formerly paid to justices of the peace in the north of England to provide arms against marauders.

**DAGGERSDRAWING**, dag'gurz-draw-ing, *s.* The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

**DAGGLE**, dag'gl, *v. a.* To trail through mire or water; to bemire; to dirty;—*v. n.* to run through wet or dirt.

**DAGGLETAIL**, dag'gl-tale, } *a.* Bemired; be-

**DAGGLETAILED**, dag'gl-tayld, } spattered; trailed in mud.



**DAGLOCK**, dag'lok, *s.* A word used in some places for the befooled locks of a sheep's tail.

**DAGON**, da'gon, *s.* (*dag*, a fish, Heb.) In Mythology, one of the principal divinities of the ancient Phœnicians and Syrians. He was represented as half man and half fish. Considerable mystery rests on the character of this god, and the nature of the worship paid him, but he does not appear to have been the only fish-deity of the Syrians. Besides their Astergates, the Babylonians had a tradition, according to Berossus, that, at the very beginning of their history, an extraordinary being, called Oannes, having the body of a fish, with the head, hands, and voice of a man, emerged from the Erythrean Sea, appeared in Babylon, and taught the rude inhabitants the use of letters, arts, religion, law, and agriculture; that, after long intervals of time, other similar beings appeared, and taught them the same valuable lessons as Oannes had done; and that the last was called Odagon, considered by Selden as the Dagon mentioned in Scripture.

**DAGSWAIN**, dag'swane, *s.* A kind of coarse woollen carpeting.

**DAGTAILED**.—See Daggetailed.

**DAGUERREOTYPE**, da-ger-ro-tipe, *s.* (named after M. Daguerre, the discoverer.) A process by which delineations of views, portraits, &c. are taken with the greatest accuracy, by means of reflection from the images themselves, when illuminated by a strong solar light on a prepared plate in a camera obscura.

**DAHLIA**, dal'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist, and pupil of Linnæus.) A genus of Composite plants, extensively cultivated as large and richly-coloured garden flowers. It is the Georgina of Willdenow and other continental botanists, natives of Mexico: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**DAHLINE**, dal'ine, *s.* A name given by Payen to the inuline extracted by him from the tuberous roots of the dahlia.

**DAILY**, da'le, *a.* (*daglic*, Sax.) Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day;—*ad.* every day; very often.

**DAINT**, daynt, *s.* (*dain*, old Fr.) Something of exquisite taste; a dainty;—*a.* delicate; elegant.—Obsolete.

No poet's wit, that passeth painter farre  
In picturing the parts of beauty daynt.—*Spenser.*

**DAINTILY**, dane'te-le, *ad.* Elegantly; delicately; deliciously; pleasantly; nicely; ceremoniously; scrupulously.

**DAINTINESS**, dane'te-nes, *s.* Delicacy; softness; elegance; nicety; deliciousness; fastidiousness; ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.—Seldom used in the last three senses.

Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed  
without any daintiness.—*Wotton.*

**DAINTLY**, daynt'le, *ad.* Deliciously.—Obsolete.

**DAINTRELL**, dane'tril, *s.* A delicacy.—Obsolete.

**DAINTY**, dane'te, *a.* (from *dain*, old Fr.) Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious; delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender; scrupulous; ceremonious; elegant; languishingly, or effeminately beautiful; affectedly fine;—*s.* something nice or delicate; a delicacy; something of exquisite taste; a word of fondness.—Seldom used in the last sense.

Why, that's my dainty; I shall miss thee;  
But yet thou shalt have freedom.—*Shaks.*

**DAIRY**, da're, *s.* (*dia*, Swed.) The department of making various kinds of food from milk where milk is manufactured; a milk farm; ground where milk cattle are kept.

**DAIRY-HOUSE**, da're-hows, *s.* A room in which milk, cheese, &c. are kept.

**DAIRY-MAID**, da're-made, *s.* A female whose business is to manage the milk.

**DAIS**, da'is, *s.* (French.) A name formerly given to the chief seat at the principal table of a hall, usually covered with hangingstry or carpeting; also, to the raised portion of floor which extends across the upper part of a dining-hall. Also, a genus of plant Thymelacæ.

**DAISIED**, da'zid, *a.* Full of daisies; spread with daisies.

**DAISY**, da'se, *s.* (*dages-egge*, the day's eye.) The common name of the well-known flowers of the genus *Bellis*, the gowan. The common or mountain daisy; *B. ps.* cultivated variety; *B. hortensis*, garden double-flowered; *B. fetulosa*, double-proliferous, or Hen and Chickens, are British; the foreign are the sylvestra, or large Pet the annual, natives of the south of Europe.

**DAKER-HEN**, da'kur-hen, *s.* The female of the Landrail, *Crec pratensis*.—Ob.

**DAKUR**, da'kur, *s.* A term used in our calendar for the twentieth part of a last of hides.

**DALBERGIA**, dal-ber'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Dalberg, a Swedish botanist.) A genus of minous plants, consisting of climbing trees, with impari-pinnate leaves and axillary flowers: Type of the tribe Dalbergiæ.

**DALBERGIEÆ**, dal-ber'je-e, *s.* (*Dalbergia*, the genera.) A tribe of Leguminosæ which the corolla is papilionaceous.

**DALATIAS**, da-la'she-as, *s.* A genus of line, or typical Sharks, characterized by no spiracles; two dorsal fins, the pectoral; one anal adipose fin; tail large and equally divided, and innate; the snout base angulated; teeth unequal, acute, and in different directions; the skin finely tuberculated.

**DALE**, dale, *s.* (*dalei*, Goth.) A low hill between two hills; a vale or valley.

**DALEA**, da'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Thomas Dale, a French botanist of the last century.) A genus of plants, consisting of American plants, consisting of impari-pinnate leaves and white or bluish flowers disposed in pedunculated spikes: Suborder, Leguminosæ.

**DALECHAMPIA**, da-le-sham'pe-a, *s.* (in honour of James Dalechamp, a French botanist, 1588.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiæ.

**DALIAN PROBLEM**, da'le-an problem, the duplication of the cube, or finding the cube which shall be double that of any given cube. It is so called from the story that the Athenians, during a pestilence, were ordered by the Delphic oracle to produce a cubical altar double of the then existed. They applied to the scholars at Athens, but the problem eluded all the learned body.



## LIBARDA—DAMAGE—FEASANT.

**LIBARDA**, *dal-e-bird's*, *s.* A genus of herbaceous shrubby plants, with petiolate or simple and scape-formed one-flowered peduncles, circles of flowers: Order, Rosaceae.

**DAMAGE**, *dal'le-ans*, *s.* Interchange of caresses; fondness; conjugal conversation; delay; stimulation.—Unusual in the last two senses. *For this dalliance to excuse your breach of promise.*

**DALLER**, *dal'le-ur*, *s.* A trifler; a fondler.

**DALLUP**, *dal'lop*, *s.* A tuft or clump.—Obsolete.

**DALLE**, *dal'le*, *v. n.* (*dollen*, Dut.) To trifle; to amuse one's self with idle play; to lose time in idleness; to procrastinate idly; to play the wanton; to change caresses; to fondle; to sport; to delay;—*v. a.* to put off; to defer; to till a proper opportunity.—Seldom used as a verb.

**DALLA**, *dal-mat'e-ka*, *s.* (Latin.) A long gown with sleeves, worn by deacons in the Catholic Church over the alb and stole. It is termed from a dress originally worn in Dalmatia and imported into Rome by the Emperor Hadrian. A similar robe was worn by kings in the middle ages at coronations and other solemnities.

**DALL**, *dal'o-fis*, *s.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the Murænidae or Eel family, without pectoral and anal fins terminating before the end of the tail, which is naked; the dorsal fin a little behind the head; body cylindrical; small: named from its ophidean or serpent-like shape.

**DALTON**, *dal-to'ne-a*, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. John Dalton.) A genus of Urn-moss plants: Bryaceae.

**DAMN**, *damn*, *s.* (from *dame*, which formerly signified a woman.) The mother, as applied to beasts or inferior animals; in contempt, a human mother. (*dame*, Fr.) a crowned man in the game of chess; (*damm*, Dut.) a mole or bank to confine a fence against water;—*v. a.* (*demman*, German, Dut.) to confine or shut up water in a dam; to confine or restrain: used metaphorically of fire, and by Milton of light. *Though damm'd it up, the more it burns.*—Shakspeare. *If your influence be quite damm'd up in black usurping mists.*—Milton.

**DAMN**, *s.* a boundary or confinement within the limits of a person's own property or jurisdiction.

**DAMNA**, *dam'na*, *s.* (Latin.) The fallow-deer.

**DAMN**, *dam'nij*, *s.* (*dommage*, Fr.) Mischief; detriment; loss; mischief suffered; the act of mischief done; reparation of damage; action;—*v. a.* to injure; to impair; to hurt; to damage;—*v. n.* to receive mischief or injury; to be damaged. *Damage cleer*, (*damna clericorum*, Latin) a fee which was assessed on the tenth in the Common Pleas, and the twentieth in the King's Bench and Exchequer, out of damages, exceeding five marks, recovered in courts in all actions in the case of covenant, assumpsit, battery, &c., and given originally to the attorneys and their clerks for drawing special pleadings. Abolished by stat. 17 Car. 2, c. 2.

**DAMNABLE**, *dam'nij-a-bl*, *a.* That may be injured; susceptible of injury; mischievous; deserving punishment.

**DAMNFEASANT**, *dam'nij-fez'ant*, *s.* An old law

## DAMAGES—DAMMARA.

term for doing hurt or damage, as the cattle of one person entering the grounds of another, and there feeding, or otherwise spoiling the crops, without the permission of the owner: he may distrain them till satisfaction be made for the injury he has sustained.

**DAMAGES**, *dam'e-jes*, *s. pl.* In Law, the amount of money assessed upon a defendant as a remuneration to the plaintiff for the injury which he has sustained, as for a battery, false imprisonment, trespass, breach of promise, &c.

**DAMALIS**, *da-ma'lis*, *s.* (Greek; a young cow.) A genus of quadrupeds, considered by Major Smith as intervening between the sheep and oxen; they are large, and usually have the first vertebra of the back much elevated above the rest of the spine. They were formerly classed with the antelopes: Order, Ruminantia.

**DAMAR**, *da'mar*, *s.* A mixture of the yellowish oil obtained from incisions made in the trunk of the tree *Comarium microcarpum* and Chinese varnish. In the naval yards it is mixed with a little white chalk, and used with oakum made of the bark of reeds, to fill up the seams in ships and boats, in which it soon becomes as hard as stone.

**DAMASCENE**.—See *Damson*.

**DAMASK**, *dam'ask*, *s.* (after *Damascus*, where it was first made.) A fine description of silk or linen cloth of thick texture, with elaborate flowers or figures. Linen damask, for table-cloths and napkins, is extensively manufactured at Dunfermline in Scotland, and in Ireland: red colour, from the damask rose. *Damask steel*, a fine kind of steel from the Levant, of a streaky mottled appearance, used in the manufacture of the best sword and scimitar blades. *Damask rose*, the variety of the rose, *Rosa centifolia*, or Hundred-leaved rose. *Damask water*, perfumed water;—*v. a.* to form flowers on stuffs; to variegate; to diversify; to adorn steel-work with figures.

**DAMASKEEN**, *dam'ask-keen*, *s.* (*damasquiner*, Fr.) To ornament steel with inlaid gold or silver: used chiefly for sword blades, locks of pistols, &c.

**DAMASKEENING**, *dam'ask-keen-ing*, *s.* The act or art of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire.

**DAMASKIN**, *dam'ask-kin*, *s.* A sabre, so called from being first manufactured at Damascus.

**DAMASONIUM**, *da-ma-so'ne-um*, *s.* (*damao*, I take away or diminish, Gr. from its being reputed as efficacious in removing the effects of the venom of the Sea-dog.) A genus of plants: Order, Alismaceae.

**DAMASSIN**, *da-mas'sin*, *s.* Damask woven with gold and silver flowers.

**DAME**, *dame*, *s.* (French.) A lady; formerly a title of honour to a woman, now generally applied to the mistress of a family in the humbler walks of life; frequently used in poetry for a woman of rank.

**DAME'S VIOLET**, *daymz vi'o-let*, *s.* The Rocket, the common name given to certain species of cruciferous plants belonging to the genus *Hesperis*.

**DAMIANISTS**, *da'me-an-ists*, *s.* A religious sect, disciples of Damian, Bishop of Alexandria, in the sixth century; they disowned any distinction of persons in the Godhead, and professed one single nature, incapable of any change, yet they called God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

**DAMMARA**, *dam-ma'ra*, *s.* The Dammar-pine, a



# DAMMARIN—DAMPY.

# DAMSEL—DANDLER.

genus of plants, consisting of trees, one of which, the Cowdie-pine of New Zealand, grows perfectly straight to the height of one hundred feet or more, and yields wood of the best description for masts: Order, Pinaceæ.

**DAMMARIN**, dam'mā-rin, *s.* A resinous substance from the Dammar-pine.

**DAMMER-TREE**, dam'mer-tre, *s.* The name given in the Bidjose country to the Indian copal-tree, *Vateria Indica*: Order, Dipterocarpo.

**DAMN**, dam, *v. a.* (*damner*, Fr. *damno*, Lat.) To doom to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to curse; to censure; to hoot or hiss any public performance, as a mark of its worthlessness; to explode; a term of execration.

**DAMNABLE**, dam-na-bl, *a.* Deserving damnation; worthy of eternal punishment; censurable; condemnable: sometimes used in a low and ludicrous sense for something odious, detestable, or pernicious.

**DAMNABLENESS**, dam-na-bl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of deservng damnation.

**DAMNABLY**, dam-na-bl, *ad.* In a manner to incur eternal punishment, or to deserve condemnation: in a vulgar sense, detestably; odiously.

**DAMNACANTHUS**, dam-na-kan'thus, *s.* (*damnao*, I conquer, and *akanthos*, a spine, Gr. in reference to the strong opposite thorns.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**DAMNATION**, dam-na'shun, *s.* Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.

**DAMNATORY**, dam-na-tur-e, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.

**DAMNED**, damd, *a.* Hateful; detestable; abhorred; abominable: chiefly used in a vulgar manner.

**DAMNIFIC**, dam-nif-ik, *a.* Procuring loss; mischievous.

**DAMNIFY**, dam'ne-fi, *v. a.* (*damnifico*, Lat.) To injure or damage; to cause loss or injury to; to hurt; to impair.

**DAMNINGNESS**, dam'ning-nes, *s.* Tendency to produce damnation.

**DAMONS**.—See *HYRAX*.

**DAMP**, damp, *a.* (Dutch.) Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry; humid; dejected; sunk; depressed:—*s.* moist air; fog; moisture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection; depression of spirit:—*v. a.* to wet; to moisten; to make humid; to depress; to deject; to chill; to make dull; to weaken; to abate; to discourage; to abate motion.

**DAMPER**, damp'ur, *s.* That which chills or restrains; a flap, or sliding piece of iron, which, being raised, depressed, or more or less drawn out, increases or lessens the draught of air in the flue of a furnace; a part in a piano-forte, covered with soft leather, by which the sound is deadened.

**DAMPIERA**, dam-pe'ra, *s.* (in memory of Capt. Dampier, the celebrated circumnavigator.) A genus of Australian plants, consisting of herbs or sub-shrubs, with alternate leaves, and blue or purple flowers: Order, Goodeniaceæ.

**DAMPISH**, damp'ish, *a.* Moist; inclining to wet.

**DAMPISHLY**, damp'ish-le, *ad.* In a manner moderately damped.

**DAMPISHNESS**, damp'ish-nes, *s.* Tendency to wetness; foggiess; moisture.

**DAMPNESS**, damp'nes, *s.* Moisture; foggiess.

**DAMPY**, damp'e, *a.* Moist; damp; dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.

**DAMSEL**, dam'zel, *s.* (*dameiselle*, Fr.) A woman; a girl: (formerly, this term was indiscriminately to the younger branches of distinguished families of either sex.)

**DAMSON**, dam'son, *s.* (altered from the older *damascene*, the *Damascus* plant.) A var. of the *Prunus domestica*, a small black plum.

**DAN**, dan, *s.* (*don*, Span.) The old term of for men, equivalent to master.—Obsolete.

*Don* Chaucer, well of English understood.—

**DANACE**, da-na'se, or da'nase, *s.* (*danake*, G small ancient Persian coin; also, the name of the obolus, which was placed in the mouth of the dead to pay Charon's fare.

**DANÆA**, da-ne-a, *s.* (*dance*, a kind of laurel.) A genus of plants, type of the order Dana.

**DANÆACEÆ**, day-ne-a'se-e, *s.* An order of Acrogers, having the habit of dorsiferous but distinguished by ringless dorsal spines which are combined in masses, and split regularly by a central cleft. They are all plants, and some of them are trees.

**DANAIS**, da-na'is, *s.* (*dance*, the laurel of the andria, which it resembles.) A genus of consisting of climbing or straggling shrub fragrant orange-coloured flowers, natives of Mauritius: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**DANCE**, dans, *v. n.* (*danser*, Fr.) To move; to trip or move with steps corresponding to the sounds of music; to move nimbly; and frisk about; to dance attendance, to be supple and obsequiousness;—*v. a.* to dance; to put into a lively motion;—*s.* a tripping about of one or many, agree to the measure or sounds of music; a movement of the feet.

**DANCER**, dan'sur, *s.* One who practices dancing.

**DANCING**, dans'ing, *s.* The act of moving steps, or adjusting the motions of the body to the sounds or measure of music.

**DANCING-MASTER**, dans'ing-mas'tur, *s.* teaches the art of dancing.

**DANCING-SCHOOL**, dans'ing-skool, *s.* A school in which the art of dancing is taught.

**DANDELION**, dan-de-li'un, *s.* (corrupted from the French name *dent-de-lion*.) The common well-known Composite plant *Leontodon tum.* It has powerful diuretic qualities, been called, in consequence, *pissenlit*, in France by its equivalent vulgarity in England, *piss-the-bed*. The blanched leaves have been recommended as a winter salad.

The roots are eaten as such by the French, dried and ground into powder they afford a substitute for coffee, equal to that of the chicory.

**DANDER**, dan'dur, *v. n.* To wander about. **DANDIPRAT**, dan'de-prat, *s.* (*dandin*, a name of a little fellow; an urchin; a term of contempt.

**DANDLE**, dan'dl, *v. a.* (*dandelin*, Dut.) To child on the knee, or in the hands, and quiet him; to fondle; to treat as a delay; to procrastinate.—Obsolete in the senses.

Captains do so dandle their doings, and service, as if they would not have the enemy.—*Spenser*.

**DANDLER**, dan'dur, *s.* One who dandles children.



## DANDRIF—DAPHN.

an'drif, *s.* (from *tan*, a spreading eruption, filthy, Sax.) In Pathology, Pityriasis, a which manifests itself in patches of thin scales on the skin, which exfoliate and cast crusts or excoriations. The various *s.* dandrif of the head, *Pityriasis capitis*; if, *P. rubra*; variegated dandrif, *P. versicolor*; black dandrif, *P. nigra*.

d'ide, *s.* (*dandin*, Fr.) A fop; a person not fond of dress; a useless human with a showy appearance.

dan, dan-de-kok, } *s.* Bantam fowls.

dan-de-hen, } *s.* Like a dandy.

dan-de-izm, *s.* The manners of a dandy.

dan, *s.* A native of Denmark.

dane'gelt, *s.* (*dane*, and *gelt*, a debt, an annual tax formerly laid on the Eng-lish for the purpose of maintaining an army to resist the piratical and other depredations of the Danes, or to furnish tribute to them.)

dan, dane'wurt, *s.* The *Sambucus ebulus*, a noxious fetid herb, said by our forefathers to have sprung from the blood of their enemies the Danes: Order, Caprifoliaceæ.

dane'jur, *s.* (French.) Risk; hazard; jeopardy:—(obsolete in the last sense;) within his danger, do you not?—*Shaks.*

at in hazard. Endanger is now used.—

dan, dane'jur-les, *a.* Without risk or jeopardy, exempt from danger.

dan, dane'jur-us, *a.* Hazardous; perilous; dangerous.

dan, dane'jur-us-le, *ad.* With danger; dangerously; perilously.

dan, dane'jur-us-nes, *s.* Danger; jeopardy.

dan, dang'gl, *v. n.* (*dingler*, Dan.) To hang by, or quivering; to hang upon any thing in a humble, useless follower.

dan, dang'glur, *s.* One who dangles or hangs by.

dan, dan'ish, *a.* Relating to the Danes or Danes:—the language of the Danes.

dan, dan'ish, *a.* (*unken*, Germ.) Damp; humid; moist;—*s.* damp; moisture.

dan, dangk'ish, *a.* Somewhat damp.

dan, dangk'ish-nes, *s.* Humidity; damp-ness.

dan, dan'ne-brog, *s.* The name of an an- cient order of knighthood, supposed to have been founded in 1219. It was revived in 1808.

dan, dan, *s.* A local name for small trucks or carts, used in coal mines.

dan, dan-be-an, *a.* Relating to the river Danube.

dan, dan, *v. n.* To let fall gently into the water—a term used by anglers.

dan, dan-pat'e-kal, *a.* (*dapaticus*, Lat.) as in cheer.

dan, dan-pe-de-um, } *s.* (*dapidion*, a small stone, Gr.) A pavement, Gr.) A fossil Ganoid fishes from the Lias for-

dan, dan, *s.* A peculiar acrid principle which occurs in certain crystals, discovered by Vanquelin in 1790 (Daphne mezereum). It is neither

## DAPHNE—DARIC.

alkaline nor acid, but nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

DAPHNE, daf'ne, *s.* In Mythology, one of the nymphs of Diana, who, on being pursued by Apollo, whose love she had resisted, invoked the earth to swallow her, which prayer was immediately granted by her taking root in the ground and being changed into a laurel, which was, from the fable, held as sacred to Apollo, and regarded as the symbol of fame and glory.

DAPHNELEON, daf-ne-le'on, *s.* (*daphne*, the laurel, and *elaion*, oil, Gr.) Oil of bay-berries.

DAPHNIA, daf-ne-a, *s.* The Water-flea, a genus of the Entomostracans; one of the species, *Daphnia pulex*, the *Monoculus pulex* of Linnaeus, is a favourite and interesting microscopic object. It is extremely prolific, and as it assumes a rose colour in summer, the swarms which abound in stagnant water often impart to it a deep red colour.

DAPHNIPHYLLUM, daf-ne-fil'lam, *s.* (*daphne*, the laurel, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants, with laurel-like leaves and simple axillary racemes of flowers; a Javanese tree: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

DAPHNITES, daf-ni'tes, *s.* The Spurge-laurel.

DAPIFER, dap'e-fur, *s.* (*à dapes ferendo*, Lat.) An old term, originally applied to a domestic officer, who was clerk or steward of the kitchen; but afterwards to the chief steward or head bailiff of any honor or manor.

DAPPER, dap'pur, *a.* (Dutch.) Little and active; lively without bulk; pretty; neat.

DAPPERLING, dap-pur-ling, *s.* A dwarf; a dandiprat.

DAPPLE, dap'pl, *a.* Marked with spots of various colours; variegated; streaked; imbricated; chiefly used of animals;—*v. a.* to streak; to vary; to diversify with colours.

DAPPLED, dap'pld, *a.* Streaked; of different colours.

DAPSUS, dap'sus, *s.* (*daps*, Lat.) A subgenus of Coleopterous insects which live in different species of fungi: Family, Fungicolæ.

DAPTUS, dap'tus, *s.* (*dapto*, I consume, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Harpalidæ.

DARDANELES, dard-da-nelz, *s.* Fortifications erected on both sides of the Hellespont, or narrow strait connecting the sea of Marmora with the Ægean, and which, from these erections, is now termed the strait of the Dardanelles.

DARE, dare, *v. n.* (*dearran*, Sax.) Past, Durst. To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous;—*v. a.* past and past part. Dared; to challenge; to defy; to dare larks, to catch them by means of a looking-glass; to amaze;—*s.* defiance; challenge.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Sextus Pompeius

Hath given the dare to Cæsar, and commands The empire of the sea.—*Shaks.*

DAREFUL, dare'fûl, *a.* Full of defiance.

DARER, dar'ur, *s.* One who dares or defies.

DARIC, dar'ik, *s.* (*dareikos*, Gr.) A Persian gold coin of about one hundred and thirty grains. It was so called by the Greeks from Darius, the name of several of the Persian monarchs. On one side is a crowned archer kneeling on one knee; and, on the reverse, a quadrata incusa, or deep cleft. It is equal to 22s. 10½d.



**DARING**, da'ring, *a.* Bold; adventurous; fearless; courageous; brave; intrepid;—*s.* a bold act; a courageous attempt.

**DARINGLY**, da'ring-le, *ad.* Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently; outrageously.

**DARINGNESS**, da'ring-nes, *s.* Boldness; audaciousness.

**DARK**, dârk, *a.* (*dearc*, Sax.) Wanting light; not of a showy or vivid colour; blind; without the enjoyment of light; opaque; not transparent; obscure; not perspicuous; not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant; gloomy; not cheerful; secret; unclean; foul;—*s.* darkness; obscurity; want of light; condition of one unknown; want of knowledge; a dark place; a prison; secrecy. *Dark-house*, an old term for a madhouse;—*v. a.* to darken; to obscure.—Seldom used as a verb.

The earth cumber'd, and the wing'd air dark'd with plumes.—*Milton*.

**DARK-BROWED**, dârk'browd, *a.* Of a stern and frowning aspect.

**DARKEN**, dârk'kn, *v. a.* (*adeorcan*, Sax.) To make dark; to deprive of light; to cloud; to perplex; to foul; to sully;—*v. n.* to grow dark.

**DARKENER**, dârk'nur, *s.* That which darkens and confounds.

**DARKISH**, dârk'ish, *a.* Dusky; approaching to dark; not of a vivid colour.

**DARKLING**, dârk'ling, *a.* Being in the dark, or without light; a poetical term.

The wakeful bird  
Sings darkling, and, in shadiest covert hid,  
Tunes her nocturnal note.—*Milton*.

**DARKLY**, dârk-le, *ad.* In a situation void of light; obscurely; blindly; gloomily; uncertainly; secretly.

**DARKNESS**, dârk'nes, *s.* Absence of light; want of transparency; obscurity; want of perspicuity; difficult to be understood; infernal gloom; state of being intellectually clouded; ignorance; uncertainty; secrecy; opaqueness; wickedness; the empire of Satan.

**DARKSOME**, dârk'sum, *a.* Gloomy; obscure; not enlightened; not luminous.

**DARK-WORKING**, dârk-wurk'ing, *a.* Working in darkness; acting in secrecy.

**DARLING**, dârk'ling, *a.* (*deorling*, Sax.) Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with great kindness and tenderness;—*s.* a favourite one much beloved.

**DARLINGTONIA**, dârk-ling-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Darlington, an American botanist.) A genus of North American herbaceous Leguminous plants, with bipinnate leaves and white flowers: Suborder, Memoseae.

**DARN**, dârn, *v. a.* (Welsh.) To mend a hole or rent by imitating the texture of the stuff;—*s.* a part mended by darning.

**DARNEL**.—See *Lolium*.

**DARNER**, dârn'ur, *s.* One who closes rents or holes by darning.

**DARNIC**.—See *Dornie*.

**DARNING**, dârn'ing, *s.* The act of mending holes in apparel.

**DARNIS**, dârn'is, *s.* A genus of Hemipteron insects, belonging to the Centronotidae, or Horned cicadas, in which the animal is enclosed in a hard shell without any external appearance of wings, which lie concealed beneath: Family, Cercopidae.

**DAROO-TREE**, da-roo'tree, *s.* The Egyptian sycamore, *Ficus sycamorus*.

**DARRAIN**, dar-rane', *v. a.* (*dareigner*, Norm.) prepare for battle; to range troops for battle; to apply to the fight.—Obsolete.

Comes Warwick, backing of the Duke of York  
Darrain your battle; for they are at hand.—

**DARSIS**, dâr'sis, *s.* (*daro*, I excoriate, Gr.) riation. In Anatomy, the process of tearing the skin from the subjacent texture, or the bid abrasion of the cuticle, in the living.

**DART**, dârt, *s.* (*dard*, Fr.) A pointed missile thrown by the hand; a small lance; a siler weapon; that which pierces;—*v. a.* a pointed weapon offensively; to throw; to shoot;—*v. n.* to fly as a dart; to let hostile intention; to spring and run with.

**DARTER**, dârt'ur, *s.* One who throws a dart.

**DARTERS**.—See *Plotus*.

**DARTFORD WARBLER**, dârt'fawrd war'bler. The *Sylvia provincialis*, a bird found in places in England, and on the Continent.

**DARTINGLY**, dârt'ing-le, *ad.* Very swiftly.

**DARTOS**, dâr'tos, *s.* The cellular membrane the inside of the scrotum.

**DARTRE**, dâr'tur, *s.* (*dartos*, a shell or crustacean.) Herpes, a term which has been used only by French writers to express almost all of the skin.

**DARTUS**, dâr'tus, *s.* (*dartos*, excoriated, Gr.) of the fruit being deciduous.) A genus in the Order, Solanaceae.

**DARWINIA**, dâr-win'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Darwin, author of 'The Botanic Garden.') A genus of plants, consisting of decumbent with red or white flowers, natives of Australia. Order, Myrtaceae.

**DASCILLUS**, das-sil'lus, *s.* (*daskillo*, Gr.) a species of fish.) A genus of Coleoptera: Family, Cerebrionidae.

**DASCYLLUS**, das-sil'lus, *s.* (*daskillo*, Gr.) of fishes: Family, Percidae.

**DASH**, dash, *v. a.* (*dask*, Dan.) To throw anything suddenly; to break by collision; to water suddenly in separate portions; to dash to sprinkle; to agitate any liquid so as the surface fly off; to adulterate; to dash some worse admixture; to form or sketch carelessly; to obliterate; to blot; to dash to confound; to make ashamed suddenly; to dash with shame or fear; to depress; to press;—*v. n.* to fly off the surface by motion; to fly in flashes with a loud dash; to rush with violence and break through; as a ship upon a rock;—*s.* collision; something worse mingled in a small part; a mark in writing; a line thus —, by pause or omission; sudden stroke, blow, bluster; flourish.—Vulgar in the last two senses. *Dash-board*, a board placed on the fore of a vehicle, to prevent the mud thrown by horses' heels reaching the carriage.

**DASHING**, dash'ing, *a.* Precipitate; rushing lessly onward; blustering.

**DASTARD**, das'târd, *s.* (*adastrian*, Sax.) a coward; a poltroon; one who mealy shrinks from danger;—*a.* cowardly;—*v. a.* to terrify; to midate; to dispirit.

**DASTARDIZE**, das'târ-dize, *v. a.* To do cowardice; to depress.

**DASTARDLINESS**, das'târd-le-nes, *s.* Cowardice.



## DASTARDLY—DATE.

*l.v.*, das'tard-le, *a.* Cowardly; mean;

NESS, das'tir-d-nes, } *n.* Timorousness;  
Y, das'tir-de, } cowardliness.

*ROS. das-e-an'thus*, s. (*danga*, hairy, and  
a flower, Gr. in reference to the hairy)  
A genus of plants, natives of the Cape  
Hope: Order, Ericaceæ.

**DASYGASTER**, *tribe*. (Dasygaster, Lat.) *Dasygaster*, Gr. *dasy*, hairy, and *gaster*, belly. A subdivision of the Bee family, including those solitary bees which have a hairsy (pubescent) abdomen by which they carry their provisions, and long legs, as in the case of other bees. It is a sensitive group; but the only British genus is *Dasygaster*.

A, das-e-lo'ma, *s.* (*dasys*, thick, and *loma*, Gr. in reference to the corky ribs of the A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Tribe,

IS, das-e-awr'nis, s. (*dasy*, and *ornis*, a r.) A genus of birds belonging to the [?] or Thrush family.

(a, das-e-po'da, s. (*dasys*, hairy, and *pous*, Gr.) A genus of Bees: Family. Antho-

ox, das-e-po'gon, s. (*dazys*, and *pogon*, a fr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: *Fa-nystoma*.

CTA, das-e-prok'ta, *s.* (*dasy*, and *prok-*  
anus, Gr.) A genus of Rodents, allied  
Guinea-pigs.

*Dasypus*, *x.* (*dasys*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.)  
*madillos*, a genus of Ant-eaters; the head  
the mouth and eyes small; the tongue  
extensible; body enveloped in shelly  
which also cover the upper part of the  
entire tail, with moveable transverse  
between them; the fore-feet furnished with  
five toes, adapted for digging; the tail long  
Order, Edentata.

**MAN, das-e-ste'mon, s. (*dasya*, thick, and *stamen*, Gr. in allusion to the thick s.)** A genus of Australian plants, with stiff leaves and greenish-white flowers: *Proteaceae*.

das-e-stes, *n.* (*dasytes*, hairiness, Gr.)  
of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cloridae.  
Society, hairiness, or an extraordinary in-  
crease of hair on any part not usually covered by

the Bush-tailed opossums, a genus of Mammals; they differ from the true opossums in being destitute of a true thumb to the foot, the rudiments of which are only seen elsewhere, and in being without prehensile tails, which renders them unfit to pursue the life of the branches of trees like these animals.

ling compounds of *daurs*, signifying hairy, the definitions of species in Natural History: *daur*, having the corolla hairy; *daurycarpus*, hairy seeds; *dauricolum*, having a hairy stem; *daur*, having the legumes hairy; *daurypus*, hairy; *dauriscus*, having both sides ciliated; *dauriscus*, hairy stamens; *dauryrus*, hairy-tailed.

**data-ry, s.** An officer of the Chancery, who affixes the *datum Romæ* to the bulls; the employment or office of a datary. *s. s.* (French, *datum*, Lat.) That part of a letter which expresses the day of the

## DATELESS—DATURA.

month and year in which it was written; the time at which any event happened; the time stipulated when anything shall be done; duration; continuance;—*v. a.* to note the time when anything was written, or any event happened; to fix the time of an event or transaction;—*v. n.* to reckon. The fruit of the Phoenix dactylifera, a lofty palm-tree, which grows in Barbary and in the Levant. The fruit is of an agreeable and saccharine flavour, and constitutes a great portion of the food of the natives. Wine and brandy are prepared from it by the Arabs.

DATELESS, date'les, *a.* Without any fixed term or date.

DATE PLUM.—See Diospyrus.

DATER, da'tur, *s.* One who dates.

DATHOLITE, dath'o-lite, } *s.* (*dasyuo*, I thicken, and  
DATOLITE, dat'o-lite, } *lithos*, a stone, Gr. in  
allusion to its want of transparency.) A mineral

which occurs massive, and in crystalized rhombic prisms, of which the lateral edges and the solid angles are commonly replaced by planes. It is of a greyish or greenish-white, with an imperfectly conchoidal fracture, and a somewhat vitreous lustre. According to Klaproth, it is composed of boracic acid, 24.00; silica, 36.50; lime, 35.60; water, 4.00; sp. gr. 2.9—3.3.

**DATISCA**, da-tis'-ka, *s.* (meaning unknown.) Bastard Hemp, a genus of plants, type of the order Datisceae.

DATISCACEÆ, da-tis-ka'se-e, } s. (*datica*, one of the  
DATISCEÆ, da-tis'se-e, } genera.) A small

*Datiscoidea*, 31-35 36-c, 3 genera. A small natural order of Exogens, belonging to the Cucurbitaceae alliance of Lindley. It consists of herbaceous, branched plants, or of trees of considerable size, with apetalous flowers in axillary racemes or terminal panicles. It differs from the order Resedaceae in the seeds being furnished with albumen, the flowers apetalous, and the calyx and fruit adherent.

**DATISCENE**, dat'e-sene, *s.* A fecula obtained from the plant *Datica Cannabina*.

**DATIVE**, *dat'iv*, a. (*dativus*, Lat.). In Grammar, that case of nouns which usually follows a verb or other word expressive of giving, or benefit conferred, as 'facit mihi,' he made or did to me—'utilis vobis,' useful to you. *Dative executor*, in Law, one appointed by the judge of probate; an administrator. *Dative or dativ*, in Law, also signifies whatever may be given or disposed of at will or pleasure.

**DATNIA**, dat'-ne-a, *s.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the subfamily Helotinae, with broad bodies, and having the head and muzzle contracted and rather pointed, the dorsal and anal spines remarkably large, the head scaly, and the preoperculum toothed: Family, Percidae.

**DATUM**, *dat'um, s. DATA*, *dat'a, pl. (datum, from do, I give, Lat.)* A datum is a quantity, condition, or other mathematical premiss which is given in a particular problem. In a general sense, data are things given or admitted; quantities, principles, or actions known or admitted, by which we find things or results unknown. *Datum-line*, in Civil Engineering, the level or base line from which all the surface points are reckoned or measured in the construction of a plan, as that of a railway or canal.

DATURA, du-tu'ra, *s.* (name said to be corrupted from *tutorah*, the Arabic name of one of the spe-

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- cies.) The Thorn-apple, a genus of plants, consisting of annual, poisonous, herbaceous plants, with solitary, winged, or violaceous flowers: Order, Solanaceæ.
- DATURIA**, da-tu're-a, *s.* A crystalizable alkaloid, constituting the poisonous principle of the plant *Datura stramonium*.
- DAUB**, dawb, *v. a.* (*dabben*, Dut.) To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to cover with something specious or gross; something that disguises what it lies upon; to lay on anything gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly;—*v. n.* to play the hypocrite; to indulge in gross flattery;—*s.* a coarse painting.
- DAUBENTONIA**, daw-ben-to-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of the French naturalist, M. Daubenton.) A genus of Mexican Leguminous shrubs, with abruptly pinnate leaves, and simple racemes of scarlet or yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.
- DAUBER**, daw'bur, *s.* One who daubs; a low flatterer; a coarse painter.
- DAUBERY**, daw'bur-e, *s.* An old word for anything artful.
- She works by charms, by spells, and such *daubery* as this is beyond our element.—*Shaks.*
- DAUBING**, daw'bing, *s.* Coarse painting; gross flattery; plastering.
- DAUBY**, daw'be, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.
- DAUCIDÆ**, daw-sid'e, } *s.* (*daucus*, one of the  
**DAUCINÆ**, daw-sin'e-e, } genera.) A tribe or section of the Umbellifera or Apiaceæ, in which the seed is compressed lenticularly, or the back or the transverse section is nearly terete; the mericarps with five primary filiform bristly ribs; the lateral ones placed in the commissure, which is flat, and with four secondary ones, which are more prominent and prickly than the primary ones; the prickles free or joined into a wing; the seed complanate or somewhat semiteretely convex, and flat-tish in front.
- DAUCUS**, daw'kus, *s.* (*daucos* of Dioscorides, said to be from *daio*, I make hot, Gr. from its supposed effect in medicine.) The Carrots, a genus of Umbelliferous plants, mostly biennial herbs with bipinnate leaves and white or yellow flowers; the central ones usually fleshy, dark purple, and sterile: Type of the tribe Daucidæ. The cultivated carrot, a well-known esculent, is termed *D. sativa*, but is a variety of *D. carota*.
- DAUGHTER**, daw'tur, *s.* (*dochter*, Sax.) The female offspring of a man or woman; a daughter-in-law, or son's wife; a woman; a female descendant; the female penitent of a confessor.
- DAUGHTERLINESS**, daw'tur-le-nes, *s.* The state or duties becoming a daughter.
- DAUGHTERLY**, daw'tur-le, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful.
- DAWK**, } dawk, *s.* The term used in the East In-  
**DAWK**, } dies for the system of forwarding letters and passengers by bearers stationed at certain distances.
- DAUNT**, dánt, *v. a.* (*dant*, Scot.) To discourage; to intimidate; to frighten; to dishearten.
- DAUNTLESS**, dánt'les, *a.* Fearless; bold; not timid; not discouraged; intrepid.
- DAUNTLESSNESS**, dánt'les-nes, *s.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.
- DAUPHIN**, daw'fin, *s.* The title of the heir-apparent of the French crown previous to the Revolution, so called because the principality of Dauphiné was the apanage of the king's eldest son.
- DAUPHINESS**, daw'fin-es, *s.* The wife of the Dauphin of France.
- DAVALLIA**, da-val'le-a, *s.* (in honour of a Swiss botanist.) A genus of Fern Polypodiaceæ.
- DAVID GEORGIANS**, da'vid jawr'je-anz, }  
**DAVIDISTS**, da'vid-ists, } of the sixteenth century, so called after the founder, David George, a native of Devonshire.
- DAVID'S DAY**, St., saynt da'vid's day, *s.* The day of March, in honour of St. David, Armeuvenia, now called St. David's, in Wales. He is said to have died at the age of 100 years, in the sixth century.
- DAVIESIA**, day-ve'she-a, *s.* (in honour of H. Davies, F.L.S.) A genus of plant in the family of Australian Leguminous shrubs, appearance of the Furze, with flow yellow: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.
- DAVILLA**, da-vil'la, *s.* (in honour of H. Davilla, an Italian historian, who died in 1599.) A genus of plants, consisting of upright or climbing with yellow flowers: Order, Dilleniaceæ.
- DAVIT**, da'vit, *s.* A short piece of timber used to hoist the flocks of the anchor of the bow, without injuring the ship's side as it ascends.
- DAVITE**, da'vite, *s.* A fibrous sulphate found in a hot spring near Bogota, in Colombia.
- DAVYA**, da've-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir Davy.) A genus of plants, consisting of American shrubs or trees, with pebbly leaves, and yellow corymbose or panic Order, Melastomaceæ.
- DAVY JONES**, da've jones, *s.* A sailor's name for the sea-devil.
- DAVYNE**, da'vine, *s.* (in honour of Sir Davy.) A mineral of a white or yellow occurring in transparent or opaque crystals more ancient lavas of Vesuvius. It is distinguished from the mineral Nepheline by its length of the crystals always exceeding and being acted on by acids. Its constituents: silica, 42.91; alumina, 33.28; lime, 1.25; water, 7.43; loss, 3.11; sp. g. 1.95.
- DAW**, daw, *s.* A term found in the composition of many species of birds;—*v. n.* to dawn; to begin; to start.—See Dawn.
- DAWDL**, daw'dl, *v. n.* To waste time; to dawdle.
- DAWDLER**, daw'dlur, *s.* A trifler.
- DAWISH**, daw'ish, *a.* Like a daw.
- DAWK**, dawk, *s.* A local term for a hole or incision in timber;—*v. a.* to mark or cut a hole or incision.
- DAWM**, dawm, *s.* A small Indian coin, worth of a rupee; said to give rise to the colloquial expression, 'not worth a dawm.'
- DAWN**, dawn, *v. n.* (*daglan*, Sax.) To grow light; to grow luminous; to grow bright; to begin gradually or faintly to show some promise of lustre or future eminence; the beginning of the day when the twilight first appearance of expanding intellect; the beginning.
- DAWNING**, dawn'ing, *s.* Break of day; appearance of intellectual expansion.
- DAY**, day, *s.* (*dies*, Lat.) In common language, a portion of time in any place during which



## DAY.

above the horizon, in which sense it is an *artificial day*, and is opposed to night. Computation of time, the *civil* or *mean solar* time employed by the earth in revolving on its axis, 365.2425 of such revolutions constituting the Gregorian year. An *astronomical, apparent day*, is the time which elapses between the consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the centre of the sun. Solar days are not always of equal length: 1st, from the axial velocity of the earth in its orbit, that being greater in winter than in summer from the obliquity of the ecliptic, in consequence of which the sun's apparently daily motion above the plane of the earth's equator is less at the poles than at the tropics. The *solar day* is the time that elapses between two culminations of the same star. The *nautical day*, as of the modern nations, commences at noon, and consists of 24h. 3m. 56s., 55 of time; the *sidereal day* is 23h. 56m. 4s., or mean solar day. A *sidereal day*, the day adopted by astronomers in their observations, is the time that elapses between two culminations of the same star. The *nautics* extend at the moment the astronomical day, so that nautical time, in days of the moon, is always twenty-four hours in advance of civil time. The Babylonians commenced at sun-rising, the Jews at sun-setting, the Egyptians at midnight, as do many nations—the British, French, Spanish, Americans;—light; sunshine; any time specified distinguished from other time; an age—the *day* in this sense, generally plural; time or season; life, in this sense commonly plural. *Day* in his days broke his word; the day of the battle; an appointed or fixed time; commemorating an event;—*from day* to get certainty or continuance; *to-day*, on the day; *day by day*, daily; each day in succession; *break*, the dawn, or first appearance of the morning; *daybook*, a daily register of daily transactions; *daylabourer*, one that labours by the day; *daystar*, the morning star, termed also Lucifer; *day's-work*, the work of a day; also, the reckoning or account of time or distance run during twenty-four hours from noon to noon, according to the rule of nautics.—*Days of grace*, in Commerce, a number of days allowed for the payment of a bill if it becomes due, three days being allowed in Great Britain and America. *Days of grace*, in Law, a certificate of permission granted by the court for delay in answering the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant, or writ, in Law, a certificate of permission granted by the court, in term time, gives to a party beyond the bounds of the prison or house of correction, for the purpose of transacting his business, upon a writ, to the marshal or warden, and signing a receipt for that purpose. *Days in bank*, in Law, certain days in each term when writs are returned to the Court of King's Bench, or party shall appear upon the writ served. *Alms*, or *go without day*, is to be finally acquitted of the court; a case is said to be *put without day* when the justices do not come on the day that it was continued. *Day-ware of land*, an acre for as much arable land as could be sown in one day's work, or one day's labour, the farmers call it. *Daymare*, a

DAYDREAM—DEAD.

*Ephialtes vigilantium*, in Pathology, a species of incubus occurring during wakefulness, and attended with that severe pressure on the chest which characterizes *nightmare*. *Daylight*, an affection of the vision, in which it is dull and confused in the dark, but clear and strong in daylight. Hens are well known to labour under this affection, and hence it is sometimes called *hem-blindness*: it is also termed *nyctalopia*, or *night-blindness*.

DAYDREAM, da'dreme, *s.* A vision or phantasm to the waking senses.

DAYFLY.—See Ephemera.

**DAYLABOUR**, da'lay-bur, s. Labour hired by the day; labour divided into daily tasks.

**DAYLIGHT**, *da'lite, s.* The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon or a taper.

DAY-LILY.—See Hemoracallis.

DAY'S-MAN, daze'man, *s.* An umpire; a mediator. Neither is there any *day's-man* betwixt us.—*Job ix. 13.*

**DAYSPRING**, da'spring, *s.* The dawn; the beginning of the day.

DAYWOMAN, da'wum-un, *s.* A dairymaid.

**DAYWORK**, da'wuk, *s.* Work imposed by the day; daylabour.

DAZE, daze, *v. a.* (*daescan*, to extinguish, Sax.?)  
To overpower with light; to dim with too strong  
lustre; to hinder the act of seeing by the sudden  
introduction of light.

**DAZZLE**, *daz'l*, *v. a.* To overpower with brilliancy; to hinder the action of vision by sudden or intense lustre; to strike or surprise with splendour;—*v. n.* to be overpowered with light; to lose the power of vision.

**DAZZLEMENT**, *daz'l-ment*, *s.* The act or power of dazzling.

DAZZLING, *daz'ling*, *a.* Striking with splendour.  
DAZZLINGLY, *daz'ling-le*, *ad.* In a manner strik-

ing with splendour or surprise.

DEACON, *de'kn*, *s.* (*deaconos*, a servant, Gr.) One of the orders of the Christian church, to whom originally the administration of charity was committed. In the English church the name continues, but not the office, the care of the poor being committed to the poor-law officers. By the Rubric, it appears that a person in deacon's orders is empowered to read the scriptures and homilies publicly, also to catechise, and to preach when licensed to do so by the bishop; he can, in short, do all the duties of a beneficed clergyman, except consecrating the elements at the administration of the Lord's Supper, or pronouncing the blessing. Before he is qualified to do these, hold a benefice, or take any ecclesiastical promotion, he must take holy orders. In Congregational churches, deacons and deaconesses perform the same duties as in the primitive church, and attend to the secular affairs of the congregation. In Scotland, the term *deacon* is given to the president of a corporate body, and *deacon-convenor* to the convenor of the various corporations in a burgh.

**DEACONESS**, de'kn-nes, *s.* A female deacon in the ancient church.

DEACONRY, de'kn-re, } s. The office or dignity  
DEACONSHIP, de'kn-ship, } of a deacon.

**DEAD**, *ded*, *a.* (Saxon.) Deprived of life; inanimate; without life; motionless; imitating death; senseless; inactive; empty; vacant; useless; unprofitable; dull; gloomy; unemployed; still; obscure; having no resemblance of life; obtuse;



not sprightly; frigid; not animated; not affecting; tasteless; vapid; spiritless; uninhabited; without natural force or efficacy; without the power of vegetation; unvaried. In Theology, the state of spiritual death; lying under the power of sin. *Dead as a door nail*, a proverbial expression, denoting any one completely dead. *Dead language*, a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and only found in writings, as the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. *Dead doors*, in Shipbuilding, those fitted to the outside of the quarter gallery doors, in case the quarter gallery should be carried away. *Dead eyes*, in a ship, a kind of blocks with many holes in them, by which the shrouds are fastened to the chains. *Dead lights*, strong wooden ports made exactly to fit the cabin windows, in which they are fixed on the approach of a storm. *Dead reckoning*, in Navigation, the estimation which is made of the place where a ship is situated, without any observation of the heavenly bodies. It is discovered by keeping an account of the distance she has run by the log, and of her course steered by the compass. *Dead rising*, or *rising line of the floor*, those parts of a ship's floor or bottom, throughout her whole length, where the floor timber is terminated upon the lower futtock. *Dead ropes*, those which do not run in any block. *Dead water*, the eddy of water which appears like little whirlpools, closing in with the ship's stern as she sails through it. *Dead wind*, the wind right against the ship, or that blowing from the very point to which she wants to go. *Dead wood*, certain blocks of timber laid upon the keel, particularly at the extremities afore and abaft. *Dead works*, a name given to all that part of a ship which is above the water when she is laden. *Dead weight*, the name given to an advance by the Bank of England to Government, on account of the half-pay and pensions of retired officers of the army and navy. *Dead beat*, in Horology, a peculiar kind of scapement which lessens the effect of the wheel on the motion of the pendulum;—*s. the dead*, those who are dead; *dead of night* and *dead of winter*, time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom, as at midnight and midwinter;—*v. a.* to deprive of force or sensation; to make vapid or spiritless;—*v. n.* to lose force or life.—Obsolete as a verb.

Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straightways.  
—Bacon.

**DEAD-DOING**, ded'doo-ing, *a.* Destructive; killing; mischievous.  
**DEAD-DRUNK**, ded'drunk, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of taking care of one's self.  
**DEADEN**, ded'dn, *v. a.* To deprive of any kind of vigour or sensation; to blunt or render impervious to sensibility; to lessen force or animation; to make spiritless or inactive.  
**DEAD-HEARTED**, ded'härt-ed, *a.* Having a faint heart; without fortitude.  
**DEAD-HEARTEDNESS**, ded'härt-ed-nes, *s.* Pusillanimity; want of fortitude.  
**DEAD-KILLING**, ded'kil-ling, *a.* Instantly killing.  
**DEAD-LIFT**, ded'lift, *s.* A hopeless exigency; a heavy weight.  
**DEADLIHOOD**, ded'le-hüd, *s.* The state of the dead.—Obsolete.  
**DEADLINESS**, ded'le-nes, *s.* Danger which threatens death.

**DEADLY**, ded'le, *a.* Destructive, murderous; implacable:—*ad.* in a manner the dead; mortally; implacably; destructively; in a ludicrous sense very.

**DEADLY-CARROT**.—See *Thapsia*.

**DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE**.—See *Atropa*.

**DEADNESS**, ded'nes, *s.* Frigidity; want of vegetable life; want of warmth; want of affection; weakness of the languor; faintness; inactivity of the mind; want of spirit; want of courage.

**DEADNETTLE**, ded'net-tl, *s.* The name given to certain species of Labiate genus *Lamium*: called also *Arch Lamiaecæ*.

**DEAD-STRUCK**, ded'strunk, *a.* Confused with horror.

**DEAF**, def, *a.* (Saxon.) Wanting the hearing; not receiving impressions from sonorous bodies; deprived of the power of hearing; in a metaphorical sense, to, or unwilling to receive, instruction to deprive of the power of hearing.

**DEAFEN**, def'n, *v. a.* To make deaf; to produce a loud noise.

**DEAFLY**, def'le, *a.* Lonely; solitary; in neighbourhood.

**DEAFNESS**, def'nes, *s.* Want of the hearing; inability of hearing sounds; indifference to hear.

**DEAL**, dele, *v. a.* (*dalan*, Sax.) To part. *Dealt*. To distribute; to dispense; to divide into parts; to throw about; to give gradually, or otherwise; to distribute the cards of a game; to transact business; to interfere between two persons; to intervene well or ill in any transaction; to answer; to distribute cards; *to deal by* or *ill*; *to deal in*, to have to do with; to practice; *to deal with*, in a particular manner; to use well or ill; *to cost* *s.* a part; a quantity; a degree of the act or practice of dealing cards. *Deal*, a piece of timber made by sawing pieces of three inches thick and six inches wide; *deal* is one inch and a quarter thick and half that thickness. *Deal-fish*, one of the names of the Gynnetres, or Ribbon Fish.

**DEALBATE**, de-al'bate, *v. a.* (*dealb*) To whiten; to bleach.

**DEALBATION**, de-al-ba'shun, *s.* The act of whitening or whitening.

**DEALER**, de'lar, *s.* One who deals; to do with anything; a trader or one who distributes cards to the players.

**DEALING**, de'ling, *s.* Practice; action; measure of treatment; mode in which one deals with another; traffic; business.

**DEAMBULATE**, de-am'bu-late, *v. n.* (*deambulare*) To walk abroad.—Obsolete.

**DEAMBULATION**, de-am-bu-la'shun, *s.* The act of walking abroad.

**DEAMBULATORY**, de-am'bu-lay-to-ry, *s.* The practice of walking abroad; to walk in.

**DEAN**, dene, *s.* (Spanish, *doyes*, Fr.) The ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, and head of the chapter. *Dean* is



has no absolute judicial power in himself, but who has the ordering of ecclesiastical affairs within his deanery, by the direction of the bishop or archdeacon; also, the name of an officer in each of the English universities. *Dean and Chapter*, the bishop's council, who assist him with their advice in religious and temporal concerns. *Dean of Guild*, in the Scottish municipal system, an officer of the merchant guilds or societies of trading persons. "It belongs to the Dean of Guild to take care that buildings within the burgh be agreeable to law, neither encroaching on private property, nor on the public streets or passages; and that houses in danger of falling be thrown down."—1 *Ersk.* Inst. 4.25.

**DEANERY**, *de'nur-e*, *s.* The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean.

**DEANSHIP**, *dene'ship*, *s.* The office and rank of a dean.

**DEAR**, *dere*, *a.* (*dear*, Sax.) Beloved; favourite; darling; valuable; of a high price; costly; scarce; not plentiful, as a *dear* year; sad; hateful; grievous.—Seldom used in the last three senses;

Let us return,  
And strain what other means is left unto us  
In our dear peril.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* a word of endearment; darling.

**DEARBOUGHT**, *dere'bawt*, *a.* Purchased at a high price.

**DEARLING**.—See *Darling*.

**DEARLOVED**, *dere'lud*, *a.* Much loved.

**DEARLY**, *dere'le*, *ad.* With great fondness; at a high price.

**DEARN**, *deern*, *a.* (*deorn*, Sax.) Lonely; melancholy; solitary; secret.—Obsolete.

By many a *deorn* and painful perch,  
Of Pericles the careful search  
Is made.—*Shaks.*

**DEARNESS**, *dere'nes*, *s.* Fondness; kindness; love; scarcity; high price.

**DEARLY**, *dere'le*, *ad.* Secretly; privately; unseen.

**DEARTH**, *dearth*, *s.* Scarcity; want; need; famine; barrenness; sterility.

**DEARTICULATE**, *de-är'tik'u-late*, *v. a.* To disjoint; to dismember.

**DEATH**, *death*, *s.* (Saxon.) The extinction of life; a total and permanent cessation of the vital principles of action, whether in the vegetable or animal economy; a state in which the animal organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action; the state of the dead; mortality; the manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully; cause of death; destroyer. In Poetry, the instrument of death. In Theology, separation from God, and eternal punishment. *Civil death*, in Law, where a person is not actually dead, but adjudged so, as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, &c. *Deathbed*, the bed on which a person dies, or is confined in his or her last sickness.

**DEATH-BODING**, *deth'bo-ding*, *a.* Portending death.

**DEATH-DARTING**, *deth'dart-ing*, *a.* Inflicting death as it were with a dart.

**DEATHFUL**, *deth'fúl*, *a.* Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous.

**DEATHFULNESS**, *deth'fúl-nes*, *s.* Appearance of death.

**DEATHLESS**, *deth'les*, *a.* Immortal; never dying; everlasting.

**DEATHLIKE**, *deth'like*, *a.* Resembling death; still; gloomy; motionless; placid; calm; peaceful; resembling either the horrors or the quietness of death.

**DEATH'S-DOOR**, *deths'dore*, *s.* A near approach to death; the gates of death.

**DEATH'S-HEAD MOTH**, *deths'hed moth*, *s.* The Sphinx atropos, the largest moth in Europe, so named from the figure of a human skull being distinctly marked upon its thorax: Family, *Spinigidae*.

**DEATH-SHADOWED**, *deth'shad-ode*, *a.* Encompassed by the shades of death.

**DEATHSMAN**, *deths'man*, *s.* An executioner; a hangman.

**DEATH-TOKEN**, *deth'to-ken*, *s.* That which indicates approaching death.

**DEATHWARD**, *deth'wawrd*, *ad.* Toward death.

**DEATHWATCH**, *deth'wawtsh*, *s.* The name given to the Coleopterous insect, *Anobium*, which makes a ticking noise like the beat of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to portend the approach of death. It is a small beetle, 5-16ths of an inch long, and inhabits old wooden furniture. The ominous sound, so mysteriously regarded by some, is now well ascertained to be the mode of call which the male insect makes for its mate.

**DEAURATE**, *de-aw'rate*, *v. a.* (*deaur*, Lat.) To gild or cover with gold;—*a.* gilded.

**DEAURATION**, *de-aw-ra'shun*, *s.* The act of gilding.

**DEBACCHATE**, *de-bak'kate*, *v. n.* (*debaccho*, Lat.) To rage or roar after the manner of drunkards.—Obsolete.

**DEBACCHATION**, *de-bak-ka'shun*, *s.* A raging; a madness.

**DEBACKLE**, *de-bak'kl*, *s.* In Geology, a violent torrent or rushing of waters, which, overcoming all opposing barriers, carries with it stones, rocks, and other fragments, spreading them in all directions.

**DEBAR**, *de-bär'*, *v. a.* To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from anything; to hinder or prevent.

**DEBARB**, *de-bärb'*, *v. a.* To deprive of the beard.

**DEBARK**.—See *Disembark*.

**DEBARKATION**.—See *Disembarkment*.

**DEBARRAS**, *de-bär'ras*, *v. a.* (*debarrasser*, Fr.) To free from difficulty; to disembarrass.—Seldom used.

**DEBARRING**, *de-bär'ring*, *s.* Hindrance from approach.

**DEBASE**, *de-base'*, *v. a.* (*debas*, or *debase*, old Fr.) To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to make mean; to sink into meanness; to make despicable; to degrade; to sink; to vitiate; to adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

**DEBASEMENT**, *de-base'ment*, *s.* The act of debasing or degrading; degradation; adulteration.

**DEBASER**, *de-ba'sur*, *s.* One who debases or adulterates; one who degrades another; one who sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

**DEBASING**, *de-ba'sing*, *a.* Tending to debase or degrade.

**DEBASINGLY**, *de-ba'sing-le*, *ad.* In a debasing or lowering manner.

**DEBATABLE**, *de-bate'a-bl*, *a.* Disputable; subject to controversy.

**DEBATE**, *de-bate'*, *s.* (*debat*, Fr.) A personal dispute; a controversy; a quarrel; a contest; discussion; oral contention;—*v. a.* to controvert; to



DEBATEFUL—DEBITOR.

DEBOISE—DECAGRAM.

dispute; to contest; to contend for; to argue;—*v. n.* to deliberate; to dispute; to examine; to engage in combat.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Well could he turney, and in lists *debate*.—*Spenser.*

DEBATEFUL, de-bate'fūl, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.

DEBATEFULLY, de-bate'fūl-le, *ad.* In a contentious manner.

DEBATEMENT, de-bate'ment, *s.* Controversy; deliberation; battle; combat.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

He with Pyrochles sharpe *debatement* made.—*Spenser.*

DEBATER, de-ba'tur, *s.* One who debates; a disputant; a controversialist.

DEBATINGLY, de-ba'ting-le, *ad.* In the manner of debate.

DEBAUCH, de-bawtsh', *v. a.* (*debaucher*, Fr.) To corrupt; to vitiate; to corrupt with lewdness; to corrupt by intemperance; to seduce from virtue;—*s.* (*debauche*, Fr.) a fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness.

DEBAUCHEDLY, de-bawtsh'ed-le, *ad.* In a profligate and licentious manner.

DEBAUCHEDNESS, de-bawtsh'ed-nes, *s.* Intemperance; lewdness.

DEBAUCHEE, deb-aw-she', *s.* A man given to gross intemperance; a person of a lewd or lecherous turn of mind.

DEBAUCHER, de-bawtsh'ur, *s.* One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness; one who corrupts others.

DEBAUCHERY, de-bawtsh'ur-e, *s.* The practice of excess in gratifying the animal appetites; intemperance; excessive indulgence of lust; lewdness.

DEBAUCHMENT, de-bawtsh'ment, *s.* The act of debauching or vitiating; the act of corrupting.

DEBEL, de-bel', } *v. a.* (*debello*, Lat.) To  
DEBELLATE, de-bel'late, } conquer; to overcome in war.—Obsolete.

Him long of old  
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast  
With all his army.—*Milton.*

DEBELLATION, de-bel-la'shun, *s.* The act of conquering or subduing.—Obsolete.

DEBENTURE, de-ben'ture, *s.* (from *debeo*, I am in debt, Lat.) A writ or note by which a debt is claimed; a certificate delivered at the custom-house, when the exporter of any goods or merchandize has complied with the statutory regulations, in consequence of which he is entitled to a bounty or drawback on the exportation.

DEBENTURED, de-ben'turde, *a.* Applied to such goods as are entitled to a debenture or drawback.

DEBILE, deb'il, *a.* (*debilis*, Lat.) Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength; impotent.

DEBILITATE, de-bil'e-tate, *v. a.* To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emasculate.

DEBILITATION, de-bil-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of weakening.

DEILITY, de-bil'e-te, *s.* Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecility.

DEBIT, deb'it, *s.* (*debet*, Fr. from *debitum*, Lat.) Money due for goods sold on credit; used in book-keeping to denote the left hand page of the ledger, to which all articles are carried that are charged to an account;—*v. a.* to enter on the debtor's side of an account; to charge with debt.

DEBITOR, deb'e-tur, *s.* A debtor.

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DEBOISE, DEBOISH, DEBOIST, DEBOSH.—Of forms of the word *Debauch*.—Which see.

DEBONAIR, deb-o-nare', *a.* (*debonnaire*, Fr.) gant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant.

DEBONAIRITY, deb-o-na're-te, *s.* Gracious gentleness; elegance of manners.—Obsolete.

DEBONAIRLY, deb-o-nare'le, *ad.* Elegantly; a genteel air.

DEBONAIRNESS, deb-o-nare'nes, *s.* Civility; plaisance.—Obsolete.

With all the gaiety and *debonairness* in the *Sterne*.

DEBOUCH, de-boosh', *v. n.* (*deboucher*, Fr.) issue or march out of a wood or a narrow order to meet or retire from an enemy.—tary term.

DEBRIS, de-hre', *s.* (French.) Ruins or remains generally applied to the fragments of rock term is sometimes used by the French to the wreck or remains of a routed army.

DEBT, det, *s.* (*debitum*, Lat.) That which person owes to another, whether money or services; that which any one is obliged or suffer; in a scriptural sense, sin or that renders liable to punishment.

DEBTED, det'ted, *a.* Indebted to; obliged.

DEBTEE, det-tee', *s.* One to whom a debt is a creditor.

DEBTLESS, det'les, *a.* Without debt; free debt.

DEBTOR, det'tur, *s.* (*debitor*, Lat.) One who owes something to another, whether money, or services; the side of an account in which are charged.

DEBULLITION, deb-bul'lish'un, *s.* A bull-seething over.

DEBUT, de-boo', *s.* (French.) A modern term denoting the commencement or opening of a course or any design, usually applied to an actor on the first efforts of their skill.

DECACHORD, dek'a-kawrd, } *s.* (*de*  
DECACHORDON, dek-a-kawr'don, } and a  
string, Gr.) An ancient musical instru-

ten strings; that which has ten parts.

DECACUMINATED, dek-a-ku'ine-nay-ted, *a.* (*de*  
minatus, Lat.) Having the top or point

DECADAL, dek-a-dal, *a.* Relating to or of ten.

DECADE, dek'ad, *s.* (*deka*, ten, Gr.) Ten; a number containing ten.

DECADENCE, de-ka'dens, } *s.* (*decaden*  
DECADENCY, de-ka'den-se, } Decay; fall

DECADON, dek'a-don, *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *odontos*, a tooth, Gr. in reference to the of the calyx.) A genus of American plants leaves opposite, or three in a whorl, and flowers disposed in aggregate corymbose Order, Lythraceae.

DECADOPECTEN, dek-a-do-pek'ten, *s.* (*deka*, twelve, and *pekten*, a comb, Gr.) A small Mollusca, the shell of which is formed like ten, but with plicated teeth on the hinge; genus to Nucula: Family, Ostreidae.

DECAGON, dek'a-gon, *s.* (*deka*, and *gonia*, Gr.) In Geometry, a plain figure with ten and ten angles. If the sides and angles are equal, the figure is a regular *decagon*, as inscribed in a circle.

DECAGRAM, dek'a-gram, *s.* (Greek.) weight of ten grams, or 154 grains, 44



# DECAGYNIA—DECAPODA.

**YNIA**, dek-a-jin'e-a, *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *gynē*, a female, Gr.) The name of an order in the tenth of the Linnæan system of Botany, including plants which have ten pistils or female organs of fructification.

**EDRAL**, dek-a-he'dral, *a.* (*deka*, ten, and *drōs*, a side, Gr.) Having ten sides.

**EDRON**, dek-a-he'dron, *s.* In Geometry, a figure or body having ten sides.

**EPIS**, de-kal'e-pis, *s.* (*deka*, and *lepis*, a scale, from there being ten scales, five in the throat and five in the tube of the corolla.) A genus of fishes, natives of the East Indies: Order, Asclepiaceæ.

**ETER**, dek'a-li-tur, *s.* A French measure of capacity, containing ten litres, or 610.28 cubic inches.

**POIST**, de-kal'o-just, *s.* An expositor of the commandments.

**OGUE**, dek'a-log, *s.* (*deka*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The ten commandments given by Moses on Mount Sinai, originally engraved on tables of stone.

**ETER**, de-kam'e-tur, *s.* (*deka*, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) A French measure of length, consisting of ten meters, and equal to 393 English inches and 71 decimals.

**P**, de-kamp', *v. n.* (*decamper*, Fr.) To retreat the camp; to move off.

**EMENT**, de-kamp'ment, *s.* The act of shifting camp, or moving off.

**AL**, dek'a-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a deanery.

**DRIA**, de-kan'dre-a, *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *aner*, a stamen, Gr.) One of the Linnæan orders in Botany, including all plants which have ten stamens. It is composed of portions of a considerable number of natural orders, of which the most important is the Apiceæ or Leguminosæ. Its orders are—*D. monogynia*, ten stamens, one style, as in the pea or bean; *D. digynia*, ten stamens, two styles; *D. trigynia*, ten stamens, three styles; *D. pentagynia*, ten stamens, five styles; *D. decagynia*, ten stamens, ten styles.

**DRIAN**, de-kan'dre-an, *s.* *a.* Having ten stamens; *de-kan'dre-us*, *s.* mens; belonging to the class Decandria.

**EURUM**, de-ka-nu'rum, *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *nerve*, a nerve, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**GULAR**, dek-ang'gu-lar, *a.* Having ten lobes.

**T**, de-kan't', *v. a.* (*decanto*, Lat.) To pour out, as a liquid, by inclination.

**TATION**, de-kan-ta'shun, *s.* The act of decanting, or of pouring off a liquid from its sediment.

**TER**, de-kan'tur, *s.* A vessel used for decanting liquids; a glass vessel made for receiving liquid clear from the lees; one who decants.

**MYLLOUS**, de-kaf'il-lus, *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *leaf*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, applied to a corolla composed of ten segments, or to a corolla of ten petals.

**STATE**, de-kap'e-tate, *v. a.* (*decapito*, Lat.) To decapitate; to cut off the head.

**ATION**, de-kap-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of decapitating.

**ODA**, de-kap'o-da, *a.* (*deka*, ten, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) An order of the Crustacea, including

# DECAPODAL—DECEIVABLENESS.

those with ten limbs, as the lobster, crab, crawfish, shrimp, &c.

**DECAPODAL**, de-kap'o-dal, *a.* Having ten feet; belonging to the order Decapoda.

**DECAPODE**, dek'a-pode, *s.* A crustacean, or other animal, with ten limbs or feet.

**DECAPTERYGIANS**, de-kap-ter-ij'e-anz, *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *pteryx*, a wing or fin, Gr.) A name given by Schneider to an artificial division of fishes, including such as have ten fins.

**DECAPULATE**, de-kap'u-late, *v. a.* To empty; to lade out.

**DECARBONATE**, de-kar'bo-nate, *v. a.* To deprive a carbonate of its acid.

**DECARBONIZATION**, de-kar-bon-ne-za'shun, *s.* The act or process of freeing a substance of carbon.

**DECARBONIZE**, de-kar'bo-nize, *v. a.* To deprive of carbon.

**DECASPERMAL**, dek-a-sper'mal, *s.* *a.* Containing ten seeds, as the berry of *Psidium decaspermum*.

**DECASTORA**, de-ka's-po-ra, *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *spora*, a seed, Gr. from the fruit containing ten pyrenes or seeds.) A genus of beautiful shrubs, with scattered petiolate leaves and red flowers: Order, Epacridaceæ.

**DECASTICH**, dek'a-stik, *s.* (*deka*, and *stichos*, a line, Gr.) A poem consisting of ten lines.

**DECASTYLE**, dek'a-stile, *s.* (*deka*, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Architecture, a portico with ten pillars.

**DECASYLLABIC**, dek-a-sil-lab'ik, *s.* (*deka*, ten, Gr. and *syllable*.) Consisting of ten syllables, as in English heroic verse.

**DECAY**, de-ka', *v. n.* (*dechoir*, Fr.) To decline gradually from a sound or perfect state to a less perfect condition; to waste or fail; to be gradually impaired;—*v. a.* to impair; to bring to decay;—*s.* decline from a state of soundness or prosperity to a less perfect or worse state; state of deprivation or diminution; the effects of diminution; the marks of decay; declension from prosperity; the cause of decline.

**DECAYEDNESS**, de-ka'ed-nes, *s.* A state of being impaired; diminution.

**DECAYER**, de-ka'ur, *s.* That which causes decay.

**DECAYING**, de-ka'ing, *s.* Decline from a state of soundness or prosperity.

**DECEASE**, de-sees', *s.* (*decessus*, Lat.) Departure from life; death;—*v. n.* to depart from life; to die.

**DECEASED**, de-seest', *a.* Departed from life; dead.

**DECEIT**, de-sete', *s.* (*deceptio*, Lat.) Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth; stratagem; artifice. In Law, a wily shift or device; any kind of craft, subtlety, fraud, cunning, or collusion, by which another is taken advantage of or defrauded.

**DECEITFUL**, de-sete'ful, *a.* Tending to mislead or ensnare; fraudulent; full of deceit.

**DECEITFULLY**, de-sete'ful-le, *ad.* In a manner tending to deceive; fraudulently; with deceit.

**DECEITFULNESS**, de-sete'ful-nes, *s.* The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

**DECEITLESS**, de-sete'les, *a.* Free from deceit.

**DECEIVABLE**, de-se'va-bl, *a.* Subject to fraud or imposture; liable to be misled or ensnared; subject to produce error; deceitful.

**DECEIVABLENESS**, de-se'va-bl-nes, *s.* Liability to be deceived, or to deceive.



DECEIVABLY—DECENNIAL.

DECENNOVAL—DECIL.

DECEIVABLY, de-se'va-ble, *ad.* In a manner tending to deceive.

DECEIVE, de-seve', *v. a.* (*decevoir*, Fr.) To cause to mistake; to bring into error; to impose upon; to delude by stratagem; to cut off from expectation; to delude; to cheat; to deprive by fraud or stealth; to mock; to fail.

DECEIVER, de-se'vir, *s.* One who deceives or misleads; one who leads another into error; a cheat; an impostor.

DECEIVING, de-se'ving, *s.* The act of cheating, or of carrying on imposture.

DECEMBER, de-sem'bur, *s.* (Latin.) The last month of the year, consisting of thirty-one days, in which the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and makes the winter solstice: so called from *decem*, ten, being the tenth month of the Roman year, which began with March.

DECEDENTATE, de-sem-den'tate, *a.* (*decem*, ten, and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.) Having ten points or teeth.

DECEMFID, des'em-fid, *a.* (*decem*, and *fido*, I split, Lat.) Divided into ten parts: having ten divisions; ten-cleft.

DECEMLOCULAR, des-em-lok'u-lar, *a.* (*decem*, and *loculus*, a little place, Lat.) Having ten cells for seeds.

DECEMPEDAL, de-sem'pe-dal, *a.* (*decempeda*, Lat.) Ten feet in length.

[The following compounds of *decem*, signifying ten, occur in the definitions of species in Natural History:—*Decemdentatus*, ten-toothed, as in the calyx of *Dacus decemdentatus*; *decemfidus*, ten-cleft; *decemlocularis*, ten-celled; *decemmaculata*, ten-spotted; *decempunctatus*, marked with ten coloured points.]

DECEMVIR, de-sem'ver, *s.* (*decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man, Lat.) In Roman History, one of the ten magistrates or functionaries appointed for various offices in ancient Rome. One decemviri was appointed to frame a code of laws; it was called 'Decemviri legibus scribendis,' another, the 'Decemviri litibus judicandis,' existed for the purpose of deciding suits, and formed a court of justice under the superintendence of the prætor. The 'Decemviri sacris faciundis' formed an ecclesiastical college, which had the care of the sibylline books; they were elected for life. The 'Decemviri agris dividendis' formed a commission for the purpose of dividing lands among the colonists, when a new colony was formed.

DECEMVIRAL, de-sem've-ral, *a.* Relating to a decemvirate, or office of ten governors.

DECEMVIRATE, de-sem've-rate, *s.* The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome, who were appointed to rule the Commonwealth instead of consuls; a body of ten men in authority.

DECEMVIRI, de-sem've-re, *s. pl.* Ten magistrates elected by the ancient Roman people, and invested with the authority of administering the laws of the twelve tables, which were framed at the time of their creation.—See Decemvir.

DECENCE.—See Decency.

DECENCY, de'sen-se, *s.* (*decence*, Fr.) Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony; suitableness to character; propriety; modesty, as distinguished from ribaldry or obscenity.

DECENNARY, de-sen'na-re, *s.* (*decem*, and *annus*, a year, Lat.) A period of ten years. In Law, a titling, consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

DECENNIAL, de-sen'ne-al, *a.* Continuing for a period of ten years, or happening every ten years.

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DECENNOVAL, de-sen'no-val, } *a.* (*de*  
DECENNOVARY, de-sen'no-va-re, } *novem*  
Lat.) Relating to the number nineteen.

DECENT, de'sent, *a.* (*decens*, Lat.) Becom-  
suitable; comely; not gaudy; not ostentatious;  
not wanton or immodest; competent; as a decent fortune.

DECENTLY, de'sent-le, *ad.* In a proper  
with suitable behaviour; without mean-  
tentation; without immodesty.

DECENTNESS.—See Decency.

DECEPTIBILITY, de-sep-te-bil'e-te, *s.* Li-  
be deceived.

DECEPTIBLE, de-sep-te-bl, *a.* Liable to be  
open to fraud or imposture.

DECEPTIVE, de-sep-tiv, *a.* Tending to  
having the power of deceiving. *Deceptio*  
in Music, a cadence in which the final  
avoided by varying the final chord.

DECEPTIVELY, de-sep-tiv-le, *ad.* In-  
tending to deceive.

DECEPTORY, de-sep-tur-e, *a.* Containing  
deceit.

DECERN, de-seru', *v. a.* (*decerno*, Lat.)  
to estimate.

DECEPT, de-serpt', *a.* (*deceptus*, Lat.)  
taken off.

DECEPTIBLE, de-serp'te-bl, *a.* That may  
be taken off.

DECEPTION, de-serp'thun, *s.* The act of  
or taking off.

DECERTATION, de-ser-ta'shun, *s.* (*decernere*,  
A contention; a striving; a dispute.

DECESSION, de-sesh'un, *s.* (*decessio*, La-  
parture; a going away.

DECHARM, de-tsharm', *v. a.* (*decharmer*,  
counteract a charm; to disenchant.

DECHRISTIANIZE, de-krist yun-ize, *v. a.*  
from christianity; to apostatize.

DECIDABLE, de-side'a-bl, *a.* That may  
be decided.

DECIDE, de-side', *v. a.* (*decido*, Lat.)  
event of; to determine;—*v. n.* to de-  
come to a conclusion.

DECIDED, de-side'd, *a.* Clear; unequivocal.

DECIDEDLY, de-side'ed-le, *ad.* In a de-  
cided manner.

DECIDENCE, des'e-dens, *s.* (*decidens*,  
quality of being shed, or of falling off;  
falling away.

DECIDER, de-side'ur, *s.* One who de-  
cides; a decider.

DECIDUA, de-sid'u-a, *s.* (*decido*, I fall off,  
membrane thrown off the uterus after  
parturition.

DECIDUOUS, de-sid'u-us, *a.* (*deciduus*,  
falling off. In Botany, leaves which an-  
nually are said to be deciduous, as a  
which shed their leaves; it is the oppo-  
site of evergreen; a deciduous calyx is one which  
previous to the formation of the fruit. The  
term is applied to parts which have  
temporary existence, and are shed dur-  
ing the life of the animal, as certain kinds of  
teeth and hair.

DECIDUOUSNESS, de-sid'u-us-ness, *s.* The  
quality of falling once a year; aptness to fall.

DECIGRAM, des'e-gram, *s.* The tenth  
part of a gramme.

DECIL, des'il, *s.* An aspect or position of  
the sun when they are distant from each other  
part of the zodiac.



DECILITER—DECK.

**ER**, de-sil'it-ur, *s.* A French measure of  
y, equal to one-tenth of a litre.

**OS**, de-sil'yun, *s.* A number involved to  
th power.

**ONTH**, de-sil'yunth, *a.* Relating to a de-

, des'e-mal, *a.* (*decimus*, Lat.) Numbered  
multiplied by ten. *Decimal Arithmetic*,  
rt of the science of numerical calculation  
reats of decimal fractions. *Decimal frac-*  
uch fractions as have ten, or some multiple  
for a denominator.

**LY**, des'e-mal-le, *ad.* By means of deci-

**E**, des'e-mate, *v. a.* (*decimo*, Lat.) To  
to take the tenth; to select by lot every  
ldier in a general mutiny for punishment.  
**ION**, des-e-ma'shun, *s.* A tithing; a se-  
of every tenth by lot or otherwise; an an-  
ilitary method of punishment on such sol-  
acted cowardly on the field, or joined in a

The names of the guilty were put into  
or helmet, from which a tenth part was  
whose lot it was to suffer death.

**OR**, des'e-may-tur, *s.* One who selects  
nth person for punishment.

**ER**, de-sim'e-tur, *s.* A French measure of  
equal to the tenth part of a meter.

**EXTO**, des'e-mo-seks'to, *s.* (Latin.) A  
said to be in *decimo-sexto*, when a sheet  
into sixteen leaves.

**K**, de-si'fur, *v. a.* (*dechiffrer*, Fr.) To ex-  
bat is written in ciphers; to unfold; to  
to explain; to mark down in characters;  
acterize; to write out; to mark.—Obso-  
the last four senses.

You are both deciphered  
For villains.—*Shaks.*

**RABLE**, de-si'fur-a-bl, *a.* That may be  
red.

**ER**, de-si'fur-ur, *s.* One who explains  
written in ciphers.

, de-siz'h'un, *s.* (French.) Determination  
t or difference; determination of an  
final judgment or conclusion. In Scot-  
narrative or report of the proceedings of  
rt of Session; the act of separation; de-  
—Obsolete in the last two senses.

, de-si'siv, *a.* Having the power of de-  
ng any difference; conclusive; having the  
of acting promptly, or settling protracted  
ion.

**LY**, de-si'siv-le, *ad.* In a conclusive man-

**NESS**, de-si'siv-nes, *s.* The power of an  
ut or evidence to terminate any difference,  
s an event.

**R**, de-si'so-re, *a.* Able to determine or

**DECK**, *v. a.* (*decan*, Sax. *deken*, Dut.) To  
to overspread; to dress; to array; to  
to embellish;—*s.* the planked floor of a  
hich connects the sides together. *Lower*  
*deck*, in first and second-rate ships, is termed  
-deck, the frame being broader and stronger  
e other decks, it is laid next the arlop,  
tains the heaviest tier of guns, as 32-  
*s.* *Middle-deck*, the second deck, and  
ween the lower and upper-deck; it is  
in its construction than the lower-deck;

DECKER—DECLARE.

it sustains the second tier of guns, as 18-pounders.

*Upper-deck* or *Main-deck*, the third-deck, and  
sustains the third tier of guns, as 12-pounders;  
it is constructed much slighter than the middle-  
deck; in third-rate ships it is termed the second-  
deck. *Quarter-deck*, that above the upper-deck  
reaching forward from the stern to the gangway;  
it supports the carronades, &c. *Gun-deck*, in  
frigates, sloops of war, brigantines, gun-brigs, and  
cutters, is the main or upper-deck, whereon the  
guns are placed in battery. *Flush-deck*, in cor-  
vettes, &c., implies a continued floor laid from stem  
to stern, upon one line, without any stops or in-  
tervals. *Half-deck*, the under part of the quarter-  
deck of a ship of war, contained between the fore-  
most bulkhead of the cabin or wardroom, and the  
break of the quarter-deck. *Spar-deck*, in frigates  
and men of war converted into troop-ships, is that  
continued in a straight line from the quarter-deck  
to the fore-castle, and appropriated for the recep-  
tion of spars, hammocks, &c., and where the crew  
sleep. A pack of cards piled regularly on each  
other.

**DECKER**, dek'ur, *s.* One who decks or adorns; a  
dresser; a coverer; of a ship, we say a *two-decker*,  
or a *three-decker*, equivalent to say she has two  
decks or three decks.

**DECKING**, dek'ing, *s.* Ornament; embellishment.

**DECLAIM**, de-klamé', *v. n.* (*declamo*, Lat.) To  
harangue; to speak to the passions; to speak a  
set oration with energy and earnestness; to speak  
rhetorically.

**DECLAIMANT**, de-kla'mant, } *s.* One who declaims;  
**DECLAIMER**, de-kla'mur, } one who moves the  
passions by rhetorical display; one who harangues.

**DECLAIMING**, de-kla'ming, *s.* A harangue; an  
appeal to the passions.

**DECLAMATION**, dek-la-ma'shun, *s.* (*declamatio*,  
Lat.) A discourse addressed to the passions; a  
harangue; a set speech delivered with rhetorical  
earnestness. Among the ancient Greeks, *decla-*  
*mation* was the art of speaking indifferently on all  
subjects, and on all sides of a question.

**DECLAMATORY**.—See Declaimer.

**DECLAMATORY**, de-klam'ma-tur-e, *a.* (*declamato-*  
*rius*, Lat.) Relating to the practice of declaim-  
ing; relating to declamation; treated in the  
manner of a rhetorician; appealing to the passions.

**DECLARABLE**, de-kla'ra-bl, *a.* That may be de-  
clared or proved; capable of proof.

**DECLARATION**, dek-la-ra'shun, *s.* (*declaratio*, Lat.)  
A proclamation or affirmation; an open expression;  
publication; an expression of facts or opinions; a  
public announcement. In Law, that part of the  
process or pleadings in which a statement of the  
plaintiff's complaint against the defendant is set  
forth.

**DECLARATIVE**, de-klar'a-tiv, *a.* Making declara-  
tion; explanatory; making proclamation or pub-  
lication.

**DECLARATOR**, *Action of*, de-klar'a-tur, *s.* A form  
of procedure in the Court of Session in Scot-  
land, by which an action is raised, to have it ju-  
dicially declared, that a certain right, or a certain  
character, exists in a particular person or persons.

**DECLARATORILY**, de-klar'a-tur-e-le, *ad.* In the  
form of a declaration.

**DECLARATORY**, de-klar'a-tur-e, *a.* Affirmative;  
expressive; clear; making declaration.

**DECLARE**, de-klare', *v. a.* (*declaro*, Lat.) To make

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# DECLAREDLY—DECLINE.

# DECLIVITY—DECOCTION.

known; to tell explicitly and openly; to publish; to proclaim; to show in open view; to show an opinion in plain terms; to assert; to affirm; to throw off reserve;—*v. n.* to make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion in favour or opposition; to make known explicitly.

**DECLAREDLY**, de-kla'red-le, *ad.* Avowedly; without disguise.

**DECLARER**, de-kla'rur, *s.* One who declares or makes known.

**DECLARING**, de-kla'ring, *s.* Declaration; publication; exposition.

**DECLENSION**, de-klen'shun, *s.* (*declinatio*, Lat.) Tendency from a greater to a less degree of perfection; declination; descent. In Grammar, the inflection of nouns according to their cases, as nominative, genitive, dative, &c.

**DECLIEUXIA**, day-kle-euse'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Declieux, a French gardener.) A genus of plants, consisting chiefly of shrubs, rarely herbs, with leaves opposite or in whorls: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**DECLINABLE**, de-kli'na-bl, *a.* That may be declined; having a variety of terminations.

**DECLINATE**, dek'le-nate, *a.* (*declinatus*, Lat.) Curved or bent downward.

**DECLINATE**, dek'le-nate, *s.* In Botany, bending downward.

**DECLINATION**, dek-le-na'shun, *s.* Descent; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; decay; the act of bending down; variation from rectitude; oblique motion; deviation from moral rectitude; variation from a fixed point; obliquity of conduct. In Grammar, the declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations. *Declination of a wall or vertical plane*, in Dialing, an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical, when it is counted from east to west, or between the plane and the meridian, when it is counted from north to south. *Declination circles* are small circles of the sphere parallel to the equator, in which the stars perform their apparent diurnal revolutions. *Declination of a celestial body* is the angular distance of the body north or south from the equator; it is measured on the great circle which passes through the centre of the body and the two poles, and is consequently perpendicular to the equator. *Declination of the magnetic needle*, when the straight line which joins the poles of a magnetic needle does not coincide with the astronomical meridian, but deviates from it more or less either to east or west, the deviation is termed *Declination of the Needle*.

**DECLINATOR**, dek-le-na'tur, } *s.* An instrument  
**DECLINATORY**, de-klin'a-tur-e, } used in dialing,  
for taking the declination and inclination of a plane. *Declinatory plea*, in Law, a plea before trial or conviction.

**DECLINATURE**, de-klin'a-ture, *s.* A declining.

**DECLINE**, de-kline', *v. n.* (*declino*, Lat.) To lean downward; to deviate; to run into an oblique course; to shun; to avoid the performance of anything; to sink or decay; to be impaired; to refuse; to fall or tend from an exalted or prosperous condition to a less perfect state;—*v. a.* to bend downward; to bring down; to shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of; to decay; to sink; to turn from any course or direction; to modify a word by various terminations; to inflect;

—*s.* the state or tendency of sinking from to an imperfect condition; diminution;

**DECLIVITY**, de-kli'v'e-te, *s.* (*declivitas*, Lat.) declination or obliquity reckoned downward descent; not precipitous or perpendicular;

**DECLIVOUS**, de-kli'vus, } *a.* Gradually  
**DECLIVITOUS**, de-kli'v'e-tus, } ascending;  
cipitous; not perpendicularly sinking;

**DECOCT**, de-kokt', *v. a.* (*decoquo*, *decoct*) To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest water; to digest by the heat of the stove; to boil in water, so as to draw the strength of anything; to boil up to a consistence;

**DECOCTIBLE**, de-kok'te-bl, *a.* That may be prepared by boiling.

**DECOCTION**, de-kok'shun, *s.* (*decoctus*, *bol*) The operation of boiling; the thing boiled.

*Decoction*, in Pharmacy, is a preparation of the active principles of vegetables obtained by boiling them in water. The Official *Decoction* may be classed into simple and compound. The *Simple* are—*D. altheæ*, decoction of Marshmallows; used as an emollient. *D. anthemidis nobilis*, of Camomile; used in the form of clyster. *D. cinchonæ*, decoction of Cinchona. The *Decoction Chinae*, in the Codex of Paris is only half the strength, but contains an addition of a small quantity of carbonate of potassa. *D. cydoniæ*, of Quince Seed; recommended as an aperient in erysipelatos surfaces, in ophthalmia, *daphnes mezerei*, decoction of Mezereum; glandular swellings and chronic rheumatism. *D. digitalis*, decoction of Foxglove; a very useful form for the exhibition of digitalis, being in strength. *D. dulcamaræ*, decoction of Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet; it is used in nervous diseases. *D. Geoffrææ inermis*, of Cabbage-tree Bark; used in worms. *D. rhizæ*, decoction of Liquorice; a demulcent vehicle for other medicines. *D. hamæ*, decoction of Logwood; used in diarrhoea, cases of dyspepsia. *D. hordei*, decoction of barley; used as the compound decoction. *D. decoction of Iceland-moss*, or Liverwort, contains the bitter principle of the plant with its starch; and forms a useful vehicle for active medicines, as Hydro-cyanic acid, &c. *D. lobelia*, (blue Cardinal Flower, *lobelia*,) a purgative decoction. *D. populi*, decoction of Poppy; it is used as a soothing agent in painful swellings, &c. *D. pyrolæ*, of Winter Green; used in ascites, rheumatism, hysteria. *D. quercus*, decoction of Oak; is used principally as a local astringent in forms of gargle, injection, or lotion. *D. rilla*, decoction of sarsaparilla; used in syphilis, &c. *D. senegæ*, decoction of Senega; used in dropsy, rheumatism, and 'affecting the lungs, attended with debility and inordination.' *D. taraxaci*, decoction of Dandelion; in deficient and irregular action of the biliary organs. *D. ulmi*, decoction of Elm Bark; in lepra and hepatic affections: Willan thinks it of little efficacy. *D. veratri*, formerly *D. albi*, or decoction of White Hellebore; a powerful lotion in scabies, and other cutaneous eruptions. The *Compound Decoctions* are—*D. aloës*, compound decoction of Aloes: it res



# DECOCTIVE—DECOROUS.

own *Baume de Vie*, but is less purgative. *Decoctum*, compound decoction of wine; commonly called *Decoction of the*; it has fallen into disuse, having little value.

*D. hordei compositum*, compound decoction of Barley; an elegant and useful demulcent, aperient tendency. The oriental beverage, *sherb*, from the Arabic word *sherb*, to drink, rated in Eastern song, is a decoction of meal and Sugar, perfumed with roses, flower, violet, or citron. *D. malea compositum*, compound decoction of Mallow; used in baths and fomentations. *D. sarsaparilla compositum*, compound decoction of Sarsaparilla; an infusion of the once celebrated *Lisbon Diet Drink*, from the *Decoct. Guaiaci*. Comp. by the infusion of the mezereon root, which renders it tonic and alterative.

*DECOCTIVE*, de-kok'tiv, *a.* That may be decocted. *DECOCTURE*, de-kok'ture, *s.* A substance drawn out.

*DECOLLATE*, de-kol'late, *v. a.* (*decollo*, Lat.) To cut off.

*DECOLORATION*, dek-o-la'shun, *s.* The act of becoming discoloured.

*DECOLORATION*, de-kul-lur-a'shun, *s.* (*decoloratio*, Lat.) Absence of colour.

*DECOMPOSE*, de-kom-po'ze, *a.* Compounded of several parts.

*DECOMPOSE*, de-kom-po'ze, *a.* That may be decomposed.

*DECOMPOSE*, de-kom-po'ze, *v. a.* (*decomposer*, Fr.) To divide into constituent parts; to resolve into elementary principles; to dissolve.

*DECOMPOSITION*, de-kom-po'zish'un, *s.* The act of decomposing; the state of being decomposed; compounded of several parts.

*DECOMPOSITION*, de-kom-po'zish'un, *s.* That arrangement of properties which a compound body assumes, either spontaneously, as in putrefaction, or by chemical affinity, by which its elements are engaged and enter into new combinations.

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# DECOROUSLY—DECRETAL.

*DECOROUSLY*, dek'o-rus-le, *ad.* In a becoming or proper manner.

*DECORTICATE*, de-kawr'te-kate, *v. a.* (*decortico*, Lat.) To strip off the bark or husk; to peel; to strip.

*DECORTICATION*, de-kawr'te-ka'shun, *s.* The act of stripping off the bark or husk.

*DECORUM*, de-ko'rum, *s.* (Latin.) Propriety of behaviour; ready deference to the laws of good society; suitableness of speech and action; decency, as opposed to levity or licentiousness; seemliness. In Architecture, the suitableness of a building, with its several parts and ornaments, to its position and uses.

*DECOY*, de-koy', *v. a.* (*kooi*, Dut.) To lure into a snare; to entrap; to lead by artifice into a dangerous position;—*s.* any lure intended to ensnare; any allurement which deceives and misleads into mischief or danger. Among Sportsmen, a place for catching wild fowl. *Decoy-duck*, a duck trained to decoy others into a place where they may be caught. *Decoy-man*, a man employed in ensnaring and catching wild fowls.

*DECREASE*, de-krese', *v. n.* (*decreasco*, Lat.) To grow less; to be diminished;—*v. a.* to make less; to diminish;—*s.* the state of growing less; decay; the wane; the time when the visible face of the moon grows less.

*DECREE*, de-kre', *s.* (*decretum*, Lat.) Judicial determination of a case in law; an edict; the order of an authoritative power; an established rule; a law; an ordinance enacted by any council for the government of others. In Law, the judgment of a court of equity on any bill preferred, and may be interlocutory or final. In Theology, the predetermined purpose of God;—*v. n.* to make an edict; to appoint by edict; to establish by law; to determine; to resolve;—*v. a.* to doom or assign by a decree.

*DECREMENT*, dek're-ment, *s.* (*decrementum*, Lat.) Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing. In Heraldry, the wane of the moon from the full to the new, the moon in this state is called *moon decrescens*, or in *decoirs*. *Decrement equal of life*, a term in the doctrine of annuities, denoting that out of a certain number of lives there should be an equal number decrease within a given number of years.

*DECREPIT*, de-krep'it, *a.* (*decrepitus*, Lat.) Wasted and worn out with age; broken down by the infirmities of old age; in the last stage of decay.

*DECREPITATE*, de-krep'e-tate, *v. a.* (*decrepo*, Lat.) To roast or calcine a salt or other matter till it has ceased to crackle.

*DECREPITATION*, de-krep'e-ta'shun, *s.* The crackling noise which several salts make when suddenly heated, accompanied by a violent exfoliation of their particles.

*DECREPITNESS*, de-krep'it-ness, *s.* The last stage of decay; the last effects of old age.

*DECRESCENT*, de-kres'sent, *a.* (*decrescens*, Lat.) Growing less; being in a state of decrease.

*DECRETAL*, de-kre'tal, *a.* Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree;—*s.* a letter of the Pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law; the decretals compose the second part of the canon law; a book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.



# DECRETION—DECURSIVELY.

# DECURT—DEDUCE.

DECRETION, de-kre'shun, *s.* The state of growing less.

DECRETIST, de-kre'tist, *s.* One who studies or professes a knowledge of the decretal.

DECRETORILY, dek're-to-re-le, *ad.* In a definitive manner.

DECRETORY, dek're-tor-e, *a.* Judicial; definitive; critical; in which there is some definitive event.

DECKREW, de-kroo', *v. n.* To decrease.—Obsolete.

Sir Arthegal renewed  
His strength still more, but she still more decreed.—  
Spenser.

DECRIAL, de-kri'al, *s.* Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation; concurrence in censuring anything.

DECRIER, de-kri'ur, *s.* One who censures hastily or clamorously.

DECROWNING, de-krown'ing, *s.* The act of depriving of a crown.

DECRUSTATION, de-krus-ta'shun, *s.* An uncrusting; a removal of the crust or outmost rind.

DECURY, de-kri', *v. a.* (*decrier*, Fr.) To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against; to cry down; to bring into disrepute.

DECTICUS, dek'te-kus, *s.* (*dektikos*, capacious, Gr.) A genus of insects belonging to the Locustine or Locust family.

DECUBATION, dek-u-ba'shun, *s.* (*decumbo*, Lat.) The act of lying down.

DECUMARIA, de-ku-ma're-a, *s.* (*dekuma*, a tenth, Gr. in reference to the tenfold structure of some of the flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of Sarmentose shrubs with glabrous leaves and white sweet-scented flowers: Order, Philadelphaceæ.

DECUMBENCE, de-kum'bens, } *s.* (*decumbens*, Lat.) The act of lying down; the posture of lying down.

DECUMBENCY, de-kum'ben-se, }  
DECUMBENT, de-kum'bent, *a.* Lying or leaning; recumbent.

DECUMBENTLY, de-kum'bent-le, *ad.* In a decumbent manner.

DECUMBITURE, de-kum'be-ture, *s.* The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease. In Astrology, the appearance or aspect of the heavens, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

DECUPLE, dek'u-pl, *a.* (*decuplus*, Lat.) Tenfold; the same number ten times repeated;—*s.* a number ten times repeated;—*v. a.* to make tenfold.

DECURION, de-ku're-un, *s.* (*decurio*, Lat.) An officer in the ancient Roman army who commanded a company of ten men.

DECURRENT, de-kur'rent, *a.* (*decurrens*, Lat.) Running downwards. In Botany, a leaf is said to be decurrent when it extends down the leaf, stalk, or stem.

DECURRENTLY, de-kur'rent-le, *ad.* In a manner extending downwards.

DECURIONES, de-ku-re-o'nes, *s.* (Latin.) A name anciently given to certain persons, who corresponded to the Senate at Rome, in the Roman towns and Italian colonies which enjoyed free municipal rights; the whole administration of the internal affairs of such places being in their hands. At the head of the body were two *dumveri* or presidents, who were chosen by the citizens.

DECURSION, de-kur'shun, *s.* (*decurio*, Lat.) The act of running down, as a stream.

DECURSIVE, de-kur'siv, *a.* Running down.

DECURSIVELY, de-kur'siv-le, *ad.* In a decursive

manner. *Decursively-pinnate*, applied to leaves which have their leaflets decurrent, or along the petiole.

DECURT, de-kurt', *v. a.* (*decurto*, Lat.) To shorten.—Obsolete.

With reverend curtsies come, and to him  
Thy free, and not decurted, offering.—Ben Jonson.

DECURTATION, de-kur-ta'shun, *s.* The act of shortening, or shortening.

DECUSSATE, de-kus'sate, *v. a.* (*decussatus*, Lat.) To intersect at acute angles; to cross as in Botany, leaves and branches are said to be decussate or decussated when two right lines intersect each other at right angles, forming a square, or four right angles.

DECUSSATELY, de-kus'sate-le, *ad.* In a decussate manner. In Botany, leaves are said to be decussately opposite when they are opposite to each other at right angles, forming a square.

DECUSSATION, de-kus-sa'shun, *s.* A term in Geometry, Optics, and Anatomy, to a crossing of any two lines, rays, or nerves, when they meet in a point, and then go on to another.

DECUSSORIUM, de-kus-so're-um, *s.* A surgical instrument used for pressing gently on the skin, causing an evacuation of the pus between the cranium and that membrane, the perforation made by the trepan.

DEDALIAN, de-da'le-an, } *a.* Various; variegated.

DEDALOUS, ded'a-lus, } applied to leaves of a delicate texture, when the veins are marked by various intricate windings.

DEDECORATE, de-dek'o-rate, *v. a.* (*dedecoratus*, Lat.) To disgrace; to bring reproach upon.

DEDECORATION, de-dek-o-ra'shun, *s.* The act of disgracing; disgrace.

DEDECOROUS, de-dek'o-rus, *a.* Disgraceful; shameful.

DEDENTITION, de-den-tish'un, *s.* Loss of the teeth.

DEDICATE, ded'e-kate, *v. a.* (*dedico*, Lat.) To consecrate or set apart to the Divine Being for some sacred use; to appropriate solemnly to a person or purpose; to inscribe to a patron; devoted; consecrated; appropriated.

DEDICATEE, ded-e-ka-te', *s.* One to whom a thing is dedicated.

DEDICATION, ded-e-ka'shun, *s.* The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation; an address to a deity.

DEDICATOR, ded'e-kay-tur, *s.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, ded'e-kay-tur-e, *a.* Consecrating; complimentary.

DEDITIO, de-dish'un, *s.* (*deditio*, Lat.) The act of yielding up anything.

DEDOLATION, de-do-la'shun, *s.* (*dedolatus*, Lat.) Literally, hewing or chipping. In Surgery, an action whereby a cutting instrument is applied obliquely to any part of the body, inflicting a wound, with loss of substance.

DEDOLENT, de-do'lent, *a.* (*dedolens*, Lat.) Grieved; sorrowful; full of sorrow or compunction.

DEDUCE, de-duse', *v. a.* (*deduco*, Lat.) To draw from in a regular connected series; to draw from in reasoning; to infer from.



# EDUCEMENT—DEEPDRAWING.

previously stated; to transplant; to sub-  
—Obsolete in the last two senses.

A matter of four hundred  
be deduc'd upon the payment.—*Ben Jonson.*

MENT, de-duse'ment, *s.* The thing de-  
inference; that which is inferred from  
es.

BLE, de-du'se-bl, *a.* That may be deduced  
oning; that may be inferred from premises;  
mental; discoverable.

RE, de-du'siv, *a.* Performing the act of  
ion.

de-dukt', *v. a.* (*deduco*, Lat.) To sub-  
to take away; to cut off; to separate or

ION, de-dukt'shun, *s.* (*deductio*, Lat.) The  
deducting; consequence; proposition drawn  
principles premised; that which is deducted;  
ce; conclusion.

IVE, de-dukt'iv, *a.* Deducible; that which  
may be deduced from a position premised.

IVELY, de-dukt'iv-le, *ad.* Consequentially;  
alar deduction; by a regular train of ratio-  
n.

ed, *s.* (*deed*, Sax.) Action, whether good or  
bat which is done; exploit; performance;  
of action; agency; fact; reality, as opposed  
ion; whence the word *indeed*. In Law,

trument in writing or in print, upon paper  
ument, comprehending the terms of agree-  
between parties able to contract, duly sealed  
divered. *Deed poll*, in Law, a deed made

party only, and not indented, beginning  
ly with these words, 'Know all men by  
resents that I, &c. *Deed or in Law*, con-

agreements are said to be *in deed* when  
into expressly by the parties themselves;  
Law when they arrive by construction of

r out of the relative position of the parties.  
ss, deed'les, *a.* Inactive; without action.

deed'e, *a.* Active; industrious.—Obsolete.

deem, *v. a.* (*deman*, Sax.) To judge; to  
le upon consideration; to think; to opine;  
mate;—*v. a.* to judge; to determine; to

e; to suppose;—*s.* judgment; surmise;  
L.—Obsolete as a substantive.

me, my love, be thou but true of heart.  
! how now! what wicked deem is this?—  
*Shaks.*

ERS, deem'sturs, *s. pl.* (*dema*, a judge, Sax.)  
e given to certain judges in the Isle of Man

side cases without any process or writings,  
ake no charge for so doing on the parties  
ed.

deep, *a.* (*deop*, Sax.) Having length down-  
descending far; profound, opposed to shal-

ow in situation; not high; measured from  
face downward; entering far; piercing a

ray; far from the outer part; not superfi-  
et obvious; sagacious; penetrating; having

eer to enter far into a subject; full of con-  
e; politic; insidious; grave; solemn;

ploured; having a great degree of stillness,  
or sadness; depressed; sunk; metaphori-  
low; bass; grave in sound;—*s.* the sea;  
uin; the abyss of waters; the ocean; the

plems or still part; that which is profound  
easily fathomed.  
AWING, deep'draw-ing, *a.* Sinking deep  
e water.

# DEEPEN—DEFALCATE.

DEEPEN, dee'pn, *v. a.* To make deep; to sink far  
below the surface; to darken; to cloud; to make  
dark; to make sad or gloomy; to make more in-  
tense or poignant;—*v. n.* to descend gradually;  
to grow deep.

DEEPLAID, deep'lade, *a.* Formed with profound  
skill and cunning.

DEEPLY, deep'le, *ad.* To a great depth; far below  
the surface; with great study or sagacity; not  
carelessly or superficially; profoundly; sorrow-  
fully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness  
or sadness; with a tendency to darkness of colour;  
to a great degree.

DEEPMOUTHED, deep'mowthd, *a.* Having a hoarse  
loud voice.

DEEPMUSING, deep'mu-zing, *a.* Thinking pro-  
foundly; contemplative.

DEEPNES, deep'nes, *s.* Depth far below the sur-  
face; profundity; insidiousness; craft.

DEEPPREAD, deep'red, *a.* Profoundly versed or read.

DEEPPREVOLVING, deep're-volv'ing, *a.* Profoundly  
meditating.

DEEPPSCARRED, deep'skard, *a.* Having deep scars.

DEEPSOUNDING, deep'sound-ing, *a.* Having a low  
sound.

DEEPTHROATED, deep'thro-ted, *a.* With deep  
sounds from the throat.

DEEPTONED, deep'tonde, *a.* Having a very low or  
grave tone.

DEEPAULTED, deep'pawlt-ed, *a.* Formed like a  
deep vault or arch.

DEEPPWAISTED, deep'waste-ed, *a.* Having a deep  
waist, as a ship, when the quarter-deck and fore-  
castle are raised from four to six feet above the  
level of the main deck.

DEER, deer, *s.* (*deor*, Sax.) The English name for  
the Ruminating quadrupeds which have deciduous  
horns or antlers.—See *Cervus*.

DEERINGIA, deer-inj'e-a, *s.* (in memory of Dr.  
Charles Deerington, an English botanical writer.)  
A genus of plants, consisting of weak shrubs with  
terminal spikes of flowers: Order, *Amaranthaceae*.

DEERSTEALER, deer'ste-lur, *s.* One who steals deer.

DEERSTEALING, deer'ste-ling, *s.* The act or crime  
of stealing deer.

DEESIS, de-e'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, an invo-  
cation; a supplication; an entreaty.

DEESS, de'es, *s.* (*deesse*, Fr.) A goddess.—Obsolete.

DEFACE, de-fase', *v. a.* (*de*, and *facio*, Lat.) To  
destroy or erase; to ruin; to disfigure; to injure  
the superficies, or beauty.

DEFACEMENT, de-fase'ment, *s.* Violation; injury;  
obliteration; erasure.

DEFACER, de-fa'sur, *s.* One who injures, destroys,  
or disfigures.

DEFACINGLY, de-fa'sing-le, *ad.* In a defacing  
manner.

DE FACTO, de fak'to, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, some-  
thing actually existing, as distinguished from *de*  
*jure*, where a thing is only so in justice, but not  
in fact.

DEFECATION, def-e-ka'shun, *s.* (*de*, and *fec*, dregs,  
Lat.) The separation of the dregs and impurities  
of liquors; also, the expulsion of the feces of ani-  
mals.

DEFAILANCE de-fa'lans, *s.* (*defaillance*, Fr.) Fail-  
ure; miscarriage.—Obsolete.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy de-  
faillance.—*Glenville.*

DEFALCATE, de-fal'kate, *v. a.* (*defalquer*, Fr.) To



DEFEASIBLE—DEFEND.

ditions, on the performance of which the then created may be defeated. A *defensa* a bond, or a recognizance, or a judgment record is a condition which, when performed, *defeats*. A *defeasance* differs from the common condition of a bond, in being a separate deed, where common condition is inserted in the bond itself. *Blackstone*;—the writing containing a *defeat*.—Obsolete in the last sense.

DEFEASIBLE, de-fe'ze-bl, *a.* That may  
be nullified or abrogated.

DEFEASIBLENESS, de-fe'ze-bl-nes, *s.* The  
of being defeasible.

DEFEAT, de-fet', s. (*defaite*, Fr.) Overthrew; an army; act of destruction; deprivation of power; successful resistance, as the defeat of the British at the battle of Marston; attack;—*v. a.* to overthrow; to undo; to frustrate; to render null and void; to resist successfully; to change; to alter.—Obsolete in two senses.

Put money in thy purse; follow these wars  
thy favour with an usurped beard.—*Shaks.*

DEFEATURE, de-fé'ture, *s.* Change of feature; alteration of countenance; overthrow; defeat. Obsolete in the last two senses.

Have you acquainted her with the defeat  
Of the Carthaginians?—*Massinger.*

**DEFECATE**, *def'e-kate*, *v. a.* (*defæco*, Lat.)  
purify; to cleanse; to purge liquors from  
foulness; to purify from any extraneous or  
mixture; to brighten; to clear;—*a. p.*  
freed from lees or foulness.

**DEFECATION**, def-e-ka'shun, *v.* The act of  
or purifying; purification.

**DEFECT**, de-fekt', *s.* (*defectus*, Lat.) Want; of something necessary; insufficiency; imperfection; a fault; mistake; error; natural imperfection; a blemish; a failure to be deficient.—Obsolete as a verb.

DEFECTIBILITY, de-fek-te-bil'e-te, s. The failing; deficiency; imperfection.

DEFECTIBLE, de-fek'te-bl, a. Imperfect; wanting; liable to defect.

DEFECTION, de-fek'shun, *s.* (*defectio*, Lat.) failure: a falling away: apostasy: the

abandoning any person or cause to which  
been previously attached, or pledged to;

DEFECTIVE, de-fek'tiv, *a.* (*defectivus*, Lat.)  
lacking the just quantity or quality: full of

imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate  
purpose: faulty: vicious: blamable.

*noun*, in Grammar, an indeclinable noun, as wants a number or some particular case.

*Defective fifth* in Music, an interval com-

*Defective fifth*, in Music, an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth: it is termed a *semidiapente* and *flat lower*.

DEFFECTIVELY, *de-fek'tiv-ly* ad. In a

DEFECTIVELY, de-lek-tiv-le, *ad.* In a defective manner.

DEFECTIVENESS, de-fek'tiv-nēs, *a.* Wa  
state of being imperfect; faultiness.

DEFECTUOSITY, de-lek-tu-os'e-le, *n.* Imperfectness, faultiness.—Obsolete.

Those acts, wherein man conceives some part of himself to be perfect, are, in the sight of God, *defectuosities*.—W. M.

DEFECTUOUS, de-lek-tu-us, *a.* Full of defects; insufficient.

DEFEND, de-fend', v. *a.* (*defendo*, Lat.)

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## DEFENCE—DEFERENT.

f; to protect; to support; to vindicate; to assert; to maintain; to fortify; to prohibit; to forbid; to maintain a cause against those who attack it; to keep off.

**DEFENS**, *s.* (*defensio*, Lat.) Guard; security; vindication; justification; assistance. In Law, the defendant's reply to the plaintiff's declaration; also, a general statement at a plaintiff has no ground of action, is afterwards extended and maintains the defendant's plea;—the science of military skill; prohibition.—Obsolete in use. In Fortification, the part that bears the work;—*v. a.* to defend by fortification; obsolete as a verb.

**DEFEND**, *v. n.* king of Assyria, came up against all the cities of Judah, and took them.—*Isa.* xxxvi. 1.

**DEFENSELESS**, *a.* Naked; unarmed; not provided with defence; unprotected; unable to make resistance.

**DEFENSELESSLY**, *ad.* In an unprotected manner.

**DEFENSELESSNESS**, *s.* The state of being guarded or unprotected.

**DEFENSIBLE**, *a.* That may be de-

fended. **DEFENSANT**, *a.* Defensive; fit for one who defends against an assailant. **DEFENDANT**, *s.* The person accused or summoned into court who defends, denies, or opposes the charge, and asserts his own right.

**DEFENDMENT**, *s.* A word frequently used in wills and donations, binding the heirs to defend the donee against any claim which may be made to lay any encumbrance on the thing given other than what is specified in the deed itself.

**DEFENDUR**, *s.* One who defends or defends; a champion; one who vindicates his position; an advocate; one who is another in a court of justice. **Defence Faith**, a title given by Pope Leo the Tenth, king of England, for writing the Reformer, Martin Luther, in behalf of the church of Rome. It is still retained by the church of England.

**DEFENSEATIVE**, *s.* Guard; defence; or plaster used to secure a wound from injury.

**DEFENSIBLE**, *a.* That may be defended; right; capable of vindication.

**DEFENSIVE**, *a.* (*defensif*, Fr.) That defends; proper for defence; not offensive; state or posture of defence;—*s.* safe-ty of defence.

**DEFENSIVELY**, *ad.* In a defensive manner.

**DEFER**, *v. n.* (*differe*, Lat.) To put off; to delay; to pay deference or regard to another;—*v. a.* to withhold; to delay; to leave to another's judgment and de-

ference. **DEFERENT**, *s.* Regard; respect; commendation; submission to the judgment of another.

**DEFERENTIAL**, *a.* That carries up and that which carries or conveys; a vessel or body for the conveyance of fluids. **DEFINER**, *s.* a circle or oval curve, on which

## DEFERENTIAL—DEFINER.

the centre of another oval moves, while a planet is supposed to move round the latter. The term belongs to the Ptolemaic system.

**DEFERENTIAL**, *def-er-en'shal*, *a.* Expressing deference.

**DEFERMENT**, *de-fer'ment*, *s.* Delay.

**DEFERRER**, *de-fer-rur*, *s.* One who delays or puts off.

**DEFILY**, *def'le*, *ad.* Finely; nimbly.

**DEFIANCE**, *de-fi'ans*, *s.* (French.) A challenge; an invitation to fight; a challenge to make any impeachment good; disregard or contempt of danger or opposition; expression of abhorrence or contempt; a daring.

**DEFIATORY**, *de-fi'a-tur-e*, *a.* Bearing defiance, or a challenge.

**DEFICIENCY**, *de-fish'en-se*, } *s.* (*deficiens*, Lat.)

**DEFICIENCE**, *de-fish'ens*, } Want; something less than is necessary; defect; failing; imperfection.

**DEFICIENT**, *de-fish'ent*, *a.* Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect; not having a full or adequate supply. *Deficient numbers*, in Arithmetic, those whose parts or multiples, added together, fall short of the integer, of which they are the parts, such as 8, its parts, 1, 2, and 4, making only 7.

**DEFICIENTLY**, *de-fish'ent-le*, *ad.* In a defective manner.

**DEFICIT**, *def'e-sit*, *s.* Want; deficiency.

**DEFIER**, *de-fi'ur*, *s.* A challenger; one who puts at defiance danger or opposition.

**DEFIGURATION**, *de-fig-u-ra'shun*, *s.* A change from a better to a worse form.

**DEFIGURE**, *de-fig'ure*, *v. a.* To delineate.—Obsolete.

**DEFILADING**, *de-fe-la'ding*, *s.* In Fortification, that part, the object of which is to determine, (when the intended work would be commanded by eminences, within the range of fire-arms; the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from such heights.

**DEFILE**, *de-file'*, *v. a.* (*affylan*, Sax.) To make foul or impure; to make unclean or filthy; to pollute; to make legally or ritually impure; to corrupt chastity; to vitiate; to taint; to corrupt; to violate; to make guilty;—*v. n.* (*defiler*, Fr.) to march; to go off file by file.

**DEFILE**, *de-file'*, *s.* (French.) A narrow passage or way through which troops can pass only in file; a long narrow pass between hills, &c.

**DEFILED**, *de-fi'ld*, *a. part.* Marched off in file; polluted; corrupted; violated; vitiated.

**DEFILEMENT**, *de-file'ment*, *s.* The state of being defiled; the act of defiling; pollution; corruption; uncleanness; moral impurity.

**DEFILER**, *de-fi'ur*, *s.* One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which corrupts or taints.

**DEFINABLE**, *de-fi'na-bl*, *a.* That may be defined; capable of definition; that may be fixed or ascertained.

**DEFINABLY**, *de-fi'na-ble*, *ad.* In a defining manner.

**DEFINE**, *de-fine'*, *v. a.* (*definio*, Lat.) To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances; to circumscribe; to mark the limit; to bound; to decide; to determine;—*v. n.* to determine; to decide.

**DEFINER**, *de-fi'nur*, *s.* One who explains or de-



## DEFINITE—DEFLUX.

finer; one who explains a thing by its qualities; one who ascertains or marks the limits of a thing.

**DEFINITE**, def'e-nit, *a.* (*definitus*, Lat.) Certain; limited; bounded; exact; precise; fixed; determinate;—*s.* the thing explained or defined.

**DEFINITELY**, def'e-nit-le, *ad.* Precisely; in a definite manner.

**DEFINITENESS**, def'e-nit-nes, *s.* Certainty; limit-ness; definiteness.

**DEFINITION**, def'e-nish'un, *s.* (*definitio*, Lat.) A short description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word. In Logic, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

**DEFINITIVE**, de-fin'e-tiv, *a.* (*definitivus*, Lat.) Determinate; positive; express; applied to whatever terminates a process, question, &c., in opposition to provisional and interlocutory;—*s.* in Grammar, a word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun.

**DEFINITIVELY**, de-fin'e-tiv-le, *ad.* Positively; decisively; expressly; determinately; conclusively.

**DEFINITIVENESS**, de-fin'e-tiv-nes, *s.* Determinateness; decisiveness.

**DEFIX**, de-fiks', *v. a.* (*defigo*, Lat.) To fix; to fasten.—Obsolete.

**DEFLAGRABILITY**, def-fla-gra-bil'e-te, *s.* Combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning totally away.

**DEFLAGRABLE**, de-fla-gra-bl, *a.* Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire, and leaving no residue.

**DEFLAGRATE**, def-fla-grate, *v. a.* (*deflagro*, Lat.) To set fire to; to consume.

**DEFLAGRATION**, def-fla-gra'shun, *s.* A kindling or setting fire to a substance. In Chemistry, the term is applied to sudden and rapid combustion, as when a mixture of charcoal and nitre is thrown into a red hot crucible, it burns with a sort of explosion, and is said to *deflagrate*.

**DEFLECT**, de-flekt', *v. n.* (*deflecto*, Lat.) To turn aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

**DEFLECTION**, de-flek'shun, *s.* In Mathematics, a bending off; a term applied to the distance by which a curve departs from another curve, or from a straight line. It is also applied to any effect of curvature, or of continuous change of direction.

**DEFLEXURE**, de-flek'sure, *s.* A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way.

**DEFLORATE**, def-flo-rate, *a.* (*defloratus*, Lat.) In Botany, applied to a flower which has discharged its farina, pollen, or fecundating dust.

**DEFLORATION**, def-flo-ra'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of deflowering; the taking away of a woman's virginity; a selection of that which is most valuable.

**DEFLOWER**, de-flow'r, *v. a.* (*deflorer*, Fr.) To ravish; to take away a woman's chastity; to take away the beauty and grace of anything; to deprive of flowers.

**DEFLOWERER**, de-flow'r'ur, *s.* A ravisher; one who takes away a woman's chastity.

**DEFLOW**, de-flo', *v. n.* (*defluo*, Lat.) To flow or run as water.—Not used.

**DEFLUOUS**, def-flu-us, *a.* (*defluus*, Lat.) That flows down; that falls off.

**DEFLUX**, de-fluks', *s.* (*defluxus*, Lat.) Downward flow.

## DEFLUXION—DEFRAY.

**DEFLUXION**, de-fluk'shun, *s.* (*defluxio*, Lat.) falling or flowing of humours from a superior to an inferior part of the body, as a defluxion of head or nose in catarrh.

**DEFLY**, def'le, *ad.* Dexterously; skilfully; solety.

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot  
To the instrument,  
They daunce *defly* and singen soote  
In their merriment.—*Spenser.*

**DEFECATION**, def-fe-da'shun, *s.* (*defecatio*, Fr.) The act of making filthy; pollution.

**DEFOLIATION**, de-fol'e-a'shun, *s.* (*defolium*, Lat.) The fall of the leaf, or of the leaves; technically applied to the autumn when the leaves of trees and shrubs are falling.

**DEFORCE**, de-forse', *v. a.* (*deforcer*, old) To dispossess and keep out of lawful possession; to withhold the possession of from its rightful owner.

**DEFORCEMENT**, de-forse'ment, *s.* The act of depriving of lands or tenements to which another is entitled. In Scotland, a resisting of an execution of law.

**DEFORCIANT**, de-for'e-shant, *s.* One who seizes by force the rightful owner of an estate, against whom a fictitious action is brought to recover.

**DEFORM**, de-fawrm', *v. a.* (*deformo*, Lat.) To disfigure; to alter that form of parts which is natural and estee- mable; to disfigure; to make ugly; to be- come displeasing; to disgrace; to dishonour; to disgraceful;—*a.* (*deformis*, Lat.) disfig- ured; distorted or irregular form; displeas- ing.

**DEFORMATION**, de-for-ma'shun, *s.* A disfigurement.

**DEFORMED**, de-fawrm'd', *a. part.* Ugly; disfigured; natural beauty; base; disgraceful.

**DEFORMEDLY**, de-fawrm'd-le, *ad.* In a deformed manner.

**DEFORMEDNESS**, de-fawrm'd-nes, *s.* Deformity; disagreeable or unnatural form.

**DEFORMER**, de-fawrm'ur, *s.* One who deforms.

**DEFORMITY**, de-fawrm'e-te, *s.* (*deformatio*, Lat.) Any unnatural state of the shape or form of that symmetry which constitutes beauty; ill-favouredness; anything that is ugly, grace, or propriety; ridiculousness; deviation from order or propriety.

**DEFORSER**, de-for'sur, *s.* In Law, one who comes and casts out by force.—Obsolete.

**DEFOUL**.—See Defile.

**DEFAUD**, de-faw'd', *v. a.* (*defraudare*, Lat.) To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to deceive; to beguile; to with- hold from another what is due to him; to frustrate wrongfully.

**DEFAUDATION**, de-faw-da'shun, *s.* The act of defrauding; privation by fraud.

**DEFAUDER**, de-faw'd'ur, *s.* One who defrauds; one who takes from another his right; a cheat; a cozen; an embezzler; a cheat.

**DEFAUDMENT**, de-faw'd'ment, *s.* The act of defrauding; privation by deceit.

**DEFRAY**, de-fray', *v. a.* (*defrayere*, Fr.) To discharge, as cost or expense; to



DEFRAYER—DEGENERATENESS.

of; to fill; to satisfy.—Obsolete in the  
as before.

ght but dire revenge his anger might *defray*.—  
*Spenser.*

ER, de-fra'ur, *s.* One who pays or dis-  
 expenses.

MENT, de-fra'ment, *s.* Payment.

ft, *a.* Neat; handsome; spruce; proper;  
 ready; dexterous.—Seldom used.

its of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see  
 imping god so *deft* at his new ministry.—  
*Dryden.*

-DAR, de-ftur-dâr, *s.* The book-keeper, a  
 ren in Turkey to the Chancellor of the Ex-  
 er and his two coadjutors or deputies in the  
 e department.

, de-ft'le, *ad.* Neatly; dexterously; in a  
 manner.—Obsolete.

Come, high or low,  
 Thyself and office *deftly* show.—*Shaks.*

sa, de-ft'nes, *s.* Neatness; beauty.—Obso-

er, de-fungkt', *a.* (*defunctus*, Lat.) Having  
 ed the course of life; dead; deceased;—*s.* a  
 erson; one deceased.

TION, de-fungk'shun, *s.* Death.—Obsolete.  
 er *defunction* of King Pharamond.—*Shaks.*

e-fi', *v. a.* (*desier*, Fr.) To dare; to pro-  
 o combat or strife; to challenge; to offer to  
 l a conflict by manifesting a contempt of  
 tion; to slight; to deny; to renounce;—  
 m used in the last two senses);—*s.* a chal-  
 —Obsolete as a substantive.

the challenger, with fierce *deft*,  
 anpet sounds; the challeng'd makes reply.—  
*Dryden.*

l.—See *Defier*.

LSH, de-gâr nish, *v. a.* (*degarnir*, Fr.) To  
 ish; to strip of furniture, ornaments, or  
 stus; to deprive of a garrison, or troops ne-  
 y for defence.

ISHMENT, da-gâr'nish-ment, *s.* The act

iving of furniture, apparatus, or a garrison.

SKIL, de-jen'dur, *v. n.* To degenerate.—

etc.

That next offspring of the Maker's love,  
 ext to himself in glorious degree,  
 ependering to hate, fell from above  
 through pride.—*Spenser.*

DERED, de-jen'dard, *a.* Degenerated.—Ob-

ERACT, de-jen'er-a-se, *s.* A growing worse  
 rior; a decline in good qualities, or a state  
 ng less valuable; in morals, decay of virtue;  
 rture from the virtue of ancestors; deteriora-  
 f manners; meanness.

ERATE, de-jen'er-ate, *v. n.* (*degenero*, Lat.)  
 come worse; to decay in good qualities; to  
 rom a good or noble to a vicious or inferior  
 ; to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable  
 es, either in the natural or moral world;—  
 ing fallen from a perfect or good state, into  
 excellent or worse state; unworthy; base;  
 ; corrupt; fallen from primitive or natural  
 ence; having lost the good qualities of the  
 s.

ERATELY, de-jen'er-ate-le, *ad.* In a degene-  
 e base manner.

ERATENESS, de-jen'er-ate-nes, *s.* A de-  
 ze state; a state in which the natural or

DEGENERATION—DEGREE.

primitive good qualities of the species are either  
 decayed or lost.

DEGENERATION, de-jen'er-a'shun, *s.* A growing  
 worse or losing of good qualities; a deviation from  
 the virtues of one's ancestors; a falling from a  
 more excellent state to one of less worth, either in  
 the natural or moral world; the thing changed  
 from its better or primitive state.

DEGENEROUS, de-jen'er-us, *a.* Degenerated; fal-  
 len from a state of excellence, or from the virtue  
 and merit of ancestors; vile; base; infamous;  
 unworthy.

DEGENEROUSLY, de-jen'er-us-le, *ad.* In a degene-  
 rate manner; basely; meanly.

DEGLUTINATE, de-glu'te-nate, *v. a.* (*deglutino*, Lat.)  
 To unglue; to loosen or separate substances glued  
 together.

DEGLUTITION, deg-glu-tish'un, *s.* (*deglutio*, Lat.)  
 The act of swallowing.

DEGRADATION, deg-gra-da'shun, *s.* (French.) A  
 deprivation of dignity; dismissal from office; de-  
 generacy; baseness; diminution of strength, effi-  
 cacy, or value; the act of depriving one of honour,  
 dignity, or rank. In Painting, a lessening and  
 obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in  
 a landscape, that they may appear as they would  
 do to an eye placed at a distance; diminution;  
 reduction of altitude or magnitude. In Geology,  
 the wearing away of rocks, beaches, banks, &c.,  
 by the action of water or other causes.

DEGRADE, de-grade', *v. a.* (*degrader*, Fr.) To re-  
 duce from a higher to a lower degree or rank; to  
 deprive one of any office or dignity, by which he  
 loses rank in society; to reduce in estimation; to  
 lessen the value of; to lower; to sink; to reduce  
 in altitude or magnitude.

DEGRADEMENT, de-grade'ment, *s.* Deprivation of  
 dignity or office.

DEGRADINGLY, de-gra'ding-le, *ad.* In a degrading  
 manner, or in a way to depreciate.

DEGRAVATION, de-gra-va'shun, *s.* (*de*, and *gravis*,  
 heavy, Lat.) The act of making heavy.

DEGREE, de-gree', *s.* (*degre*, Fr.) Quality; rank;  
 station; the comparative state and condition in  
 which a thing is; a step or portion of progression;  
 orders or classes; measure; proportion. In Gene-  
 alogy, a certain distance or remove in the line of  
 descent, determining the proximity of blood, as  
 a relation in the third or fourth *degree*. In Geo-  
 metry, a division of a circle, including a three hun-  
 dred and sixtieth part of its circumference. Hence,  
 a *degree of latitude* is the 360th part of the  
 earth's surface, north or south of the equator, and  
 a *degree of longitude* the same part of the surface,  
 east or west of any given meridian. In Algebra,  
 a term applied to equations, to distinguish the  
 highest power of the unknown quantity; thus, if  
 the index of that power be three or four, the equa-  
 tion is respectively of the third or fourth *degree*.  
 In Music, an interval of sound, marked by a line  
 on the scale. In Arithmetic, a *degree* consists of  
 three figures; thus, 270, 360, compose two *de-  
 grees*. Also, a division, space, or interval, marked  
 on a mathematical or other instrument, as on a  
 thermometer or barometer. In colleges and univer-  
 sities, a mark of distinction conferred on students,  
 as a testimony of their proficiency in arts and  
 sciences, giving them a kind of rank, and entitling  
 them to certain privileges. This is usually evi-  
 denced by a diploma. *Degrees* are conferred pro

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- meritis* on the alumni of a college; or they are honorary tokens of respect conferred on strangers of distinguished reputation. The *first degree* is that of Bachelor of Arts; the *second*, that of Master of Arts. *Honorary degrees* are those of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws, &c. Physicians also receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine. *By degrees*, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances. 'Frequent drinking forms, *by degrees*, a confirmed habit of intemperance.'
- DEGUELEA, de-gu-e'lé-a, *s.* (abridged *assa-hapagara undeguele*, the Caribbean name.) A genus of plants, consisting of climbing Leguminous shrubs with white flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.
- DEGUST, de-gust', *v. a.* (*degusto*, Lat.) To taste.—Obsolete.
- DEGUSTATION, de-gus-ta'shun, *s.* A tasting.
- DEHISCÉ, de-his', *v. n.* (*dehiaco*, Lat.) To gape. In Botany, to open as the capsules of plants.
- DEHISCENCE, de-his'sens, *s.* (*dehiscens*, Lat.) A gaping. In Botany, the opening of capsules; the season when capsules open; the opening of the parts of the capsules in plants, and of the cells of anthers for emitting pollen, &c.
- DEHISCENT, de-his'sent, *a.* Gaping; opening: applied in Botany to the mode in which the anthers or the fruit burst open and discharge their contents.
- DEHONESTATE, de-hon'es-tate, *v. a.* To disgrace.
- DEHONESTATION, de-hon-es-ta'shun, *s.* Disgrace; dishonour.
- DEHORE, de-hawr', *v. a.* (*dehortor*, Lat.) To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.—Seldom used. The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief.—*Ward.*
- DEHORTATION, de-hawr-ta'shun, *s.* Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something.
- DEHORTATORY, de-hawr-ta-tur-e, *a.* Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.
- DEHOUTER, de-hawr'tur, *s.* A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.
- DEICIDE, de-e-side, *s.* (*deicidio*, Ital.) The act of putting Jesus Christ our Saviour to death; one concerned in putting Christ to death.
- DEIDAMIA, de-e-da-me-a, *s.* (a Mythological name for the daughter of Lycopedes, king of Scyros.) A genus of plants, consisting of climbing shrubs, natives of Madagascar.
- DEIFIC, de-i'fik, *a.* (*deus*, a god, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Divine; relating to the gods; making divine.
- DEIFICATION, de-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of deifying; the act of exalting to the rank of, or enrolling among the heathen deities.
- DEIFIER, de-e-fi-ur, *s.* One that deifies.
- DEIFORM, de-e-fawrm, *a.* (*deus*, and *forma*, form, Lat.) Like a god; of a godlike form.
- DEIFORMITY, de-e-fawr'me-te, *s.* Resemblance of deity.
- DEIFY, de-e-fi, *v. a.* To make a god of; to adore as a god; to enrol among the number of the deities; to reverence or praise as a deity; to exalt to a deity in estimation.
- DEIGN, dane, *v. n.* (*daigner*, Fr.) To condescend; to think worthy; to vouchsafe;—*v. a.* to grant; to permit; to allow.
- DEIGNING, da'ning, *s.* A vouchsafing; a thinking worthy.
- DEILEPHILA, de-e-lef'e-la, *s.* (*deile*, evening, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A subgenus of the Sp or Hawk-moths.
- DEINOPSIS, de-e-nop'sis, *s.* (*deinops*, stern-Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, b to the family Aleocharida, the distin characteristic of which is, that the ant inserted below the eyes.
- DEINTEGRATE.—See Disintegrate.
- DEIPAROUS, de-ip'a-rus, *a.* (Latin.) Be bringing forth a god, an epithet applied Virgin Mary.
- DEIPNOSOPHIST, de-ip-nos'o-fist, *s.* (*deipnos* and *sophistes*, a sophist, Gr.) One of a sect of philosophers who were famous learned conversation at meals.
- DEISM, de'izm, *s.* (*Deus*, God.) Belief in t ence of a God, coupled with a denial th the writings professing to be revelations of are of divine origin; one who professes a religious worship, but follows the light a and nature as his only guides in doct practice; a theist.
- DEIST, de'ist, *s.* (*deiste*, Fr. *deista*, Ital.) acknowledges the existence of a God, b revealed religion; one who professes no religious belief, but takes the light of n reason as his only guides in doctrine and a freethinker.
- DEISTIC, de-is'tik, } *a.* Relating to  
DEISTICAL, de-is'te-kal, } to deism; a  
deism.
- DEITATE, de'e-tate, *a.* Made god.
- DEITY, de'e-te, *s.* (*deite*, Fr.) Godhead; the nature and essence of the Supreme God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self Spirit; a fabulous god or goddess; a being supposed, by heathen nations, to t to preside over particular departments of as Jupiter, Juno, Apollo, Diana, &c.; posed divinity of a heathen god; div lities.
- DEJECT, de-jekt', *v. a.* (*deicio*, Lat.) down; to afflict; to grieve; to depress; to discourage; to crush; to dishearten; t the form with grief; to make to look cast down; afflicted; low-spirited.
- DEJECTEDLY, de-jek'ted-le, *ad.* In a manner; sadly; heavily.
- DEJECTEDNESS, de-jek'ted-nes, *s.* The being cast down; lowness of spirits.
- DEJECTER, de-jek'tur, *s.* One who dejects down.
- DEJECTION, de-jek'shun, *s.* Lowness of melancholy; depression of mind; woul *dejection* of appetite;—(in the last sense, v—the act of voiding the excrements, or ter ejected.
- DEJECTLY, de-jekt'le, *ad.* In a downcas sive manner.
- DEJECTORY, de-jek'tur-e, *a.* Having the promote evacuation by stool.
- DEJECTURE, de-jek'ture, *s.* That which is excrements.
- DEJERATE, ded'je-rate, *v. a.* (*dejero*, L swear deeply.—Obsolete.
- DEJERATION, ded-je-ra'shun, *s.* A tak solemn oath.
- DEJEUNER, day-zhūn-er, *s.* A French wa realized in almost all the European lan signifying the morning meal; but now u



# DELACERATION—DELEGATE.

able world as synonymous with the more term *lauchoon*.

**DELACERATION**, de-las-ser-a'shun, *s.* (*delacero*, Lat.) A tearing in pieces.

**DELACTION**, de-lak-re ma'shun, *s.* (*delacry-las*) A preternatural discharge of watery fluids from the eyes; wateriness of the eyes.

**DELACTATION**, de-lak-ta'shun, *s.* (*delactatio*, Lat.) Lactating.

**DELAPSION**, de-lap-sa'shun, *s.* A falling down.

**DELAPSE**, de-laps, *v. n.* (*delabor*, *delapsus*, Lat.) To slide down.

**DELAPSION**, de-lap'shun, *s.* A falling down of the anus, &c.

**DELAR**, de-la-re-a, *s.* (*Delar*, probably the name of a botanist.) A genus of Leguminous plants, growing on shrubs with simple alternate leaves: Iber. Cae-alpineae.

**DELETER**, de-lete', *s. a.* (*delatus*, Lat.) To carry; to remove;—(seldom used in the preceding senses); to delay; the time wherein sound is *deletated*.—*Bacon* uses; to inform against.

**DELETERIOUS**, de-le-ta'shun, *s.* Carriage; conveyance; (seldom used in the preceding senses); accusative of charging with a crime.

**DELETER**, de-la-tur, *s.* (Latin.) An accuser; an accuser.

**DELETER**, de-la', *v. a.* (*delai*, Fr.) To defer; to put off; to hinder; to frustrate; to detain, stop, or delay; to postpone; to delay; to soften.—Obsol. the last two senses;

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# DELEGATION—DELIBERATIVE.

appeal in all ecclesiastical causes. It is also used for the court of appeals from that of the Admiralty;—*a.* deputed; sent to act for or represent another.

**DELEGATION**, del-e-ga'shun, *s.* A sending away; the act of putting in commission, or of investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate; the person appointed to act for another, or for others. In Civil Law, the assignment of a debt to another, as when a debtor appoints his debtor to answer to the creditor in his place.

**DELENTIFICAL**, de-len-if-e-kal, *a.* Having the virtue to assuage or ease pain.

**DELESSERIA**, de-les-se-re-a, *s.* (in honour of M. B. Delessert of Paris.) A genus of the Rose-tangles: Order, Ceramaceae.

**DELESSERIA**, de-les-se-re-a, *s.* A suborder of the Ceramaceae, in which the fronds are cellular; the coccidiae enclosing closely-packed oblong granules, arising from the base, within a spherical cellular envelope which finally bursts; the tetraspores in definite heaps, or collected in sporophylls.

**DELETE**, de-lete', *v. a.* (*deleo*, Lat.) To blot out.

**DELETERIOUS**, de-le-te-re-us, *a.* (*deleterius*, Lat.) Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality.

**DELETARY**, del'e-ter-e, *a.* Destructive; deadly; poisonous.

**DELETION**, de-le'shun, *s.* (*deletio*, Lat.) The act of blotting out or erasing; destruction.

**DELETORY**, del'e-tur-e, *s.* That which blots out.

**DELF**, delf, *s.* (*delfan*, Sax.) A quarry or mine from which stone or coal is dug.—*Stat.* 31 Eliz. cap. 7.—Obsol.

**DELFT-WARE**, delf-ware, } *s.* A coarse kind of  
**DELFT-WARE**, delf-ware, } porcelain, originally  
made at Delft in Holland.

**DELIAC**, de-le-ak, *s.* (from *Delos*.) In the Arts, a kind of sculptured vase; also, beautiful bronze and silver.

**DELIBATE**, del'e-bate, *v. a.* (*delibo*, Lat.) To taste, to take a sip.

**DELIBATION**, del-e-ba'shun, *s.* An essay; a taste.

**DELIBERATE**, de-lib'ur-ate, *v. n.* (*delibero*, Lat.) To weigh in the mind; to consider and examine the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable results of a measure, in order to a choice or decision; to pause and consider;—*v. a.* to balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider;—*a.* circumspect; wary; advised; discreet; slow in determining; deliberation; not hasty or violent; gradual.

**DELIBERATELY**, de-lib'ur-ate-le, *ad.* Circumspectly; advisedly; warily; slowly; not rashly.

**DELIBERATENESS**, de-lib'ur-ate-nes, *s.* Calm consideration; circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

**DELIBERATION**, de-lib'ur-a'shun, *s.* (*deliberatio*, Lat.) The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and sifting the reasons for and against a choice or measure; consideration; mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure.

**DELIBERATIVE**, de-lib'ur-a-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation or mutual discussion and examination; having a right or power to deliberate or discuss; apt to consider;—*s.* a discourse in which a question is discussed, or weighed and examined.



# DELIBERATIVELY—DELIGHTFULNESS.

# DELIGHTLESS—DELIRIOUS

**DELIBERATIVELY**, de-lib'ur-a-tiv-le, *ad.* In a deliberate manner.

**DELICACY**, del'e-ka-se, *s.* (*delicatesse*, Fr.) Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste; nicety in the choice of food; anything highly pleasing to the senses; softness; elegant or feminine beauty; minute accuracy; neatness; elegance of dress; politeness of manners, as opposed to grossness; indulgence; gentle treatment; tenderness; scrupulousness; weakness of constitution; that quality or state of the animal body which renders it very impressible to injury; smallness; fineness; slenderness; tenuity; nice susceptibility of impression, as *delicacy* of feeling.

**DELICATE**, del'e-kate, *a.* (*delicat*, Fr.) Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour; dainty; choice; select; excellent; pleasing to the senses; fine; slender; minute; nice and discriminating in beauty and deformity; of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; clear or fair; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by condescension and attention to the wishes and feelings of others; that cannot be handled without injury or danger; composed of fine threads, or nicely interwoven; effeminate; unable to bear hardships; feeble; not sound or robust;—*s.* anything nice; a nicety; also, one who is very nice in the choice of food.—Obsolete as a substantive.

**DELICATELY**, del'e-kate-le, *ad.* In a delicate manner; beautifully, with soft elegance; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others; tenderly; daintily; choicely; politely.

**DELICATENESS**, del'e-kate-nes, *s.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

**DELICATES**, del'e-kayts, *s. plu.* Niceties; rarities.

**DELICES**, de'lis-es, *s. plu.* (*delicia*, Lat.) Pleasures.—Seldom used.

And it was seated in an island strong,  
Abounding all with *delices* most rare.—*Spenser.*

**DELICIAE**, de-lis'ate, *v. n.* To take delight; to feast.

When Flora is disposed to *deliciate* with her minions,  
the rose is her Adonis.—*L'Arthena Sacra.*

**DELICIOUS**, de-lis'us, *a.* (*delicieux*, Fr.) Sweet; delicate; that affords exquisite delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

**DELICIOUSLY**, de-lis'us-le, *ad.* In a delicious manner; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully; daintily.

**DELIGATION**, del-e-gi'shun, *s.* (*deligatio*, Lat.) In Surgery, the binding up of wounds; the regular and methodical application of bandages.

**DELIGHT**, de-lite', *s.* (*delice*, Fr.) A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind; joy; content; satisfaction; that which gives delight;—*v. a.* (*delectar*, Fr. *delectar*, Span.) to affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to satisfy; to afford pleasure; to receive great pleasure in;—*v. n.* to have delight or pleasure in; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced.

**DELIGHTED**, de-lit'ed, *a.* Full of delight.

**DELIGHTER**, de-lit'ur, *s.* One who has delight or pleasure in a thing.

**DELIGHTFUL**, de-lite'ful, *a.* Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; charming.

**DELIGHTFULLY**, de-lite'ful-le, *ad.* In a manner to receive great pleasure; pleasantly; charmingly; in a delightful manner.

**DELIGHTFULNESS**, de-lite'ful-nes, *s.* The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.

**DELIGHTLESS**, de-lite'les, *a.* Affording being without anything to cheer the mind.

**DELIGHTSOME**, de-lite'sum, *a.* Very delightful.

**DELIGHTSOMELY**, de-lite'sum-le, *ad.* Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

**DELIGHTSOMENESS**, de-lite'sum-nes, *s.* ness; delightfulness.

**DELIMA**, de-li'ma, *s.* (*delima*, I file or lat, because the leaves of some of the used in polishing.) A genus of plants, of climbing shrubs: Order, Dilleniaceae.

**DELIMACEAE**, de-li-ma'se-e, *s.* (*delima*, genera.) A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order Dilleniaceae, distinguished by the filaments of the stamens being dilated at the base and bearing on both sides the separated cells of the anthers.

**DELINEAMENT**, de-lin'e-a-ment, *s.* Representation by delineation.

**DELINEATE**, de-lin'e-ate, *v. a.* (*delineo*, to draw the lines which exhibit the form of a thing; to paint; to represent a true likeness in a picture; to describe; to set forth in a lively manner.)

**DELINEATION**, de-lin'e-a'shun, *s.* (*delineatio*, Lat.) The first draught of a thing; outline; representation of a form or figure by lines; a sketch; representation in words.

**DELINEATOR**, de-lin'e-ay-tur, *s.* One who delineates.

**DELINEATORY**, de-lin'e-ay-tur-e, *a.* Relating to drawing the outline.

**DELINEATURE**, de-lin'e-ay-ture, *s.* Delinatory drawing.

**DELINEMENT**, de-lin'e-ment, *s.* (*delinimentum*, Lat.) A mitigating or assuaging.

**DELINQUENCY**, de-lin'kwen-se, *s.* (*delinquentia*, Lat.) Failure or omission of duty; a fault; an offence; a crime.

**DELINQUENT**, de-lin'kwent, *a.* Failing to perform his duty; one who neglects his duty; one who commits a fault or offence.

**DELIQUATE**.—See *Deliquesce* and *Deliquescence*.

**DELIQUATION**.—See *Deliquesce* and *Deliquescence*.

**DELIQUESCE**, de-l'e-kwes, *v. n.* (*deliquesco*, Lat.) To melt gradually and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air.

**DELIQUESCENT**, de-l'e-kwes-sent, *a.* Liable to melt; capable of attracting moisture from the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere, and passing from the solid to the fluid state.

**DELIQUESCENCE**, de-l'e-kwes-sens, *s.* (*deliquescentia*, Lat.) The quality of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere, and passing from the solid to the fluid state.

**DELIQUATE**, de-l'e-kwes-ate, *v. n.* To become liquid by imbibing water from the atmosphere.

**DELIQUATION**, de-l'e-kwes-a'shun, *s.* The process of becoming liquid.

**DELIQUUM**, de-le'kwe-um, *s.* (Latin.) A misty, a melting or dissolution in the atmosphere; a moist place; a liquid state. In Poetry, swooning or fainting, termed also *deliquium*.

**DELIRACIOUS**.—See *Delirium*.

**DELIRAMENT**, de-lir'a-ment, *s.* A delirious state of the mind; a doting or foolish fancy.

**DELIRATE**, del'e-rate, *v. n.* (*delirare*, Lat.) To rave; to talk or act idly.

**DELIRATION**, del'e-ra'shun, *s.* A delirious state of the mind; doting; folly.

**DELIRIOUS**, de-lir'e-us, *a.* (*delirius*, Lat.)



DELIRIOUSLY—DELOSTOMA.

delirious in mind; light-headed; disordered intellect; raving; doting.

DELIRIOUSLY, de-lir'io-us-le, *ad.* In a delirious manner.

DELIRIOUSNESS, de-lir'io-us-ness, *s.* The state of delirious; delirium.

DELIRIOUS, de-lir'io-us, *s.* (Latin.) A state in which the ideas of a person are wild and irregular, not correspond with the truth or with external objects; an unsettled or wandering state of mind; alienation of the mind; symptom of derangement.

DELIRIOUS TREMENS, de-lir'io-us tre'mens, *s.* A disease of the nervous system, accompanied with tremor and trembling. It generally attacks persons who are habitually addicted to strong alcoholic liquors.

DELISSE, de-lis'se-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Delisse, a Frenchman and naturalist.) A genus of lutescent plants, with pale-red or reddish-white racemose flowers; Order, Lobeliaceae.

DELITESCENCE, del-e-tes'sens, *s.* (*delitescencia*, Latin.) Retirement; obscurity. *Delitescence*, in botany, a mode of termination peculiar to certain plants, in which there is a sudden and total cessation of inflammation.

DELITIGATE, de-lit'e-gate, *v. a.* (*delitigo*, Lat.) To deliver; to chide vehemently.

DELITIGATION, de-lit-e-ga'shun, *s.* Striving; child-contending.

DELIVER, de-liv'ur, *v. a.* (*deliver*, Fr.) To set free; to rescue; to save; to surrender; to put another's hands; to resign; to give up; to give; to offer; to present; to cast away; to throw off; to disburden of a child; to speak; to relate; to utter; to pronounce; to deliver, to transfer; to give a pass from one to another; to deliver up, to give up; to surrender; to set in motion;—(obsolete in the last sense); (*liber*, Lat.) nimble; free; active.—Obscure adjective.

DELIVERANCE, de-liv'ur-ans, *s.* That may be or be delivered.

DELIVERANCE, de-liv'ur-ans, *s.* (*deliverance*, Fr.) Act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any other; rescue; the act of delivering a thing; the act of bringing forth children; the act of speaking or pronouncing; utterance; the act of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.

DELIVERER, de-liv'ur-ur, *s.* One who delivers; who releases or rescues; a preserver; one who communicates either by speech or writing.

DELIVERLY, de-liv'ur-le, *ad.* Nimble.—Obsolete.

DELIVERNESS, de-liv'ur-ness, *s.* Agility.—Obsolete.

DELIVERY, de-liv'ur-e, *s.* The act of delivering; rescue, as from slavery, oppression, or restraint; surrender; act of giving up; a giving or taking from one to another; utterance; pronouncing; speech; childbirth.

DELTA, de-l'ta, *s.* A narrow opening or small valley between two hills.

DELTOID, de-l'toyd, *s.* (*delos*, manifest, and *oides*, a mouth, Gr. in reference to the large opening of the calyx.) A genus of plants, consisting of frondose trees, with opposite petiolate leaves, and racemose rose-coloured flowers; natives of the East; Order, Bignoniaceae.

DELPHAX—DELUGE.

DELPHAX, del'faks, *s.* (*delphax*, a sow, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects, belonging to the family, or Moth cicadas.

DELPHENIA, del-fin'e-a, *s.* A vegetable alkaline base, obtained from the Delphinium Staphisagria, or Stavesacre.

DELPHIAN, del'fe-an, *s.* (from *Delphi*, a town of Phocis, in Greece.) Relating to Delphi, and to the celebrated oracle of that place.

DELPHIN, del'fin, *s.* In Bibliology, a name given to the edition of the Latin classics, prepared and commented upon by thirty-nine of the most famous scholars of the day, at the suggestion of Louis XIV., king of France, for the benefit of his young son, the Dauphin, (*in usum Delphini*), under the superintendence of his governor Montausier, and his preceptors Bossuet and Huet.

DELPHINAPTERUS, del-fin-ap'ter-us, *s.* (*delphin*, a dolphin, and *pteryx*, a fin, Gr.) A genus of Cetacea; Family, Delphinidae.

DELPHINATE, del-fin'ate, *s.* A genus of salts, resulting from delphinic acid with salifiable bases.

DELPHINIC ACID, del-fin'ik as'id, *s.* An acid extracted by Chevreul from the oil of Delphinus globiceps.

DELPHINIUM, del-fin'e-am, *s.* (*delphin*, a dolphin, Gr. from the resemblance which the nectary bears to the imaginary figures of the dolphin.) Larkspur, a genus of erect branching herbs, with blue or violet, rarely white, racemose flowers, the calyx of which is deciduous, petal-like, and irregular, with the upper sepal drawn out below into a spur; Order, Ranunculaceae.

DELPHINULA, del-fin'u-la, *s.* (from *delphinus*, a dolphin, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is a turbinated, subdiscoidal, and umbilicated univalve; the aperture is round and pearly, and the operculum horny.

DELPHINUS, del-fin'us, *s.* In Astronomy, the Dolphin, one of the old Greek constellations, referred to in the fable of Amphitrite and that of Arion. It is situated near to Aquila, in the northern hemisphere. In Zoology.—See Dolphin.

DELTA, del'ta, *s.* The name of the letter Δ, the D of the Greek alphabet. In Geology, the term is applied to the alluvial deposits formed at the mouths of rivers, which are generally of a triangular form, the base of the triangle being the coast; some of them are of immense extent.

DELTHYRIS.—See Spirifer.

DELTOID, del'toyd, *s.* (*delta*, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) Resembling the Greek Δ, triangular; an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder. In Botany, shaped like a delta or rhomb. *Deltoide-ovate*, having an outline between the shape of an egg and a Δ.

DELTOIDES, del'toy-des, *s.* (*delta*, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) The deltoid muscle of the humerus.

DELUDABLE, de-lu'da-bl, *a.* That may be deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed on.

DELUDE, de-lude', *v. a.* (*deludo*, Lat.) To deceive; to impose on; to lead from truth or into error; to beguile; to cheat; to mislead the judgment; to disappoint; to frustrate.

DELUDER, de-lu'dur, *s.* One who deceives; a deceiver; an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender.

DELUDING, de-lu'ding, *s.* The act of deceiving; collusion; falsehood.

DELUGE, del'uge, *s.* (French.) A general inundation.



tion; any overflowing of water; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river, or shore of the ocean, spreading over the adjacent land; the great flood, or overflowing of the earth by water, in the days of Noah, according to the common chronology, Anno Mundi, 1656, (Gen. vi.); any sweeping and resistless calamity;—*v. a.* to overflow with water; to inundate; to drown; to overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

**DELUNDUNG**, de-lun'dung, *s.* The Javanese name of the Weasel-Cat, the *Prionodon Gracilis* of Dr. Horsfield, and *Viverra Lesang* of Hardwicke. It is a small animal, inhabiting the vast forests of the eastern extremities of Java. It is elegantly marked with stripes and bands of a deep brown upon a pale yellowish-white ground. Swainson considers it as connecting the two families of the tiger cats and weasels.

**DELUSION**, de-lu'zhun, *s.* (*delusio*, Lat.) The act of delusion; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood; a false representation; illusion; error or mistake proceeding from false views.

**DELUSIVE**, de-lu'siv, *a.* Apt to deceive; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling.

**DELUSIVELY**, de-lu'siv-le, *ad.* In a delusive manner.

**DELUSIVENESS**, de-lu'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

**DELUSORY**, de-lu'sur-e, *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive.

**DELVE**, delv, *v. a.* (*delfan*, Sax. *delcen*, Dut.) To dig; to open the ground with a spade; to fathom; to sift; to sound one's opinion.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

What's his name and birth?

—I cannot delve him to the root; his father Was call'd Sicilius.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* a ditch; a pit; a pitfall; a den; a cave.—Obsolete as a substantive. *Delve of coals*, a quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit.

**DELVER**, del'vur, *s.* One who delves or opens the ground with a spade.

**DEMOGOGUE**, dem'a-gog, *s.* (*demos*, the people, and *ago*, I lead, Gr.) A leader of the people; an orator who pleases the populace by great professions of liberality; any factious orator who acquires great influence by flattering and cajoling the multitude; one who suits his public addresses to the selfishness and prejudices of his listeners.

**DEMAIN**, de-mane, *s.* (*demainer*, Norm.) A manor-house, and the lands which are next or more convenient to the mansion of the lord of the manor, and which he keeps in his own hands: written also *demesne*.

**DEMAND**, de-mand', *v. a.* (*demandeur*, Fr.) To claim; to ask for with authority; to question; to interrogate; to require as necessary or useful; to ask or require; to sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process;—*s.* an asking for or claim made by virtue of a right, or supposed right, to the thing sought; an asking with authority; a challenging as due; the asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; that which is or may be claimed as due; debt; the calling for a thing in order to purchase it; a question; an interrogation; a desire or a seeking to obtain. In Law, the asking or seeking for what is due or claimed, either expressly by words or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands.

**DEMANDABLE**, de-man'da-bl, *a.* That may be demanded, requested, or asked for.

**DEMANDANT**, de-man'dant, *s.* In Law, all actions are prosecuted by demands or claims; the pursuer is called *demandant* in actions and the *plaintiff* in personal actions; in action, lands, &c. are demanded.—*Co. Litt.*

**DEMANDER**, de-man'dur, *s.* One who requires something with authority; one who claims so that that asks a question, or asks for a thing to purchase it.

**DEMANDRESS**, de-man'dres, *s.* A female demandant.

**DEMARCATIION**, de-mar-ka'shun, *s.* (*demon* Span.) Division; separation of territories; act of marking or of ascertaining and setting a limit which is not to be passed by foreign nations.

**DEMARCH**, de-marsh', *s.* (*demarche*, Fr.) march; walk.—Seldom used.

**DEMATIUM**, de-ma'she-um, *s.* (dim. of *mat*, bundle or parcel, Gr. the filamentous thing often collected into bundles.) A Fungus: Tribe, *Hymenocetes*.

**NOTE**.—We think it more correct, notwithstanding testimony of Webster and Knowles, to give scientific terms, ending in *cia*, *sia*, *cio*, *sio*, *cia*, &c., by *she-a*, *she-o*, *she-um*, than by *she*, *sho*, &c. It should be observed, that the *e* in *she*, in *she-um* is much shorter than in other syllables, but is not entirely mute, any more than in the prefix of *Asia*, *a'she-a*.

**DEMEAN**, de-mene', *v. a.* (*demeiner*, Fr.) have; to conduct; to lessen; to debase; to value; to treat; to use in a bad manner. Lete in the last two senses.

That mighty man did her demean  
With all the evil terms, and cruel man  
That he could make.—*Spenser.*

—*s.* mein; carriage; deportment.—Obsolete substantive.

**DEMEANOUR**, de-me'nur, *s.* Carriage; deportment.

**DEMEANURE**.—See *Demeanour*.

**DEMENCY**, de-men-se, *s.* (*dementia*, Lat.) The king his clemency  
Dispenseth with his demency.—*Shaks.*

**DEMENTATE**, de-men'tate, *a.* Infatuated;—*v. a.* (*demento*, Lat.) to make mad.

**DEMENTATION**, de-men-ta'shun, *s.* The making frantic or mad.

**DEMENTIA**, de-men'she-a, *s.* (Latin.) In logic, a form of mental alienation meet in old people with in aged persons.

**DEMEPHITIZATION**, de-mef-e-te-za'shun, *s.* act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

**DEMEPHITIZE**, de-mef-e-tize, *v. a.* To purify from foul unwholesome air.

**DEMERIT**, de-mer-it, *s.* (*demerite*, Fr.) That makes one worthy of blame or punishment; deserving; the opposite to merit; vice; anciently merit or desert;—*v. a.* to desert or punishment.—Obsolete as a verb.

Adam demerited but one sin to his posterity  
Original, which cannot be augmented.—*Shakspeare.*

**DEMERSED**, de-mers'ed, *a.* (*demersus*, Lat.) Plunged into; drowned.

**DEMERSION**, de-mer'shun, *s.* (*demersio*, Lat.) plunging into a fluid; a drowning; the being overwhelmed in water or earth; the use of a medicine in a dissolving liquor.

**DEMESNE**.—See *Demain*.



METER—DEMIOFFICIAL.

DEMIQUAVER—DEMOCRATICAL.

*de-mé'tur*, *s.* (*de*, the earth, and *mater*, Doric Gr.) The name given by the deity Ceres.  
*de-met'tre as*, } *s.* A genus of Cole-  
*de-met'tre-us*, } opterous insects: Fa-  
 bidæ.

*de*, (French.) A prefix frequently used in composition of English and French words, to the Latin prefix *semi*, a half.

*dem'e-bath*, } *s.* A bath, in which the  
*dem'e-bane*, } lower half only of the  
 mirrored.

*DE*, *dem'e-bre-gade*, *s.* A half bri-

*ce*, *dem'e-ka'dens*, *s.* In Music, an cadence, or one that falls on any other  
 sy-note.

*de*, *dem'e-kan'un*, *s.* A cannon of dif-  
 fers: the lowest carries a ball of 30 lbs.  
 d 6 inches diameter; the ordinary is 12  
 and carries a shot of 6 inches and 1-6th  
 and 32 lbs. weight; that of the greatest  
 feet long, and carries a ball of 6 inches  
*s* diameter, and 36 lbs. weight.

*dem'e-kros*, *s.* An instrument for  
 altitude of the sun and stars.

*RIN*, *dem'e-kul-ver-in*, *s.* A large gun,  
 of ordnance: the least is 10 feet long,  
*s* a ball of 9 lbs. weight and 4 inches  
 that of ordinary size carries a ball of 4  
 l 2-8ths diameter, and 10 lbs. 11 oz.  
 the largest size is 10 feet and a third  
 and carries a ball 4½ inches in diameter,  
 lbs. 11 oz. in weight—point blank, 178

*dem'e-dev'il*, *s.* Half a devil.

*CE*, *dem'e-dis'tans*, *s.* In Fortifica-  
 distance between the outward polygons  
 ank.

*s*, *dem'e-de'tone*, *s.* (*ditonos*, Gr.) In  
 minor third.

*dem'e-god*, *s.* (*demi*, and *god*.) A  
 appellation for an inferior divinity in the  
 of Greece and Rome, applied to such  
 guarded as the mixed offspring of gods  
*s*, who were afterwards deified.

*des*, *dem'e-god'des*, *s.* A female demi-

*s*, *dem'e-gorj*, *s.* In Fortification, that  
 polygon which remains after the flank  
 and goes from the curtain to the angle of  
*s*; it is half of the vacant space or en-  
 a bastion.

—See Migrate.

*ON*.—See Migration.

*dem'e-grote*, *s.* A half goat.

*dem'e-jon*, *s.* (*dame-jeanne*, Fr.) A  
 d or bottle with a large body and small  
 used in wicker work.

*dem'e-lans*, *s.* A light lance; a short  
 half pike.

*dem'e-lune*, *s.* A half moon. In For-  
 an outwork consisting of two faces and

*dem'e-man*, *s.* Half a man; a term of

*ED*, *dem'e-na'turde*, *a.* Having half  
 of another animal.

*AT*, *dem'e-of-fish'al*, *s.* Partly official  
 sed.

**DEMIQUAVER**, *dem'e-kwa'vur*, *s.* In Music, a note  
 equal to half a quaver.

**DEMIREP**, *dem'e-rep*, *s.* (*demi*, and an abbreviation  
 of *reputation*.) A woman of suspicious chastity.

**DEMISABLE**, *de-mi'za-bl*, *a.* That may be leased,  
 as an estate *demisable* by copy of court-roll.

**DEMISE**, *de-mize*, *s.* (*demis*, *demise*, Fr.) A laying  
 down or removal, applied to the crown or royal  
 authority. The *demise* of the crown, is a transfer  
 of the crown, royal authority, or kingdom to a  
 successor; as when Edward IV. was driven from  
 his throne for a few months by the House of Lan-  
 caster, this temporary transfer of his dignity was  
 termed a *demise*. In Law, applied to an estate,  
 either in fee, or for a term of life or years, though  
 generally the latter;—*v. a.* to transfer or convey;  
 to grant at one's death; to grant by will; to be-  
 queath. *Demise* and *Redemise*, in Law, a con-  
 veyance where there is a lease made from one to  
 another at a peppercorn, or some other nominal  
 rent, and the latter *redemises* to the first lessee  
 the same land for a shorter term, subject to an  
 actual rent.

**DEMISEMIQUAVER**, *dem'e-sem'e-kwa'vur*, *s.* The  
 shortest note in music, being half a demiquaver.

**DEMISS**, *de-mis*, }

**DEMISSIVE**, *de-mis'siv*, } *a.* Humble.—Obsolete.

He downe descended, like a most *demisse*

And abject thrall, in fleashe's frail attyre.—*Spenser*.

**DEMISSION**, *de-mish'un*, *s.* Degradation; diminu-  
 tion of dignity; depression.

**DEMISSLY**, *de-mis'le*, *ad.* In a humble manner.

**DEMISSORY**.—See Dimissory.

**DEMIT**, *de-mit*, *v. a.* (*demitto*, Lat.) To depress;  
 to hang down; to let fall; to humble.

**DEMITINT**, *dem'e-tint*, *s.* In Painting, a gradation  
 of colour between positive light and positive shade.

**DEMITONE**, *dem'e-tone*, *s.* In Music, an interval  
 of half a tone; a semitone.

**DEMIURGE**, *dem'e-urj*, } *s.* (*demiourgos*, from  
**DEMIURGUS**, *dem'e-ur'gus*, } *demios*, people, and  
*ergon*, work, Gr.) A name given originally by  
 the classical writers of Greece to an artificer; but  
 afterwards applied by the Platonian philosophers  
 to an exalted and mysterious agent, by whom God  
 was supposed to have created the universe. It  
 corresponds with the *logos* or word of St. John,  
 and the Platonizing Christians of the early church.

**DEMIURGIC**, *dem'e-ur'jik*, *a.* Relating to a demi-  
 urge, or to creative power.

**DEMIVIL**, *dem'e-vil*, *s.* A half vil, consisting of five  
 freemen or frank pledges.

**DEMIVOLT**, *dem'e-volt*, *s.* One of the seven arti-  
 ficial motions of a horse, in which he raises his  
 forelegs in a particular manner.

**DEMIWOLF**, *dem'e-wülf*, *s.* Half a wolf; a mongrel  
 dog, between a dog and a wolf; lycisca.

**DEMOCRACY**, *de-mok'ra-se*, *s.* (*demos*, the people,  
 and *kratio*, I govern, Gr.) That form of govern-  
 ment in which the whole, or the greater portion,  
 of the adult males of a population have a voice  
 in the election of their political rulers and law-  
 givers, as in the United States of America.

**DEMOCRAT**, *dem'o-krat*, *s.* One who adheres to a  
 government by the people, or favours the exten-  
 sion of the right of suffrage to all classes of  
 men.

**DEMOCRATIC**, *dem-o-krat'ik*, } *a.* Popular;  
**DEMOCRATICAL**, *dem-o-krat'e-kal*, } relating to  
 democracy or government by the people.



DEMOCRATICALLY, dem-o-kra't'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a democratical manner.

DEMOCRATIST.—See Democrat.

DEMOCRATY, de-mok'kra-te, *s.* An old term for democracy.—Which see.

DEMOCRITEA, de-mo-krit'e-a, *s.* (in honour of the philosopher Democritus.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

DEMOGORGON, dem-o-gawr'gun, *s.* (*daimon*, a demon, and *gorgos*, terrible, Gr.) In Mythology, a name given to a mysterious, and, as the name implies, terrific divinity, regarded by some as the author of creation, but by others as a mighty magician, to whose spell all the inhabitants of Hades were subjected.

DEMOISELLE CRANE, dem-oy'sel krane, *s.* *Ardea Pavonina*, a species of Crane, the head of which is generally bare of feathers, but is ornamented by a lateral crest.

DEMOLISH, de-mol'ish, *v. a.* (*demolir*, Fr.) To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy.

DEMOLISHER, de-mol'ish-ur, *s.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste.

DEMOLISHMENT, de-mol'ish-ment, *s.* Ruin; overthrow; destruction.

DEMOLITION, dem-o-lish'un, *s.* The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction.

DEMON, de'mon, *s.* (*dæmon*, Lat.) A name given by the ancient Greeks to beings equivalent to the spiritual existences termed angels in the Bible. The word, in Scripture, is translated devil, but that by no means was its acceptation among the ancients, whose bad spirits were called *cacodemons*, and their good ones *agathodemons*. Demon, therefore, merely meant a supernatural spiritual existence, which was supposed to have the power of taking possession of persons, particularly of the insane.—See Genii. The word demon, in the middle ages, was restricted to devils or fallen angels. The fairies, and other creations of superstition, sprung from the peris and genii of the east.

DEMONESS, de'mo-nes, *s.* A female demon.

DEMONIAC, de-mo'ne-ak, *s.* A human being who is supposed to be under the control of demons or devils, as those were who are mentioned so frequently in the scriptural records of the miracles of Jesus Christ. In Church History, the name *demoniacs* was given to a sect of Anabaptist Universalists, who extended their belief to the final salvation of Satan and his angels.

DEMONIAC, de-mo'ne-ak, } *a.* Relating to

DEMONIACAL, de-mo-ni'a-kal, } demons or evil

DEMONIAN, de-mo'ne-an, } spirits; influ-

enced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits; devilish.

DEMONIACALLY, de-mo-ni'a-kal-le, *ad.* In a demoniacal manner.

DEMONIACISM, de-mo'ne-a-sizm, *s.* The state of being a demoniac; the practice of demoniacs.

DEMONIANISM, de-mo'ne-an-izm, *s.* The state of being possessed by a devil.

DEMONISM, de'mo-nizm, *s.* The belief in demons or false gods.

DEMOCRACY, de-mo-nok'ra-se, *s.* (*daimon*, and *krato*, I rule, Gr.) The power or government of demons, or of evil spirits.

DEMONOLATRY, de-mo-nol'a-tre, *s.* (*daimon*, and

*latreia*, worship, Gr.) The worship of dem of evil spirits.

DEMONOLOGY, de-mo-nol'o-je, *s.* (*daimon*, *gos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse on dem treatise on evil spirits: so King James ent book concerning witches.

DEMONOMIST, de-mon'o-mist, *s.* (*daimon*, *mos*, a law, Gr.) One who lives in sub the devil, or to evil spirits.

DEMONOMY, de-mon'o-me, *s.* The demin mons, or of evil spirits.

DEMONSHIP, de'mon-ship, *s.* The state mon.

DEMONSTRABLE, de-mon'stra-bl, *a.* That demonstrated; that may be proved beyo or contradiction; that may be made not- able but evident.

DEMONSTRABLENESS, de-mon'stra-bl-nes, quality of being demonstrable.

DEMONSTRABLY, de-mon'stra-ble, *ad.* I ner that admits of certain proof; eviden yond the possibility of contradiction.

DEMONSTRATE, de-mon'strate, *v. a.* (*d* Lat.) To show or prove to be certain; beyond the possibility of doubt; to proe a manner as to reduce the contrary p evident absurdity. In Anatomy, to ex parts when dissected.

DEMONSTRATION, dem-mon'stra'shun, *s.* of demonstrating; the highest degree of or argumental evidence; the strongest proof; such proof as not only evinces the proved to be true, but establishes the position to be absurd and impossible; is evidence of the senses, or of reason. In series of syllogisms, all whose premises definitions, self-evident truths, or propos ready established; show; exhibition. tomy, the exhibition of parts dissected. tary affairs, a movement of troops towar point, as if to make an attack.

DEMONSTRATIVE, de-mon'stra-tiv, *a.* H power of demonstration; invincibly ce certain; having the power of showing n ness and certainty.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, de-mon'stra-tiv-le, *a.* evidence not to be opposed or doubted; plainly; convincingly.

DEMONSTRATIVENESS, de-mon'stra-tiv- quality of being demonstrative.

DEMONSTRATOR, dem-mon'stra'tar, *s.* demonstrates; one who proves anything tainty, or with indubitable evidence. my, one who exhibits the parts when di

DEMONSTRATORY, de-mon'stra-tur-a, *a.* the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMORALIZATION, de-mor-al-e-za'shun, act of subverting or corrupting morals: tion of moral principles.

DEMORALIZE, de-mor'al-ize, *v. a.* To undermine the morals of; to destroy or effect of moral principles on; to render morals.

DEMORALIZING, de-mor'al-i-zing, *a.* T destroy morals or moral principles.

DEMOSTHENIC, de-mos'the-nik, *a.* Relat mosthenes the Grecian orator.

DEMOTIC, de-mot'ik, *a.* (*demos*, people, lating to the people; popular; common

DEMSTERS.—See Deemsters.



## DEMULCE—DENARIUS.

*de-muls'*, *v. a.* (*demulceo*, Lat.) To soothe; to soften.

*st. de-mul'sent*, *s.* (*demulceo*, I soothe, a medicine which protects sensible parts by from the irritating action of other substances—*a.* softening; mollifying; lenient.

*de-mur'*, *v. n.* (*demeurer*, Fr.) To pause; to suspend determination; to delay the conclusion of an affair; to have scruples or difficulties; to deliberate. *Law*, to stop at any point in the pleadings or to abide on that point in law for a moment;—*v. a.* to doubt of;—(not used as an active verb);—*s.* doubt; hesitancy; suspense of opinion.

*de-mure'*, *a.* Sober; decent; grave; downcast;—*v. n.* to look with an affected gravity. *Obsolète as a verb.*

*Octavia*, with her modest eyes  
I conclude, shall acquire no honour  
By my own me.—*Shaks.*

*de-mure'le*, *ad.* With a grave, solemn aspect; with a fixed, staid look; with a gravity.

*de-mure'nes*, *a.* Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.

*de-mur'raje*, *s.* (*demeror*, I delay, in allowance made by the freighters of a ship master thereof, for being detained longer than the time appointed and agreed upon.

*de-mur'rar*, *s.* (*demoror*, I delay, Lat.) *demurs*. In Law, is an issue joined in order of law, to be determined by the court and is an abiding in point of law, and a delay to the judgment of the court, whether by reason or plea of the adverse party is to be maintained in law.—*Finch*, lib. v. c. 1. *Inst.* 71. It confesses that the facts as stated by the opposite party, but delegal consequences inferred by him from them. *Demurrer in Equity*, is a defence made on the bill, and on the foundation of facts apparent, demanding the judgment of the court whether the suit shall proceed.

*den'*, *s.* (*deni*, Fr.) A particular size of a kind of paper of small size; a half-Magdalen College, Oxford. In Heraldry, for any charge that is borne half, as a lion and a half lion.

*den*, *dene*, *denn*, *a.* valley, Sax.) A hollow running horizontally, or with a slight dip, under ground; distinct from a ditch which runs down perpendicularly; as a terrace in names of places, it denotes the place of a valley or near a wood;—*v. n.* to dwell in. *Den and Strand*, an old phrase for a ship to run or come ashore, granted by the king in the reign of Edward I., to the king of the cinque ports.

*den'*, *de-nar'ko-tize*, *v. a.* To deprive of; to take away the narcotic principle or

*de-na're-us*, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Rome, silver coin among the Romans, worth 8d. only, it was the seventh part of a Roman pound. In Law, an English penny. *Denarius* is a penny, or earnest-money given and repaid in contracts, &c. *Denarius St.*

## DENARY—DENDRODUS.

*Petri*, St. Peter's pence, an annual payment of one penny from every family to the pope, during the time that the Roman Catholic religion prevailed in this country—paid on the feast of St. Peter. *Denarius tertius comitatus*, when county courts had superior jurisdiction in England, two-thirds of the fines were reserved for the king, and one-third, or a penny, to the earl of the county, who either received it in specie, or had an equivalent for it out of the exchequer.—*Paroch. Antiq.* 418.

*DENARY*, den'a-re, *a.* (*denarius*, Lat.) Containing ten;—*s.* the number ten.

*DENATIONALIZE*, de-nash'un-al-ize, *v. a.* To divest of national rights or character; to destroy national privileges.

*DENATURALIZE*, de-nat'ural-ize, *v. a.* To render unnatural; to alienate.

*DENAT*, de-na', *s.* An old term for deny.—Which see.

*DENDRACHATE*, den'dra-kate, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *achates*, an agate, Gr.) In Mineralogy, an agate, with delineations of trees, mosses, ferns, &c. upon it. The colouring matter in these minerals is dendritic manganese.

*DENDRIFORM*, den'dre-fawrm, *a.* (*dendron*, and *forma*, shape, Gr.) Having the appearance of a tree.

*DENDRINA*, den'dre-na, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Hymenomycetes.

*DENDRITE*, den'drite, *s.* (*dendritis*, Gr.) A stone or mineral, on or in which are the figures of shrubs or trees; an arborescent mineral.

*DENDRITIC*, den-drit'ik, *a.* Containing the resemblance of trees, ferns, or mosses.

*DENDROBATES*, den-drob'a-tes, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *bateyo*, I mount, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Picinæ, or True Woodpeckers: Family, Picidæ.

*DENDROBIUM*, den-dro-be-um, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, Gr. in reference to the species growing upon trees.) A genus of plants, natives of the East Indies and Australia: Order, Orchidaceæ.

*DENDROCHIRUS*, den-dro-ki-rus, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *cheir*, a hand, Gr. from the pectoral rays being branched.) A genus of fishes with scaly body; head compressed and spinous; mouth horizontal; pectoral fins short, undivided; and rays branched: Family, Scorpenidæ.

*DENDROCIPTA*, den-dro-sit-ta, *s.* A genus of Indian birds, belonging to the Corvidæ, or Crow family.

*DENDROCOLAPTES*, den-dro-ko-lap'tes, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *colapto*, I cut with the beak, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Certhiæ, or True Creepers: Family, Certhiidae.

*DENDROCOPIA*, den-dro-kop-sa, *s.* (*dendron*, and *kopis*, a prater, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Certhiæ, or True Creepers: Family, Certhiidae.

*DENDROCYGNA*, den-dros'ig-na, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, Gr. and *cygnus*, a swan, Lat.) The Tree Ducks, a genus of aquatic birds, belonging to the Anserinæ, or Geese and Swans. The toes are long, and project beyond the membrane, which enables them to perch on trees—hence the name: Family, Anatidæ.

*DENDRODOA*, den-drod'o-a, *s.* A name given by MacLeay to a genus of Acidiæ, having a sub-cylindrical body, a branchial pouch marked with eight folds, and simple tentacula.

*DENDRODUS*, den-dro-dus, *s.* (*dendron*, and *odous*, 497



- a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Placoid fossil fishes from the red sandstone of Morayshire.
- DENDROGRAPHY.**—See Dendrology.
- DENDROID**, den'droyd, *a.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) Resembling a shrub.
- DENDROIDES**, den-droy'des, *s.* (*dendron*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects found under the bark of trees: Tribe, *Cestridæ*.
- DENDROIT**, den'droyt, *s.* A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.
- DENDROLITE**, den'dro-lite, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Fossil wood; the branch or stem of a fossil tree.
- DENDROLITHARIA**, den-dro-lith-a'-re-a, *s.* (*dendron*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to a class of corallines, comprehending such as assume an arborescent form.
- DENDROLOGY**, den-drol'o-je, *s.* (*dendron*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Dendrography; a dissertation on, or description of trees.
- DENDROMA**, den'dro-ma, *s.* (*dendron*, and *dromas*, running swiftly, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Anabatinae, or Tree-runners: Family, *Certhiadae*.
- DENDROMETER**, den-drom'e-tur, *s.* (*dendron*, and *metro*, I measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees.
- DENDROMUS**, den'dro-mus, *s.* (same as *Dendroma*.) A genus of olive-coloured birds belonging to the *Picinae*, or True Woodpeckers: Family, *Picidae*.
- DENDRONESSA**, den-dro-nes'sa, *s.* (*dendron*, and *nessa*, a bird or young animal, Gr.) The Tree Ducks, a genus of the Anatinae, or River Ducks: Family, *Anatidae*.
- DENDROPHAGUS**, den-drof'a-gus, *s.* (*dendron*, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects found living beneath the bark of trees: Family, *Prionidae*.
- DENDROPHILA**, den-drof'e-la, *s.* (*dendron*, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the *Sittinae*, or Nut-hatches: Family, *Certhiadae*.
- DENDROPHILUS**, den-drof'e-lus, *s.* (*dendron*, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects found under the bark of trees: Family, *Cestridæ*.
- DENDROPHIS**, den dro-fis, *s.* (*dendron*, and *ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) A genus of serpents, with very long and slender bodies; the *Ahetulla* of Gray: Family, *Serpentia*.
- DENDROPHTHOE**, den-drof-tho'e, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *phthoe*, corruption, Gr. in reference to plants destroying the trees on which they grow.) A genus of plants: Order, *Loranthaceae*.
- DENDROPLEX**, den'dro-pleks, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *plexis*, striking, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the *Certhiinae*, or True Creepers: Family, *Certhiadae*.
- DENDROSTREA**, den-dros'tre-a, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *ostreon*, an oyster, Gr.) A genus of *Mollusca*, belonging to the *Ostracidae*, or Oyster family, in which the shell is irregular, equivalve, and attached by its under valve with extraneous processes; the margins are solid and plicated.
- DENEB**, den'eb, *s.* (an Arabic word signifying the tail.) The name of a bright star in the tail of Leo, the Lion.
- DENEGATE**, den'e-gate, *v. a.* (*denego*, Lat.) To deny.—Obsolete.
- DENEGATION**, den-e-ga'shun, *s.* Denial.—Obsolete.
- DENGUE**, den'gu, *s.* A peculiar kind of and erratic epidemic rheumatism.
- DENIABLE**, de-ni'a-bl, *a.* That may be that to which one may refuse belief.
- DENIAL**, de-ni'al, *s.* Negation; an affirm the contrary; an assertion that a declared fact stated is not true; contradiction; the contrary to grant, allowance, or co-abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment. *A denial of one's self*, a declining gratification; restraint of one's appetitive penitence.
- DENIER**, de-ni'ur, *s.* (French.) One who contradicts; one who holds the negative position; a disowner; one who does avow, or acknowledge; one that refuses.
- DENIER**, de-neer', *s.* (*denarius*, Lat.) A coin now out of use. It consisted of 240 deniers.
- DENIGRATE**, den'e-grate, *v. a.* (*denigro*, I blacken; to make black.
- DENIGRATION**, den-e-gra'shun, *s.* The making black; a blackening.
- DENITRATION**, de-ni-tra'shun, *s.* A dilution of nitric acid.
- DENIZATION**, den-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of one a denizen, subject, or citizen.
- DENIZEN**, den'e-zn, *s.* (*denizen*, Web.) alien made a subject by the king's letter holding a middle state between an alien natural born subject; a stranger admitted residence and certain rights in a foreign country; a citizen;—*v. a.* to make a denizen; to chise; to make free.
- DENIZENSHIP**, den'e-zn-ship, *s.* State of denizen.
- DENOMINABLE**, de-nom'e-na-bl, *a.* That denominated or named.
- DENOMINATE**, de-nom'e-nate, *v. a.* (*denomino*, To name; to give a name or epithet to.) naming; a name or appellation given to which commonly marks some quality characteristic of it: a class, society, or collectives, is also called by the same name.
- DENOMINATIONAL**, de-nom'e-na'shun-al, *a.* relating to a denomination, or a number of individuals called by the same name.
- DENOMINATIVE**, de-nem'e-na-tiv, *a.* That name; that confers a distinct appellation.
- DENOMINATIVELY**, de-nem'e-na-tiv-ly, *ad.* denomination.
- DENOMINATOR**, de-nom'e-nay-ter, *s.* That a name; the person or thing that can appellation. In Arithmetic, the parts into which a whole is divided, the number of which is by the numerator of a fraction; but, in the denominator is understood to contain ciphers as there are terms in the number is not written.
- DENOTABLE**, de-no'ta-bl, *a.* That may be distinguished.
- DENOTATE.**—See Denote.
- DENOTATION**, den-o-ta'shun, *s.* (*denoth*, The act of denoting.)
- DENOTATIVE**, de-no'ta-tiv, *a.* Having to denote.
- DENOTE**, de-note', *v. a.* (*denoth*, Lat.) to betoken; to signify by a visible sign; to cate; to express; to show.



ENOTEMENT—DENTATED.

ST, us-note'ment, *s.* Indication; token.  
ST, day-nū-monh, *s.* (French.) The  
g or discovery of a plot; the winding  
event.

, de-nouns', *v. a.* (*denoncer*, Fr.) To  
olemnly; to proclaim in a threatening  
to announce or declare as a threat; to  
by some outward sign or expression; to  
ainst; to accuse.

MENT, de-nouns'ment, *s.* The act of  
ng any menace; the proclamation of in-  
il; denunciation.

R, de-noun'sur, *s.* One who denounces;  
declares a menace.

de no'vo, (Latin.) Anew; again.

s, *a.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, a tooth.  
e organs of destruction and mastication  
only by the mammifera, reptiles, and fish-  
aaa they are thirty-two in number, and  
ree kinds—the incisor or cutting teeth,  
uspitate, canine, or eye teeth, two;  
s or grinding teeth, ten; making sixteen  
w.—See Tooth.

following compounds of *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.  
Natural History:—*Denticollis*, having the  
orselet dentated; *denticornis*, having den-  
nase; *denticipes*, having the feet or limbs  
all spine or tooth, as in *Buprestis dentipes*,  
the *denticipes*.

na, *a.* (French, *densus*, Lat.) Close;  
having its constituent parts closely  
hick.

a, dens'nes, } *s.* (*densitas*, Lat.) That  
en'se-te, } quality of a body which  
upon the approximation or nearness of  
uent molecules. It is estimated by the  
a which the bulk bears to the weight.

, *s.* A tooth or projecting point; com-  
ed to express a gap or notch, or rather a  
a or small hollow, in a solid body; a hol-  
by the pressure of a harder body on a  
dentation;—*a. a.* to make a dent or  
lowe.

en'tal, *a.* Relating to the teeth. In  
s, formed or pronounced by the teeth,  
aid of the tongue, as D and T are dental  
-k an articulation or letter formed by  
the end of the tongue against the upper  
against the gum that covers the root of  
teeth.

s, den'ta-lite, } *s.* (*dens*, a tooth, and  
te, den'ta-lithe, } *lithos*, a stone, Gr.)

dentallium. Shells of this genus occur in  
and green sand of Chalk formation, and  
strata.

s, den'ta'le-um, *s.* (*dens*, a tooth, from  
of the shell, which has something like  
of an elephant's tusk.) A genus of  
possessed of a shell, which is an elon-  
gular cone open at both ends.

den'ta're-a, *s.* (*dens*, a tooth, in allusion  
th-like structure of the roots.) Tooth-  
genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder,  
ceae.

den'ta'ta, *s.* (*dens*, a tooth, Lat.) In  
a name given to the second vertebra of  
column, from a tooth-like process which  
it.

den'tate, } *a.* (*dens*, a tooth, Lat.)  
den'tay-ted, } Toothed; having the  
vided into incisions resembling teeth.

DENTATELY—DENTIZE.

DENTATELY, den'tate-le, *ad.* In a dentate manner.

NOTE.—The following combinations with this word oc-  
cur in Botany:—*Dentately-ciliated*, or *dentately-fringed*,  
having the margin toothed and tipped with hairs;  
*dentately-lobed*, toothed so deep as to appear lobed;  
*dentately-pinnatifid*, toothed so as to appear pinnatifid;  
*dentately-runcinate*, toothed so as to appear runcinate;  
*dentately-serrated*, having the margin divided into in-  
cisions resembling the teeth of a saw; *dentately-sinu-  
ated*, having the margin scalloped and slightly toothed.

DENTED, den'ted, *a.* (*denté*, Fr.) Toothed; notched;  
indented.

DENTELLA, den-tel'la, *s.* (dim. of *dens*, a tooth, from  
the lobes or segments of the corolla being furnished  
with a small tooth on each side.) A genus of  
annual plants with glabrous leaves and small  
white flowers: Order, Cinchonaceae.

DENTELE, den-tel'li, *s.* (*dentello*, Ital.) Modillions.

DENTEX, den'teks, *s.* (Latin name of a species of  
fish, from *dens*, a tooth.) A genus of fishes be-  
longing to the subfamily Spariinae; the mouth is  
larger than in Sparus; in each jaw there is a row  
of strong conic teeth; the dorsal fin is slightly  
emarginate: Family, Chetodonidae.

DENTICLE, den'te-kl, *s.* A small tooth or project-  
ing point.

DENTICULATE, den-tik'u-late, } *a.* (*denticula-*  
DENTICULATED, den-tik'u-lay-ted, } *tus*, having  
little teeth, Lat.) Having the margin finely and  
slightly toothed.

DENTICULATELY, den-tik'u-late-le, *ad.* In a denti-  
culated manner.

NOTE.—The following compounds with this word oc-  
cur in Botany:—*Denticulately-serrated*, having the mar-  
gin finely toothed, resembling the edge of a fine saw;  
*denticulately-ciliated*, having the margin so finely tooth-  
ed as to appear ciliated with hairs; *denticulately-scabrous*,  
having rough denticulations, or very small teeth.

DENTICULATION, den-tik'u-la'shun, *s.* The state  
of being set with small teeth; *denticulations*, very  
small teeth.

DENTIFORM, den'to-fawrm, *a.* (*dens*, a tooth, and  
*forma*, shape, Lat.) Having the form of a tooth.

DENTIFRICE, den'te-fris, *s.* (*dens*, and *fricare*, to  
rub, Lat.) Tooth-powder, a tropical remedy for  
the teeth.

DENTILS, den'tils, *s.* (*dentes*, teeth, Lat.) In Ar-  
chitecture, the small square blocks or projections  
resembling teeth, in the bed-moldings of cornices  
in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and occasion-  
ally Doric orders; their breadth should be half  
their height, and, according to Vitruvius, the in-  
tervals between them two-thirds of their breadth.  
In the Grecian orders they are not used under  
modillions.

DENTIPORA, den-tip'o-ra, *s.* (*dens*, and *pore*, a pore,  
Gr.) A genus of Corals belonging to the family  
Madrephyllæa.

DENTIROSTERS, den-te-ros'turs, } *s.* (*dens*, and *ros-*  
DENTIROSTES, den-te-ros'tres, } *trum*, the bill of  
a bird, Lat.) A tribe of the order Insectores, or  
Perching-birds, named from a notch near the  
tip of the beak in the upper mandible.

DENTIROSTRATE, den-te-ros'trate, *a.* (*dens*, and  
*rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) Having a beak like a tooth.

DENTIST, den'tist, *s.* One whose occupation is to  
clean and extract teeth, or repair them when dis-  
eased.

DENTITION, den-tish'un, *s.* (French.) The period  
at which the teeth are formed within the jaws, and  
protruded through the gums.

DENTIZE, den'tize, *v. a.* To renew the teeth, or  
have them renewed.



## DENTOID—DEOPILATIVE.

## DEORDINATION—DEPARTURE.

DENTOID, den'toyd, *a.* (*dens*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Tooth-shaped.

DENTRITINA, den-trit'e-na, *s.* A genus of microscopic shells belonging to the class Foraminifera: so named from their tooth-like shape.

DENUDE, de-nu'de, } *v. a.* (*denudo*, Lat.) To strip; to divest of all covering; to make bare or naked.

DENUDED, de-nu-da'ted, *a.* In Botany, applied to the texture or polish of bodies, as opposed to hairy or downy.

DENUDEMENT, de-nu-da'shun, *s.* (French, from *denudatio*, Lat.) The act of laying bare, or divesting of covering. In Geology, the laying of rocks bare by the washing away of the superficial deposits. In Surgical Pathology, the condition of a part deprived of its natural envelopes.

DENUNCIATE, de-nun'she-ate, *v. a.* (*denuncio*, Lat.) To denounce; to threaten.

DENUNCIATION, de-nun-she-a'shun, *s.* (*denunciatio*, Lat.) The act of denouncing; publication; proclamation; annunciation; preaching; solemn or formal declaration, accompanied with a menace, or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace.

DENUNCIATOR, de-nun-she-a'tur, *s.* One who threatens or denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; an accuser; one who informs against another.

DENY, de-ni', *v. a.* (*denier*, Fr.) To contradict; to gainsay; to declare a statement or position not to be true; to refuse to grant; not to afford; to withhold; to disown; to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess; to reject; to disown; not to receive or embrace; to deny one's self; to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to refrain from; to abstain.

DEOBSSTRUCT, de-ob-strukt', *v. a.* (*de*, and *obstruo*, I stop up, Lat.) To clear from impediments; to free from anything which hinders or obstructs a passage.

DEOBSSTRUENT, de-ob'strū-ent, *a.* Removing obstructions; having the quality or power of opening the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient;—*s.* any medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteal vessels; an aperient.

DEODAND, de'o-dand, *s.* (*Deo dandum*, to be given to God, Lat.) In Law, any personal chattel that is the immediate occasion of the death of any person, as a horse or carriage, becomes forfeited either to the king or to the lord of the manor, and ought to be sold, and the proceeds given to the poor; but no deodand is due where an infant, under the age of discretion, is killed by a fall from a cart or horse, or the like.—1 Blount, 300.

DEONERATE, de-on'ur-ate, *v. a.* (*de*, and *onus*, a load, Lat.) To unload.—Obsolete.

DEONTOLOGY, de-on-to'l'o-je, *s.* (*deon*, due, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science of moral duty.

DEOPILATE, de-op'pe-late, *v. a.* (*de*, and *oppilo*, I shut up, Lat.) To free from obstructions; to clear a passage.—Seldom used.

DEOPILATION, de-op-pe-la'shun, *s.* The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

DEOPILATIVE, de-op'pe-la-tiv, *a.* Deobstruent; aperient.

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DEORDINATION, de-or-de-na'shun, *s.* (*de*, and *ordinatio*, Lat.) Disorder.

DEOSULATE, de-os'ku-late, *v. a.* (*deosculari*, Lat.) To kiss.—Obsolete.

DEOSCULATION, de-os-ku-la'shun, *s.* A kiss.

DEOXIDATION, } de-ok-se-da'shun, *s.* A }  
DEOXYDATION, } or total abstraction or sep- }  
of oxygen from any body.

DEOXYDATE, de-ok'se-date, *v. a.* (*de*, Lat. and *date*, Lat.) To deprive of oxygen, or reduce to state of an oxide.

DEOXYDIZATION, de-ok-se-de-za'shun, *s.* dation.

DEOXYDIZE, de-ok'se-dize, *v. a.* To deoxy-

DEOXYGENATE, de-ok'se-jen-ate, *v. a.* To de- of oxygen.

DEOXYGENATION, de-ok-se-jen-a'shun, *s.* or operation of depriving of oxygen.

DEPAINT, de-paynt', *v. a.* (*depeindre*, *depe-*

To paint; to picture; to represent in re- by painting the resemblance of; to dis- words.—Seldom used.

Such ladies fair would I depaint

In roundelay, or sonnet quaint.—Gay.

DEPAINTER, de-pane'tur, *s.* A paint- solete.

DEPART, de-pärt', *v. n.* (*departir*, Fr.)

move from; to go from; to leave; to from a practice; to deviate from; to firm to adhere to or follow; to abandon; to to perish; to vanish; to die; to decess; this world; to depart this life is elliptic being understood; to vary from; to part (obsolete in the last sense);—

He that departs with his own honesty

For vulgar praise, doth it too dearly buy

—Ben Jonson

to depart from God, to forsake his live in sin; to apostatize; to revolt; to government and laws. God is said to men when he abandons them to their inclinations, or ceases to bestow on their vour;—*v. a.* to divide or separate; to (obsolete as an active verb);—*s.* the act away; death; division; separation.—Seld as a substantive.

I had in charge, at my depart from France

To marry Princess Margaret.—Shakspeare

DEPARTER, de-pär'tur, *s.* One who relin- by separation.

DEPARTING, de-pär'ting, *s.* A going awa- ration.

DEPARTMENT, de-pärt'ment, *s.* (*departem-*

A separation or division, hence a separa- portion; a separate allotment or part of a distinct province in which a class of allotted to a particular person; a separa- In France, a district usually comprehens- or five arrondissements, each of which several cantons, which again consists of communes.

DEPARTMENTAL, de-pärt-men'tal, *a.* Rel- a department or division.

DEPARTURE, de-pär'ture, *s.* The act- away; a moving from or leaving a place; decease; the act of leaving the present existence; a forsaking; abandonment; tion from the title or defence in plead- Navigation, the distance of two places in parallel, counted in miles, of the equator





ASCENT--DEPHLOGISTICATE.

DEPICT--DEPONENT.

er, de-pas'sent, *a.* (*depascens*, Lat.)

er, de-pas'ture, *v. a.* (*depascor*, Lat.) To to consume by feeding upon it;—*v. n.* to graze.

ING, de-pas'tu-ring, *s.* In Law, the act of cattle on pastured land, for doing which, request of another, the action lies. The ed in the declaration are, 'agisting, de-g, and feeding of divers cattle, &c. on pastures.'

EATE, de-paw'per-ate, *v. a.* (*depaupero*, Lat.) To make poor; to impoverish; to con- s. deprive of fertility or richness.

LE, de-pek'te-bl, *a.* (from *depecto*, I comb, fough; thick; tenacious.

TION, de-pek-u-la'shun, *s.* A robbing of commonwealth.

—See Depaint.

te-pend', *v. n.* (*dependeo*, Lat.) To hang to be in a state influenced by some external o live subject to the will of others; to be s of dependence; to retain to others; to th connection with anything as a cause, bout it the effect would not be produced; s. suspense; to be undetermined; to rely; ith confidence or belief; to depend upon, s; to trust to; to rest upon with confi- s. be certain of.

SLE, de-pen'da-bl, *a.* That may be de- m.

NCE, de-pen'dens, } *s.* The state of  
NCY, de-pen'den-se, } hanging down from  
er; something hanging upon another;  
ation; connection; relation of one thing  
er; state of being at the disposal or under  
eignty of another; the things or persons  
h any one has the disposal; reliance;  
confidence; accident; that of which the  
s presupposes the existence of something  
territory remote from the kingdom or state  
it is subject.

NT, de-pen'dent, *a.* Hanging down; at  
mal of; subject to the power of; not able  
n itself without the will or power of; re-  
for support or favour; relating to some-  
evious;—*s.* one who lives in subjection,  
the disposal of another; a retainer.

NTLY, de-pen'dent-le, *ad.* In a dependent

er, de-pen'dar, *s.* A dependent; one who  
assistance from others.

er, de-pen'ding, *a.* Pending; undecided.

er, de-per'dit, *s.* (*deperditus*, Lat.) That  
lost or destroyed.

ITION, de-per'dish'un, *s.* Loss; destruction.

ITY, de-per'dit-le, *ad.* In a lost or ruined

MATE, de-fleg'mate, *v. a.* (*de*, and *phleg-*  
gon, Gr.) To deprive of superabundant  
s by evaporation or distillation; to clear  
r acids of aqueous matter; to rectify.

MATION, de-fleg-ma'shun, *s.* The opera-  
operating water from spirits and acids by  
ion or repeated distillation.

REDNESS, de-flem'ed-nes, *s.* The state  
freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

STICATE, de-flo-jis'te-kate, *v. a.* (*de*, and  
s, barut, Gr.) To deprive of phlogiston,  
posed principle of inflammability.

DEPICT, de-pikt', *v. a.* (*depingo*, *depictum*, Lat.)

To paint; to portray; to form a likeness in  
colours; to describe; to represent in words.

DEPICTION, de-pik'shun, *s.* The operation of de-  
picting or painting.

DEPICTURE, de-pik'ture, *v. a.* To paint; to repre-  
sent in colours.

DEPILATE, dep'e-late, *v. a.* (*depilo*, Lat.) To strip  
off hair.

DEPILATION, dep-e-la'shun, *s.* The act of pulling  
off the hair.

DEPILATORY, de-pil'la-tur-e, *a.* Having the qua-  
lity or power to take off hair and make bald;—  
*s.* any application which is used to take off the hair  
of an animal body, such as lime and orpiment.

DEPILOUS, dep'e-lus, *a.* Without hair.

DEPLANTATION, dep-plan-ta'shun, *s.* (*deplanto*,  
Lat.) The act of taking up plants from beds.

DEPLETION, de-ple'shun, *s.* (*depleo*, Lat.) The act  
of emptying. In Pathology, the act of diminish-  
ing the quantity of blood in the vessels by vene-  
section; blood-letting.

DEPLETORY, dep'ple-tur-e, *a.* Calculated to obviate  
or counteract fullness of habit.

DEPLICATION, dep-ple-ka'shun, *s.* (*de*, and *plico*,  
to unfold, Lat.) An unfolding, untwisting, or  
unplaiting.

DEPLORABLE, de-plo'ra-bl, *a.* (*deploro*, to wail,  
Lat.) That may be deplored or lamented; la-  
mentable; sad; calamitous; miserable; wretched.  
In popular use, low; contemptible; despicable.

DEPLORABLENESS, de-plo'ra-bl-nes, *s.* The state  
of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; hope-  
lessness.

DEPLORABLY, de-plo'ra-ble, *ad.* In a manner to  
be deplored; lamentably; miserably; hopelessly.

DEPLORATION, de-plo'ra-shun, *s.* The act of de-  
ploring or lamenting. In Music, a dirge; a  
mournful strain.

DEPLORE, de-plore', *v. a.* (*deploro*, Lat.) To la-  
ment; to bewail; to mourn; to feel or express  
deep and poignant grief.

DEPLOREDLY, de-plo'red-le, *ad.* Lamentably.

DEPLOREMENT, de-plore'ment, *s.* A weeping; a  
lamenting.

DEPLORER, de-plo'rur, *s.* One who deplores or  
deeply laments; a deep mourner.

DEPLORING, de-plo'ring, *s.* Act of deploing.

DEPLORINGLY, de-plo'ring-le, *ad.* In a deploing  
manner.

DEPLOY, de-plot', *v. a.* (*deployer*, Fr.) In Mili-  
tary Science, to extend a line of small depth, an  
army, a division, or a battalion, which has been  
previously formed in one or more columns, either  
in a review, or in making a charge upon an  
enemy.

DEPLUMATION, dep-plu-ma'shun, *s.* The stripping  
or falling off of plumes or feathers; a tumour of  
the eyelids with loss of hair.

DEPLUME, de-plume', *v. a.* (*deplumo*, Lat.) To  
strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage.

DEPOLARIZE, de-po'lar-ize, *v. a.* To deprive of  
polarity.

DEPONE, de-pone', *v. a.* (*depono*, Lat.) To lay  
down as a pledge or security; to risk upon the  
success of an adventure; to bear testimony.

DEPONENT, de-po'nent, *s.* (*deponens*, laying down,  
Lat.) One who deposes to, or makes a deposition  
or statement of, any fact; a witness whose evidence  
is not given  *viva voce*, but is taken down in writ-



## DEPOPULATE—DEPOSITION.

ing and then sworn to, is also so termed; one who makes an affidavit to any statement of fact is likewise commonly so called;—*a.* laying down. *Depo-  
nent* verb, in the Latin Grammar, a verb which has a passive termination with an active signifi-  
cation, and wants one of the passive participles,  
as, '*loquor*, I speak.'

**DEPOPULATE**, de-pop'u-late, *v. a.* (*depopulo*, Lat.)  
To dispeople; to unpeople; to lay waste; to de-  
stroy inhabited countries;—*v. n.* to become dis-  
peopled.

**DEPOPULATION**, de-pop-u-la'shun, *s.* The act of  
dispeopling; havoc; waste; destruction of man-  
kind.

**DEPOPULATOR**, de-pop'u-lay-tur, *s.* One who de-  
populates; one who lays waste or destroys inha-  
bited countries; a destroyer of mankind.

**DEPORT**, de-porte', *v. a.* (*deporter*, Fr.) With the  
reciprocal pronoun, to carry; to demean; to be-  
have; to transport; to carry away, as from one  
country to another.

He told us he had been *deported* to Spain, with a hun-  
dred others like himself.—*Walsk.*

—*s.* demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour;  
deportment.—Chiefly used in poetry.

She Della's self

In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*.—*Milton.*

**DEPORTATION**, dep-ore-ta'shun, *s.* Transportation;  
a carrying away; a removal from one country to  
another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment.

**DEPORTMENT**, de-porte'ment, *s.* (*deportement*, Fr.)  
Demeanour; manner of acting in relation to the  
duties of life; behaviour; carriage; conduct; man-  
agement.

**DEPOSABLE**, de-po'za-bl, *a.* That may be deposited  
or deprived of office.

**DEPOSAL**, de-po'zal, *s.* The act of depositing or di-  
vesting of office.

**DEPOSE**, de-poze', *v. a.* (*deposer*, Fr.) To lay down;  
to lodge; to let fall; to degrade from a throne or  
high station; to take away; to divest; to strip  
off;—(obsolete in the last three senses;)

You may my glory and my state *depose*,  
But not my griefs; still am I king of those.—  
*Shaks.*

to lay aside; to give testimony on oath, especially  
to give testimony which is committed to writing;  
to give answers to interrogatories, intended as evi-  
dence in a court;—*v. n.* to bear witness.

**DEPOSER**, de-po'zur, *s.* One who deposes or de-  
grades another from a throne or high station.

**DEPOSING**, de-po'zing, *s.* The act of dethroning.

**DEPOSIT**, de-poz'it, *v. a.* (*depositum*, Lat.) To lay  
down; to lodge in any place for preservation; to  
lay up; to lay up as a pledge or security; to place  
at interest; to intrust; to lay aside;—*s.* that  
which is laid or thrown down; any matter laid or  
thrown down or lodged; anything intrusted to the  
care of another; a pledge or pawn; a thing given  
as security, or for preservation; a place where  
things are deposited; a depository. In Geology,  
matter laid or thrown down after being suspended  
in or carried along by water, as the mud, gravel,  
stones, &c. at the bottom of a river, lake, or sea.  
*In deposit*, in a state of pledge or safe keeping.

**DEPOSITARY**, de-poz'e-ta-re, *s.* (*depositaire*, Fr.)  
A person with whom anything is lodged in trust;  
one to whom a thing is committed for safe keep-  
ing; a trustee; a guardian.

**DEPOSITING**, de-poz'it-ing, *s.* A laying aside.

**DEPOSITION**, dep-po-zish'un, *s.* (*depositio*, Lat.) The

## DEPOSITOR—DEPRECIATE.

act of laying or throwing down; that  
thrown down; that which is lodged; the  
dethroning a king, or the degrading of a  
from an office or station; a divesting  
reignty, or of office and dignity; a dep-  
clerical orders. In Law, the testimony  
ness in a judicial proceeding reduced to  
and given on oath.

**DEPOSITOR**, de-poz'e-tur, *s.* One who  
deposits.

**DEPOSITORY**, de-poz'e-tur-e, *s.* A place  
anything is lodged for safe keeping.

**DEPOSITUM**.—See Deposit.

**DEPOT**, de-po', *s.* (French.) A city, town  
in which military stores are deposited,  
recruits for an army are assembled; a place  
any kind of goods are deposited.

**DEPRAVATION**, dep-ra-va'shun, *s.* (*deprava-  
tio*, Lat.) The act of making anything bad; the  
rupting; corruption; the state of being  
degeneracy; depravity; defamation; &c.  
Obsolete in the last two senses.

Stubborn critics are apt, without a thought,  
For *depravation*, to square all the sex.—

**DEPRAVE**, de-prave', *v. a.* (*depravo*, Lat.)  
To taint; to corrupt; to contaminate; to in-  
terfere; to misrepresent; to defame—  
in the last two senses.

Unjustly thou *deprav'st* it with the name  
Of servitude, to serve whom God ordain'd.

**DEPRAVED**, de-prayvd', *a.* Corrupt; wic-  
titude of holiness or good principles.

**DEPRAVEDLY**, de-pra'ved-le, *adv.* In a  
manner.

**DEPRAVEDNESS**, de-pra'ved-ness, *s.* Cor-  
ruption; wickedness; depravity.

**DEPRAVEMENT**, de-prave'ment, *s.* Cor-  
ruption; a vitiated state.

**DEPRAVER**, de-pra'var, *s.* A corrupter;  
vitiator; a villifier.

**DEPRAVING**, de-pra'ving, *s.* The act of  
—*Obsolete.*

**DEPRAVINGLY**, de-pra'ving-le, *adv.* In a  
manner.

**DEPRAVITY**, de-prav'e-te, *s.* Corruption;  
state; wickedness; destitution of holiness  
principles.

**DEPRECABLE**, dep-pre-ka-bl, *a.* That  
deprecates.

**DEPRECATE**, dep-pre-kate, *v. a.* (*deprecari*,  
Lat.) To pray against; to pray or entreat that  
evil may be removed, or an expected one  
to regret; to have or to express deep  
present evil, or at one that may occur;  
mercy of.—*Improper in the last sense.*

At length he sets  
Those darts, whose points make gods,  
His might, and *deprecates* his power.—

**DEPRECATION**, dep-pre-ka'shun, *s.* A prayer  
against; a praying that an evil may be  
prevented; entreaty; petitioning; as  
a begging pardon for.

**DEPRECATIVE**, dep-pre-kay-tiv, *s.* A prayer  
against; a praying that an evil may be  
prevented; entreaty; petitioning; as  
a begging pardon for.

**DEPRECATORY**, dep-pre-kay-tur-e, *s.* A prayer  
against; a praying that an evil may be  
prevented; entreaty; petitioning; as  
a begging pardon for.

**DEPRECATOR**, dep-pre-kay-tur, *s.* One who  
deprecates.

**DEPRECIATE**, de-pre'she-ate, *v. n.* (*depreciare*,  
Lat.) To bring a thing down  
price; to undervalue; to represent as of less  
value.



DEPRECIATION—DEPRIMENS.

value than is commonly supposed;—*v. n.* value; to become of less worth.

CTION, *de-præ-she-a'shun, s.* The act of

the worth or value of anything; the

value; reduction of worth.

ATIVE, *de-præ-she-ay-tiv, a.* Undervalu-

RE, *dep'pre-date, v. a. (deprador, Lat.)*

der; to rob; to pillage; to take the pro-

an enemy or of a foreign country by

to prey upon; to waste; to spoil; to de-

destroy by eating, as wild animals;—

take plunder or prey; to commit waste.

TION, *dep-pre-da'shun, s.* The act of

ing; a robbing or pillaging; waste; con-

a; a taking away by any act of violence.

TOR, *dep'pre-day-tur, s.* One who plun-

pillages; a robber; a spoiler.

TORY, *dep'pre-day-tur-o, a.* Plundering;

; consisting in pillaging.

ND, *dep-pre-hend', v. a. (deprehendo, Lat.)*

h one; to take unawares; to take in an

act; to discover; to obtain the know-

;—*v. n.* to discover.

NSIBLE, *dep-pre-hen'se-bl, a.* That may

be discovered.

NSIBLENESS, *dep-pre-hen'se-bl-nes, s.*

ness of being caught or discovered.

NSION, *dep-pre-hen'shun, s.* A catching

unawares; a discovery.

de-pres', *v. a. (depressus, Lat.)* To

thrust down; to let fall; to let down;

ble; to defect; to sink; to abase; to

altitude; to impoverish; to lower in tem-

perature; to lower in value.

NGLE, *de-pres-sing-le, ad.* In a depress-

ment.

ON, *de-pres'h'un, s.* The act of pressing

or the state of being pressed down; a

te; a hollow; a sinking or falling in

face, or a forcing inwards; the act of

ing; abasement; a sinking of the spirits;

a; state of sadness; want of vigour or an-

a state of body succeeding debility in the

of disease. *Depression of equations,*

the reduction of equations to a lower

by dividing them by one or more of their

ent factors. *Depression or dip of the*

in Nautical Astronomy, the depression

ing of the visible horizon below the true

plane, arising from the eye of the ob-

ject being placed on the same level with the

of the sea, but at some distance above it.

tion of the sun or a star, in Astronomy,

distance at any time below the horizon,

ed by an arc of the vertical circle. *Depres-*

the pole, a phenomenon which arises from

erical figure of the earth; thus, when a

sails or travels towards the equator, he is

depress the pole, because as many degrees

approaches nearer the equator, so many de-

grees the pole be nearer the horizon.

VE, *de-pres'siv, a.* Able or tending to

or cast down.

ON, *de-pres'sur, s. (deprimo, I press down,*

One that presses down. In Anatomy, a

which depresses or lowers any part, as those

of the nose, the angle of the mouth,

the lower lip.

SS, *dep'pre-mens, s. (deprimo, Lat.)* One

DEPRIMENT—DEPUTATION.

of the muscles that moves or draws down the ball of the eye.

DEPRIMENT, *dep'pre-ment, s.* Depression.

DEPRIVABLE, *de-pri'va-bl, a.* That may be deprived.

DEPRIVATION, *dep-pre-va'shun, s.* The act of depriving; a taking away; a state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement by loss of friends or of goods. In Law, the act of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition. This is of two kinds: *a beneficio* and *ab officio*. The former is the deprivation of a minister of his living or preferment; the latter of his order, and otherwise called *deposition* or *degradation*.

DEPRIVE, *de-priv'e, v. a. (de, and privo, I take away, Lat.)* To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed; to hinder from possessing or enjoying; to debar; to release or free from; to divest of a dignity or office.

DEPRIVEMENT, *de-priv'e-ment, s.* The state of losing or being deprived.

DEPRIVER, *de-pri'vur, s.* He or that which deprives or bereaves.

DEPTH, *depth, s.* Deepness; the measure of anything from the surface downwards; a deep place; the sea; the ocean; the abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity; the middle or height of a season, as the *depth* of winter; or the inner part, a part remote from the border, as the *depth* of a wood; or the middle, the darkest or stillest part, as the *depth* of night; abstruseness, as the *depth* of a science; obscurity; that which is not easily explored; unsearchableness; infinity; profoundness; extent of penetration; *depth of a squadron or battalion*, the number of men in a file, which forms the extent from the front to the rear; *depth of a sail*, the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after-leash of a staysail or a boomsail.

DEPTHEN, *dep'th'n, v. a.* To deepen.—Obsolete.

DEPTHLESS, *depth'les, a.* Having no depth; shallow.

DEPUCELATE, *de-pu'se-late, v. a.* To deflower; to bereave of virginity.—Obsolete.

DEPULSE, *de-puls', v. a. (de, and pulsus, driven, Lat.)* To drive away.—Obsolete.

DEPULSION, *de-pul'shun, s. (depulsio, Lat.)* A driving or thrusting away.

DEPULSORY, *de-pul'sur-e, a.* Driving or thrusting away; averting.

DEPURATE, *dep'u-rate, v. a. (depurer, Fr.)* To purify; to cleanse; to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence;—*a.* cleansed; freed from dregs or impurities; not contaminated.

DEPURATORY, *dep'u-ra-tur-e, a.* Cleansing; purifying, or tending to purify.

DEPURE, *de-pure', v. a.* To depurate.—Obsolete.

DEPURITION, *de-pu-rish'un, s. (depuo, I make clean, Lat.)* The removal of impurities from the humours of the animal body; the clarification of a liquid.

DEPUTATION, *dep-u-ta'shun, s. (French.)* The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another, as his agent; the person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another.



# DEPUTE--DERELICT.

**DEPUTE**, de-pute', *v. a.* (*deputer*, Fr.) To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in another's name.

**DEPUTIZE**, dep'u-tize, *v. a.* To appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff.

**DEPUTY**, dep'u-te, *s.* (*depute*, Fr.) A lieutenant; a viceroy; one who is appointed or elected to act for another, or by a special commission to govern or act instead of another. In Law, one who exercises an office in another's right, and the forfeiture or misdemeanour of such deputy shall cause the person he represents to lose his office; *deputy-collector*, a person appointed to perform the duties of a collector of the customs in place of the collector; *deputy-marshal*, one appointed to act in place of the marshal; *deputy-postmaster*, a person under the control of the postmaster-general, and who acts in his stead as occasion may require; *deputy-sheriff*, a person deputed or authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff as his substitute. *Deputies*, (*Chamber of*), the lower of the two legislative chambers of the French Government. The right of election belongs to males paying two hundred francs direct taxes, except officers in the army and navy, who have a vote if paying one hundred francs. To be eligible to the chamber, the candidate must be thirty years of age, and pay five hundred francs of direct taxes. The election is triennial.

**DEQUANTITATE**, de-kwan'te-tate, *v. a.* To diminish the quantity of.

**DER**, der. A prefix to names of places, said to signify that such were formerly places where wild beasts herded together: so called from the Saxon *deor*, a wild beast, unless the situation was near some river.

**DERACINATE**, de-ras'e-nate, *v. a.* (*deraciner*, Fr.) To pluck or tear up by the roots; to abolish; to extirpate.

**DERAIGN**, } de-rane', *v. a.* (*derener*, Norm.) To **DERAIN**, } prove; to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear one's self.—Obsolete.

**DERAINMENT**, } de-rane'ment, *s.* The act of **DERAINMENT**, } deraining or proving; justification.

**DERANGE**, de-ranje', *v. a.* (*deranger*, Fr.) To turn out of the proper course; to disorder; to embarrass; to disturb the regular operations of reason; to put in confusion any fixed arrangements.

**DERANGEMENT**, de-ranje'ment, *s.* A putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; embarrassment; disorder of the intellect or reason; insanity.

**DERAY**, de-ra', *s.* Tumult; disorder; noise; merriment.—Obsolete.

**DERBE**, der'be, *s.* A name given by Fabricius to a genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cicadidae.

**DERBYSHIRE SPAR**, der'be-shir spär, *s.* A beautiful variety of the fluete of lime. It occurs in nodules and in cubic crystals of a blue, white, or variegated colour.—See Fluor Spar.

**DERE**, dere, *a.* Hurtful;—*v. a.* (*derian*, Sax.) to hurt.—Obsolete. Some are of opinion that in the following example it means *daring*:—

Dred for his *derring* doe and bloody deed;  
For all in blood and spoil is his delight.—*Spenser*.

**DERELICT**, der'e-lik't, *a.* (*derelictus*, Lat.) Left or forsaken;—*s.* in Law, an article of goods or any commodity thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; a tract of land left the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.

# DERELICTION--DERIVE.

**DERELICTION**, der-e-lik'shun, *s.* The act saking or leaving; abandonment; the being left or abandoned. In Law, *dereliction* is used for the retiring of the sea from part coast, and likewise for lands going from either by alluvial deposition, or by the of the relative level of sea and land, which gradual, goes to the owner of the adjoining

**DERIC**, } der'rik, *s.* A contrivance by **DERICK**, } temporary crane, for the hoisting goods or provisions in or out of also, a tackle used at the outer quarter of yard, consisting of a double and single block connected by a fall; likewise applied to a shore, as a support to sheers.

**DERIDE**, de-ride', *v. a.* (*derido*, Lat.) To in contempt; to mock; to turn to ridicule. **DERIDER**, de-ri'dur, *s.* One who laughs in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer; a by **DERIDINGLY**, de-rid'ing-le, *ad.* By way of mockery.

**DERISION**, de-riz'h'un, *s.* (*derisio*, Lat.) of laughing at in contempt; contempt by scorn; an object of derision or contempt. **DERISIVE**, de-ri'siv, *a.* Containing derision; scoffing.

**DERISIVELY**, de-ri'siv-le, *ad.* In a contemptuous manner.

**DERISIVENESS**, de-ri'siv-nes, *s.* The state derisive.

**DERISORY**, de-ri'sur-e, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing.

**DERIVABLE**, de-ri'va-bl, *a.* That may be that may be drawn or received, as from that may be received from ancestors; that drawn as from premises; deducible; that drawn from a radical word.

**DERIVABLY**, de-ri'va-ble, *ad.* By derivation.

**DERIVATE**, der'e-vate, *v. a.* To derive; to originate, (Lat.) a word derived from another.

**DERIVATION**, der-e-va'shun, *s.* (*derivatio*, Lat.) The act of deriving, drawing, or receiving source. In Grammar, the drawing out of a word from its root or original; a turning aside from a natural course of the thing derived or deduced. In Medicine, or drawing away the fluids of a part by the application of blisters, &c. agents producing this effect are called *derivative*, (*Law of*) in Algebra, to find successive differential coefficients of a power get the next differential coefficient, multiply by its exponent, and reduce the ex a unit.

**DERIVATIVE**, de-ri'v-a-tiv, *a.* Derived from another; *derivative chord*, in Music, derived from a fundamental chord;—*s.* is derived; a word which takes its origin from another word, or is formed from it; in chord not fundamental.

**DERIVATIVELY**, de-ri'v-a-tiv-le, *ad.* In a derivative manner.

**DERIVATIVENESS**, de-ri'v-a-tiv-nes, *s.* of being derivative.

**DERIVE**, de-rive', *v. a.* (*derivo*, Lat.) from, as in a regular course or chain receive from a source by a regular course draw or receive as from a source or



## DERIVER—DERNLY.

as from a root, cause, or principle; to turn its natural course; to divert; to communicate from one to another by descent; to spread; to pass gradually from one place to another;—to come from; to owe its origin; to descend.—Seldom used as a neuter verb.

For power from heaven  
and monarchs rule by gods appointed.—  
Prior.

DER, der-'vur, *s.* One who draws or derives a source or principle.

DERMA, *s.* (Greek.) The cutis vera, or skin.

BRANCHIATA, der-ma-brang-ki'a-ta, } *s.*  
BRANCHIATES, der-ma-brang-ke-aytz, }  
(*branchus*, one of the genera.) A family of steropods, or Snails, the external branchiae of which occur in the form of thin membranous plates, tufts, or filaments.

BRANCHUS, der-ma-brang-kus, *s.* (*derma*, and *branchia*, *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A genus of teropodous Mollusca, or snails, the branchiae piratory organs of which consist of ramified

DERMAL, *a.* Relating to skin; consisting of.

PTERA, der-map'ter-a, } *s.* An order of insects  
PTERANS, der-map'ter-anz, } from the Orthoptera of Latreille. It comprehends those genera which have the elytra wholly even and horizontal, the two membranous folded longitudinally, and the tail armed with forceps.

TIC, der-mat'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to the  
TINE, der-ma-tine, } skin.

TINE, der-ma-tine, *s.* (*derma*, a skin, Gr. its occurring sometimes in thin coatings or scales.) A mineral found in the Serpentine quarry Waldheim, in Saxony. It occurs in reniform as well as in thin coatings, and is of a dark green or liver-brown colour; sp. gr. 2.136.

TOID, der-ma-toyd, *s.* (*derma*, and *eidōs*, Gr.) A substance like skin without becoming.

TOLOGY, der-ma-tol'o-je, *s.* (*derma*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise or history of skin, and the diseases to which it is subject.

STIDÆ, der-mes'te-de, *s.* (*dermistēs*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects of the section Nicrophaga of MacLeay.

STIDÆ, der-mes'te-de, *s.* (*dermistēs*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects of the section Nicrophaga of MacLeay. The antennae short, eleven-jointed, and terminated by a rounded club of three joints; the head is inserted into the thorax; the body oval, and scaly; the legs short, with five-jointed tarsi.

STIDÆ, der-mis'tes, *s.* (*derma*, and *esthio*, I Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, so named from the ravages on dead animals and skins of stuffed species in museums which they

TOID, der'moyd, *a.* (*derma*, the skin, and *eidōs*, Gr.) Belonging to the skin; relating to the skin.

TOID, *a.* (*dearn*, Sax.) Sad; solitary; barren; cruel.—Obsolete.

TOID, der'n'fū, *a.* Sad; mournful.—Obsolete. *As if ill presage this luckless chance foretold full noise.*—Brysket.

TOID, der-n'yare, *a.* (French.) Last; final; the last; the dernier resort.

TOID, der'n'le, *ad.* Mournfully; anxiously.

## DEROGATE—DESCANT.

DEROGATE, der'o-gate, *v. a.* (*derogo*, Lat.) To repeal, annul, or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law, distinguished from abrogate; (seldom used in the foregoing senses;) to lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage;—*v. n.* to detract; to lessen by taking away a part; to act beneath one's rank, place, or birth.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Is there no derogation in't?

—You cannot derogate, my lord.—Shaks.

DEROGATELY, der'o-gate-le, *ad.* In a manner to lessen honour or respect.

DEROGATION, der-o-ga'shun, *s.* The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract; the act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of anything, or of limiting its extent; the act of taking something from merit, reputation, or honour; detraction; defamation.

DEROGATIVE, der-rog'a-tiv, *a.* Derogatory—the term generally used.

DEROGATORILY, der-rog'a-tur-e-le, *ad.* In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, der-rog'a-tur-e-nes, *s.* The quality of being derogatory.

DEROGATORY, der-rog'a-tur-e, *a.* Detracting, or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect, or value. *Derogatory clause*, in a person's will, is a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator, of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make hereafter shall be valid unless this clause is inserted word for word. This is done as a precaution to guard against later wills being extorted by violence, or otherwise improperly obtained.

DEROSTOMA, der-os'to-ma, *s.* (*dere*, the neck, and *stoma*, the mouth, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa, belonging to the order Parenchymata, and family Acanthocephala.

DERRING, der'ring, *a.* Daring.—Obsolete.

All mightie men and dreadful derring doers.—Spenser.

DERRIS, der'ris, *s.* (*derris*, a skin, Gr. in reference to the skinlike consistence of the legumes.) A genus of Leguminous climbing shrubs, with impari-pinnate leaves and white flowers, natives of China and Cochinchina: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DERTROIDES, der-troy'des, *s.* (*dertron*, a bill, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Coccothraustinae, or Hard-bills: Family, Fringillidae.

DERVISE, der'vis, *s.* (a Persian word, signifying poor.) An Asiatic religious fanatic, who has voluntarily renounced the luxuries and comforts of life, from a belief that poverty is the road to heaven, and that privation here is the way to secure heavenly rewards. The *Dervises*, like the monks of Christendom, are divided into many orders: some live in monasteries, and some live solitary, either as hermits or wandering mendicants. Their worship is full of fanaticism and buffoonery, and their moral character is said to be hypocritical and licentious in the extreme.

DESCANT, des'kant, *s.* (*discaute*, Span.) A song or tune composed in parts; a song or tune with various modulations; a discourse; discussion; disputation; animadversion; comment, or a series of comments; the art of composing music in several parts. *Descant* is plain, figurative, and double. *Plain descant* is the groundwork of musical compositions, consisting in the orderly disposition of



## DESCANT—DESCENT.

## DESCRIBABLE—DESCRY.

concorde, answering to simple counterpoint. *Figurative* or *florid descant* is that part of an air in which some discords are concerned. *Double descant* is when the parts are so contrived that the treble may be made the base, and the base the treble.

DESCANT, des-cant', *v. n.* To run a division or variety with the voice on a musical ground in true measure; to sing; to discourse; to comment; to make a variety of remarks; to animadvert freely.

DESCANTER, des-kan'tur, *s.* One who descants.

DESCANTING, des-kan'ting, *s.* Remark; conjecture.

DESCEND, de-send', *v. n.* (*descendo*, Lat.) To go downwards; to come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink; to come down, in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another; to come suddenly or violently; to fall upon as from an eminence; to make an invasion; to proceed as from an original; to be derived from; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to extend a discourse from general to particular consideration. In Music, to fall in sound; to pass from any note to another less acute or shrill, or from a sharp to a flat;—*v. a.* to walk, move, or pass downward on a declivity.

DESCENDANT, de-sen'dant, *s.* (French.) Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring in the line of generation.

DESCENDENT, de-sen'dent, *a.* Descending; falling; sinking; proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

DESCENDIBILITY, de-sen-de-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors.

DESCENDIBLE, de-sen'de-bl, *a.* That may be descended or passed down; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir.

DESCENSION, de-sen'shun, *s.* (*descensio*, Lat.) The act of going downwards; falling or sinking; descent; declension; degradation. In Astronomy, *right descension* is an arch of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the intersection of the meridian, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in a right sphere. *Oblique descension* is an arch of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the horizon, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere. *Descension of a sign* is an arch of the equator, which sets with such a sign or part of the zodiac, or any planet in it. *Right descension of a sign* is an arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of a right sphere, or the time the sign is setting in a right sphere.

DESCENSIONAL, de-sen'shun-al, *a.* Relating to descent.

DESCENSIVE, de-sen'siv, *a.* Descending; having power to descend.

DESCENSORIUM, de-sen-so're-um, *s.* A chemical furnace.

DESCENT, de-sent', *s.* (*descente*, Fr.) The act of passing from a higher to a lower place; progress downwards; obliquity; inclination; lowest place; fall from a higher state; degradation; invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom or state; transmission of anything by succession and inheritance; the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth; extraction; process of lineage; offspring; those proceeding in the line of genera-

tion; a single degree in the scale of genealogical generation; a rank in the scale of subordination. In Music, a passing from a note or sound to more grave or less acute. In Mechanics, the motion of a body towards the centre of the earth, occasioned by the attraction of gravity. The laws of descent are—1. Bodies in an unresisting medium have a uniformly accelerated velocity. When the action of gravity is uniform, the space passed over in a given time is exactly one-half that which would be passed over in the same time by the velocity acquired at the end of the time, continued uniformly. 3. The spaces passed in different times are proportioned to the squares of the velocities or the squares of the times. The time of the oblique descent of a body from any chord of a circle, drawn from the highest point of the circle, is equal to the time of descent through the diameter of the circle. 5. The time of descent through all arcs of the same circle is equal. 6. A heavy body falling to the earth, its own gravity is found to descend through 16 feet in the first second,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  in the second second, in the third, and so on according to the squares of the times. *Descent*, in Heraldry, expresses the coming of anything from above, as a lion *en desceant* has his head towards the base points, and his tail towards one of the corners of the chief, as if he were leaping down from some high place.

DESCRIBABLE, de-scribe'a-bl, *a.* That may be described; capable of description.

DESCRIBE, de-scribe', *v. a.* To delineate or describe the form or figure; to make or exhibit a figure in motion, as a star *describes* a circle or an orbit in the heavens; to show or represent to others by words; to communicate the resemblance of one thing to another by naming its nature, form, or properties; to present by signs; to draw a plan; to represent lines and other marks on paper or other material to define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER, de-scribe'ur, *s.* One who describes marks, words, or signs.

DESCRIER, de-scri'ur, *s.* One who espies or discovers; a discoverer; a detector.

DESCRIPTION, de-scrip'shun, *s.* The act of delineating or representing the figure of any object; a plan, to be presented to the eye; the representation or passage in which anything is described; figure or appearance of anything delineated or represented by visible lines, marks, colours, or definition; the qualities expressed in a representation; the person having the qualities expressed in a representation.

DESCRIPTIVE, de-scrip'tiv, *a.* Containing or tending to describe; having the quality of representing. *Descriptive geometry*, that branch of mathematical science which consists in the application of geometrical rules to the representation of the figures and the various relations of the positions of bodies. In this system the situation of a body in space is represented by their orthogonal projection.

DESCRIPTIVELY, de-scrip'tiv-le, *ad.* In the manner of description.

DESCRIVE, de-skrive', *v. a.* (*describere*, Ita.) To describe.—Obsolete.

In her own breast this mother's joy describ'd

DESCRY, de-scri', *v. a.* (*descriere*, or *descriere*, Ita.) To spy; to explore; to examine by observation; to detect; to find out; to discover anything



to behold; to have a sight of from  
to give notice of something suddenly  
(obsolete in the last sense);—*s.* dis-  
g discovered.—Seldom used as a sub-

How near's the other army?  
on speedy foot; the main *desery*  
the hourly thought.—*Shaks.*

*des-e-krate, v. a. (desecro, Lat.)* To  
a sacred purpose or appropriation; to  
rong use; to divest of a sacred cha-  
re.

*des-e-kra'shun, s.* The act of di-  
a sacred purpose or use to which a  
en devoted; the act of diverting from  
racter or office.

*ert, a. (desertus, Lat.)* Wild; waste;  
inhabited; uncultivated; untitled;—  
Lat.) an uninhabited tract of land; a  
solitude; waste country.

*ert', s.* A deserving; that which  
t to rewards or demands, or which  
e to punishment; merit or demerit;  
merit; claim to reward; excellence;  
ntitles to a recompense of equal value,  
a punishment equal to the offence;—  
er, Fr.) to forsake; to fall away from;  
ily or treacherously; to abandon; to  
; to leave without permission; to  
service in which one is engaged, in  
duty;—*v. n.* to run away; to quit a  
out permission.

*er-tur, s.* One who has forsaken  
st, party, or friend; particularly ap-  
dier or seaman who quits the service  
mission, and in violation of his engage-

*de-zert'fal, a.* High in desert; meri-

*de-zert'shun, s.* The act of forsaking  
g, as a party, a friend, a country, or  
f the army or navy; the act of quit-  
permission, or in violation of a pre-  
ment, with an intention never to re-  
ate of being forsaken by God; spiri-  
tency.

*de-zert'les, a.* Without merit; with-  
favour or reward.

*Y, de-zert'les-le, ad.* Undeservedly.  
*de-zert'ris, s.* A female who de-  
e-zert'riks, serts.

*zerv', v. a. (deservio, Lat.)* To merit;  
of, applied to good or evil; to merit  
services; to have a just claim to an  
or good conferred; to merit by good  
ualities in general; to be worthy of  
of excellence; to be worthy of, *in a*  
to merit by an evil act; as, to deserve  
unishment;—*v. n.* to merit; to be  
r deserving.

*de-zerv'ed-le, ad.* Justly; accord-  
t, whether good or evil.

*de-zerv'ur, s.* One who deserves or  
who is worthy.

*de-zerv'ing, a.* Worthy of reward or  
ritorious; entitled to approbation;—  
meriting; desert; merit.

*r, de-zerv'ing-le, ad.* Worthily; ac-  
sert.

*ta, des-fon-ta'ne-a, s.* (in honour of

M. R. L. Desfontaines, author of *Flora Atlantica*.)

A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceae.

*DESHABILLE, } desh-a-bil, s. (French.)* An un-  
*DESHABIL, } dress; a loose morning dress:*  
hence, any home dress, as 'the lady is in *deshabille*.'

*DESICCANT, de-sik'kant, a.* Drying;—*s.* a medi-  
cine or application that dries a sore.

*DESICCATE, de-sik'kate, v. a. (desicco, Lat.)* To  
dry; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale moisture  
from;—*v. n.* to become dry.

*DESICCATION, de-sik-ka'shun, s.* The act of mak-  
ing dry; the state of being dried.

*DESICCATIVE, dis-sik'ka-tiv, s. (de, and siccus, dry,*  
*Lat.)* In *Materia Medica*, an application which  
dries up the secretions or matter discharged from  
membranes, wounds, ulcers, &c.;—*a.* drying;  
tending to dry; that has the power to dry.

*DESIDERATE, de-sid'ur-ate, v. a.* To want; to  
miss; to desire in absence.

*DESIDERATUM, de-sid-e-ra'tum, s.* A Latin word,  
meaning *wished for*, frequently used by English  
authors to express something wanted to improve  
or perfect any art or science, or to promote the  
advancement of any object. *Pl. Desiderata.*

*DESIDIOSE, de-sid'e-ose, a. (desidiosus, Lat.)* Idle;  
lazy; heavy.—Obsolete.

*DESIGN, de-sine', v. a. (designo, Lat.)* To delineate  
a form or figure by drawing the outline; to sketch;  
to plan; to form an outline or representation of  
anything; to form in idea, as a scheme; to pur-  
pose; to intend; to intend to apply or appro-  
priate; to mark out by particular tokens;—(obso-  
lete in the last sense);—*s. (dessein, Fr.)* a plan  
or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch;  
general view; first idea represented by visible  
lines; an intention; a purpose; a scheme; a plan  
of action; a scheme formed to the detriment of  
another. In *Manufactories*, the figures with which  
workmen enrich their stuffs, copied from paintings  
or draughts. In *Music*, the invention and con-  
duct of the subject, the disposition of every part,  
and the general order of the whole. In the *Arts*,  
the idea formed in the mind of an artist as to the  
construction of any picture, pattern, or edifice  
which he endeavours to paint, draw, or lay down  
on a plan. *School of design*, a school or seminary  
in which the principles of drawing, connected with  
the industrial arts, are taught.

*DESIGNABLE, de-sine'a-bl, a.* Capable of being  
designed or marked out.

*DESIGNATE, des'sig-nate, v. a.* To mark out or  
show, so as to make known; to indicate by some  
tangible mark or description, or something known  
and determinate; to point out; to distinguish  
from others by indication; to appoint; to select  
or distinguish for a particular purpose;—*a.* marked  
out; chosen; appointed.—Seldom used as an ad-  
jective.

*DESIGNATION, des-sig-na'shun, s.* The act of  
pointing or marking out by signs or objects; ap-  
pointment; direction; a selecting and appointing;  
assignment; import; distinct application.

*DESIGNATIVE, des'sig-nay-tiv, a.* Serving to desig-  
nate or indicate.

*DESIGNATOR, des'sig-nay-tur, s.* The name given  
to an ancient Roman officer, who assigned to each  
person his rank and place in public shows and  
ceremonies.

*DESIGNEDLY, de-sine'ed-le, ad.* By design; pur-  
posely; intentionally.



**DESIGNER**, de-sine'ur, *s.* One who designs, intends, or purposes; one who plans or gives the first outlines of any subject in the arts; a schemer; a contriver; a plotter.

**DESIGNFULNESS**, de-sine'fûl-nes, *s.* Abundance of design; formed to the detriment of another.

**DESIGNING**, de-sine'ing, *a.* Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful;—*s.* the art of delineating the appearance of natural objects.

**DESIGNLESS**, de-sine'les, *a.* Without design or intention.

**DESIGNLESSLY**, de-sine'les-le, *ad.* Without design; ignorantly; inadvertently.

**DESIGNMENT**, de-sine'ment, *s.* Design; sketch; delineation; purpose; intent; aim; scheme.

**DESINENCE**, des'e-nens, *s.* (*desino*, Lat.) End; close.

**DESINENT**, des'e-nent, *a.* Ending; extreme; lowermost.—Seldom used.

In front of this sea were placed six tritons—their upper parts human, their desinent parts fish.—*Ben Jonson*.

**DESIPIENT**, de-sip'e-ent, *a.* (*desipiens*, Lat.) Trifling; foolish; playful.

**DESIRABLE**, de-zi'ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of desire; to be wished for with earnestness; pleasing; delightful.

**DESIRABLENESS**, de-zi'ra-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being desirable; that which is wished for with earnestness.

**DESIRABLY**, de-zi'ra-ble, *ad.* In a desirable manner.

**DESIRE**, de-zire', *s.* (*desir*, Fr.) An emotion, wish, or eagerness of the mind to obtain or enjoy; a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession; a prayer or request to obtain; the object desired; love; affection; appetite; lust;—*v. a.* to wish; to long for or covet the possession or enjoyment of; to express a wish to obtain; to ask; to entreat; to request; to petition; to require.—Obsolete in the last sense.

A doleful case *desires* a doleful song,  
Without vain art or curious compliments.—*Spenser*.

**DESIRELESS**, de-zire'les, *a.* Without desire.

**DESIRER**, de-zi'rur, *s.* One who desires or eagerly asks; one who wishes.

**DESIROUS**, de-zi'rus, *a.* Full of desire; eager to obtain; longing after; solicitous to possess and enjoy.

**DESIROUSLY**, de-zi'rus-le, *ad.* Eagerly; with desire; with ardent wishes.

**DESIROUSNESS**, de-zi'rus-nes, *s.* Fulness of desire; eagerness.

**DESIST**, de-sist', *v. n.* (*desisto*, Lat.) To stop; to cease; to forbear.

**DESISTANCE**, de-sis'tans, *s.* The act of desisting; cessation.

**DESISTIVE**, de-sis'tiv, } *a.* (*desitus*, Lat.) Final;  
**DESITIVE**, des'e-tiv, } conclusive.—Obsolete.

**DESK**, desk, *s.* (*disch*, Dut. *disc*, Sax.) An inclining table for the use of writers and readers, usually made with a box or drawer underneath, and sometimes with a bookcase above; the pulpit in a church;—*v. a.* to shut up in a desk, to treasure.

**DESMANTHUS**, des-man'thus, *s.* (*desme*, a bundle, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the flowers, which are aggregated into bundles or spikes.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of herbs or shrubs, with bipinnate leaves and linear leaf-

lets, and white flowers, with the fertile filaments usually yellow: Suborder, Mimoseæ.

**DESMATODON**, des-mat'o-don, *s.* (*desma*, and *odous*, a tooth, Lat.) A genus of Utricularia plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

**DESMEA**, des'me-a, *s.* (*desme*, a fascicle, in reference to the glomerate flowers.) A genus of smilacine shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ericaceæ.

**DESMIDIEÆ**, des-mid'e-e, *s.* (*desmidium*, the genera.) A suborder of the Diatomaceæ, in which the individuals are cylindrical shape, and not angular, as in the order Cymbellæ.

**DESMIDIUM**, des-mid'e-um, *s.* (same as *desmidieæ* in allusion to the irregular manner in which the parts cohere when in a state of dissolution.) A genus of Algae, or Brittleworts, type of the order Desmidiæ: Order, Diatomaceæ.

**DESMINE**, des'mine, *s.* (*desme*, a bundle, Gr. occurring in fasciculated tufts.) A mine in the lavas of extinct volcanoes.

**DESMOCERUS**, des-mos'e-rus, *s.* (*desmos*, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleoptera insects: Family, Longicornes.

**DESMODIUM**, des-mo'de-um, *s.* (*desmos*, a bundle, in reference to the stamens being connected.) A genus of Leguminous plants, with blue or white flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**DESMOGRAPHY**, des-mog'ra-fe, *s.* (*desmos*, a bundle, I describe, Gr.) A description of the parts of the body.

**DESOLATE**, des'o-late, *a.* (*desolatus*, Lat.) Solitary or deprived of inhabitants; desert; barren; bited; laid waste; neglected; destroyed; in a ruinous condition; solitary; without a companion; afflicted; deserted of God; deprived of comfort;—*v. a.* (*desola*, *desolatus*, Lat.) to deprive of inhabitants; to make desert; to lay waste; to destroy improvements or works of art.

**DESOLATELY**, des'o-late-le, *ad.* In a desolate manner.

**DESOLATENESS**, des'o-late-nes, *s.* The state of being desolate.

**DESOLATER**, des'o-lay-tur, *s.* One who lays waste or desolates; that which desolates.

**DESOLATION**, des-o-la'shun, *s.* The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; ruin; waste; gloominess; sadness; meanness; destitution; a place ravaged, wasted, or destroyed.

**DESOLATORY**, des'o-lay-tur-e, *a.* Causing desolation.

**DESPAIR**, de-spare', *s.* (*desespoir*, Fr.) A state of hopelessness; a destitution of hope or expectation which causes despair; that of which there is no hope; loss of confidence in the mercy of God;—*v. n.* (*desperer*, Fr.) to be without hope; to despair;—*v. a.* to cause to despair.

**DESPAIRABLE**, de-spare'a-bl, *a.* Unhopeful.

**DESPAIRER**, de-spare'ur, *s.* One without hope.

**DESPAIRFUL**, de-spare'fûl, *a.* Hopeless.

**DESPAIRINGLY**, de-spa'ring-le, *ad.* In a desponding manner; in a manner betokening hopelessness or despondency.

**DESPAIRINGNESS**, de-spa'ring-nes, *s.* The state of being in despair.

**DESPATCH**, de-spach', *v. a.* (*depêcher*, Fr. & Span.) To send, or send away; particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents, or letters on special business, and often



## DESPECTION—DESPITEOUS.

**haste**; to send out of the world; to put to death; to perform; to execute speedily; to finish;—*v. n.* to conclude an affair with another; to transact and finish;—(obsolete as a neuter verb.)

They have *despatched* with Pompey.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* speedy performance; execution or transaction of business with due diligence; speed; haste; expedition; due diligence; conduct; management; (obsolete in the last two senses;) a letter sent or to be sent with expedition, by a messenger express; or a letter on some affair of state, or of public concern; or a packet of letters, sent by some public officer, on public business. It is often used in the plural, as 'a vessel or a messenger has arrived with *despatches*,' or 'the secretary was preparing his *despatches*.'

**DESPECTION**, des-spek'shun, *s.* (*despectio*, Lat.) A looking down; a despising.

**DESPERADO**, des-pe-ra'do, *s.* (from *desperate*.) A desperate fellow; one who is reckless of life or property, and acts without fear of danger or consequences; a fearless person; a madman.

**DESPERATE**, des-pe-rate, *a.* (*desperatus*, Lat.) Without hope; without care of safety; rash; precipitant; fearless of danger; irretrievable; irrecoverable; unsurmountable; hotbrained; furious; in a popular sense, great in the extreme.

**DESPERATELY**, des-pe-rate-le, *ad.* In a desperate manner; furiously; madly; without attention to safety or danger; in a popular sense, greatly, extremely, violently.

**DESPERATENESS**, des-pe-rate-nes, *s.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance.

**DESPERATION**, des-pe-ra'shun, *s.* A despairing; a giving up of hope; despondency; hopelessness; fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger.

**DESPICABLE**, des-pe-ka-bl, *a.* That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless.

**DESPICABLENESS**, des-pe-ka-bl-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

**DESPICABLY**, des-pe-ka-ble, *ad.* Meanly; sordidly; vilely; contemptibly.

**DESPICIENCY**, des-pish'en-se, *s.* (*despicio*, Lat.) A looking down; a despising.

**DESPISABLE**, de-spi'za-bl, *a.* Despicable; contemptible.

**DESPISAL**, de-spi'zal, *s.* Contempt.

**DESPISE**, de-spize', *v. a.* To scorn; to contemn; to disdain; to slight; to disrespect; to have the lowest opinion of.

**DESPISEDNESS**, de-spi'zed-nes, *s.* The state of being despised.

**DESPISER**, de-spi'zur, *s.* A contemner; a scorner.

**DESPISING**, de-spi'zing, *s.* Scorn; contempt.

**DESPISINGLY**, de-spi'zing-le, *ad.* With contempt.

**DESPITE**, de-spit'e, *s.* (*depit*, Fr.) Extreme malice; violent hatred; malignity; spleen; maliciousness; defiance; unsubdued opposition; an act of malice or contempt.

**DESPITEFUL**, de-spit'e'f'ul, *a.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant.

**DESPITEFULLY**, de-spit'e'f'ul-le, *ad.* Maliciously; malignantly.

**DESPITEFULNESS**, de-spit'e'f'ul-nes, *s.* Malice; hate; malignity.

**DESPITEOUS**, des-pit'e-us, *a.* Malicious.—Obsolete.

Turning *despiteous* torture out of doors.—*Shaks.*

## DESPITEOUSLY—DESSERT.

**DESPITEOUSLY**, des-pit'e-us-le, *ad.* In a furious manner.—Obsolete.

The mortal steel *despiteously* entail'd  
Deep in their flesh.—*Spenser.*

**DESPOIL**, de-spoil', *v. a.* (*despolio*, Lat.) To strip; to take from by force; to rob; to deprive of; to strip or divest by any means.

**DESPOILER**, de-spoil'er, *s.* One who strips or divests by force; a plunderer.

**DESPOILMENT**, de-spoil'ment, *s.* Act of despoiling; plundering.

**DESPOILIATION**, des-po-le-a'shun, *s.* The act of despoiling or stripping.

**DESPOND**, de-spond', *v. n.* (*despondeo*, Lat.) To be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to fail in spirits; to lose hope; to become hopeless or desperate.

**DESPONDENCY**, de-spon'den-se, *s.* A sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage on the failure of hope, in deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties.

**DESPONDENT**, de-spon'dent, *a.* Losing courage on the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive; in despair.

**DESPONDENTLY**, de-spon'dent-le, *ad.* Without hope.

**DESFONDER**, de-spon dur. *s.* One who is without hope.

**DESPONDINGLY**, de-spon'ding-le, *ad.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits; despairingly.

**DESPONSATE**, de-spon'sate, *v. a.* (*desponso*, Lat.) To betroth.—Obsolete.

**DESPONSATION**, des-pon-sa'shun, *s.* The act of betrothing persons to each other.

**DESPOT**, des'pot, *s.* (*despotes*, Gr.) An emperor, king, or prince invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution, or laws; in a general sense, a tyrant.

**DESPOTIC**, de-spot'ik, *a.* Absolute in power; independent of control from men, constitution, or laws; arbitrary in the exercise of power, as a despotic prince; unlimited or unrestrained by constitution, laws, or men; absolute; arbitrary, as *despotic* authority or power; tyrannical.

**DESPOTICALLY**, de-spot'e-kal-le, *ad.* With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner.

**DESPOTICALNESS**, de-spot'e-kal-nes, *s.* Absolute or arbitrary authority.

**DESPOTISM**, des'po-tizm, *s.* (*despotismo*, Span. *despotisme*, Fr.) Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution, or laws, and depending alone on the will of the prince, as the *despotism* of a Turkish sultan; an arbitrary government, as that of Turkey and Persia.

**DESPRETZIA**, des-pret'ze-a, *s.* A genus of the order Graminaceæ, or Grasses: Tribe, Phalaræ.

**DESPUMATE**, des'pu-mate, *v. n.* (*despumo*, Lat.) To foam; to froth; to form froth or scum.

**DESPUMATION**, des-pu-ma'shun, *s.* (*despumatio*, Lat.) The separation of scum or other impurities from an animal or vegetable fluid, by the action of fire or albumen.

**DESQUAMATION**, des-kwa-ma'shun, *s.* (*desquamatio*, Lat.) Separation of the epidermis or cuticle in scales.

**DESS.**—See *Deis*.

**DESSERT**, dez-zert', *s.* (French.) A service of fruits and sweetmeats at the close of an entertainment.



# DESTEMPER—DESTRUCTIVELY.

# DESTRUCTIVENESS—DETAINDER.

**DESTEMPER**, des-tem'pur, *s.* (*detrempe*, water colours, Fr.) In Painting, a preparation of opaque colour ground up with size and water; when practised on a small scale, it is termed body-colour painting. *Destemper* requires the walls to be dry on which it is laid, while fresco painting requires they should be wet.

**DESTINATE**.—See *Destine*.

**DESTINATION**, des-te-na'shun, *s.* (*destinatio*, Lat.) The act of destining or appointing; the purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design; the place to which a thing is appointed.

**DESTINE**, des'tin, *v. a.* (*destino*, Lat.) To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably to any state or condition; to ordain to any use or purpose; to doom to punishment or misery.

**DESTINIST**, des'tin-ist, *s.* A believer in destiny.

**DESTINY**, des'te-ne, *s.* (*destino*, I appoint, Lat.) The immutable power by which events are so ordered and regulated, that whatever happens could not possibly have been otherwise; fate; predestination; necessity.

**DESTITUTE**, des'te-tute, *a.* (*destitutus*, Lat.) Not having or possessing; wanting; needy; abject; comfortless; friendless; forsaken;—*s.* one who is without friends or comfort;—*v. a.* to forsake; to leave; to deprive.

**DESTITUTION**, des-te-tu'shun, *s.* Want; absence of a thing; a state in which something is wanted or not possessed; poverty.

**DESTROY**, de-stroy', *v. a.* (*destruo*, Lat.) To demolish; to pull down; to separate the parts of an edifice, the union of which is necessary to constitute the thing; to ruin; to annihilate a thing by demolishing or burning; to overturn; to lay waste; to make desolate; to kill; to extirpate; to put an end to; to bring to nought; to devour; to consume. In Chemistry, to resolve a body into its parts or elements.

**DESTROYABLE**, de-stroy'a-bl, *a.* That may be destroyed.

**DESTRUCTOR**, de-stroy'ur, *s.* One who destroys or lays waste; one who ruins a country; one who kills; a murderer.

**DESTRUCTIBILITY**, de-struk-te-bil'e-te, *s.* (*de*, and *struo*, I build, Lat.) Liableness to demolition or destruction.

**DESTRUCTIBLE**, de-struk'te-bl, *a.* Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

**DESTRUCTIBLENESS**, de-struk'te-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being destructible.

**DESTRUCTION**, de-struk'shun, *s.* The act of destroying; subversion; demolition; the state of being destroyed; ruin; death; murder; massacre; the cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator. In Theology, eternal death.

**DESTRUCTIONIST**, de-struk'shun-ist, *s.* One who has a disposition to destroy; one engaged in effecting destruction.

**DESTRUCTIVE**, de-struk'tiv, *a.* Having the quality of destroying; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that which brings to destruction; pernicious. *Destructive distillation*, the distillation of organic bodies at such a temperature as to separate the constituent elements, or evolve them in new combinations, as in the *distillation* of coal for the production of gas; or of bone, for that of ammonia; or wood, for vinegar.

**DESTRUCTIVELY**, de-struk'tiv-le, *ad.* With de-

struction; ruinously; mischievously; with to destroy.

**DESTRUCTIVENESS**, de-struk'tiv-nes, *s.* The lity of destroying or ruining. In Phrenology, organ above the ear corresponding to the squ plate of the temporal bone, below secretiv and next to combativeness; the tendency function is said to be destruction and murder.

**DESTRUCTOR**, de-struk'tur, *s.* A destroyer; sumer.

**DESUDATION**, des-u-da'shun, *s.* (*desudatio*, ing, Lat.) In Pathology, an eruption of pimples resembling millet seeds, which son occurs on the skin of children.

**DESUETUDE**, des'swe-tude, *s.* (*desuetudo*, The cessation of use; discontinuance of a p custom, or fashion.

**DESULPHURATE**, de-sul'fu-rate, *v. a.* (*de*, a *phurate*, Lat.) To deprive of sulphur.

**DESULPHURATION**, de-sul'fu-ra'shun, *s.* or operation of depriving of sulphur.

**DESULTORILY**, des'ul-tur-e-le, *ad.* In a d manner; without method; loosely.

**DESULTORINESS**, des'ul-tur-e-nes, *s.* The of being desultory; unconnectedness; a from one thing to another without order thod.

**DESULTORIOUS**, des-nl-to're-us, } *a.* (*desu*

**DESULTORY**, des'ul-tur-e, } Lat.) or passing from one thing to another; an without order, connection, or method; wa proceeding by starts and leaps; without coming suddenly.

**DESUME**, de-sune', *v. a.* (*desumo*, Lat.) from; to borrow.

**DETACH**, de-tatsh', *v. a.* To separate; to gage; to part from something; to draw fr panies or regiments, as a party of men, a them on a particular service; to select shi a fleet, and send them on a separate servi

**DETACHED**, de-tatsh't, *a.* Separate. In P applied to such objects as appear to stand complete relief from those by which they rounded.

**DETACHMENT**, de-tatsh'ment, *s.* The act taching or separating. In Military Sc certain number of men, squadrons of hor ments or companies of infantry, selected f main body of an army for the performance particular duty; a number of ships taken fleet, and sent on a separate service. In Arts, the parts of a work as distinguish the whole.

**DETAIL**, de-tale', *v. a.* (*detailler*, Fr.) T particularly; to particularize; to display and distinctly;—*s.* a narration or report ticulars; a minute and particular account

**DETAILER**, de-ta'lur, *s.* One who details.

**DETAIN**, de-tane', *v. a.* (*de*, and *teneo*, I hol To keep back or from; to withhold; to from departure; to keep that which be another; to keep or restrain from process hold in custody.

**DETAINDER**, de-ta'nur, *s.* One who withhol belongs to another; one who detains, prevents from going. In Law, a *forcible* is the keeping another out of possession or tenements belonging to him; an injury a civil and criminal nature. The civil is by putting the rightful owner in innedi



# DETAINMENT—DETERMINATELY.

the criminal is punished by fine to the breach of the peace. *Writ of detainer*, which lies against prisoners in the custody of the marshalsea or warden of the Fleet prison, directed to either of these officers, commanding him to detain the prisoner till discharged.

**DETENT, de-tane'ment, s.** The act of detainment.

**DETUM, de-ta're-um, s.** (*datur*, the name of a tree in Senegal.) A genus of Leguminous consisting of trees, natives of Senegal and Suborder, Cæsalpiniceæ.

**DETECT, v. a.** (*de*, and *tectum*, a covering, To discover; to find out; to bring to light some crime or artifice.

**DETECTOR, de-tek'tur, s.** A discoverer; one who detects what another desires to hide.

**DETECT, de-tek'shun, s.** The act of detecting; proof of guilt or fraud, or any other fault; proof of anything hidden, or attempted to be hidden.

**DETURB, de-ten'e-brate, v. a.** (*de*, and *tenebræ*.) To remove darkness.—Obsolete.

**DETENT, de-ten'shun, s.** The act of detaining; of keeping what belongs to another; constraint; restraint; delay from necessity; a detention.

**DETECT, de-tents', s.** (*detentus*, Lat.) In Clock-work the stops which lock and unlock the mechanism in the action of striking the hours.

**DETER, v. a.** (*de*, and *terreo*, I frighten, To discourage by terror; to stop or prevent acting or proceeding, by danger, difficulty or other consideration which disheartens or deters the motive for an act; to prevent by threat or danger.

**DETERGE, de-ter'j', v. a.** (*de*, and *tergo*, I scour, To cleanse; to purge away foul or noxious matter from the body, or from an ulcer.

**DETENT, de-ter'jent, s.** A medicine which has the power of removing viscosity and cleansing the system.—a. cleansing; purging.

**DETERGE, de-ter'jing, a.** Having the power of deterring.

**DETERIORATE, de-te're-o-rate, v. n.** (*deteriorer*, To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to deteriorate;—*v. a.* to make worse; to reduce to a lower state.

**DETERIORATION, de-te-re-o-ra'shun, s.** The act of deteriorating; the state of growing worse.

**DETERIORITY, de-te-re-or'o-te, s.** Worse state or condition.

**DETER, de-ter'ment, s.** The act of deterring; the state of deterring; that which deters.

**DETERMINABLE, de-ter'me-na-bl, a.** That may be determined or decided with certainty.

**DETERMINATE, de-ter'me-nate, a.** Limited; fixed; settled; conclusive; established; positive.—*v. a.* to limit; to determine.—Obsolete as a verb.

*My slow hours shall not determinate the dateless limit of thy dear exile.—Shaks.*

*Indeterminate problem*, in Mathematics, a problem which admits of one solution only, or of a limited number of solutions. Problems which admit of an infinite number of solutions are termed *indeterminate*.

**DETERMINATELY, de-ter'me-nate-le, ad.** With

# DETERMINATENESS—DETINUE.

certainty; resolutely; with fixed resolve; unchangeably.

**DETERMINATENESS, de-ter'me-nate-ness, s.** The state of being determinate; certain or precise.

**DETERMINATION, de-ter-me-na'shun, s.** The act of determining or deciding; decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; settled purpose; judicial decision; the ending of a controversy or suit by the judgment of a court; absolute direction to a certain end. *Determination of blood*, in Surgery, a rapid flow of blood to the brain, or any particular part of the body.

**DETERMINATIVE, de-ter'me-na-tiv, a.** That uncontrollably directs to a certain end; that makes a limitation.

**DETERMINATOR, de-ter-me-na'tur, s.** One who determines.

**DETERMINE, de-ter'min, v. a.** (*determino*, Lat.) To fix; to settle; to conclude; to fix ultimately; to bound; to confine; to adjust; to limit; to define; to influence the choice; to resolve; to decide; to put an end to; to destroy;—(obsolete in the last sense.)

*Now where is he that will not stay so long  
Till sickness hath determin'd me t.—Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to conclude; to form a final conclusion; to settle opinion; to end; to make a decision; to resolve concerning anything.

**DETERMINED, de-ter'mind, a.** Having a firm or fixed purpose.

**DETERMINEDLY, de-ter'min-ed-le, ad.** In a determined manner.

**DETERMINER, de-ter'me-nur, s.** One who makes a determination.

**DETERRE, de-ter-ra'shun, s.** (*de*, and *terra*, the earth, Lat.) The uncovering of anything which is buried or covered with earth; taking from out of the earth.

**DETERRING, de-ter'ring, a.** Discouraging; frightening.

**DETERSION, de-ter'shun, s.** (*detersus*, Lat.) The act of cleansing a sore.

**DETERSIVE, de-ter'siv, a.** (*detersivo*, Ital.) Cleansing; having power to cleanse from offensive matter;—*s.* a medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers or carrying off foul matter.

**DETEST, de-test', v. a.** (*detestor*, Lat.) To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

**DETESTABLE, de-tes'ta-bl, a.** Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

**DETESTABLENESS, de-tes'ta-bl-ness, s.** The quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness.

**DETESTABLY, de-tes'ta-ble, ad.** Hatefully; abominably; odiously.

**DETESTATION, de-tes'ta'shun, s.** Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

**DETESTER, de-tes'tur, s.** One who abhors.

**DETHRONE, de-throne', v. a.** (*detroner*, Fr.) To divest of regality; to remove or drive from a throne; to deprive of royal dignity and authority to divest of rule or power.

**DETHRONEMENT, de-throne'ment, s.** The act of dethroning; removal from a throne; deposition of an emperor, king, or prince.

**DETHRONER, de-thro'nur, s.** One who contributes towards depriving of regal dignity.

**DETHRONIZE, de-thro-nize', v. a.** To unthroning; to put out of a throne.

**DETINUE, det'e-nu, s.** (*detineo*, I hinder, Lat.) In Law, a personal action of contract, and lies where



DETONATE—DETRITUS.

a party seeks to recover goods and chattels, or deeds and writings, detained from him.

**DETONATE**, det'o-nate, *v. a.* (*detono*, Lat.) In Chemistry, to cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report;—*v. n.* to explode; to burn with a sudden report. Niter *detonates* with sulphur.

**DETONATING TUBE**, det'o-nay-ting tube, *s.* A stout glass tube used by chemists for the detonation of gaseous bodies. *Detonating powder*, fulminating mercury, silver, or other compounds, which detonate when struck or heated.

**DETONATION**, det-o-na'shun, *s.* In Chemistry, the act of decomposition, attended with flame and explosion.

**DETONIZATION**, det-ton-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of exploding, as in the case of certain combustible bodies.

**DETONIZE**, det'o-nize, *v. a.* To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation;—*v. n.* to explode; to burn with a sudden report.

**DETORT**, de-tawrt', *v. a.* (*detortus*, Lat.) To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design; to pervert.

**DETORTION**, de-tawr'shun, *s.* A turning or wrestling; perversion.

**DETOUR**, de-toor', *s.* (French.) A turning; a circuitous way.

**DETRACT**, de-trakt', *v. a.* (*detractum*, Lat.) To derogate; to take away, by envy, calumny, or censure, anything from the reputation of another; to lessen or depreciate reputation or worth: to take away; to withdraw.

**DETRACTINGLY**, de-trak'ting-le, *ad.* In a detracting manner.

**DETRACTION**, de-trak'shun, *s.* (*detractio*, Lat.) The act of taking something from the reputation or worth of another, with the view to lessen him in estimation; censure; a lessening of worth; the act of depreciating another from envy or malice.

**DETRACTIOUS**, de-trak'shus, *a.* Containing detraction; lessening reputation.

**DETRACTIVE**, de-trak'tiv, *a.* Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation.

**DETRACTOR**, de-trak'tur, *s.* One who takes away or impairs the reputation of another injuriously; one who attempts to lessen the worth or honour of another.

**DETRACTORY**, de-trak'tur-e, *a.* Derogatory; defamatory by denial or desert.

**DETRACTRESS**, de-trak'tres, *s.* A female detractor; a censorious woman.

**DETRACT**, de-trekt', *v. a.* (*detracto*, Lat.) To refuse.—Obsolete.

**DETRACTATION**, de-trek-ta'shun, *s.* A refusing to do a thing.—Obsolete.

**DETRIMENT**, det'tre-ment, *s.* (*detrimentum*, Lat.) Loss; damage; injury; mischief; harm; diminution.

**DETRIMENTAL**, det-tre-men'tal, *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage.

**DETRIMENTED**, det-tre-men'ted, *a.* Made worse; injured.

**DETRITAL**, de-tri'tal, *a.* Pertaining to detritus.

**DETRITION**, de-trish'un, *s.* (*detero*, Lat.) A wearing off.

**DETRITUS**, de-tri'tus, *s.* (*detritus*, worn, Lat.) In Geology, the waste or matter worn off rocks, &c.; the disintegrated materials of the earth's surface.

DETRUDE—DEVASTATION.

**DETRUDE**, de-trüd', *v. a.* (*detrudo*, Lat.) To down; to push down with force.

**DETRUNCATE**, de-trung'kate, *v. a.* (*detruncare*, Lat.) To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting.

**DETRUNCATED**, de-trung'kay-ted, *a. part.* shortened.

**DETRUNCATION**, de-trung-ka'shun, *s.* (French) separation of the trunk of the fetus from the head, the latter remaining *in utero*; the cutting off.

**DETRUSION**, de-trü'zhun, *s.* The act of thrusting or driving down.

**DETRUSOR URINÆ**, de-trü'zur u're-ne, *s.* A muscle whose office is to expel the urine.

**DETUMESCENCE**, de-tum-es'ens, *s.* (*detumesco*, low Lat.) Diminution of swelling.

**DETURBATION**, det-ur-ba'shun, *s.* (*deturbo*, Lat.) Degradation.—Obsolete.

**DETURPATE**, de-tur'pate, *v. a.* (*deturpo*, Lat.) To defile.—Little used.

**DEUCALION**, du-ka'le-un, *s.* In Mythology, the son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly, with his wife Pyrrha, were preserved at the deluge, according to Grecian fable, repeated earth by throwing stones, which were changed into human beings.

**DEUCE**, duse, *s.* (*deux*, Fr.) Two; a couple; two spots; a die with two spots; a demon.

**DECHYDROGURET**, du-hi-drog'u-ret, *s.*

**DEUTOHYDROGURET**, du-to-hi-drog'u-ret, *s.* A mistry, a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

**DEUTEROGAMIST**, du-ter-og'a-mist, *s.* (and *gamos*, Gr.) One who marries a second time.

**DEUTEROGAMY**, du-ter-og'a-me, *s.* A second marriage, after the death of the first husband.

**DEUTERONOMY**, du-ter-on'o-me, *s.* (*deuteronomos*, Gr.) The second law, or second book of the law by Moses; the name given to the second book of the Pentateuch.

**DEUTEROPATHIA**, du-ter-o-pa'the-a, *s.* (and *pathos*, suffering, Gr.) A sympathy or connection of one part with another, as of the brain from an overloaded stomach.

**DEUTEROSCOPY**, du-ter-os'ko-pe, *s.* The second vision; the meaning beyond the literal.—Obsolete.

**DEUTO**. A term used in Chemistry when the equivalents of any substance are combined with another.

**DEUTOXIDE**, du-toks'ide, *s.* (*deuteros*, second, and *oxyde*, Gr.) In Chemistry, a compound in the second degree of oxydization.

**DEUTZIA**, dute'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of Job a Dutch naturalist.) A genus of shrubs, branched, with opposite leaves and flowered panicles; natives of the East Indies, Philadelphiaea.

**DEVAPORATION**, de-vap-o-ra'shun, *s.* The process of vapour into water, as in the generation of steam.

**DEVAST**, de-vast', *v. a.* (*devasto*, Lat.) To waste; to plunder.—Obsolete.

**DEVASTATE**, de-vas'tate, *v. a.* To lay waste; to ravage; to desolate; to destroy.

**DEVASTATION**, dev-as-ta'shun, *s.* (*devastatio*, Lat.) Waste; ravage; desolation; destruction of art and natural productions which are useful to man; havoc. In Law, wa-



DEVELOP—DEVIL.

the deceased by an executor or administrator.  
de-vel'op, *v. a.* (*developper*, Fr.) To unfold; to lay open; to disclose or show something concealed or withheld; to unravel; to unfold what is in-

ter, de-vel'o-pur, *s.* One who develops.

DEVELOPMENT, de-vel'op-ment, *s.* An unfolding; revealing of something secret or withheld; knowledge of others; disclosure; fullness; the unravelling of a plot. In Algebra, used for the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of the same value or meaning, and of more extensive form.

DEVEIN, dev-e-nus'tate, *v. a.* (*devenusto*, Fr.) To deface; to despoil.

DEVERGENT, de-ver'jens, } *s.* (*devergentia*, Lat.)  
DECLIVITY, de-ver'jen-se, } Declivity; declination.

DEVERGENS, de-ver'ra, *s.* (the name of a goddess used by the ancients for encouraging industry rather than the goddess of brooms, the plant much the appearance of a broom.) A Umbelliferous flowers: Tribe, Seselinae.  
DEVESTRATE, de-vest', *v. a.* (*devitir*, Fr.) To strip; to take off; to take away; to free from; to disengage; to alienate, as to title or right; also, to be alienated, as a title or an estate. This is generally written *divest*, except in the legal sense.

DEVEX, de-veks', *a.* (*devexus*, Lat.) Bending declivity.

DEVEXITY, de-veks'e-te, *s.* (*devexitas*, Lat.) A downward; a sloping; incurvation downward.

DEVIATE, de-ve'ate, *v. a.* (*deviare*, Ital.) To turn away from the common or right way; to wander; to err; to sin.

DEVIA, de-ve-a'shun, *s.* A wandering or turning from the right way; variation from a rule or established rule, or from analogy; in; obliquity of conduct. In Commerce, the necessary departure of a ship, without necessity, from the regular and usual course of the voyage insured.

DEVISE, de-vise', *s.* (*devis*, *devise*, Fr.) Scheme; device; stratagem; project. In Painting, Engraving, and Heraldry, an emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a motto;—invention; genius; faculty of invention; a spectacle or show.—Obsolete in the modern sense.

DEVISIVE, de-vise'ful, *a.* Full of devices; inventive.

DEVISIVELY, de-vise'ful-le, *ad.* In a manner contrived.

DEVIL, *s.* (*diabolus*, an accuser, Gr.) The principle, or adversary of man and God, described as a fallen angel, and tempter of man to sin. The personation of that principle, the names of Satan, Lucifer, Apollyon, &c., is considered by some to have been derived from the Persian *Ahrimanes*, and, in the language of Scripture is concerned, not only as symbolical of the alienation of man from God and virtue, which has so

DEVILING—DEVOCATION.

fatally characterized the history of the human race. Such an opinion, however, is not held by any of the orthodox or established bodies holding the Christian faith. It is almost confined to the Unitarian Church. The word *devil* is often applied to a wicked person.

DEVILING, dev'vl-ing, *s.* A young devil.—Not in use.

DEVILISH, dev'vl-ish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; very evil and mischievous; malicious; having communication with the devil; pertaining to the devil; excessive; enormous.

DEVILISHLY, dev'vl-ish-le, *ad.* In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically; wickedly; greatly; excessively.

DEVILISHNESS, dev'vl-ish-ness, *s.* The qualities of the devil.

DEVILISM, dev'vl-izm, *s.* The state of devils.—Obsolete.

DEVILIZE, dev'vl-ize, *v. a.* To place among devils.—Obsolete.

DEVILKIN, dev'vl-kin, *s.* A little devil.

DEVIL'S BIT, dev'il's bit, *s.* The vulgar name of the plant *Scabiosa succisa*, so named from its having a bitten-off-like root: Order, Dipsacæ.

DEVIL'S COACH-HORSE, dev'il's kotshe-hawrs, *s.* The vulgar name of a species of insects of the genus *Goerius*, frequently found in our gardens: Family, Staphylinidæ or Rove-beetles.

DEVILSHIP, dev'vl-ship, *s.* The character of a devil.

DEVILTRY, dev'vl-tre, *s.* Diabolical act.

DEVIOUS, de've-us, *a.* (*devius*, Lat.) Out of the common way or tract; wandering; roving; rambling; erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.

DEVIRGINATE, de-ver'je-nate, *v. a.* (*devirgino*, low Lat.) To deflower.

DEVISABLE, de-vi'za-bl, *a.* That may be bequeathed or given by will; that can be invented or contrived.

DEVISE, de-vize', *v. a.* (*deviser*, Fr.) To invent; to contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to excogitate; to strike out by thought; to plan; to scheme; to project; to give or bequeath by will, as land or other real estate;—*v. n.* to consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme;—*s.* primarily, a dividing or division—hence the act of bequeathing by will; the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator; a will or testament; a share of estate bequeathed. In Heraldry, an armorial bearing; strictly a symbol or representation of some object on a shield, in many instances accompanied by a motto, used not by way of heraldic bearing, but according to the fancy of the bearer.

DEVISEE, dev-e-ze', *s.* The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

DEVISER, de-vi'zur, *s.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

DEVISOR, de-vi'zur, *s.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements.

DEVITABLE, dev'e-ta-bl, *a.* (*devitabilis*, Lat.) Avoidable.—Obsolete.

DEVITATION, dev-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*devitatio*, Lat.) An escaping.—Obsolete.

DEVOCATION, dev-o-ka'shun, *s.* (*devocatio*, Lat.) A calling away; seduction.—Obsolete.



DEVOID—DEVOUR.

DEVOURER—DEXAMINE.

DEVOID, de-void', *a.* Void; empty; vacant; destitute; not possessing; free from.

DEVOIR, dev-wor', *s.* (French.) Service or duty; an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another.

DEVOLUTION, dev-o-lu'shun, *s.* (*devolutio*, Lat.) The act of rolling down; removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor.

DEVOLVE, de-volv', *v. a.* (*devoleo*, Lat.) To roll down; to pour or flow with windings; to move from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor;—*v. n.* to roll down; to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor.

DEVOLVEMENT, de-volv'ment, *s.* Act of devolving.

DEVOLVING, de-volv'ing, *pr. part.* Rolling down; falling to a successor.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM, dev-o'ne-an, sis'tem, *s.* The name given by Prof. Sledgwick and Mr. Murchison to the palæozoic strata of North and South Devon, considered as coeval with the old red sandstone of Herefordshire. The rocks of South Devon probably belong to the newer old red sandstone deposits.

DEVORATION, dev-o-ra'shun, *s.* Act of devouring.

DEVOTARY, de-vo'ta-re, *s.* A votary.—Obsolete.

DEVOTE, de-vote', *v. a.* (*devoeo*, *devotus*, Lat.) To appropriate by vow; to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate; to give up wholly; to addict; to direct the attention wholly or chiefly; to attach; to resign; to doom; to consign over; to exccrate; to doom to evil;—*a.* devoted;—*s.* a devotee.

DEVOTED, de-vo'ted, *a. part.* Appropriated by vow; solemnly set apart or dedicated; consecrated; addicted; given up; doomed; consigned.

DEVOTEDNESS, de-vo'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being devoted or given; addictedness.

DEVOTEE, dev-vo'te', *s.* (*devot*, Fr.) One who is wholly devoted; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.

DEVOTEMENT, de-vote'ment, *s.* Devotedness; devotion; vowed dedication.

DEVOTER, de-vo'tur, *s.* One that devotes; also, a worshipper.

DEVOTION, de-vo'shun, *s.* (*devotio*, Lat.) The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose; a solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; a yielding of the heart and affections to God; devoutness; external worship; acts of religion; performance of religious duties; prayer to the Supreme Being; an act of reverence, respect, or ceremony; ardent love or affection; attachment manifested by constant attention; earnestness; ardour; eagerness; disposal; power of disposing of; state of dependence.

DEVOTIONAL, de-vo'shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion.

DEVOTIONALIST, de-vo'shun-al-ist, } *s.* A person

DEVOTIONIST, de-vo'shun-ist, } given to de-

DEVOTO, de-vo'to, *s.* (Italian.) A devotee.—Obsolete.

DEVOTOR, de-vo'tur, *s.* One who reverences or worships.—Obsolete.

DEVOUR, de-vowr', *v. a.* (*devoro*, Lat.) To eat up; to eat with greediness or ravenously; to destroy; to consume with rapidity and violence; to annihilate; to waste; to consume; to spend in dissipa-

tion and riot; to consume wealth and sin by fraud, oppression, or illegal exactions; stroy spiritually; to ruin the soul; to s enjoy with avidity.

DEVOURER, de-vowr'ur, *s.* One who devours or that which eats, consumes, or destroys; preys on.

DEVOURINGLY, de-vowr'ing-ly, *ad.* In a devouring manner.

DEVOUT, de-vowt', *a.* (*devoto*, Ital. *den*) Yielding a solemn and reverential attention to religious exercises, particularly in prayer; devoted to religion; religious; expressing piety; sincere; solemn; earnest;—*s.* a devotee.—Obsolete as a substantive.

DEVOUTLESS, de-vowt'les, *a.* Destitute of devotion.

DEVOUTLESSNESS, de-vowt'les-nes, *s.* Want of devotion.

DEVOUTLY, de-vowt'ly, *ad.* With solemn devotion; to God; with ardent devotion; piously; earnestly; with pious thoughts; sincerely; earnestly.

DEVOUTNESS, de-vowt'nes, *s.* The quality of being devout.

DEVOW, de-vow', *v. a.* To give up.—Obsolete.

DEW, dew, *s.* (*deaw*, Sax.) The water or collected or deposited on plants or the ground during the night. 'The coloric radiated during the night by substances on the surface of the earth clear expanse of sky is lost, and no return from the blue vault, so that their temperature below that of the air, whence they abstract of the coloric, which holds a part of the spheric humidity, and a deposition of dew place.'—Mrs. Somerville.—*v. a.* To dew.

DEWBENT, du'bent, *a.* Bent by the dew.

DEWBERRY, du-ber're, *s.* The brambly caesius, so called from its black shining fruit covered over by a fine waxy white secretion: Order, Rosaceæ.

DEW-BESPANGLED, du-be-spang'gld, *a.* Covered with dewdrops.

DEW-BESPRENT, du-be-sprent', *a.* Sprinkled with dew.

DEW-BESPRINKLED, du-be-spring'kld, *a.* sprinkled with dew.

DEWDRENCHED, du'drensh't, *a.* Drenched with dew.

DEWDROP, du'drop, *s.* A drop of dew; a drop of dew.

DEWDROPPING, du'drop-ping, *a.* Wetted with dew.

DEW-IMPEARLED, du-im-perld', *a.* Covered with dewdrops like pearls.

DEWINESS, du'e-nes, *s.* State of being dewy.

DEWLAP, du'lap, *s.* The flesh that hangs from the throat of oxen, which laps or licks the ground while grazing; a lip flaccid with age.

DEWLAPT, du'lapt, *a.* Furnished with a dewlap.

DEWLESS, du'les, *a.* Having no dew.

DEW-POINT, du'poynt, *s.* That degree of temperature in the atmosphere, as denoted by the thermometer, when the dew begins to be deposited.

DEW-WORM, du'wurm, *s.* A large variety of earth-worm, so termed from its coming to the ground when wet with dew.

DEXAMINE, dek-sam'e-ne, *s.* A genus of podous Crustaceans, established by Dr. Pennant. antennæ three-jointed; legs fourteen, with



## DEXIA—DIABOLICALLY.

tyles on each side; body, including the elve-jointed.

**k'se-a, s.** A genus of Dipterous insects, the family Dexiariae.

**dex-i-a're-e, s.** (*dexia*, one of the) A family of Dipterous insects, which chiefly on the juices of flowers.

**dek-s-ter'e-te, s.** (*dexteritas*, Lat.) s of limbs; expertness; skill; readiness in an action, which proceeds from ex-or practice, united with activity or quick readiness of contrivance, or of inventing o accomplish a purpose; promptness in expedients; quickness and skill in man-conducting a scheme of operations.

**dek-s'ter-us, a.** Ready and expert in the body and limbs; skilful and active in employment; adroit; prompt in contri-d management; expert; quick at invent-dients; skilful; artful.

**dek-s'ter-us-le, ad.** With dexterity; skilfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly.

**dek-s'ter-us-nes, s.** Dexterity; ss.

**dek-s'tral, a.** Right as opposed to left. ology, a dextral shell, as in mostly all unis as its turns or convolutions from left to en placed in a perpendicular position, with downwards. Sinister or reverse shells rary.

**dek-s'tral'e-te, s.** The state of being ight side.

**dek-s'trine, s.** (from *dexter*, the right at. on account of the extent to which it rays of polarized light to the right hand.) ble or gummy matter into which the in-stance of starch is convertible by dias-by certain acids. Its composition is the that of starch.

**dek-s'tro-sal, a.** Rising from right as a spiral shell of the genus *Helix* or ke.

**s.** The title held by the governor of Al-vions to the French conquest.

**day-yuke'ze-a, s.** A genus of the or-ninaceæ, or Grasses: Tribe, Arundinaceæ. xix (a contraction of *dis*) denoting from, on or negation, or two.

**reek prefix, denoting through.**

**di'a-base, s.** Another name of green-

**IAL, di-a-ba-te're-al, a.** (*diabaino*, I pass Gr.) Border-passing.

**di-a-be'tes, s.** (*dia*, through, and *baino*-ass, Gr.) In Pathology, an immoderate e of urine, of which there are two species: *idus*, from the insipid nature of the urine; *nellitus*, from the urine containing abun-a peculiar saccharine matter.

**di-a-bet'ik, a.** Pertaining to diabetes.

**di-ab'le-re, s.** (*diablerie*, Fr.) A dia-bed.

**di-a-bol'ik, } a.** (*diabolus*, Lat.)  
**di-a-bol'e-kal, }** Devilish; pertain-  
the devil; hence, extremely malicious;  
atrocious; nefarious; outrageously  
partaking of any quality ascribed to the

**LLY, di-a-bol'e-kal-le, ad.** In a dia-  
-ner; very wickedly; nefariously.

## DIABOLICALNESS—DIADELPHIA.

**DIABOLICALNESS, di-a-bol'e-kal-nes, s.** The qua-lities of the devil.

**DIABOLIFY, di-a-bol'e-fi, v. a.** To ascribe diaboli-cal qualities to.

**DIABOLISM, di-ab'o-lizm, s.** The actions of the devil; possession by the devil.

**DIABROSIS, di-a-bro'sis, s.** (Greek.) Corrosion; the action of substances which occupy an interpo-sition between escharotics and caustics.

**DIACANTHUS, di-a-kan'thus, s.** (*dis*, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the body of which is oval and destitute of scales, with a forked caudal fin: Family, Cobitidæ.

**DIACASSIA, di-a-kas'se-a, s.** Electuary of cassia.

**DIACATHOLICUM, di-a-ka-thol'e-kum, s.** The uni-versal purgative; the old name given to an elec-tuary composed of vegetable and carminative sub-stances.

**DIACAUSTIC, di-a-kaws'tik, a.** (*dia*, and *kaiō*, I burn, Gr.) In Surgery, cauterizing by refraction, as when the solar rays are concentrated and made to act on the animal organs by a burning lens. *Diacoustic curve*, in the higher Geometry, the caustic curve by refraction.

**DIACHENIUM, di-a-ke'ne-um, s.** (*dis*, and *achenes*, gaping, Gr.) In Botany, a simple fruit formed by the ovary adhering with the calyx, which, on ripen-ing, separates into two cells.

**DIACHORESES, di-a-ko-re'sis, s.** (Greek.) Exore-ment.

**DIACHRYSUM, di-ak're-sum, s.** (*dia*, and *chryso*, gold, Gr.) A name formerly given to a plaster of a yellow colour for fractured limbs.

**DIACHYLON, di-ak'e-lon, } s.** (*dia*, and *chylōs*,  
**DIACHYLUM, di-ak'e-lum, }** juice, Gr.) A plas-  
ter formerly made of the juices of several plants.

The name is still given to common plaster, made by boiling hydrated oxyde of lead with olive oil.

**DIACISSUM, di-a-sis'sum, s.** (*dia*, and *kissos*, ivy, Gr.) A medical application containing ivy leaves.

**DIACODIUM, di-a-ko'de-um, s.** (*dia*, and *kodia*, a poppy, Gr.) A pharmaceutical preparation of the poppy. *Syrup of diacodium*, the former name of the syrup of white poppies.

**DIACONAL, di-ak'o-nal, a.** (*diaconus*, Lat.) Per-taining to a deacon.

**DIACOPE, di-ak'o-pe, s.** (*diakope*, a cutting off—the preoperculum being notched, Gr.) A genus of fishes, many beautiful species of which inhabit the Indian seas. It is allied to *Serranus*, but distinguished from it by a notch in the lower part of the preoperculum, in which a projecting tubercle is fitted: Family, *Chætodonidæ*. In Surgery, a longitudinal fracture or fissure of the cranial bone, or an oblique cut of the cranial in-teguments.

**DIACOUSTIC, di-a-kows'tik, a.** Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

**DIACOUSTICS, di-a-kows'tiks, s.** (*dia*, and *akouo*, I hear, Gr.) That branch of physical science which treats of the properties of sound refracted through media possessed of different densities.

**DIACRISIS.—See** Diagnosis.

**DIACRITIC, di-a-krit'ik, } a.** (*diakritikos*, Gr.)

**DIACRITICAL, di-a-krit'e-kal, }** That separates or distinguishes; distinctive. Applied to those marks used in some languages to distinguish one letter from another which it resembles; as *ü* by the Germans to distinguish it from *u*.

**DIADELPHIA, di-a-del'fe-a, s.** (*dia*, and *delphys*, the



# DIADELPHIC—DIAL.

# DIALECT—DIALOGUE.

womb, Gr.) A class of plants, the seventeenth in the Linnæan system, embracing those that have the stamens collected into two parcels at the base.

**DIADELPHIC**, di-a-del'fic, *a.* Pertaining to the class Diadelphia; having the stamens collected into two parcels at the base.

**DIADELPHOUS**, di-a-del'fus, *a.* In Botany, applied to such plants as have the filaments of the stamens collected into two masses or parcels.

**DIADEM**, di'a-dem, *s.* (*diadema*, from *diadeo*, I bind round, Gr.) A name given originally in Greece to a fillet wound round the head as a symbol of royalty. It was first used by the Roman emperors in the person of Constantine the Great, and after his time was set with pearls and precious stones; the crown of a monarch; supreme power; empire; a distinguished ornament.

**DIADEMA**, di-a-de'ma, *s.* A genus of Cirripedes, in which the tubular portion of the shell is almost spherical. It has two small valves, almost hidden in the membranes, which close the operculum.

**DIADEMED**, di'a-demd, *a.* Adorned with a diadem; crowned; ornamented.

**DIADEXIS**, di-a-deks'is, *s.* (*diadexomai*, I transfer or take the place of, Gr.) In Pathology, a translation of the humours of the body from one place to another.

**DIADROM**, di'a-drum, *s.* (*diadrome*, Gr.) A course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

**DIERESIS**, di-e'ris-is, *s.* (*diairo*, I divide, Gr.) In Grammar, the resolution of a diphthong or a syllable into two syllables; as, ær, beloved, curséd.

**DIAGNOSIS**, di-ag-no'sis, *s.* (*diagignosko*, I distinguish, Gr.) In Pathology, the act of distinguishing one disease from another.

**DIAGNOSTIC**, di-ag-nos'tik, *a.* (*diagnostikos*, Gr.) Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease;—*s.* the sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others.

**DIAGONAL**, di-ag'o-nal, *a.* (*dia*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) Applied to a straight line joining any two opposite angles of an equilateral figure, or drawn from corner to corner;—*s.* a line drawn from the opposite angles of a parallelogram or square.

**DIAGONALLY**, di-ag'o-nal-le, *ad.* In a diagonal direction.

**DIAGONOUS**, di-ag'o-nus, *a.* In Botany, having four corners.

**DIAGRAM**, di'a-gram, *s.* (*diagramma*, Gr.) A mathematical figure of any kind, drawn for the illustration of a scheme or proposition, or, in the other branches of science or the arts, for the purpose of illustration.

**DIAGRAPH**, di'a-graf, *s.* (*dia*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A name given to a certain instrument used in perspective drawing, invented by M. Gaviard, Paris.

**DIAGRAPHIC**, di-a-graf'ik, } *a.* (*dia*, and *gra-*  
**DIAGRAPHICAL**, di-a-graf'e-kal, } *pho*, Gr.) Descriptive.

**DIAGRYDIATES**, di-a-grid'o-aytz, *s.* Strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

**DIAGRYDIUM**, di-a-grid'e-um, *s.* A preparation consisting of one part of quince juice and two parts of scammony, digested twelve hours and evaporated to dryness.

**DIAL**, di'al, *s.* (*dies*, a day, Lat.) An instrument constructed on an immoveable surface, admit-

ting of many constructions, depending on the figure of the surface and its position with the equator of the earth, and used for shewing the hour of the day when illuminated by the sun.

**DIALECT**, di'a-lekt, *s.* (*dialektos*, from *dia*, I converse, Gr.) An appellation given to a language when spoken of in contradistinction to other language which it resembles in its features, though differing from it more or less in details.

**DIALECTICAL**, di-a-lek'te-kal, *a.* Pertaining to dialect or dialects; not radical; logically or mentally.

**DIALECTICALLY**, di-a-lek'te-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of a dialect.

**DIALECTICIAN**, di-a-lek-tish'an, *a.* A reasoner.

**DIALECTICS**, di-a-lek'tiks, *s.* (*dialektike*, the practical part of logic; the art of conversing when spoken of in contradistinction to other language which it resembles in its features, though differing from it more or less in details.

**DIALECTOR**, di-a-lek'tur, *s.* One learned in dialectics.

**DIALISSA**, di-a-lis'sa, *s.* (*dia*, throughout, glossy, Gr.) A genus of plants: Ord. Daceæ.

**DIALIUM**, di-a'le-nm, *s.* (*dialion*, the Greek name of the Heliotropium.) A genus of Liliaceæ plants, consisting of trees with imbricated leaves, and pinnated racemes of small flowers. Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

**DIALLAGUE**, di'al-laje, *s.* (*diallage*, difference.) A mineral of a brilliant or emerald-green colour, with a silky or pearly lustre, found in various parts of the world. It consists of silica, 50; lime, 21; magnesia, 13; oxide of iron, 13; sp. gr. 3.0. It has a structure easily divisible in one direction into small joints and fractures exhibiting a crystalline difference in lustre and appearance: the name of Saussure.

**DIALLAGIC**, di-a-laj'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or formed of diallage.

**DIALLING**, di'a-ling, *s.* The art of constructing dials. In Scotland, the term is used for the use of the mining compass. *Dials or scales*, graduated lines or rules made for the construction of dials.

**DIALLIST**, di'a-list, *s.* A constructor of dials, or skilled in dialling.

**DIALOGITE**, di-al'lo-jit, *s.* A mineral of a red colour, with a laminar structure and lustre; a carbonate of manganese, mixed with the carbonate of lime.

**DIALOGISM**, di-al'o-jizm, *s.* (*dia*, and *logos*, course, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a mode of dialogue, in which the third person instead of the first is used, and the personages are not introduced speaking as in dramatic dialogue.

**DIALOGIST**, di-al'o-jist, *s.* A speaker in dialogue, or also, a writer of dialogues.

**DIALOGISTIC**, di-al-o-jis'tik, } *a.* Pertaining to dialogue.

**DIALOGISTICAL**, di-al-o-jis'te-kal, } *a.* Pertaining to dialogue.

**DIALOGISTICALLY**, di-al-o-jis'te-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of a dialogue.

**DIALOGIZE**, di-al'o-jize, *v. n.* To discourse or converse.

**DIALOGUE**, di'a-log, *s.* (*dialogos*, Gr.) Conversation between two persons; a literary composition, or part of a composition, in the form of dialogue.

**DIALOGUES**, di'a-log, *s.* (*dialogos*, Gr.) Conversation between two or more persons.



# L-PLATE—DIAMORPHA.

**di'al-plate, s.** The plate of a dial on which the hours are drawn to show the hours; the clock or watch on which the hours are marked.

**di'al'e-sis, s.** (Greek.) A mark in writing, consisting of two points placed between two vowels to dissolve a diphthong, or at the two vowels are to be separated by a diphthong. In Surgery, solution of continuity; exhaustion; loss of strength. **di-a-li'ta, s.** (*dis*, twice, and *alitos*, from the rings of the abdomen, which divide into five in number.) A genus of Diptera: Family, Athericera.

**di-a-man'tin, a.** For Adamantine.—

**di-am'e-tur, s.** (*diametros*, Gr.) A line drawn through the centre of a circle, and bisecting it both sides by its diameter. Any point on the line is called a *centre*, and, in language, any line drawn through that point is called a *diameter*. Thus, the circle, the sphere, the cube, and the parallelepiped, have diameters, and, by analogy, diameters. —See *Diametrical*.

**di-a-met'ri-cal, a.** Describing a diameter.

**di-a-met're-kal, a.** Describing a diameter; observing the direction of a diameter;

**di-a-met're-kal-le, ad.** In a diameter; directly.

**di-a-mund, s.** (*diamant*, Fr. *adamas*, Gr.) The hardest and most valuable of the precious stones, the primitive crystal is the regular octahedron, each facet of which is sometimes replaced by secondary triangles, bounded by curved lines, so that the crystal becomes spheroidal with many facets. It reflects all the light falling on its surface at an angle of incidence of 24° 13', whence its great brilliancy.

The diamond is pure carbon. The first one is said to have belonged to the King of Brazil: it is rough, and weighs 1180 grains. 11 ounces 96 grains. Supposing the value of diamonds to be sold at the rate of 1000 to the ounce, the value of the largest gem would be £5,645,000; but the price ever given for a single diamond is £100,000. The Pitt diamond, the property of the French, weighs about an ounce, and is valued at £100,000. Diamonds are either of a yellowish, bluish, yellowish-brown, or rose-red tinge.

(C36 H22 O22) to continue to decay till the carbon and carbonic acid had been removed, only would be left. If the carbon should be in a liquid, or in such situations as to be able to arrange themselves freely, it will, and yield the diamond.—*Turner*.

**di-a-mor'ph-a, s.** (*diamorpha*, I denoting reference to the fruit which is formed and contrary to the rest of the order.)

**di-a-mund-ed, a.** Having the figure of a diamond; parallelogram or rhombus.

**di-a-mund-hilt'ed, a.** Having a hilt with diamonds.

**di-a-maw'r'fa, s.** (*diamorpha*, I denoting reference to the fruit which is formed and contrary to the rest of the order.)

# DIAMOTOSIS—DIAPASON.

A genus of plants, with small white flowers disposed in cymes: Order, Crassulaceae.

**DIAMOTOSIS, di-am-o-to'sis, s.** (*dia*, and *motos*, lint, Gr.) The introduction of lint into an ulcer or wound.

**DIANA, di-an'a, s.** In Roman Mythology, the Latin name of the virgin goddess of the chase. She was worshipped by the Greeks under the name of Artemis: the sudden deaths of women were attributed to her darts, as those of men to the arrows of Apollo. She was invoked as Lucina in childbirth. In later times the name became confounded with Hecate, Proserpina, and Luna, or the Moon. She was generally represented as a healthy active maiden in a hunter's dress, with a handsome but robust countenance. She had temples in almost every city of note, but the most famous was that at Ephesus. She was the reputed daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo. *Tree of Diana*, a name given to the arborescent form of the crystallized silver which becomes separated when mercury is put into a solution of the nitrate of silver. *Diana monkey*, *Cercopithecus Diana*, the Semia Diana of Linnæus, or Palatine monkey of Pennant, an African species of the monkey, so named from the crescent-shaped band resembling that ornament which poets and mythologists assign to the goddess Diana. It is very gentle, and about eighteen inches in length, without reckoning the tail, which is about two feet in length.

**DIANANCASMUS, di-a-nan-kas'mus, s.** The reduction of a dislocation.

**DIANATHEROUS, di-an-a-the'rus, a.** (*dia*, and *antheros*, flowery, Gr.) Having two anthers, as in *Polanista dianthera*.

**DIANCHORA, di-an'ko-ra, s.** A genus of fossil Conchifera, the shells of which are delicate, adherent, regular, symmetrical, equilateral, subarticulated, and inequivalve; one valve hollowed within and convex without, the other flat; the hinge composed of two distant condyles.

**DIANDRIA, di-an'dre-a, s.** (*dis*, two, and *aner*, *andros*, a male or stamen, Gr.) One of the Linnæan botanical classes, comprehending those plants which have two stamens.

**DIANDRIAN, di-an'dre-an, a.** Having two stamens; belonging to the class Diandria.

**DIANELLA, di-a-nel'la, s.** (dim. of *Diana*, in reference to the species being found in the recesses of forests.) A genus of plants, chiefly Australian tuberous-rooted perennial herbs, with blue flowers: Order, Liliaceae.

**DIANEMA, di-a-ne'ma, s.** (*dis*, two, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) Having two filaments, as in the pectoral rays of the fish *Lonchichius dianema*.

**DIANTHUS, di-an'thus, s.** (*deos*, divine, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the exquisite fragrance and neatness of the flowers.) A genus of plants, including the pinks, carnations, and sweet-williams: Order, Caryophyllaceae.

**DIAPASON, di-a-pa'son, s.** (*dia*, and *pason*, of all, Gr.) In Music, the interval of the octave, so called because it includes all admitted musical sounds. It is also used to denote the compass of any voice or instrument, and by the French to express what is meant by the term *concert-pitch*.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,  
This universal frame began;



# DIAPEDESIS—DIAPHRAGM.

# DIAPHRAGMATIC—DIARY.

From harmony to harmony,  
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,  
The *diapason* closing full in man.—*Dryden*.

**DIAPEDESIS**, di-a-pe-de'sis, *s.* (*diapedao*, I leap through, Gr.) The transudation or escape of blood through the coats of a vessel.

**DIAPENSLA**, di-a-pen'se-a, *s.* (the ancient Greek name of the plant *Sanicle*.) A genus of plants, consisting of small tufted American herbs, with salver-shaped corollas and alternate leaves: Order, *Diapensiaceae*.

**DIAPENSIACEÆ**, di-a-pen-se-a'se-e, *s.* (*diapensia*, one of the genera, Gr.) A natural order of perigenous Exogens, belonging to the Gentian alliance of Lindley. It consists of prostrate under-shrubs, with densely-imbriated leaves and solitary terminal flowers; the calyx consists of five sepals, forming a broken whorl; corolla monopetalous and regular; five stamens, the filaments rising from the margin of the sinus of the corolla; anthers two-celled; ovary superior and three-celled: natives of the north of Europe and North America.

**DIAPENTE**, di-a-pen'te, *s.* (*dia*, and *pente*, five, Gr.) A musical term, signifying the interval of a fifth.

**DIAPER**, di'a-pur, *s.* (*Ypres*, in Flanders, where first manufactured, whence d'Ypres, corrupted into *diaper*.) A kind of ornamented linen used for table-cloths and towels;—*v. a.* to variegate; to diversify; to draw flowers on cloth.

**DIAPERIDÆ**, di-a-per'e-de, *s.* A tribe of Coleopterous insects.

**DIAPERIS**, de-ap'e-ris, *s.* (*dis*, and *apereido*, I fix firmly, Gr.?) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, *Taxicornes*.

**DIAPHANED**, di'a-faynd, *a.* (*dia*, through, and *phaino*, I show, Gr.) Transparent.—Little used.

**DIAPHANEITY**, di-a-fa-ne'e-te, *s.* In Physics, the property of affording passage to the rays of light; transparency.

**DIAPHANIC**, di-a-fan'ik, *a.* Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

**DIAPHANOUS**, di-a-fa'nus, *a.* Transparent.

**DIAPHONICS**, di-a-fon'iks, *s.* (*dia*, and *phone*, a sound, Gr.) The doctrine of refracted sounds.

**DIAPHORA**, di-af'o-ra, *s.* (*diaphoros*, various, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, *Cyperaceæ*.

**DIAPHORESIS**, di-a-fo-re'sis, *s.* (*diaphoresis*, dispersion, Gr.) Augmented perspiration or elimination of the humours of the body through the pores of the skin.

**DIAPHORETIC**, di-a-fo-ret'ik, *a.* (*diaphoreo*, I carry through, Gr.) Sodorific, causing perspiration, or rather the discharge of humours through the skin in an imperceptible manner; having the power to increase perspiration.

**DIAPHORUS**, di-af'o-rus, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, *Sanystoma*.

**DIAPHRAGM**, di'a-frag, *s.* (*diaphragma*, Gr.) The midriff, or large circular muscular organ situated between the thorax or chest and the abdomen, forming a moveable partition between these two cavities. Its most important office is connected with the function of respiration, being the principal agent both in enlarging the cavity of the thorax in inspiration and extending it in expiration, by virtue of the power it possesses, in common with the other muscles, of alternate contraction and relaxation. It is the antagonist of the ab-

dominal muscles in inspiration, but it assists them in vomiting, in the discharge of the bowels and of the urinary bladder assisting the expulsion of the feces in part. It is imperfectly developed in birds, and exist in the lower animals. The term is applied to the straight calcareous plate which the cavity of certain shells into two parts.

**DIAPHRAGMATIC**, di-a-fra-mat'ik, *a.* pertaining to the diaphragm.

**DIAPHRAGMATITIS**, di-a-fra-ma-ti'tis, *s.* inflammation of the diaphragm, or of its peritoneum.

**DIAPHTHORA**, di-af'tho-ra, *s.* (*diaphthein*, rupt, Gr.) In Pathology, the corruption part.

**DIAPHYSIS**, di-a-fe'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In the state of growing between. In Anatomy term applied to the body, or central part of the long bones. By some botanists it is designate the *nodi* of the grasses, and by more correctly, the interstices or portions culms between the nodes.

**DIAPLASIS**, di-a-pla'sis, *s.* (Greek.) The luxation or fractured bone in its position.

**DIAPNOE**, di-ap'no-e, *s.* (Greek.) A gaspiration or breathing moisture through the lungs.

**DIAPNOTIC**, di-ap-not'ik, *s.* (*diapnoe*, respiration, Gr.) In Materia Medica, applied to medicines which operate by promoting gentle im-

perspiration.

**DIAPRIA**, di-ap're-a, *s.* A genus of Hymenoptera: Family, *Pupivora*.

**DIAPYTESIS**, di-a-pi-e'sis, *s.* (Greek.) The process of suppuration.

**DIARRHENA**, di-ar-re'na, *s.* (*dis*, two, and *rhena*, a male, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of America: Order, *Graminaceæ*.

**DIARRHERA**, di-ar-re'ra, *s.* (*dis*, two, and *rhena*, a male, Gr.) A genus of North American plants: Order, *Graminaceæ*.

**DIARRHETIC**, di-ar-ret'ik, *a.* Promoting evacuation by stool; purgative.

**DIARRHODOMELI**, di-ar-ro-dom'e-li, *a.* (*dis*, a rose, and *meli*, honey, Gr.) A compound of the juice of roses, scammony, agaric, pepper, and honey.

**DIARRHGEA**, di-ar-re'a, *s.* (*diarreo*, I purgation, Gr.) A purging or flux of the bowels, generated from food or drink of too stimulating nature, or from overloading the stomach.

tainted with living or dead animalcules, is a common cause of diarrhoea. The species of *D.* are—*D. crapulosa*, (*crapula*, surfeit, Latin); *D. biliosa*, bilious; *D. mucosa*, mucous; *D. henterica*, henteric, when the food passes off unchanged; *D. celiaca*, coeliac, when the food passes off in a white liquid like chyle; *D. verminosa*, from worms.

**DIARTHRODIAL**, di-ar-thro'de-al, *a.* Pertaining to diarthrosis; having free motion in the articulations of the joints.

**DIARTHROSIS**, di-ar-thro'sis, *s.* (Greek.) A moveable joint; an articulation of motion in various directions.

**DIARY**, di'a-re, *s.* (*diēs*, a day, Lat.) A register in which the occurrences of each day are recorded. It is commonly used to signify a register or which the writer had a personal knowledge of which have at least come in some manner.



## DIASCHISM—DIASTOPORA.

observation by having happened in his  
*m*, di-as'kizm, } *s.* (*diaschizo*, I cleave,  
*M.A.*, di-as-kis'ma, } *Gr.*) In Music, an  
 consisting of a minor semitone or diesis.  
*zum*, di-a-sil'le-um, *s.* (*dia*, and *skilla*,  
 ill, *Gr.*) A preparation of oxymel and  
 of squills.

*s*, di-as-pa'se-a, *s.* (*diaspasis*, a pulling  
*Gr.* in reference to the segments of the  
 which is salver-shaped, with a five-parted  
 A genus of plants, natives of New Hol-  
 der, Goodeniaceæ.

*s*, di-as-pore, *s.* (*diaspeiro*, I scatter,  
*A* mineral occurring massive in slightly  
 ear laminae, of a shining pearly lustre and  
 grey colour; also, in cellular masses,  
 of slender crystals of a pearly lustre,  
 intercept each other in every direction:  
 exposed to heat in a matress it decipitates  
 and is dispersed, (hence its name,) and splits  
 into small brilliant scales. It consists of  
 iron and water, and in some specimens mixed  
 with 3 to 7 per cent. of oxide of iron.

*tic*, di-a-stal'tik, *a.* (*Greek.*) Dilated;  
 bold; an epithet given by the Greeks to  
 intervals in music.

*s*, di-as'tase, *s.* (*dia*, and *istemi*, I set, *Gr.*)  
 A vegetable principle, analogous to gluten,  
 and during the germination of barley, wheat,  
 the amount of *diastase* in malted grain  
 more than 1-500th part. It is, however,  
 a portion of this small portion that the starch  
 in barley is converted into sugar in the first  
 brewing, preparatory to the fermentation  
 in ale or malt spirits is obtained.

*s*, di-as-tas'is, *s.* (*Greek.*) Literally, dis-  
 division; separation. In Surgical Pa-  
 thology, the separation of two bones previously in-  
 fused, or of the pieces of a fractured bone.

*s*, di-a-stem, *s.* (*diastema*, *Gr.*) In An-  
 tique Music, a simple interval as distinguished  
 compound one.

*s*, di-as-te'ma, *s.* (*Greek.*) In Zoology,  
 a cleft which occurs in the dentition of animals  
 whose canine teeth are wanting, as in the Ro-  
 bin, a fissure or longitudinal aperture.

The following compounds connected with *dia-*  
*stema*, *Gr.*, are used by Breshet for organic  
 lesions or monstrosities, characterized by a longi-  
 tudinal division or fissure of the part: as, *Diastemato-*  
*the vagina*; *diastematocephalia*, of the brain;  
*diastemato-*, of the trunk of the body; *diastemato-*  
*of the lip*; *diastematocrania*, of the skull; *dia-*  
*stema*, of the bladder; *diastematogastria*, of the  
 of the belly; *diastematoglossia*, of the tongue;  
*diastemato-*, of the jaws; *diastematometria*, of the  
*diastematopelgia*, of the pelvis; *diastematocrachia*,  
*of the nose*; *diastematourachia*, of the nose;  
*diastematourachia*, of the nose; *diastematourachia*,  
*of the urethra*; *diastematourachia*, of the ster-  
*nales*, of the intestinal canal; *diastema-*  
*mesial* line of the body.

*s*, di-as'to-le, *s.* (*diastello*, I separate, *Gr.*)  
 A dilatation of the heart and arteries. In  
 Music, the extension of a syllable, or a figure  
 in a syllable naturally short is made long.  
*M.A.*, di-as-top'o-ra, *s.* (*diastisso*, I separate  
 and *poros*, a pore, *Gr.*) A genus of  
 es, in which the cells are rather tubular,  
 and the openings disposed irregularly in ver-  
 tex on one face of a lamelliform, irregular,  
 and only disposed polyparia: Subclass, Poly-  
 membranaceæ.

## DIASTREMA—DIAZENETIC.

DIASTREMA, di-as-trem'ma, } *s.* (*diastropho*, I  
 DIASTROPHE, di-as'tro-fe, } turn aside, *Gr.*)  
 A distortion in any part of the body.

DIASTRODOX, di-as'tro-doks, *s.* (*dia*, and *astron*, a  
 star, and *doxa*, glory, *Gr.*) The name given to a  
 machine for displaying the glory of the starry fir-  
 mament.

DIASTYLE, di-as'tile, *s.* (*dia*, and *stylos*, a column,  
*Gr.*) In Architecture, that mode of intercolumn-  
 nation in the arrangement of pillars, where the  
 space between the columns consists of three, or,  
 according to others, of four diameters.

DIASYLLIS, di-as'til'lis, *s.* A genus of Decapod  
 Crustaceans of the crab kind, found on the coasts  
 of Florida and Georgia.

DIATERETICUS, di-a-ter-et'e-kus, *s.* (*diaterco*, I pre-  
 serve, *Gr.*) A medicine which preserves health  
 and prevents disease.

DIATESSARON, di-a-tes'sa-ron, *s.* (*dia*, and *tessara*,  
 four, *Gr.*) In Greek Music, the interval of a third.

DIATHERMAL, di-a-ther'mal, } *a.* (*dia*, and  
 DIATHERMATOUS, di-a-ther'ma-tus, } *therme*, heat,  
*Gr.*) A term applied to such transparent bodies  
 which suffer the radiation of heat to pass through  
 them, as in the case of rock salt, &c.

DIATHESES, di-a-the'sis, *s.* (*diatithemi*, I depose, *Gr.*)  
 In Pathology, a certain state of constitution by  
 which a person is predisposed to particular diseases.

DIATOMACEÆ, di-a-to-ma'se-e, *s.* (*diatoma*, one of  
 the genera.) An order of minute Algae, consist-  
 ing of crystalline fragmentary bodies, generally  
 bounded by right lines—rarely included in curve  
 lines—flat, stiff, and brittle, usually nestling in  
 slime, uniting into various forms, and then sepa-  
 rating again. 'They seem to form the extreme  
 limits of the vegetable and animal kingdoms. Their  
 regular form, and the power of separating into  
 distinct particles, which most of them have, are  
 almost as much the attributes of the mineral as  
 of the animal or vegetable kingdom. Agardh  
 includes them among plants; Kützting asserts  
 that their life is as much animal as vegetable.'—  
 Lindley.

DIATOMOUS, di'a-to-mus, *a.* (*dia*, and *temno*, I  
 cleave.) In Mineralogy, having crystals with one  
 distinct diagonal cleavage.

DIATONI, di-at'o-ni, *s.* (*dia*, and *tonos*, an exten-  
 sion, *Gr.*) In ancient Architecture, a term ap-  
 plied when the angle stones of a wall, wrought  
 with two faces and stretching beyond the stones  
 both above and below, make a good bend or tie to  
 the work.

DIATONIC, di-a-ton'ik, *a.* (*dia*, and *tonos*, a tone,  
*Gr.*) In Music, the *diatonic* is the natural scale  
 of music proceeding by degrees, and including  
 both tones and semitones. It includes the inter-  
 vals formed by the natural notes, as well as those  
 produced in the transposition of the natural.

DIATRIBE, di'a-tribe, *s.* (*Greek.*) A continued  
 discourse or disputation.

DIATRIBIST, di-at're-bist, *s.* One who prolongs  
 his discourse or discussion.

DIAVOLETTI, di-a-vol-let'te, *s.* An Italian name  
 for lozenges made of cocoa and the most pungent  
 aromatics, to excite venereal desire.

DIAZENETIC, di-a-ze-net'ik, *a.* (*diazeygnymi*, I  
 separate, *Gr.*) In ancient Greek Music, a term  
 applied to the tone disjoining two fourths, one on  
 each side, and which, when joined to either the  
 one or the other, made a fifth.



# DIAZOMA—DICASTERIUM.

# DICE—DICHOBUNE.

**DIAZOMA**, di-a-zo'ma, *s.* (*dia*, and *zoma*, a cincture, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a term used for the landing and resting places which encircled the amphitheatre, at different heights, like so many bands. In Zoology, a genus of the Acidia, in which the species dispose themselves circularly or in rays, often sufficiently regularly disposed round a centre, so as to form one or more stelliform systems, imbedded in a horizontal gelatinous mass.

**DIAZOSTER**, di-a-zos'tur, *s.* (Greek.) The twelfth lumber vertebra, so termed from its corresponding to the waistband of the human figure or dress.

**DIBBLE**, dib'bl, *s.* A pointed instrument for making holes with in the ground, in the process of planting;—*v. n.* in Angling, to nibble;—*v. a.* to plant with a dibble.

**DIBBLER**, dib'blur, *s.* One who makes holes in the ground to receive seed.

**DIBOLIA**, dib-o'le-a, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, in which the greater part of the head is sunk in the thorax and the posterior tibiae, terminated by a forked spine: Family, Cyclica.

**DIBOTHRI**, dib-oth'ri, } *s.* (*dis*, twice, and  
**DIBOTHRIANS**, dib-oth're-anz, } *bothrion*, a pit, Gr.)  
A division of the Entozoa, including those tapeworms of the family Bothriocephala which have not more than two pits or fossæ on the head.

**DIBOTHRYORHYNCHUS**, di-both-re-o-ring'kus, *s.* (*dis*, *bothros*, a pit, and *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa, in which the summit of the head is furnished with two little trunks or tentacula, bristled with hooks.

**DIBRANCHIA**, di-brang'ke-a, *s.* (*dis*, two, and *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to a class of the Cirripedes, comprehending such as have their respiratory organs in two leaf-like expansions.

**DIBRANCHIATA**, di-brang'ke-ay-ta, } *s.* An order  
**DIBRANCHIATES**, di-brang'ke-ayts, } of the Cephalopods, including such as are furnished with two gills, have three distinct hearts, an apparatus for secreting and discharging an inky fluid, with never more than ten arms set with acetabulae.

**DIBSTONE**, dib'stone, *s.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.

**DICACITY**, de-kas'e-te, *s.* (*dicacitas*, Lat.) Pertness; much talk, as prating.—Seldom used.

As every one had something to say to Ferry, so Ferry had something to say to every one; and this gave a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his repartees.—*Gravee*.

**DICÆLUS**, di-se'lus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

**DICÆUM**, di-se'um, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the family Cinnnyridæ, or Sun-birds, natives of the Indian and Australian islands.

**DICALYX**, di-kal'iks, *s.* (*dis*, double, and *kalyx*, a calyx, Gr. in reference to the calyx being calyculated by bractæas, which assume the appearance of an outer calyx.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of Java and Cochinchina: Order, Pomaceæ.

**DICARYUM**, di-ka're-um, *s.* (*dis*, double, and *karyon*, a nut, Gr. from the drupe containing two nuts.) A genus of South American trees, with opposite leaves and terminal pannicles, or axillary racemes of flowers: Order, Strychnaceæ.

**DICAST**, di'kast, *s.* (*dikase*, Gr.) In ancient Greece, an office answering nearly to our juryman.

**DICASTERIUM**, di-kas-te're-um, *s.* (*dike*, justice,

Gr.) In ancient Architecture, the name of the tribunal in the city of Athens.

**DICE**, dise, *s. plu.* of Die. Also a game with—*v. n.* to play a game with dice.

**DICE-BOX**, dise'box, *s.* A box from which thrown in gaming.

**DICE-COAL**, dise'kole, *s.* A local name for coal.

**DICEPHALOUS**, di-sefa'-lus, *a.* (*dis*, twice, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) Having two head body.

**DICER**, di'sur, *s.* A player at dice.

**DICERA**, dis'e-ra, *s.* (*dis*, double, and *keras*, Gr. in allusion to the anthers being terminated by two bristles.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs and trees with laurel-like leaves: Tiliaceæ.

**DICERANDRIA**, dis-er-an'dre-a, *s.* (*dis*, *keras* and *andros*, a male, from the anthers being horned, each of the cells being spurred at the apex.) A genus of Labiate plants: Order, Labiæ.

**DICERAS**, dis'e-ras, *s.* (*dis*, and *keras*, a horn.) A genus of fossil shells, found in the lower sand and upper oolite, and thus named from the appearance of two twisted horns.

**DICERATA**, dis-e-ra'ta, } *s.* (*dis*, and *keras*, horns, Gr.) A name

**DICERATES**, dis'e-rayts, } Blainville to a family of Mollusca, comprehending such gastropods as have the head furnished with two tentacula.

**DICERMA**, dis-er'ma, *s.* (*dis*, twice, and *erma*, prop, Gr. in reference to the calyx being terminated by two bractæas.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of shrubs with trifoliate leaves, white or yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**DICEROS**, dis'e-ros, *s.* (*dis*, and *keras*, a horn.) A genus of Lizards of the Chamelionidæ, or chameleon family. It is distinguished by the front of the head being produced into two compressed horns.

**DICH**, ditsh, *v. a.* This word seems corrupted from *dit*, for *do it*.—Obsolete.

Rich men sin and I eat root;  
Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus.

**DICHÆTÆ**, di-ke'te, *s.* A subdivision of the Hymenopterous insects, consisting of two families, the Ichneumonidæ and the Pupiparæ, the first of which is distinguished by the sucking-tube being situated within the proboscis, and the terminal joint of the antennæ being usually patelliform. Both have two setæ to the proboscis.

**DICHELES**, di-ke'les, *s.* (*dis*, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Licornes.

**DICHELESTIUM**, di-ke-les'te-um, *s.* (*dis*, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of Pæcilopodous Crustacea with narrow elongated bodies, slightly dilated at the fore, and composed of seven segments: Siphonostoma.

**DICHILUS**, dik-i'lus, *s.* (*dis*, twice, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr. in reference to the calyx being calyculated by bractæas.) A genus of Leguminous subshrubs of the Cape of Good Hope: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**DICHOBUNE**, dik'o-bune, *s.* A genus of fossil quadrupeds, differing from the Anomalonidæ and Xiphodonts in having two small claws on each foot, at the side of the toes. They occur in tertiary rocks, near



**CHONDRA**, dik-on'dra, *s.* (*dis*, and *chondros*, a reference to its double capsule.) A creeping downy herbs: Order, Convolvaceæ.

**CHONDRA**, dik-o-re-zan'dra, *s.* (*dis*, *choris*, *choris*, and *aner andros*, a male, in reference to the two anthers upon which the fruit of the genus depends.) A genus of Order, Commelynacæ.

**CHUM**, dik o-spo're-um, *s.* (*dicha*, double, *chum*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Mycetes.

**CHUMARIA**, dik-o-to-ma're-a, *s.* (*dichotomos*, to two parts, Gr.) A genus of membranaceous, originating in a short simple stem, branching in compressed dichotomous ramification at the extremity: Family, Compositæ.

**CHUMIZE**, dik-ot'o-mize, *v. n.* To separate.

**CHUMOUS**, dik-ot'o-mus, *a.* (*dichotomos*, Gr.) In pairs, as the veins of some ferns and the wings of certain insects; rebifurcated.

**CHUMY**, dik-ot'o-me, *s.* An artificial arrangement of objects into pairs. In Botany, by constant forking, as when the stem of a plant divides into two branches, each dividing into two others, and so on.

**CHUMY**, dik-ro-izun, *s.* (*dis*, *chroma*, colour, Gr.) *s.* the property of appearing under two colours, according to the direction in which transmitted through a body, as in the murex, which appears of a deep red along the axis, and of a lively green when viewed in a transverse direction.

**CHUMSE**, dis'e-ning-hows, *s.* A house where played; a gaming-house.

**CHUMSE**, dik'ens, (derivation uncertain.) An exclamation used by some of our old sailors, synonymous with the *devil*.

**CHUMSE**, had you this pretty weathercock? I cannot tell what the *chumse* his name is my had him of.—*Shaks.*

**CHUMSE**, k'kur, *s.* (probably from *deka*, ten, Gr.) Authors, the number or quantity of ten, by ten hides or skins; sometimes applied to other things, as a *chumse* of gloves, &c.

**CHUMSE**, dik-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. James) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

**CHUMERA**, dik-le-dan-tho'ra, *s.* (*diklis*, *choris*, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. in reference to the anthers dehiscing by two valves.) A genus of plants, consisting of small shrubs or a hardwood and elongated, often pendulous; thick petiolate leaves, and racemate flowers with cream-coloured corolla become purplish on drying—natives of Order, Ebenaceæ.

**CHUMSE**, dik'le-nus, *a.* In Botany, applied to a plant which has its sexes in distinct flowers.—

**CHUMSE**, dik-lip'te-ra, *s.* (*dis*, and *klio*, I shut, the fruit being composed of two valves.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

**CHUMSE**, di-kok'kus, *a.* (*dis*, and *kokkos*, a berry, *chumse*-grained; consisting of two cohering cells, with one seed in each.

**CHUMSE**, di-kol'o-fus, *s.* (*dicha*, separately, and

*lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A genus of Wading-birds, in which the crown of the head is furnished with a tuft of feathers which spreads in two directions—hence the name.

**DICORPHE**, di-kawr'fe, *s.* (*dis*, and *korphe*, a vertex, Gr. in reference to the two horns on the top of the fruit.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Hamamelidaceæ.

**DICOTYLEDON**, di-ko-te-le'dun, *s.* (*dis*, and *kotyledon*, a seed-leaf, or lobe, Gr.) A plant which has cotyledons or seminal leaves.

**DICOTYLEDONEÆ**, di-ko-te-le-do'ne-e, *s.* (*dis*, two, *kotyledon*, a seed-leaf, or lobe, Gr.) Exogens, one of the names given by botanists to the first grand division of the vegetable kingdom; so termed from the embryo having two opposite cotyledons, or, when more, disposed in a whorl; the stem is increased by external layers, with an evident distinction between bark and wood; the leaves are traversed by branch veins, and the parts of the flower very commonly disposed in a quinary number. The plumule is situated in the centre of the point of junction of the cotyledons; the inferior end of the embryo is elongated into a radicle, and does not contain any secondary radicle in its substance.—See Exogens and Botany.

**DICOTYLEDONS**, di-ko-te-le'duns, *s.* (*dis*, two, *kotyledon*, a seed-leaf, or lobe, Gr.) Exogens, one of the names given by botanists to the first grand division of the vegetable kingdom; so termed from the embryo having two opposite cotyledons, or, when more, disposed in a whorl; the stem is increased by external layers, with an evident distinction between bark and wood; the leaves are traversed by branch veins, and the parts of the flower very commonly disposed in a quinary number. The plumule is situated in the centre of the point of junction of the cotyledons; the inferior end of the embryo is elongated into a radicle, and does not contain any secondary radicle in its substance.—See Exogens and Botany.

**DICOTYLEDONOUS**, di-ko-te-le-do-nus, *a.* Having two seed-leaves.

**DICOTYLES**, di-kot'e-les, *s.* The Peccaries, a genus of hogs which have the grinder and incisor teeth very similar to the domesticated hogs, but their canines are like those of ordinary quadrupeds, and do not project from the mouth. They have no tail, and are without an external toe on the hinder feet. In their mode of living they resemble the common pig.

**DICREUS**, dik're-us, *a.* (*dikroos*, double-headed, Gr.) Bifid; cloven.

**DICRANIA**, di-kra'ne-a, *s.* (*dikranos*, having two prongs, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, natives of Brazil: Family, Lamellicornes.

**DICRANOCERUS**, dik-ra-nos'e-rus, *s.* (*dikranos*, forked, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of quadrupeds belonging to the Antelope family, in which the horns are greatly compressed, rough, with an anterior process, and the point uncinate backwards, placed upon the orbits, and impending over the eyes; tail very short; structure cervine; facial line convex.

**DICRANOURA**, dik-ra-now'ra, *s.* (*dikranos*, having two prongs, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from the posterior of the caterpillar being forked.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturna.

**DICROITE**, } dik'royt, *s.* A mineral of a blue colour and shining lustre. It is likewise called *iolite*. It is the prismatic quartz of Mohs. It occurs in granite and gneiss, and consists of silica 50, alumina 30, magnesia 11, oxide of iron 5, with a trace of manganese.

**DICROMATIC**, di-kro-mat'ik, *a.* (*dis*, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) Having two colours; producing two colours.

**DICROTIC**, di-krot'ik, *a.* (*dis*, and *kroyo*, I strike, Gr.) In Pathology, applied to a pulse which, when felt, conveys the sensation of a double pulsation.

**DICRURINÆ**, dik-ru're-ne, *s.* (*dicrurus*, one of the genera.) The Drongo Shrikes, a subfamily of



DICTYOGENS—DID.

**DICTYOCHA**, dik-ti'o-ka, s. A genus of fossil Infusoria from the Polierchiefer of Oran

**DICYPELLIUM**, dis-e-pel'le-um, s. (*dikē  
pellis*, a bowl, Gr. in reference to the deep  
spread out calyx, with equal permanent se-  
pals). The Wood-rose, a genus of plants, natives  
of the East Indies and Guiana: Order. Lauraceæ.

**DID, did.** *Past of Do, contracted from doest thou didst, he did; we did, you or ye did.* *Did* is used as the sign of the past verbs, particularly in interrogative and sentences.



DIAC-TIC—DIDYMOCARPUS.

le-dak'tik, } *a.* (*didaktikos*, Gr.)  
L, de-dak'te-kal, } Preceptive; adapted  
containing precepts, doctrines, principles  
intended to instruct.

LY, de-dak'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a didac-

r.  
di-dak'tile, *s.* (*dis*, and *daktylos*, *a*  
r.) Two-toed, or two-fingered. In  
applied to various animals—as to the  
among quadrupeds, the ostrich among  
amphiuma among reptiles, and to cer-

US, di-dak'te-lus, *a.* Having two toes

C, de-das'ka-lik, *a.* (*didaskalikos*, Gr.)  
preceptive; giving precepts in some art.  
d'dur, *v. n.* (*diddern*, Teut.) To shiver  
—Obsolete.

id'dl, *v. n.* To move or totter like an  
or a child walking; to trick.

DRAL, di-dek-a-he'dral, *a.* In Cry-  
s, having the form of a decahedral or  
prism, with pentahedral or five-sided

Æ, di-del-fi-de, *s.* (*didelphis*, one of the  
A family of the Marsupialia, including  
kangaroos, and other species of the  
elphis.

di-del'fis, *s.* (*dis*, and *delphys*, *a*  
womb, Gr.) A genus of Marsupial  
possessed, as the name implies, of an  
abdominal pouch or sac, in which the  
placed after a short period of uterine  
and where it remains suspended to the  
its mouth until sufficiently matured to  
h into the air, as in the species opossum  
aroo.

D, di-del'foyed, *a.* Having two wombs;  
to the Didelphidae.

di-del'ta, *s.* (*dis*, and *delta*, the Greek  
from the receptacle resembling a double

A genus of Composite plants: Sub-  
bulbifloræ.

ATER, did-e-mok'ray-tur, *s.* (*didymos*,  
and *krater*, a cup, Gr.) A genus of  
tribe, Physomyces.

di-der'ma, *s.* (*dis*, and *derma*, skin, Gr.  
of its double peridium.) A genus of  
tribe, Gasteromycetes.

di-der'mum, *s.* A name given by  
to the Synoicum subgelatinosum.—See

di-des'mus, *s.* (*dis*, and *desmos*, a chain,  
the pod being two-jointed like the links  
.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, con-

annual erect-branched herbs with white  
flowers: Tribe, Orthoplocæ.

di-dis'kus, *s.* (*dis*, and *diskos*, a disk,  
the mericarps appearing like two disks.)

of Umbelliferous plants, belonging to the  
Orthospermæ: Tribe, Hydrocotyleæ.

t. The second person of the imperfect  
do.

de-duk'shun, *s.* (*ductio*, Lat.) Sepa-  
withdrawing one part from the other.

EPUS, did-e-mo-kar'pus, *s.* (*didymos*,  
karpos, fruit, Gr. in reference to the  
ales.) A genus of perennial herbs, with  
red or purple flowers involucreated and  
dichotomous umbels: Order, Gesneracæ.

DIDYMOCHETON—DIERESILIS.

DIDYMOCHETON, did-e-mo-ke'ton, *s.* (*didymos*,  
double, and *chiton*, a coat, Gr.) A genus of  
plants: Order, Miliacæ.

DIDYMOCHLÆNA, did-e-mo-kle'na, *s.* (*didymos*, and  
*klaína*, a cloak.) A genus of Ferns: Order,  
Polypodacem.

DIDYMODON, de-dim'o-don, *s.* (*didymos*, and *odon*,  
a tooth, Gr. in reference to the geminate arrange-  
ment of the teeth of the theca.) A genus of  
Urn-mosses: Order, Bryaceæ.

DIDYMOPHYSA, did-e-mo-fi'za, *s.* (*didymos*, and  
*physa*, a bladder, Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous  
plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizæ.

DIDYMOUS, did'e-mus, *a.* (*didymos*, twofold, Gr.)  
Two united. In Botany, applied to fruit when it  
occurs in pairs.

DIDYNAMIA, did-e-na'me-a, *s.* The fourteenth  
class of the botanical arrangement of Linnæus.  
It comprehends those plants which, like Tetrady-  
namia, have four stamens, only two are shorter  
than the other two. *Lamia*, *Verbena*, *Scrophularia*,  
*Bignonia*, *Acantha*, and their cognate genera, be-  
long to this artificial class, which is divided into  
two orders: 1st, *Gymnospermia*, including those  
genera, the ovary of which split into four seed-  
like lobes; and 2d, *Angiosperma*, those which  
have the seed enclosed in a pericarp of some kind.

DIDYNAMIAN, did-e-na'me-an, } *a.* In Botany,  
DIDYNAMOUS, did-e-na'mus, } having two long  
stamens and two short ones on the same flower.

DIE, di, *v. n.* (*doe*, Swed.) To lose life; to expire;  
to pass into another state of existence; to perish;  
to be punished with death; to lose life for a  
crime, or for the sake of another; to come to an  
end; to cease; to be lost; to sink; to faint; to  
languish with pleasure or tenderness; to languish  
with affection; to recede as sound, and become  
less distinct; to become less and less; to vanish  
from the sight, or disappear gradually; to lose  
vegetable life; to wither; to perish, as plants or  
seeds; to become vapid or spiritless, as liquors;  
to become indifferent to, or to cease to be under  
the power of. In Theology, to perish everlast-  
ingly; to suffer divine wrath and punishment in  
the future world;—*s.* (*de*, Fr.) *pl.* Dice; a small  
cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one  
to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a  
box; any cubic body; a flat tablet; hazard;  
chance. In Architecture, the cubical part of the  
pedestal, between its base and cornice;—*s. pl.*  
Dies. In the Arts, a stamp, or reversed impres-  
sion of a coin, medal, or other similar object,  
made for the purpose of impressing the device or  
motto, cut out on the surface of it, upon a piece  
of metal prepared to receive the impression.

DIECTOMIS, di-ek'to-mis, *s.* (*dis*, and *ektome*,  
a cutting out, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order,  
Graminacæ.

DIELYTRA, di-e-li'tra, *s.* (*dis*, and *elytron*, a sheath,  
Gr. in allusion to the sheath-like spurs at the base of  
the flower.) A genus of perennial herbs, with  
racemose, white, or purple flowers: Order, Fu-  
mariacæ.

DIENIA, di-e-ne-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *enia*, a rein or shoe-  
string.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidacæ.

DIERESILIS, di-e-re-sil'is, *s.* A term invented by  
Mirbel to denote a many-celled superior fruit,  
the cells of which are dry, indehiscent, few-seeded,  
and cohering by a common style round a common  
axis, as in the marsh-mallow.



DIERVILLA—DIFFERENCE.

DIFFERENT—DIFFIDENTLY

DIERVILLA, di-er-vil'la, *s.* (in honour of M. Dier-ville, a French surgeon.) A genus of erect shrubs: Order, Caprifoliaceae.

DIESIS, di-e'sis, *s.* (Greek.) The mark (‡), called also a double dagger, and used as a mark for reference. In ancient Music, the division of a tone in a major and minor semitone, in which the greater was termed an *apotome*, and the lesser a *diesis* or *limma*; to the difference between the two, the name of *comma* was given.

DIET, di'et, *s.* (*diata*, Lat.) Food or victuals; food regulated by a physician, or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind or quantity; allowance of provision; board or boarding, as to pay a certain sum for *diet*; (*ryksdag*, Dut. *reichstag*, Germ.) an assembly of the states or circles of the empire of Germany and of Poland; a convention of princes, electors, ecclesiastical dignitaries, and representatives of free cities, to deliberate on the affairs of the empire; there are also *diets* of states and cantons;—*v. a.* to feed; to board; to furnish provisions for; to take food by rules prescribed; to furnish aliment;—*v. n.* to eat according to rules prescribed; to eat; to feed.

DIETARY, di'e-ta-re, *a.* Relating to diet or the rules of diet;—*s.* a medicine of diet.

DIET-DRINK, di'et-drink, *s.* Medicated liquors; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

DIETER, di'et-ur, *s.* One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by rules.

DIETETIC, di-et-tet'ik, } *a.* (*diatetike*, Gr.)

DIETETICAL, di-et-tet'e-kal, } Relating to diet, or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

DIETETICS, di-et-tet'iks, *s. pl.* The science or philosophy of diets, or that which teaches us to adapt the quantity and quality of particular kinds of food to suit the state or power of the digestive organs, also with a view to extract the greatest quantity of nutrition from a given quantity of nutritive matter.

DIETINE, di'et-tine, *s.* A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.

DIETING, di'et-ing, *s.* The act of eating according to prescribed rules.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, du e mong drwa, (French.) 'God and my Right,' the motto of the Royal Arms of England. It was first assumed by King Richard I. to intimate that he did not hold his empire in vassalage of any mortal.

DIFAREATION, dif-fur-re-a'shun, *s.* (*dis*, and *fur-reatio*, Lat.) The parting of a cake, a ceremony of the ancient Romans, at the divorce of man and wife.

DIFFER, dif-fur, *v. n.* (*differe*, Lat.) To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another person or thing; to disagree; not to accord; to be of a contrary opinion; to contend; to dispute; to be at variance; to strive or debate in words; to quarrel;—*v. a.* to cause to be different or various.

DIFFERENCE, dif-fur-ens, *s.* The state of being unlike or distinct; distinction; disagreement; want of sameness; variation; dissimilarity; the quality by which one differs from another; dispute; debate; contention; quarrel; controversy; point in dispute; ground of controversy; a logical distinction; evidences of distinction; differential

marks. In Arithmetic, the remainder or quantity, when one number or sum is subtracted. In Logic, an essential attribute to some species, and not found in others, being the idea that defines the species. Raldry, a certain figure added to a coat of arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch;—*v. a.* to cause difference or distinction.

DIFFERENT, dif-fur-ent, *a.* Distinct; not the same; of contrary qualities; unlike; dissimilar.

DIFFERENTIAL, dif-fur-en'shal, *a.* A term to an infinitely small quantity, so small that it is less than any assignable quantity; this is a *differential quantity*. *Differential* is an instrument for measuring very small differences of temperature. *Differential* is a method of finding the ratios of the differences of variable magnitudes, on the supposition that the differences become infinitely small. *Differential coefficient*, the ratio of the differential function of a variable quantity to the differential of the variable.

DIFFERENTLY, dif-fur-ent-le, } *ad.* In a

DIFFERENTLY, dif-fur-ent-le, } manner;

DIFFICILE, dif-fe-sil, *a.* (*difficilis*, Lat.) hard; not easy; scrupulous.—Obsolete.

Latin was no more *difficile*.

Than for a blackbird 'as to whistle.—*B.*

DIFFICILENESS, dif-fe-sil-ness, *s.* Difficult persuasion.—Obsolete.

DIFFICILITATE, dif-fe-sil'e-tate, *v. a.* difficult.—Obsolete.

DIFFICULT, dif-fe-kult, *a.* (*difficilis*, Lat.) to be made, done, or performed; not intended with labour and pains; troublesome; hard to please; not compliant; moderating; rigid; peevish; not easily yielded to.—*v. a.* to render difficult; to perplex.—as a verb. Lord Chancellor Thurlow using this verb, as he *difficulted* the matter, its use was pronounced unjustifiable.

DIFFICULTATE, dif-fe-kul-tate, *v. a.* to be difficult; to perplex.

DIFFICULTY, dif-fe-kul-te, *s.* (*difficultas*, Fr.) to be done or accomplished; that which anything which renders its performance or perplexing; distress; opposition; perplexing affairs; uneasiness of circumstances; that which is an obstacle to belief; that which cannot be understood, explained, or believed; cause of doubt.

DIFFIDE, dif-fide, *v. n.* (*diffido*, Lat.) To have no confidence in.—Obsolete.

The man *diffides* in his own augury And doubts the gods.—*Dryden*.

DIFFIDENCE, dif-fe-dens, *s.* (*diffidentia*, S. *danza*, Ital.) Distrust; want of confidence in others; doubt; want of confidence in a doubt respecting some personal quality; modest reserve; a moderate degree of bashfulness.

DIFFIDENT, dif-fe-dent, *a.* Distrustful of others; distrustful of one's self; not doubtful of one's own power or competence; modest; timid.

DIFFIDENTLY, dif-fe-dent-le, *ad.* With in a distrusting manner; not presumptuously; modestly.



# DIFFIND—DIFFUSIVE.

# DIFFUSIVELY—DIGESTEDLY.

**D**, dif'find, v. a. (*diffindo*, Lat.) To cleave or to split.—Obsolete.

**D**ETERMINE, dif-fin'e-tiv, a. Determinate; definite.

**D**IVISION, dif-fish'un, s. (*diffisio*, Lat.) The act of saving or splitting.—Obsolete.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-fla'shun, s. (*diffusio*, Lat.) The act of scattering by a blast of wind.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-flu-ens, } s. (*diffusio*, Lat.) The quality of flowing or flowing away on all sides.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-flu-ent, a. Flowing away on all sides; not fixed.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-flu'je-a, s. (*diffuere*, to spread, to run out in all parts, Lat.) A genus of Polyparia Dubia, in which the body is small, inopous, contractile, enclosed in an oval sub-sheath, extended into a straight termination, covered with arenaceous grains, with unequal retractile tentacula: inhabitants of fresh water.

**D**IVERSITY, dif-fawrm', a. (*dis*, diversity, and *forma*, Lat.) Irregular in form; not uniform; dissimilar; unlike; anomalous, as a *difform* flower, the parts of which do not correspond in proportion.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-fawr'me-te, s. Irregularity of; dissimilitude.

**D**IFFRACT, dif-frakt', v. a. (*diffringo*, *diffractum*, To break in pieces.

**D**IFFRACTION, dif-frak'shun, s. The act of breaking pieces. *Diffraction of light*, the peculiar refraction which light undergoes when it passes the edge of an opaque body.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-fuze', v. a. (*diffusus*, Lat.) To pour or spread as a liquid; to cause to flow and disperse; to scatter; to disperse.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-fuze', a. Widely spread; dispersed; as; prolix; using many words; giving full explanations; verbose; not concise.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-fuze'-le, ad. In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-fuze'-nes, s. The state of being widely spread.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-fuze'-le, ad. Widely; extensively; easily; not concisely.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-fu'zur, s. One who diffuses.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-fu-ze-bil'e-te, s. The quality of being diffusible, or capable of being spread.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-fu-ze-bl, a. That may flow or be diffused in all directions; capable of being diffused.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-fu-ze-bl-nes, s. Diffusibility.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-fu'zhun, s. Dispersion; the state of being scattered in every direction; a spreading; diffusion; propagation; copiousness; exuberance &c.—Obsolete in the last two senses. *Diffusion of gases*, in Chemistry, when two gaseous bodies, which do not act chemically upon each other, are mixed together in any relative proportion—they diffuse themselves through each other and become intimately blended—the heavier one does not fall, nor the lighter one float.

**D**IFFUSION, dif-fu'siv, a. Having the quality of flowing or spreading by flowing as liquid substances or fluids, or of dispersing as minute particles; extended; spread widely; extending in all directions; extensive.

**D**IFFUSIVELY, dif-fu'siv-le, ad. Widely; extensively; every way.

**D**IFFUSIVENESS, dif-fu'siv-nes, s. Extension; dispersion; the power of diffusing; the state of being diffused; want of conciseness; verbosity; copiousness of words or expression.

**D**IG, dig, v. a. (*dika*, Swed. *diger*, Dan. *dic*, Sax.) Past, Digged or Dug; past and past part. Digged or Dug. To open and break or turn up the earth with a spade or other sharp instrument; to excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose earth; to pierce with a pointed instrument; to thrust in; to pierce or open, as by swine and moles; to dig down, to undermine and cause to fall by digging; to dig out or to dig from, to obtain by digging, as to dig out fossils, or to dig coals from a mine; to dig up, to obtain something from the earth by opening it, or uncovering the thing with a spade or other instrument;—v. n. to work with a spade or other piercing instrument; to do servile work; to work in search of; to search; to dig in, to pierce with a spade or other pointed instrument; to dig through, to open a passage through; to make an opening from one side to the other.

**D**IGAMMA, dig-am'ma, s. (*dis*, and *gamma*, the G of the Greek alphabet.) The name of a letter in the ancient Greek alphabet, which was written much in the same form as the Roman capital F, and considered to have had the sound of the English W, V, or F.

**D**IGAMY, dig'a-me, s. (*dis*, and *gamia*, marriage, Gr.) Second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first, as opposed to bigamy.

**D**IGASTRIC, di-gas'trik, s. (*dis*, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr. from its having the appearance of a double belly.) A term applied to a double muscle situated externally between the lower jaw and the mastoid process. Its office is to pull the lower jaw downwards and backwards, and when the jaws are shut to draw the larynx, and with it the pharynx, upwards in the act of swallowing.

**D**IGERENT, dij'er-ent, a. (*digerens*, Lat.) Digesting.—Obsolete.

**D**IGEST, di'jest, s. (*digestus*, Lat.) A collection or body of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian; a pandect; any collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws, disposed under proper heads or titles.

**D**IGEST, de-jest', v. a. (*digestum*, Lat.) To distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles; to arrange in convenient order; to arrange methodically in the mind; to form with due arrangement of parts; to separate or dissolve in the stomach, as food; to reduce to minute parts fit to enter the lacteals and circulate; to concoct; to convert into chyme; to reduce to any plan, scheme, or method; to receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject; to dispose an ulcer or wound to suppurate; to dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances. In Chemistry, to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for chemical operations;—v. n. to be prepared by heat; to generate healthy pus, as an ulcer or wound; to dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

**D**IGESTEDLY, de-jes'ted-le, ad. In a methodical and regular way.



**DIGESTER**, de-jes'tur, *s.* He that digests or disposes in order; one who digests his food; a medicine or article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens the digestive power of the stomach. In Chemistry, a strong iron or copper vessel, having the lid tightly fitted and furnished with a safety valve, in which bodies may be subjected to high pressure from steam.

**DIGESTIBILITY**, de-jes-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being digestible.

**DIGESTIBLE**, de-jes'te-bl, *a.* Capable of being digested.

**DIGESTION**, de-jes'tshun, *s.* (*digestio*, Lat.) The conversion of food into chyme, or the process of decomposing aliment in the stomach, and recomposing it in a new form, and thus preparing it for circulation and nourishment; the act of methodizing and reducing to order; the maturation of a design; the process of maturing an ulcer or wound, and disposing it to generate pus; the process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost. In Chemistry, the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance.

**DIGESTIVE**, de-jes'tiv, *a.* Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach; capable by heat of softening and preparing; methodizing; reducing to order; causing maturation in wounds or ulcers; dissolving;—*s.* in Medicine, any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach and aids digestion; a stomachic; a corroborant. In Surgery, an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

*Digestive salt*, the muriate of potash.

**DIGESTIVES**, de-jes'tivs, *s.* Applications which promote the generation of healthy pus.

**DIGESTURE**, de-jes'ture, *s.* Concoction; digestion.—Seldom used.

**DIGGABLE**, dig'ga-bl, *a.* That may be digged.

**DIGGED**. *Past and past part.* of Dig.

**DIGGER**, dig'gur, *s.* One who digs; one who opens, throws up, and breaks the earth.

**DIGHT**, dite, *v. a.* (*dih*, Sax.) To prepare; to put in order; to dress; to deck; to adorn.—Obsolete.

But now, ye shepherd lasses, who shall lead  
Your wandering troops, or sing your virelays?  
Or who shall *dight* your bow'rs, sith she is dead  
That was the lady of your holy-days?—*Spenser*.

**DIGIT**, dij'it, *s.* (*digitus*, a finger, Lat.) The measure of a finger's breadth, or three-fourths of an inch. In Astronomy, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon: a term used to express the quantity and magnitude of an eclipse—thus, an eclipse is said to be of six digits, when six of these parts are hid. In Arithmetic, any integer under 10, so called from counting on the fingers; thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are called *digits*.

**DIGITAL**, dij'e-tal, *a.* (*digitalis*, Lat.) Relating to the fingers or to digits.

**DIGITALIA**, dij-e-ta'le-a, } *s.* A vegetable alkali  
**DIGITALINA**, dij-e-ta'le-na, } procured from *Digitalis purpurea*. It has, like other alkalis, the property of restoring the blue colour of bitumens which has been reddened. Its medical properties are similar to those of the Foxglove.

**DIGITALIS**, dij-e-ta lis, *s.* (*digitalis*, of or belonging to a finger, Lat. from the resemblance which the flower has to the finger of a glove.) Foxglove, a

genus of herbs with alternate leaves, and racemes of secund, bracteate, drooping. Four ounces of the leaves of foxglove, drachms of water, and 78 grains of alcohol. When taken into the stomach it is to diminish the frequency of the pulse, irritability of the system, and to increase of the absorbents and the discharge. When taken in excess, it produces vomiting of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccoughs, collapse, and death.

**DIGITARIA**, dij-e-ta're-a, *s.* A genus of so named from its fingered spikes: *Tricem*.

**DIGITATE**, dij'e-tate, } *a.* In Botany  
**DIGITATED**, dij'e-tay-ted, } *tate* leaf is divided into several distinct leaflets, or when a simple undivided petiole bears several leaflets at the end of it.

**DIGITATELY**, dij'e-tate-le, *ad.* In a digitated manner.

**DIGATION**, dij-e-ta'shun, *s.* Division in or finger-like processes, as exhibited by the muscles, particularly those of *Serratus* and *Obliquus externus abdominis*, in leucence on the ribs.

**DIGITIFORM**, dij'e-ta-fawrm, *a.* Having the appearance of fingers, as in the leaves of digitiformis.

**DIGITIGRADE**, dij'e-te-grade, *a.* Walking on toes.

**DIGITIGRADES**, dij'e-te-graydz, } *s.* (*digitigradi*, Lat.) A name given by Cuvier to quadrupeds, which, while they move only on the extremity of the toes, genera *Canis*, *Felis*, and *Mustela*.

**DIGLADIATE**, di-gla'de-ate, *v. n.* (*digladiatus*, Lat.) To fence; to quarrel.—Seldom used.

**DIGLADIATION**, di-gla-de-a'shun, *s.* A quarrel with swords; a quarrel or contest.—Seldom used. Aristotle seems purposely to intend the controversial *digladiations*.—*Glossaire*.

**DIGLOBICERUS**, di-glo-bis'e-rus, *s.* (*di-globus*, a globe, Lat. and *keras*, a horn or Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, the antennae of which consist of ten distinct segments, two of which are large and globular—name: Tribe, Cebionites.

**DIGLOTTIS**, di-glot'tis, *s.* (*di-glossa*, and *glossa*, Gr. from the two anthers ending each in a shaped ligula.) A genus of plants: *Crotalaria*.

**DIGLYPH**, di'glif, *s.* (*dis*, and *glypha*, Gr.) In Architecture, an ornament which consists of two channels sunk in, while the *triglyph* has a single channel.

**DIGNIFICATION**, dig-ne-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion.

**DIGNIFIED**, dig-ne-fide, *a.* Marked with dignity; noble.

**DIGNIFY**, dig-ne-fi, *v. a.* (*dignificare*, Lat.) To invest with honour or dignity; to exalt to promote; to elevate to a high office; to make illustrious; to distinguish by a title, or that which gives celebrity.

**DIGNITARY**, dig-ne-ta-re, *s.* In the Church, an ecclesiastic who holds a dignity or office which gives him some pre-eminence, as a bishop, dean, or prebendary, &c.



*te*, *s.* (*dignitas*, Lat.) True ho-  
ness or elevation of mind, consisting  
of propriety, truth, and justice;  
freedom of mean and immoral actions;  
honourable place or rank; degree of  
value in estimation or in the order of  
of aspect; grandeur of mein;  
deportment; advancement; prefer-  
ent office, civil or ecclesiastical,  
rank in society. In Oratory, one of  
of elocution, consisting in the right  
and figures. In Astrology, an ad-  
a planet has on account of its being  
ular place of the zodiac, or in a par-  
a in respect to other planets.

*g-no'shun*, *s.* (*dignosco*, Lat.) Dis-  
mark; distinction.

*o-nus*, *a.* (*dis*, twice, and *gonia*, an  
In Botany, having two angles, as a

*di-gram-ma're-a*, *s.* (*dis*, and  
etter, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Or-  
ices.

*raf*, *s.* (*dis*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.)  
two vowels, of which one only is pro-  
head, breath, &c.

*es'*, *v. n.* (*digressus*, Lat.) To turn  
the road; to depart from the main  
discourse, or chief tenor of an argu-  
ment; to go out of the right way or  
; to transgress; to deviate.—Obso-  
three senses.

shape is but a form of wax,  
from the valour of a man.—*Shake.*

*de-gresh'un*, *s.* (*digressio*, Lat.) The  
ing; a departure or deviation from  
or of design of a discourse; an ex-  
cess or writing; the part or passage  
se, argument, or narration, which  
; the main subject, tenor, or design,  
ay have some relation to it; devia-  
regular course.—Seldom used in the

tion of the sun is not equal.—*Brown.*

In Astronomy, the apparent distance  
of planets, Mercury and Venus, from  
the greatest digression of the former is  
latter,  $47\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ .

*de-gresh'un-al*, *a.* Relating to or  
digression; departing from the main  
subject.

*de-gres'siv*, *a.* Departing from the  
; partaking of the nature of diges-

*de-gres'siv-le*, *ad.* By way of di-

*e-a*, *s.* (*dis*, and *gynē*, a female, Gr.)

A systematic name for plants with two  
angle style deeply cleft into two parts.

*jin'e-an*, *a.* Having two pistils or

*jin'e-us*, *a.* (*dis*, and *gynē*, a female,  
tany, having two styles or female  
stification.

*he'dral*, *a.* (*dis*, and *hedra*, a base,  
g two sides, as a figure.

*he'dron*, *s.* A figure with two sides

*i*, *di-heks-a-he'dral*, *a.* In Crystalo-

graphy, having the form of a hexahedral prism  
with trihedral summits.

**DIJUDICATE**, *di-ju'de-kate*, *v. a.* (*dijudico*, Lat.)  
To judge or determine by censure.

**DIJUDICATION**, *di-ju-de-ka'shun*, *s.* Judicial dis-  
tinction.

**DIKE**, *dike*, *s.* (*dīc*, Sax. *dike*, Swed. *dijk*, Dut.) A  
mound of earth, stones, or other materials, in-  
tended to prevent low land from being inundated  
by the sea or a river; a ditch; an excavation  
made in the earth by digging, of greater length  
than breadth, intended as a reservoir for water, a  
drain, or for other purpose;—*v. a.* to surround  
with a dike; to secure by a bank;—*v. n.* to dig.  
—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

It were better *dike* and delve,  
And stand upon the right faith,  
Than know all that the Bible saith,  
And err as some clerks do.—*Gower.*

In Geology, a wall of mineral matter cutting  
through strata in a vertical or inclined direction.  
The term *dyke* is sometimes locally misapplied for  
a dislocation or fault. Dykes differ from veins in  
being generally of greater dimensions, and in being  
seldom ramified, as veins generally are.

**DILACERATE**, *de-las'e-rate*, *v. a.* To tear; to  
rend asunder; to separate by force.

**DILACERATION**, *de-las-e-ra'shun*, *s.* (*dilacero*, I  
tear in pieces, Lat.) In Surgery, the separation  
of soft parts by the action of a tearing body; the  
act of tearing to pieces.

**DILANIATE**, *de-la'ne-ate*, *v. a.* (*dilanio*, Lat.) To  
tear; to rend in pieces; to mangle.—Seldom used.

**DILANIATION**, *de-la-ne-a'shun*, *s.* A tearing in  
pieces.

**DILAPIDATE**, *de-lap'e-date*, *v. n.* (*dilapido*, Lat.)  
To go to ruin; to fall by decay;—*v. a.* to pull  
down; to waste or destroy; to suffer to go to  
ruin; to consume wastefully.

**DILAPIDATION**, *de-lap-e-da'shun*, *s.* In Ecclesiastical  
Law, the waste or decay of a parsonage, or  
the outhouses connected therewith, for which pro-  
ceedings may be raised against the incumbent in  
the spiritual court. The remedy against his ex-  
ecutors is either by proceeding in that court, or  
the successor may have an action, in a case for  
damages, at common law. Also, applied to the  
waste or destruction of wood and other property  
of the church;—destruction; demolition; decay;  
ruin.

**DILAPIDATOR**, *de-lap'e-day-tur*, *s.* One who causes  
dilapidation.

**DILATABILITY**, *de-la-ta-bil'e-te*, *s.* The quality of  
admitting expansion by the elastic force of the  
body itself, or of another elastic substance acting  
upon it.

**DILATABLE**, *de-la'ta-bl*, *a.* Capable of expansion;  
possessing elasticity; elastic.

**DILATATION**, *dil-la-ta'shun*, *s.* The act of expand-  
ing; expansion; a spreading or extending in all  
directions; the state of being expanded.

**DILATE**, *de-late'*, *v. a.* (*dilato*, Lat.) To expand;  
to distend; to enlarge or extend in all directions;  
to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely;—  
*v. n.* to widen; to expand; to swell or extend in  
all directions; to speak largely and copiously; to  
dwell on in narration;—*a.* expanded; expansive.

**DILATER**, *de-la'tur*, *s.* One who enlarges; that  
which expands.

**DILATION**, *de-la'shun*, *s.* Delay.



## DILATOR—DILLIGROUT.

## DILLINIA—DILUVIAL.

**DILATOR**, de-la'tur, *s.* That which widens or expands. Also, a name given to some of the muscles, the office of which is to *dilate* the parts on which they act.

**DILATORILLY**, dil'a-tur-e-le, *ad.* In a procrastinating manner; with delay.

**DILATORINESS**, dil'a-tur-e-nes, *s.* The quality of being dilatory; lateness; slowness in motion; delay in proceeding; tardiness.

**DILATORIUM**.—See Speculum.

**DILATORY**, dil'a-tur-e, *a.* (*dilatatoire*, Fr.) Tardy; slow; late; given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; making delay. In Law, intended to make delay; tending to delay, as a *dilatory* plea.

**DILATRIS**, di-la'tris, *s.* (*dis*, and *latris*, a servant, Gr.?) A genus of plants: Order, *Hæmodoraceæ*.

**DILECTION**, de-lek'shun, *s.* (*dilectio*, Lat.) The act of loving; kindness.—Seldom used.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief.—*Boyle*.

**DILEMMA**, de-lem'ma, *s.* (*dis*, and *lemma*, an assumption, Gr.) In Logic, a species of argument in the form of a complex conditional syllogism; an argument in which two or more propositions are pressed upon the mind in such a way, that by granting which, we are compelled to infer the same conclusion.—“A young rhetorician said to an old sophist: ‘Instruct me in pleading, and I will pay you when I gain a cause.’ The master sued for the reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude the claim by a *dilemma*. ‘If I gain my cause I shall withhold your pay, because the award of the judge will be against you. If I lose it I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause.’ The master replied: ‘If you gain your cause you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it you must pay me, because the judge will award it.’”—*Johnson*.—A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.

**DILETTANTE**, dil-et-tan'te, *s.* (Italian.) An admirer or lover of the fine arts; one who delights in promoting science or the fine arts.

**DILIGENCE**, dil'e-jens, *s.* (*diligentia*, Lat.) Industry; constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; unintermitted application; care; heed; heedfulness; the name of a stage-coach used in France. In Scottish Law, a process by which persons, lands, or effects, are seized in execution, or in security for debt; also, the name of a warrant for enforcing the attendance of witnesses, or the production of writings.

**DILIGENT**, dil'e-jent, *a.* (*diligens*, Lat.) Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not idle or negligent; industrious; steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort.

**DILIGENTLY**, dil'e-jent-le, *ad.* With steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

**DILL**, dil, *s.* The common name given to plants of the genus *Anethum*, particularly to *Anethum graveolens*, the seeds of which are stimulant and carminative.

**DILLIGROUT**, dil'le-growt, *s.* An old term for a tenure in Serjeantry, by which lands were held of the king by the service of finding *dilligroust*, that is, pottage at the king's coronation.

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**DILLINIA**, dil-le'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of P. James Dillinius.) A genus of elegant trees, with large white or yellow flowers, acid juice of the fruit of some of the; used in India mixed with water and as pleasant beverage: Type of the order *Dilliniaceæ*.

**DILLINIACEÆ**, dil-lin-e-a'se-e, *s.* (*dillini*, the genera.) A natural order of plants, consisting of evergreen trees, shrubs, or climbing with alternate simple, feather-nerved, toothed-leaves; flowers solitary, racemose, nictled, terminal or lateral, and usually the calyx four or five permanent sepals the same in number as the sepals, and all with them; stamens indefinite, free, or phous; anthers adnate, bursting inwardly; carpels one-celled, capsular, and seeds attached to the inner angle of usually in two rows.

**DILLINIADS**, dil-lin'e-ads, *s.* Plants belonging to the natural order *Dilliniaceæ*.

**DILLWYNIA**, dil-win'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Weston Dillwyn, F.R.S., a writer on the *Conferveæ*.) A genus of American with simple leaves and yellow flowers pedicels: Suborder, *Papilionaceæ*.

**DILUCHIA**, di-lo'ke-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *loche*, birth, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order *daceæ*.

**DILOPHUS**, dil'o-fus, *s.* (*dis*, and *lophos*, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: *Nemocera*.

**DILUCID**, de-lu'sid, *a.* (*dilucidus*, Lat.) plain; not obscure.—Obsolete.

**DILUCIDATE**.—See Elucidate.

**DILUCIDATION**.—See Elucidation.

**DILUCIDLY**, de-lu'sid-le, *ad.* Clearly; so

**DILUENT**, dil'u-ent, *a.* (*diluens*, Lat.)

liquid or more fluid; making thin; attenuating the strength of, by mixing with—*s.* that which thins or attenuates; that makes more liquid; that which has strength of—as water, which, mixed with spirit, reduces the strength of it. In treatment, applied to a liquid which has a tendency to increase the fluids in the body, consist chiefly of water, whey, or buttermilk, additions to render them agreeable, or give a slightly demulcent quality. They are used when the secretions are too viscid, or the of the stomach, of the intestines, or the glands, are too acrid, and also when the body, as indicated by thirst, &c., is weakened, and causes a feeling of uneasiness in the

**DILUTE**, de-lute', *v. a.* (*diluo*, *dilutus*, L.)

make thin; to render liquid or more liquid

attenuate by the admixture of other

weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture

water, which renders the spirit or acid

concentrated; to make weak or weaker,

by mixture; to weaken; to reduce the

or standard of;—*a.* thin; attenuated;

in strength, as spirit or colour.

**DILUTEDLY**, de-lu'ted-le, *ad.* In a diluted

**DILUTER**, de-lu'tur, *s.* That which makes

more liquid.

**DILUTION**, de-lu'shun, *s.* The act of making

weak, or more liquid.

**DILUVIAL**, de-lu've-al, } *a.* (*diluvialis*, L.)

**DILUVIAN**, de-lu've-an, } long to the



the deluge. The superficial deposits of gravel and sand, sometimes containing bones of land mammalia, which lie far from the original sites on hills, and in other situations, which no forces of water now in action could port them, have attracted much of the attention of geologists, but as yet no satisfactory explanation of the phenomena has been given. 'Violent passing over the land, streams flowing in levels and in lines now impossible, the recession of the sea during the time of the deluge, the land, glacier movements and the icebergs over the surface while it was passing by the ocean, have all been strongly adopted, but the phenomena are very complicated, and seem to require many partial explanations involving change of level of sea and land, and a general mental condition.'—*Pen. Cyc.*

*de-lu've-al-ist*, *s.* One who attributes effects, as the dispersion of the erratic boulders, to the action of the deluge.

*de-lu've-ate*, *v. n.* To run as a flood.

*il-u've-um*, *s.* (Latin, a flood.) In geology, a term given to the clay, sand, and pebbles, which occupy the surface or alluvial strata in this and other countries. *iluvium* has been given it from the fact that it was deposited at the flood of its antiquity is now considered as of a later date than that event.

*Saxon.*) Not seeing clearly; having impaired; not clearly seen; obscure; discovered; dull of apprehension; obscure act of vision; not luminous; somewhat. *v. a.* to cloud; to darken; to hinder perception of light and free exercise to make less bright; to obscure; to dim.

*bl.*, *s.* A bower; a cell or retreat.—

in shades and gloomy *dimbles* dwell.—*Drayton.*

(French.) A silver coin of the United States the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.

*di-men'shun*, *s.* (*dimensio*, Lat.) Space or anything; bulk; extent; capacity. *cy*, the extent of a body, or length, breadth, or thickness: a line has one dimension—length—a superficies has two dimensions—length and breadth—and a solid has three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness or volume. Algebra, the same as *degree*—thus three dimensions, or of the third degree. *dimen'ssion*, *s.* Without any measure or extent; boundless.

*di-men'si-on-able*, *s.* Extent; capacity. *di-men'si-on-ary*, *a.* That marks the boundaries.

*di-me'ranz*, *s.* (*dis*, and *meros*, a thigh, a portion of Coleopterous insects, comprehend genera which apparently have only three each tarsus, the third being merely a prolongation.)

*di-me're-a*, *s.* (*dis*, and *meris*, a portion, a part of Grasses: Order, Gramineæ.)

*di-me're-tes*, *s.* (*dimeris*, two parts, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) Crinoids, from the Wenlock limestone which the finger-joints are in two rows.

**DIMEROSOMATA**, *di-me-ro-so-ma'ta*, *s.* (*dis*, *meros*, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A name given by Leach to an order of the Arachnidiæ, or Spiders, the bodies of which are divided into two principal segments.

**DIMERUS**, *dim'e-rus*, *a.* (*dis*, and *meros*, a part or portion, Gr.) A name given by Kirby to such insects as have the trunk composed of two principal segments, as in the Coleoptera.

**DIMETER**, *dim'e-tur*, *a.* Having two poetical measures;—*s.* a verse of two measures.

**DIMICATION**, *dim-e-ka'shun*, *v. a.* (*dimicatio*, Lat.) A battle; a contest.—Obsolete.

**DIMIDIATE**, *de-mid'e-ate*, *v. a.* (*dimidio*, Lat.) To divide into two equal parts.

**DIMIDIATION**, *de-mid-e-a'shun*, *s.* The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

**DIMINISH**, *de-min'ish*, *v. a.* (*diminuo*, Lat.) To lessen; to make less or smaller by any means; to impair; to degrade. In Music, to take from a note by a sharp, flat, or natural; to diminish from, to take away something;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall you diminish ought from it.—*Deut. iv. 2.*

—*v. n.* to grow less; to be impaired.

**DIMINISHABLE**, *de-min'ish-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being diminished.

**DIMINISHER**, *de-min'ish-ur*, *s.* One who impairs or lessens; that which diminishes.

**DIMINISHINGLY**, *de-min'ish-ing-le*, *ad.* In a manner tending to vilify or lessen.

**DIMINUENDO**, *dim-en-u-en'do*, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a mark to lessen the volume of sound from loud to soft, noted thus (>).

**DIMINUENT**, *de-min'u-ent*, *a.* Lessening.

**DIMINUTE**, *dim'e-nute*, *a.* Small.

**DIMINUTELY**, *dim'e-nute-le*, *ad.* In a manner which lessens.

**DIMINUTION**, *dim-e-nu'shun*, *s.* The act of making less; the state of becoming or appearing less; discredit; loss of dignity; degradation; deprivation of dignity; a lessening of estimation. In Architecture, a contraction of the upper part of a column, by which its diameter is made less than that of the lower part. In Rhetoric, the exaggerating what you have to say by an expression that seems to diminish it. In Music, a division of a long note into shorter ones, as a semibreve into two minims, or four crotchets, &c. In Law, where the plaintiff or defendant in a writ of error alleges to the court that part of the record is omitted, and remains in the inferior court not certified; whereupon he prays that it may be certified by *certiorari*.

**DIMINUTIVE**, *de-min'u-tiv*, *a.* (*diminutif*, Fr.) Small; little; narrow;—*s.* in Grammar, a word or termination which lessens the meaning of the original word; as, in Latin, *cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man*.

**DIMINUTIVELY**, *de-min'u-tiv-le*, *ad.* In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen.

**DIMINUTIVENESS**, *de-min'u-tiv-ness*, *s.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

**DIMISH**, *dim'ish*, *a.* Somewhat dim or obscure.

**DIMISSION**, *de-mish'un*, *s.* Leave to depart.

**DIMISSIONARY**, *dim'is-sur-re*, *a.* (*dimissorius*, Lat.) Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. A letter *dimissory*, is one given by a bishop to a



- candidate for holy orders, having a title in his diocese, directed to some other bishop, and giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him; granting leave to depart.
- DIMIT**, de-mit', *v. a.* (*dimitto*, Lat.) To permit to go; to grant; to form; to let.—Obsolete.
- DIMITY**, dim'e-te, *s.* (*diemit*, Dut.) A cotton stuff, similar in fabric to fustian, from which it differs chiefly in having ornaments woven in it. In the weaving, longitudinal stripes are usually raised just above the surface of the piece—hence *dimities* are called single, corded, or broad-striped, according to the flatness and breadth of these stripes.
- DIMLY**, dim'le, *ad.* In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight; not brightly or clearly; with a faint light.
- DIMMING**, dim'ming, *s.* Obscurity.
- DIMNESS**, dim'nes, *s.* Dulness of sight; obscurity of vision; imperfect sight; faintness; imperfection; want of brightness; want of clear apprehension; stupidity.
- DIMOCARPUS**, dim-o-kâr'pus, *s.* (*didymos*, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. from the fruit growing in pairs.) A genus of plants, consisting of fruit-bearing trees; the fruit is a red berry larger than the grape, and disposed like it in bunches—natives of China: Order, Sapindaceæ.
- DIMORPHANDRA**, di-mawr-fan'dra, *s.* (*dis*, and *morphe*, form, and *aner andros*, a male or stamen, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.
- DIMORPHANTHUS**, di-mawr-fan'thus, *s.* (*dis*, *morphe*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Araliaceæ.
- DIMORPHINA**, di-mawr'f'e-na, *s.* (*dis*, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) A genus of microscopic Cephalopods, belonging to the Enallostegæ of D'Orbigny.
- DIMORPHOUS**, di-mawr'fus, *a.* (*dis*, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) In Mineralogy, applied to a substance, the crystals of which belong to different systems, or pertain to the same system, but possess such a difference in their angles as to render uncertain which is the primary form.
- DIMPLE**, dim'pl, *s.* A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek or other part of the face;—*v. n.* to form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.
- DIMPLED**, dim'pl'd, *a.* Set with dimples.
- DIMPLY**, dim'ple, *a.* Full of dimples; sinking in little inequalities.
- DIM-SHINING**, dim'shi-ning, *a.* Giving a dim light.
- DIM-SIGHTED**, dim'si-ted, *a.* Having dim or obscure vision.
- DIMYARIA**, de-mi-a're-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *myon*, a muscle, Gr.) A name given by Lamarck to such Conchifers or bivalvular Mollusca as are furnished with two abductor muscles; those which have one abductor muscle are termed the *Monomyaria*. These form the class Conchifera into two orders; but Dishayes subdivides the class into three—the *Polymyaria* or Brachiopoda, and the two others.
- DIMYRIAN**, dim-i-a're-an, *s.* A shell with two muscular impressions on each valve;—*a.* belonging to the class Dimyria.
- DIN**, din, *s.* (*dym*, Sax.) Noise; a loud sound; a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued;—*v. a.* to strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamour.
- DINARCHY**, din'ar-ke, *s.* (*dis*, and *arche*, rule, Gr.)
- A form of government in which the supreme is vested in two persons.
- DINE**, dine, *v. n.* (*dynan*, Sax.) To eat meal of the day;—*v. a.* to give a dinner; furnish with the principal meal; to feed.
- DINEMA**, di-ne'ma, *s.* (*dis*, and *nemo*, a thrasher, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.
- DINEMAGONUM**, di-ne-ma-go'num, *s.* (*dis*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Malpighiaceæ.
- DINEMANDRA**, di-ne-man'dra, *s.* (*dis*, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Malpighiaceæ.
- DINEMOURA**, di-nem'ow-ra, *s.* (*dis*, *nema*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Crustacea: Order, Pycnolopoda.
- DINETICAL**, de-net'e-kal, *a.* (*dinetikos*, Gr.) relating to dining.
- DINETUS**, di-ne'tus, *s.* (*dis*, and *netos*, twin, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, of the family Fossoræ: Family, Larridæ.
- DING**, ding, *v. a.* (*denegan*, Sax.) *Part. past.* Ding or Dinged. To thrust or drive;—*v. n.* to bluster; to bounce.—term.
- DING-DONG**, ding'dong, *s.* Words used to denote the sound of bells.
- DINGINESS**, din'je-nes, *s.* A dusky or brownish.
- DINGLE**, ding'gl, *s.* A narrow dale or valley between hills.
- DINGLE-DANGLE**, ding'gl-dang'gl, *a.* denoting anything carelessly pendent.
- DINGY**, din'je, *a.* Soiled; sullied; of a dark brown; dusky; dun.
- DINICUS**, din'e-kus, *s.* (*dinos*, giddiness, Gr.) applied to a medicine which has a tendency to giddiness.
- DINING-ROOM**, di'ning-room, *s.* A room, family, or for company to dine in; a room for entertainments, and generally one of the largest in a dwelling-house.
- DINNER**, din'nur, *s.* (*diner*, Fr.) The repast about the middle of the day, or the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening; entertainment; a feast.
- DINNERLESS**, din'nur-les, *a.* Having no dinner.
- DINNER-TIME**, din'nur-time, *s.* The usual time for dining.
- DINODES**.—See Epomis.
- DINOPS**, di'nops, *s.* A genus of Bats, in which the ears are united and extended on the forehead, half its length in the interfemoral membrane.
- DINOTHERIUM**, din-o-the're-um, *s.* (*deino*, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) An extinct genus of proboscæal Mammalia, the gigantic species of which have been found most abundantly in the strata of the second or Miocene period of deposition. The *Dinotherium* seems to have been the largest of all known terrestrial mammals, measuring four feet long and three feet high, with large tusks bent downward. In its habits it resembled the living tapir, and is supposed to have been an herbaceous animal, with a proportionate height.
- DINT**, dint, *s.* (*dynt*, Sax.) A blow; force; violence; power exerted; the use



## DINUMERATION—DIOMEDIA.

low; a cavity or impression made by a blow or pressure on a substance: frequently preceded *dent*;—*v. a.* to make a mark or cavity on a substance by a blow, or by pressure.

**DINATION**, di-nu-mur-a'shun, *s.* The act of entering singly.

**DI'NUS**, *s.* (*dine*, a whirlpool, Gr.) Giddy-illuſory appearance of objects whirling round. Vertigo.

**DI'AN**, di-os'e-san, *a.* Relating to a diocese; a bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

**DI'OKESIS**, di-o'-ses, *s.* (*diokesis*, Gr.) The circuit, or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subordinate to the authority of a bishop. In England there are two provinces or circuits of archbishop's jurisdiction, Canterbury and York. The province of Canterbury contains twenty-one dioceses, and of York three, besides the Isle of Man. Every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, of which there are sixty; and each archdeaconry, into rural deaneries; and every deanery, into parishes. A diocese was originally a division of the Roman Empire for the purpose of civil government—a province; but the term is now exclusively applied to ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

**DI'OKLEA**, di-o'-kle-a, *s.* (in memory of Diocles, an ancient Greek botanist.) A genus of minute twining plants, with trifoliate leaves and flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**DI'OKEDRAL**, di-ok-ta-he'dral, *a.* (*dis*, *octo*, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) Applied to a crystal whose faces of which form two octahedrons.

**DI'OKETRE**, di-ok'tre-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *octeres*, with rows, in allusion to the appendages of the head, Gr.?) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tabanostoma.

**DI'ODESMA**, di-o-des'ma, *s.* (*dis*, and *desma*, a chain, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Chophora.

**DI'ODEA**, di-o'-de-a, *s.* (*diodos*, a passage, Gr. in allusion to the species growing by waysides.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs, small white flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**DI'ODON**, di-o'-don, *s.* A genus of Cheliform fishes, the body is nearly orbicular, and covered with spines; the jaws without teeth, and the fins undivided: Family, Balistidæ: Order, Monacanthæ.

**DI'OCEPHALOUS**, di-o-don-o-sef'a-lus, *a.* (*dis*, a tooth, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) Applied to a monster with two sets of teeth. **DI'OEKESIA**, di-e'-she-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *oikos*, a house, Gr.) Twenty-second class in the Linnæan system of zoology. It comprehends those genera and species which have the male and female flowers on separate plants.

**DI'OECHUS**, di-e'-shus, *a.* Having the male flowers on one plant, and the female on another; belonging to the class Dioecia.

**DI'OEKA**, di-o'-e-ka, *s.* A name given by Latreille to a genus of the Cephalopoda, and by Blainville to a genus of his Paracephalophora, comprehending all these animals as have the sexes distinct, a different individuals: used also as *diocious* genus, as in *Urtica dioica*.

**DI'OMEDIA**, di-o-me'de-a, *s.* (after Diomedes, a Greek warrior.) The Albatros, a genus of web-footed birds. The common albatros measures

## DION—DIORISM.

about twelve or thirteen feet between the extremities of the extended wings. It feeds on fish and other marine animals. There are three species.

**DION**, di'un, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Cycadaceæ.

**DIONÆA**, di-o-ne'a, *s.* (one of the names of Venus.) Venus's Fly-trap, a genus of curious plants, the leaves of which are of an anomalous form, and have a singular motion, by which insects are caught. On each side of the leaf are three highly irritable bristles, which, when touched, cause the two lobes to fold together like a rat-trap. An insect alighting on the leaf is speedily entrapped, and continues so as long as it struggles to escape; but when quiet, the leaf expands, and it is set free. The flowers are white and terminal corymbs: Order, Droseraceæ.

**DIONIX**, di'o-niks, *s.* (*dis*, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Selaphilæ.

**DIONYSISCUS**, di-o-ne-sis'kus, *s.* (Dionysos, Bacchus, who was sometimes represented as having horns.) A name given by Vogel to certain bony excrescences near the temples.

**DIONYSIUS**, di-o-ne'she-us, *s.* One of the names of Bacchus; the Grecian festivals, in honour of whom, were termed *Dionysia*.

**DIOPSIDE**, di'op-side, *s.* (*diopsis*, transparent, Gr. in allusion to the occasional transparency of its crystals.) A mineral which occurs in colourless or pale-green prismatic crystals, generally striated longitudinally, with a shining lustre. It is likewise Muscovite and Alalite. A specimen from Piedmont contained silica, 57.50; lime, 16.50; magnesia, 18.50; oxides of manganese and iron, 6.00.

**DIOPSIS**, di-op'sis, *s.* (*dis*, through, and *ops*, an eye, Gr.) The name of a genus of Dipterous insects, in which the eyes and antennæ are situated at the extremity of long, slender, horny peduncles, rising from the sides of the head.

**DIOPTASE**, di'op-tase, *s.* (*dioptrai*, I look through, Gr. in allusion to the possibility of seeing the natural joints by transparent light: called also *emerald copper*, *emerald malachite* or *achrite*.) A mineral of a fine emerald-green colour, the crystals of which are elongated rhombic dodecahedrons. It consists of from 48 to 55 per cent. of the oxide of copper; 33 to 43 per cent. of silica; water, 12 per cent., and sometimes a little of the protoxide of iron; sp. gr. 3.2—3.4.

**DIOPTRA**.—See Speculum.

**DIOPTRIC**, di-op'trik, *a.* (*dioptrikos*, Gr.)

**DIOPTRICAL**, di-op'tre-kal, *a.* Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects; relating to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light: sometimes written *dioptric* and *dioptrical*.

**DIOPTRICS**, di-op'triks, *s.* The science of refractive vision, or that part of optics which treats of the different refractions of light in passing through different mediums, as air, water, glass, &c.

**DIORAMA**, di-o-ra'ma, *s.* (*dis*, through, and *orama*, sight, Gr.) An exhibition of paintings, so arranged as to receive shades of light and various hues by means of moveable blinds.

**DIORAMIC**, di-o-ra'mik, *a.* Relating to a diorama.

**DIORISM**, di'o-rizm, *s.* (*diorisma*, Gr.) Distinction or definition, which, in a few words, explains what is spoken of.—Seldom used.



**DIORISTIC**, di-o-ris'tik, *a.* Distinguishing; defining.

**DIORISTICALLY**, di-o-ris'te-kal-le, *adv.* In a distinguishing manner.

**DIORITE**, di'o-rite, *s.* (*diorizo*, I separate, from the distinctness of the component minerals.) A variety of greenstone.

**DIORITIC**, di-o-rit'ik, *a.* Resembling diorite; containing diorite; of the nature of diorite.

**DIORRHOISIS**, di-or-ro'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Pathology, the dissolution of the solids of the animal body, and their evacuation by the urinary passages.

**DIORTHROSIS**, di-awr-thro'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Surgery, the reduction of a fractured or dislocated bone.

**DIOSCOREA**, di-o-sko're-a, *s.* (in memory of Pedacius Dioscorides, a Greek physician.) A genus of plants: some of the species produce the large farinaceous tubers called yams, which form as important an article of food in tropical countries as the potato does in Europe: Order, Dioscoreaceae.

**DIOSCOREACEÆ**, di-o-sko-re-a'se-e, *s.* (*dioscorea*, one of the genera.) A natural order of plants, belonging to the class Dietyogens. The order consists of twining shrubs, with large tubes either above or below ground, with alternate reticulated leaves; flowers small; calyx and corolla confounded; six stamens inserted into the base of the sepals and petals; anthers turned inward and bursting longitudinally; ovary adherent and three-celled; style deeply trifid; stigmas undivided; ovules suspended; fruit leafy and compressed.

**DIOSMA**, di-os'ma, *s.* (*dios*, divine, and *osme*, smell, Gr. the leaves when bruised having an exquisite smell.) A genus of small leaf-like shrubs, with white or red flowers: Order, Rutaceæ.

**DIOSMINE**, di'os-mine, *s.* A name given by Brandes to a substance extracted from the leaves of the *Diosma crinata*.

**DIOSPYROS**, di-os-pi'rus, *s.* (*dios*, divine, and *pyros*, wheat, Gr. divine wheat, called by Pliny *Granum Jovis*, or *Jupiter's wheat*.) The Date plum, a genus of plants, consisting of trees and shrubs, with white or pale-yellow flowers, and the fruit a globose berry.

**DIOTHRONIA**, di-o-tho'ne-a, *s.* (*dios*, and *thoine*, food, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**DIOTIS**, di-o'tis, *s.* (*ous*, *otos*, an ear, Gr. in allusion to two ear-like appendages at the base of the florets.) A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

**DIOXIDE**, di-oks'ide, *s.* In Chemistry, when the second degree of oxidation is formed of single equivalents, and the lowest oxide consists of two equivalents of the + element, one of an oxide, and one of oxygen, the compound is called a *dioxide*, or *suboxide*.

**DIP**, dip, *v. a.* (*dippan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Dipped or Dipt. To plunge or immerse, for a moment or short time, in water or other liquid substance; to put into a fluid and withdraw; to take with a ladle or other vessel by immersing it in a fluid; to be engaged in any affair; to baptize by immersion; to moisten; to wet; to engage as a pledge; to mortgage;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

Be careful still of the main chance, my son;  
Put out the principal in trusty hands,  
Live on the use, and never dip thy lands.—*Dryden*.

—*v. n.* to sink; to immerse in a liquid; to en-

ter slightly; to look cursorily, or here to take that which comes first; to chance; to incline downward, as the needle *dips*;—*s.* inclination downward; a direction below a horizontal line, as the *dip* of the needle. *Dip* of in Geology, its greatest inclination to the horizontal or that on a line perpendicular to its course: termed also the *pitch*.

**DIPERIANTH**, di-pe're-anth, *s.* (*dis*, *peri*, *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A plant, the which consist of two floral envelopes.

**DIPETALOUS**, di-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*dis*, and *leat* or *petal*, Gr.) Having two flower petals; two-petaled.

**DIPHtheritis**, dif-the-ri'tis, *s.* (*diphthera*, membrane, Gr.) The disease Angina pectoris, a variety of pharyngitis, accompanied by the formation of a false membrane, which was first observed in Tours in 1818, and the three succeeding years.

**DIPHthong**, dip'thong, *s.* (*diphthoggon*, coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable.

**DIPHthongal**, dip-thong'gal, *a.* Belonging to a *diphthong*; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

**DIPHthongally**, dip-thong'gal-le, *adv.* In a manner as that of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

**DIPHUCEPHALA**, dif-u-sef'a-la, *s.* (*diplocephala*, fold, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, generally of a rich green colour: Family, Lamellicornes.

**DIPHYANS**, di'fe-anz, } *s.* (*dis*, and *phyon*, }  
**DIPHYDÆ**, di'fe-de, } spring, Gr.) A  
**DIPHYES**, di'fe-is, } the Acalepha, in  
individuals are always conjoined, one being in the concavity of another.

**DIPHYLLEJA**, di-fil-le'ja, *s.* (*dis*, and *phyllon*, Gr. in allusion to each stem of the plant bearing two alternate leaves.) A genus of cymose plants, with white cymose flowers of North America: Order, Berberidaceæ.

**DIPHYLLIDIA**, di-fil-lid'e-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *leat*, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca: Order, branchiata.

**DIPHYLLOBRANCHIA**, di-fil-lo-brang'ki-phyllon, a leaf, and *branchia*, gills, Gr.) given by Grey to the Biphora of Cuvier.

**DIPHYLLOUS**, di'fil-lus, *a.* (*dis*, and *phyllon*, Gr.) In Botany, having two leaves, &c.

**DIPHYSA**, de-fi'sa, *s.* (*dis*, and *physis*, a bladder, Gr.) A genus of marine Zoophytes: Family, Sertulariæ.

**DIPHYSA**, de-fi'sa, *s.* (*dis*, and *physis*, a bladder, in reference to the legume, which is furnished with a large membranous bladder on each side from the sutures.) A genus of Leguminosæ plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**DIPHYSCIUM**, di-fish'e-um, *s.* (*dis*, and *physis*, vesicle, Gr. in allusion to the double structure of the shell of the theca.) A genus of plants: Order, Bryaceæ or Urn-mosses.

**DIPLACANTHUS**, dip-la-kan'thus, *s.* (*diplo*, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of cymose plants, found in the Scottish old red sandstone.

**DIPLACHNE**, dip-lak'ne, *s.* (*diploos*, and *chane*, Gr. the outer palea being divided at the



DIPLACRUM—DIPLOGASTRIA.

d between the divisions.) A genus of : Order, Gramineæ.

RUM, dip-lak'rum, *s.* (*dis*, and *plakeros*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cy-

PERA, dip-lan-the'ra, *s.* (*diploos*, double, *anthera*, an anther, Gr. in reference to the f the anthers being distinct and divergent.) ns of plants, with showy yellow flowers— s of New Holland.

RHENA, dip-la-re'na, *s.* (*diploos*, and *arren*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

RHENUS, dip-la-re'nus, *s.* A genus of : Order, Cyperaceæ.

UM, dip-la'zhe-nun, *s.* (*diplozo*, I am double, e endusia being double.) A genus of Ferns, which, *D. auriculatum*, a native of Caraccas, a small tree: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

GLOBEAE, dip-le-ko-lo'be-e, *s.* (*diploos*, and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr. from the cotyledons ; a double plait, or two legs.) A suborder Cruciferae, distinguished by the cotyledons incumbent, linear, and twice plaited cross-

OSIA, dip le-ko'she-a, *s.* (*diploos*, and *kos*, a eg, Gr. in reference to the double covering, seed of the calyx and calycellus.) A genus asitical shrubs, with pale-green corollas— s of Java: Order, Ericaceæ.

ROBRANCHIA, di-plu-ro-brang'ke-a, *s.* (*dis*, a, a side, and *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A name by J. E. Gray to the Pleurobranchia of Cu-Which see.

ESTRUM, dip-lo-sen'trum, *s.* (*diploos*, and *es*, a spur, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Iacææ.

EPHALIA, dip-lo-sef-a'le-a, *s.* (*diploos*, and *le*, the head, Gr.) A monster, or organic ion, with two heads on one body.

HETE, dip-lo-ke'te, *s.* (*diploos*, and *chaite*, or mane, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, aceæ.

HITA, dip-lo-ki'ta, *s.* (*diploos*, and *chiton*, ter covering or cloak, Gr. in reference to the which is involved by two bractæns while in ng state.) A genus of tall South American trees or shrubs, with white or rose-coloured s, except one of the species, in which they flow: Order, Melastomaceæ.

OMIUM, dip-lo-ko'me-nun, *s.* (*diploos*, and hair of the head, Gr.) A genus of Urn- s: Order, Bryaceæ.

TENIUM, dip-lok-te'ne-nun, *s.* (*diploos*, and a comb, Gr.) A genus of fossil Corals, al- Turbinolia.

ACTYLUS, dip-lo-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*diploos*, and *los*, a digit, Gr.) A genus of Lizards: Fa-Gecktoideæ.

EX.—See Naiades.

ERMA, dip-lo-der'ma, *s.* (*diploos*, and *derma*, tis, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Gas-yetes.

OUS, dip'lo-dus, *s.* (*diploos*, and *odous*, a Gr.) A genus of fossil Plucoid fishes, found coal formation.

dip'lo-e, *s.* (*diploos*, double, Gr.) In Ana-the cellular osseous tissue between the two of the skull.

ASTRIA, dip-lo-gas'tre-n, *s.* (*diploos*, and the belly, Gr.) An organic deviation,

DIPLOGENIA—DIPIOPHRACTUM.

characterized by the presence of two trunks seated on the same pelvis.

DIPLOGENIA, dip-lo-je'ne-a, *s.* (*diploos*, and *genea*, generation, Gr.) A genus of parasitical shrubs, with small white flowers, disposed in short axillary racemes: Order, Melastomaceæ.

DIPLOGENIC, dip-loj'e-nik, *a.* (*diploos*, and *genen*, generation, Gr.) Producing two substances; part-taking of the nature of two bodies.

DIPLOLENA, dip-lo-le'na, *s.* (*diploos*, and *klaina*, a cloak, Gr. in allusion to the double involucre.) A genus of shrubs with alternate oval leaves, and a many-flowered involucre, which appears like one terminal pedicellate flower—natives of New Holland: Order, Rutaceæ.

DIPLOLEPIS, dip-lo'l'e-pis, *s.* (*diploos*, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr. the leaves of the corona being each furnished with a scale inside.) A genus of plants, natives of Chili: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

DIPLOMA, de-plo'ma, *s.* (Greek.) Anciently, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment, and folded; a letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honour. *Diplomas* are given to graduates of colleges on their receiving the usual degrees; to clergymen who are licensed to exercise the ministerial functions; to physicians who are licensed to practice their profession; and to agents who are authorized to transact business for their principals.

DIPLOMACY, de-plo'ma-se, *s.* The customs, rules, and privileges of ambassadors, envoys, and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation; a diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court; the agency or management of ministers at a foreign court.

DIPLOMATE, de-plo'mate, *v. a.* To invest with a privilege.

DIPLOMATED, dip'lo-may-ted, *a.* Made by diplomas.

DIPLOMATIC, dip-lo-mat'ik, *a.* Relating to diplomas; privileged; furnished with a diploma; authorized by letters or credentials to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court; pertaining to ministers at a foreign court, or to men authorized by diploma;—*s.* a minister, official agent, or envoy to a foreign court.

DIPLOMATICS, dip-lo-mat'iks, *s.* The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, &c., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, &c.

DIPLOMATIST, de-plo'ma-tist, *s.* One employed or skilled in diplomacy.

DIPLOEMA, dip-lo-ne'ma, *s.* (*diploos*, and *nema*, a filament, Gr. the filaments being double.) A genus of shrubs, with entire leaves and axillary one-flowered pedicels—natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ebenaceæ.

DIPLONEURA, dip-lo-nu'ra, } *s.* A name given  
DIPLONEURANS, dip-lo-nu'ranz, } by Rudolphe to the vertebrated division of the animal kingdom, from the species having two nervous systems, the ganglionic, and the cerebro-spinal.

DIPLONYX, dip-lon'iks, *s.* (*diploos*, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr. in reference to the wings being furnished with two claws each.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DIPIOPHRACTUM, dip-lo-frak'tum, *s.* (*diploos*, and



## DIPLOPHYLLUM—DIPNEUMONIANS.

## DIPODIUM—DIPSADA.

- phragmos*, a dissepiment, Gr. in allusion to the cells of the fruit being divided by transverse dissepiments.) A genus of trees, with yellowish or white flowers—natives of Java: Order, Tiliaceæ.
- DIPLOPHYLLUM**, dip-lo-fil'lum, *s.* (*diploos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in reference to the two-leaved calyx.) A genus of annual plants, of the habit of *Veronica*, with pale-blue flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.
- DIPLOPIA**, dip-lo-pe-a, *s.* (*diploos*, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A disease in the eye, in which the person sees double or triple. In one species of the disease, objects appear single when one eye is shut.
- DIPLOPOGON**, dip-lo-po'gon, *s.* (*diploos*, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.
- DIPLOPRION**, dip-lo-pri'on, *s.* (*diploos*, and *prion*, a saw, Gr. in reference to the legume being serrated on all sides.) A genus of Leguminous herbs, with trifoliate leaves and yellow flowers: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.
- DIPLOPTERA**, dip-lop'ter-a, *s.* (*diploos*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A division of the stinging Hymenopterous insects, consisting of those wasps which have the upper wings folded and doubled up longitudinally when at rest.
- DIPLOPTERON**, dip-lop'te-ron, *s.* (*diploos*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with large high heads and oblique mouths; the dorsal fins united at the base; ventrals longer than the pectorals; caudal round; scales small: Family, Percidæ.
- DIPLOPTERUS**, dip-lop'te-rus, *s.* (*diploos*, and *pteryx*, a wing or fin, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with herring-shaped bodies: Family, Salmonidæ.
- DIPLOSPORA**, dip-los'po-ra, *s.* (*diploos*, and *spora*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the cells of the fruit being two-seeded.) A genus of Chinese shrubs, with opposite leaves and yellowish-green axillary flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.
- DIPLOSTEGIUM**, dip-lo-s-te'je-um, *s.* (*diploos*, and *stegos*, a covering, Gr. in reference to the calyx being enclosed in a double calyptra or covering.) A genus of Brazilian shrubs, with large red flowers: Order, Melastomaceæ.
- DIPLOSTOMA**, dip-lo-s'to-ma, *s.* (*diploos*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) The Sand-rats, a genus of Rodents, with very large cheek-pouches, the opening being exterior.
- DIPLOTAXIS**, dip-lo-taks'is, *s.* (*diploos*, and *taxis*, a series, Gr. because the seeds are disposed in two rows in each cell.) A genus of Cruciferous herbaceous plants, with yellow flowers: Suborder, Orthoploceæ.
- DIPLOZOON**, dip-lo-zo'on, *s.* (*diploos*, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) A parasitical worm which infests the gills of the Bream, and which has the appearance of two distinct bodies united in the form of an X, or St. Andrew's cross.
- DIPLURA**, dip-lu'ra, *s.* (*diploos*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fossil Trilobites.
- DIPLOSODON**, dip-lu'so-don, *s.* (*diploos*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr. in reference to the double row of teeth in the calyx.) A genus of shrubs, with opposite leaves and racemously paniced inflorescence: Order, Lythraceæ.
- DIPNEUMONIE**, dip-nu-mo'ne-e, } *s.* (*dis*, and  
**DIPNEUMONIANS**, dip-nu-mo'ne-anz, } *pneumon*,  
 a lung, Gr.) A section of Araneidæ, or Spiders, comprehending such as have two pulmonary sacs.
- DIPODIUM**, di-po'de-um, *s.* (*dis*, and *pous*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidæ.
- DIPOSIS**, di-po'sis, *s.* (*dis*, twice, and *posis*, band, Gr. in reference to their being to flowers in each umbellule, and only one.) A genus of stemless, glabrous, leguminous with white flowers—natives of Chili and Suborder, Papilionaceæ.
- DIPPELS OIL**, dip'pelz oyl, *s.* An animal cured by the destructive distillation of matter, especially of albuminous and gaseous substances.
- DIPPER**, dip'pur, *s.* One that dips; he which dips; a vessel used to dip water or liquor; a ladle. The *Cinclus aquaticus*, a species of Thrush: Family, Mernidæ.
- DIPPING**, dip'ping, *s.* The act of plunging or immersing; the act of inclining toward the inclination downward; the interruption of ore, or of a stratum or bed in a mine, or inclining downward; the act of baptizing by immersion of the whole body in water. A needle, a needle that dips; a magnetic needle which dips or inclines to the earth; an instrument which shows the magnetic inclination at different points of the earth's surface. In the torrid regions, the needle takes a horizontal position; but as we recede from the equator either pole, it dips or inclines one end to the north end as we proceed northward, and the south end as we proceed southward, and the north or south we proceed, the great dip or inclination.
- DIPRISMATIC**, di-priz-mat'ik, *s.* Doubly prismatic, having cleavages parallel to the sides of a sided vertical prism, and, at the same time, a horizontal prism.
- DIPSACACEÆ**, dip-sa-ka'se-e, } *s.* (*dipsacus*  
**DIPSACEÆ**, dip-sa'se-e, } the generic  
 natural order of plants, consisting of Ex-herbs or subshrubs, with opposite, rarely late leaves, the flowers in dense heads, on a common receptacle, girded by involucre, very whorls; calyx adherent, membranous, rounded by a scarious involucre; corolla petalous, tubular, inserted in the calyx; four, alternate with the lobes of the corolla; stamens distinct; ovary inferior and one-celled; stigma simple; fruit dry, indehiscent, crowned by a puppus-like calyx. The plants belonging to this order are termed Teazels. Lindley, from *Teazel*, the name given to the heads of *Dipsacus fullonum*, used by fullers in dressing cloth.
- DIPSACAZAMIA**, dip-sa-ko-za'me-a, *s.* (compound of *dipsacus* and *zamia*.) A genus of plants allied to *Zamia*: Order, Cycadeaceæ.
- DIPSACUS**, dip-sa'kus, *s.* (*dipsao*, I thirst, in consequence of the connate leaves of water, from which the plant was called *dips* or *thirsty*, as also *Venus*, both the rain and thus collected being superstitiously deemed for bleared eyes.) Teazel, a genus of erect or prickly biennial herbs, with lilac, white or low flowers, in terminal oblong-ovate heads: Type of the order Dipsaceæ.
- DIPSADA**, dip-sa'da, *s.* A name given by a subgenus of fresh water muscles, in which is a vestige of a tooth on the hinge, all *Anodon* and *Unio*.



## DIPSAS—DIPTYCH.

**DIP'SAS**, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of serpents, with broad head-plated crown, and long comb-body; vertebral scales square; lateral ones subcaudal plates double: Family, Colu-

**CEA**, *dip-sas'tre-a, s. (dipsao, and astraea, of corals, Gr.)* A section of Corals, of a figure, the cells of which are profound, uniform, subpolygonal, contiguous, with partitions, which are elevated, sulcated, insulated on the edges.

**DIP-SET'IK**, *s. (dipsetikos, Gr.)* Having a y to excite thirst.

**DIP-SO'SIS**, *a. (dipsa, thirst, Gr.)* In Pa-

morbid thirst.

**DIP'TER-A**, *s. (dis, and pteron, a wing, Gr.)* A class of comprising such as have two membranous with their disk variously occupied with final nervures, and comparatively few trans-

verses; these wings are attached to the meso-

In addition to these two wings, and behind them, are a couple of, usually, small organs, having a moderate peduncle: re termed *halteres* or *poisers*. These

in many species, are covered with a con-

necticle, called the *ala* or winglet. They are

equipped with a flexible proboscis, and feed on

The common house-fly is a familiar ex-

**C.E.W.**, *dip-ter-a'se-e, s. (dis, and pteron, a wing, Gr.)*

**CARPACEA**, *dip-ter-o-kar-pa'se-e, s. (dip-ter, one of the genera.)* A natural order of the

Exogens, consisting of gigantic bounding in resinous juice, with simple leaves, and large convolute stipules; trical flowers; equilateral petals; perma-

nequally winged calyx; beaked anthers, and a single, one-seeded fruit;—natives of India.

**CARPUS**, *dip-ter-o-kar'pus, s. (dis, pteryx, and karpos, a fruit, Gr. in allusion to two segments of the calyx being extended into wings.)* A genus of plants, consisting of trees, with showy white flowers, mixed

d: Type of the order Dipteracæ.

**DIP'TER-US**, *a. (dis, and pteron, a wing, Gr.)* Having two wings; be-

long to the order of insects Diptera.

**DIP'TER-US**, *s. (dis, and pteryx, a wing, Gr.)* A genus of Fossil fishes, from the old red

formation.

**DIP'TER-IJ'E-A**, *s. (dis, and pteron, a wing, Gr.)*

**DIPTER-IJ'E-ANZ**, *s. (dis, and pteron, a wing, Gr.)*

A genus of fishes, furnished with two fins only.

**DIPTER-IJ'E-UM**, *s. (dis, and pteron, a wing, Gr.)* A genus of plants: Order, Cap-

ree.

**DIP'TER-IKS**, *s. (dis, and pteryx, a wing, Gr.)*

A genus of plants, consisting of trees, with ab-

pininate leaves: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

**DIP'TOTE**, *s. (dis, and pto, I fall, Gr.)*

A noun which has only two cases.

**DIP'TIK**, *s. (diptychos, Gr.)* A public

of the names of consuls and other magis-

among the ancient Romans, and of bishops,

and others, so called because it consisted

of leaves folded; but it sometimes contained

more leaves. The sacred *diptych* was a

catalogue, in one of which there were re-

## DIPUS—DIRECTNESS.

gistered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, which were to be rehearsed during the office.

**DIPUS**, *di'pus, s. (dis, and pous, a foot, Gr.)* A name given to the Jerboas, Rodents in which the hind legs are disproportionately longer than the fore ones.

**DIPYRE**, *di'pir, s. (dipyros, twice baked, Gr. in allusion to the double effects on it by fire, as to its phosphorescence and fusibility.)* A rare mineral, occurring in the Western Pyrenees in slender indistinctly-formed prisms, of a greyish or reddish-white colour, fasciculated into masses. It consists of silica, 60; alumina, 24; lime, 10; water, 2; loss, 4; sp. gr. 2.7.

**DIRADIATION**, *di-ra-de-a'shun, s. (diradiatio, Lat.)* The rays of light emitted and diffused from a luminous body.

**DIRCEA**, *dir'se-a, s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

**DIRE**, *dire, a. (dirus, Lat.)* Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

**DIRECT**, *de-rekt', a. (directus, Lat.)* Straight; right in the line of father and son; opposed to collateral; leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous; open; not ambiguous or doubtful; plain; express. In Astronomy, appearing to move forward in the zodiac, in the direction of the signs; opposed to retrograde, as the motion of a planet is *direct*. In Music, a *direct interval* is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it, as the fifth, major third, and octave.

*Direct ray*, in Optics, a ray which is carried from a point of the invisible object directly to the eye, without being turned out of its rectilinear direction, by any intervening body. *Direct tax*, a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands;—*v. a. (directum, Lat.)* to point or aim in a straight line toward a place or object; to point; to show the right road or course; to regulate; to guide or lead; to govern; to cause to proceed in a particular manner; to prescribe a course; to mark out a way; to order; to instruct; to point out a course of proceeding with authority; to command;—*s. in Music*, a character placed at the end of a stave to direct the performer to the first note of the next stave.

**DIRECTER**.—See Director.

**DIRECTION**, *de-rek'shun, s. (directio, Lat.)* Aim at a certain point; a pointing toward, in a straight line or course; the line on which a body moves by impulse; course; a straight line or course; the act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence; regularity; adjustment; order; prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed; the superscription of a letter, including the name, title, and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended; a body or board of directors.

**DIRECTIVE**, *de-rek'tiv, a.* Having the power of direction; informing; instructing; showing the way.

**DIRECTLY**, *de-rekt'le, ad.* In a straight line or course; rectilinearly; immediately; apparently; without circumlocution or ambiguity; without a train of inferences.

**DIRECTNESS**, *de-rekt'nes, s.* Straightness; tendency to any point; the nearest way.



**DIRECTOR**, de-*rek'tur*, *s.* One who directs; one who superintends, governs, or manages; one who prescribes to others by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counsellor; that which directs; a rule; an ordinance; one appointed to transact the affairs of a company, as the *director* of a bank, or of the India Company; that which directs or controls by influence. In Surgery, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulæ; a guide for an incision knife.

**DIRECTORIAL**, de-*rek-to'-re-al*, *a.* Relating to directors or direction; containing direction or command.

**DIRECTORY**, de-*rek'tur-e*, *a.* Containing directions; enjoining; instructing;—*s.* a guide; a rule to direct; particularly a book containing direction for public worship or religious services; a book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, with their places of abode. In French History, the name given by the Constitution of 1795 to the executive body of the French Republic. It was composed of five persons elected by the council of elders from a list of candidates presented by the council of five hundred; one director retiring every year, and being succeeded by another elected on the same principle.

**DIRECTRESS**, de-*rek'tres*, } *s.* A female who directs, manages, or governs.  
**DIRECTRIX**, de-*rek'triks*, }

**DIRECTRIX**, de-*rek'triks*, *s.* In Geometry, the name given to a certain straight line perpendicular to the axis of a conic section; the distance of any point of the curve from the *directrix* is to the distance of the same point from the focus in a constant ratio. The term is sometimes used generally for any line, whether straight or curved.

**DIREFUL**, dire'*fûl*, *a.* Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous.

**DIREFULLY**, dire'*fûl-le*, *ad.* Dreadfully; terribly; wofully.

**DIREFULNESS**, dire'*fûl-nes*, *s.* Terribleness; calamitousness.

**DIRELOOKING**, dire'*look-ing*, *a.* Looking direfully.

**DIREMPTION**, di-*remp'shun*, *s.* (*diremptio*, Lat.)

Separation.

**DIRENESS**, dire'*nes*, *s.* Dismalness; horror; hideousness.

**DIREPTION**, di-*rep'shun*, *s.* (*direptio*, Lat.) The act of plundering.

**DIRGE**, dirje, *s.* (*dirige*, Lat.) A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow, and mourning.

**DIRIGENT**, der'*e-jent*, *a.* In Geometry, applied to the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure.

**DIRK**, durk, *s.* A kind of dagger or poniard;—*a.* the old northern word for dark;

Day that was is wightly past,  
And now at earst the *dirke* might doe haste.—  
*Spenser.*

—*v. a.* to darken; to stab.—Obsolete as an adjective and verb.

Thy vaste bigness but cumpers the ground,  
And *dirkes* the beauties of my blossoms round.—  
*Spenser.*

**DIRKA**, dir'*ka*, *s.* (*dircaia*, the Greek name of the Enchanters' Night-shade.) A genus of plants: Order, Thymelæaceæ.

**DIRRHINUS**, dir-*rin'us*, *s.* (*dis*, and *rhin*, the snout,

Gr. from its deeply bifid head.) A genus of menopterous insects; Family, Secuidæ.  
**DIRT**, durt, *s.* (*gedritum*, Sax. *dryten*,) foul or filthy substance; excrement; mire; dust; whatever adhering to any thing foul or unclean; meanness; so *v. a.* to make foul or filthy; to soil; to pollute; to defile.

**DIRTILY**, durt'*e-le*, *ad.* In a dirty manner; foully; filthily; meanly; sordidly.

**DIRTINESS**, durt'*e-nes*, *s.* Nastiness; foulness; meanness; baseness; sordidness.

**DIRTPIE**, durt-*pi'*, *s.* A form moulded in clay in imitation of pastry.

**DIRTY**, durt'*e*, *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy; clouded; not elegant; mean; base; grovelling;—*v. a.* to foul; to soil; to filthily; to tarnish; to disgrace; to soil.

**DIRUPTION**.—See Disruption.

**DIS**, dis. A prefix or inseparable preposition from the Latin; whence, Fr. *des*, Span. *de*, may, in some instances, be the same as *dis*. *Dis*, denotes separation, a privation, hence, it has the force of a privative as in *disarm*, *disoblige*, *disagree*.

**DISA**, di'*sa*, *s.* (*dis*, double, Gr.) A genus of Order, Orchidaceæ.

**DISABILITY**, dis-*a-bil'e-te*, *s.* Want of natural or bodily power, strength, weakness; impotence; want of intellectual power or strength of mind; want of proper qualifications for a profession. In Law, a state by which a person is incapable of enjoying certain legal rights, the case of an alien, a minor, &c.

**DISABLE**, dis-*a-bl'*, *v. a.* To deprive; to disqualify for any act; to deprive of means, instruments, or resources; to weaken, so as to impair and render ineffectual; to weaken; to diminish or to deprive of useful means; to deprive of usefulness; to incapacitate; to render incapable.

**DISABLEMENT**, dis-*a-bl'-ment*, *s.* Weakening; legal impediment.

**DISABLING**, dis-*a-ling*, *a.* That disqualifies; depriving of moral power or of legal power.

**DISABUSE**, dis-*a-buze'*, *v. a.* (*desabuse*,) free from mistake; to disentangle from error; to undeceive; to set right.

**DISACCOMMODATE**, dis-*ak-kom'-mo-dat'*, *v. a.* To put to inconvenience.

**DISACCOMMODATION**, dis-*ak-kom-mo-dat'-ion*, *s.* The state of being unfit or unprepared.

**DISACCORD**, dis-*ak-kawrd'*, *v. n.* To disagree;—Obsolete.

She was daughter to a noble lord  
Which dwelt thereby, who sought her  
To a great peer; but she did *disaccord*,  
Ne could her liking to his love apply.

**DISACCUSTOM**, dis-*ak-kus'tum*, *v. a.* To make familiar or customary practice; to make force of habit by disuse.

**DISACKNOWLEDGE**, dis-*ak-nol'ledj*, *v. a.* To disown.

**DISACQUAINT**, dis-*ak-kwaynt'*, *v. a.* To dissolve acquaintance.

**DISACQUAINTANCE**, dis-*ak-kwane'tans*, *s.* or disuse of familiarity, or familiar knowledge.



## DISADORN—DISAGREE.

dis-a-dawrn', *v. a.* To deprive of ornament, dis-ad-vans', *v. a.* or *v. n.* To check; Obsolete.

other seeing, 'gan his course relent,  
ed spear oftsoons to disadance.—*Spenser.*

DISADVANTAGE, dis-ad-van'ta'je, *s.* (*desavantage*), at which prevents success or renders it a state not favourable to successful operation unfavourable state; a state in which or injury may be sustained; loss; interest; diminution of anything desirable, fame, honour;—*v. a.* to injure in integrity kind.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dis-ad-van'tay-ja-bl, *a.* Not advantageous.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dis-ad-van-ta'jus-le, *ad.* Unfavourable to interest, success, or success; with loss or inconvenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dis-ad-van-ta'jus-nes, *s.* Unfavourable to success; inconvenience; loss.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dis-ad-ven'tu-rus, *a.* Unprosperous.—Obsolete.

Now he hath left you here,  
the record of his rueful loss,  
'my doleful disadventurous deare.—*Spenser.*

DISAF-FACTION, dis-af-fek't, *v. a.* To alienate affection; less friendly to; to make less faithful to party, or cause, or less zealous in their to make discontented or unfriendly; to dislike; to throw into disorder.

DISAF-FACTIONED, dis-af-fek'ted, *a. part.* Having the affection alienated; indisposed to favour or supfriendly.

DISAF-FACTIONEDLY, dis-af-fek'ted-le, *ad.* In a disaffectioned manner.

DISAF-FACTIONEDNESS, dis-af-fek'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being disaffected.

DISAF-FACTIONION, dis-af-fek'shun, *s.* Alienation of attachment, or good-will; want of affection generally, positive enmity, dislike, or enmity; disloyalty; disorder; bad constitution.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

DISAF-FACTIONATE, dis-af-fek'shun-ate, *a.* Not disaffectioned or zealous.

DISAF-FACTIONATELY, dis-af-fek't, *v. a.* To deny; to con- to overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

DISAF-FACTIONANCE, dis-af-fir'mans, *s.* Confutation; overthrow or annulment, by the decision of a superior tribunal.

DISAFFOREST, dis-af-for'est, *v. a.* To reduce from a forest to the state of common to strip of forest laws and their oppressions.

In Henry III., many forests were disafforested.

DISAGGREGATE, dis-ag-gre-gate, *v. a.* To separate a mass into its component parts.

DISAGGREGATION, dis-ag-gre-ga'shun, *s.* The act of separating an aggregate body into component parts.

DISAGREE, dis-a-gre', *v. n.* To differ; to be not the same; to be not coincident; to differ, as in opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

## DISAGREEABLE—DISAPPOINT.

DISAGREEABLE, dis-a-gre'a-bl, *a.* Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous; displeasing; offensive.

DISAGREEABLENESS, dis-a-gre'a-bl-nes, *s.* Unsuitableness; contrariety; unpleasantness; offensiveness.

DISAGREEABLY, dis-a-gre'a-ble, *ad.* Unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

DISAGREEMENT, dis-a-gre'ment, *s.* Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not likeness or identity; difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments.

DISALLIEGE, dis-al-lej', *v. a.* To alienate from allegiance.—Obsolete.

What greater dividing than, by a pernicious and hostile peace, to disalliege a whole feudatory kingdom from the ancient dominion of England.—*Milton.*

DISALLOW, dis-al-low', *v. a.* To refuse permission, or not to permit; not to grant; to deny authority to any; to consider as unlawful; to testify dislike or disapprobation; to refuse assent; to reject; not to justify;—*v. n.* to refuse permission; not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, dis-al-low'a-bl, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLOWANCE, dis-al-low'ans, *s.* Disapprobation; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.

DISALLY, dis-al-li', *v. a.* To form an improper alliance.

DI SALTO, de sal'to, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a motion by skips, not by degrees. A melody proceeds by skips when it omits one or more degrees. In general, degrees and skips are intermixed. The degrees and skips of melody are both called by the general term interval, which is the distance between two sounds, or their difference in respect of pitch.

DISANCHOR, dis-ang'kur, *v. a.* To force from its anchor, as a ship.

DISANDRA, dis-an'dra, *s.* (*dis*, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr. in reference to the stamens being sometimes four and sometimes eight, therefore often double the common number of four.) A genus of prostrate shrubs: Order, Sibthropiaceæ.

DISANGELICAL, dis-an-jel'e-kal, *a.* Not angelical; not suiting the nature or dignity of angels.

DISANIMATE, dis-an'e-mate, *v. a.* To discourage; to deject; to depress; to dishearten; to deprive of life.—Seldom used in the last sense.

DISANIMATION, dis-an-e-ma'shun, *s.* The act of discouraging; depression of spirits; privation of life.—Obsolete in the last sense.

DISANNEX, dis-an-neks', *v. a.* To disunite; to separate that which was annexed.

DISANNUL.—See Annul.

DISANNULMENT, dis-an-nul'ment, *s.* The act of making void.

DISANOINT, dis-a-noynt', *v. a.* To render consecration invalid.

DISAPPAREL, dis-ap-par'el, *v. a.* To disrobe; to strip of raiment.

DISAPPEAR, dis-a-pere', *v. n.* To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view; to become invisible; to cease, as the epidemic has disappeared; to withdraw from observation.

DISAPPEARANCE, dis-a-pe'rans, *s.* Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight.

DISAPPEARING, dis-ap-pe'ring, *s.* A vanishing or removal from sight.

DISAPPOINT, dis-ap-poynt', *v. a.* To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession







ALCEATED—DISCERNMENT.

DISCERP—DISCIPLE.

ED, dis-kal'se-ay-ted, *a.* Stripped of

TION, dis-kal'se-a'shun, *s.* The act  
off the shoes or sandals.

dis-kan'de, *v. n.* To melt; to dis-  
eldom used.

The hearts  
aniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave  
wishes, do discandy, melt their sweets  
singing Caesar.—*Shaks.*

ERA, dis-kan'the'ra, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk; and  
an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants:  
arbitacea.

dis-kard', *v. a.* (*discartar*, Span.) To  
t of the hand such cards as are useless;  
s or eject from service or employment, or  
sly; to cast off; to thrust away; to reject.

dis-ka're-a, *s.* (*diskas*, a disk; Gr. from  
disk.) A genus of plants, consisting of  
ubs—natives of Buenos Ayres: Order,  
xae.

KE, dis-kar'rate, *a.* (*dis*, and *caro*, flesh;  
stripped of flesh.

dis-kase', *v. a.* To take off a covering-  
strip; to undress.

s, dis-se'le-un, *s.* (*dis*, and *kelios*, bril-  
) A genus of Urn-moss plants: Order,

ION, dis-sep-ta'shun, *s.* Controversy;  
on.—Obsolete.

ortion is such as ought not to be admitted  
ce or any disputation.—*Barrow.*

OR, dis-sep-ta'tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who  
s or decides.—Obsolete.

diz-zern', *v. a.* (*discerno*, Lat.) To de-  
see; to discover; to judge; to have  
re of by comparison; to see the difference  
two or more things; to discriminate; to  
e difference between;—(obsolete in the  
e;)

low, virtue for reward to-day;  
row vice, if she give better pay;  
so good, or bad, just at a price;  
thing else discerns the virtue or the vice.—  
*Ben Jonson.*

to see or understand the difference; to  
inction; to have judicial cognizance,—  
in the last sense.

s, diz-zer'nur, *s.* One who sees, dis-  
s distinguishes; an observer; one who  
ad judges; one who has the power of  
shing; that which distinguishes, or that  
ases to understand.

LE, diz-zer'ne-bl, *a.* That may be seen;  
discoverable by the eye or the under-  
s distinguishable.

LENESSE, diz-zer'ne-bl-nes, *s.* Visible-

LY, diz-zer'ne-ble, *ad.* Perceptibly; ap-

o, diz-zer'ning, *a.* Having power to  
capable of seeing, discriminating, know-  
judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating;  
s the power of distinguishing.

OLV, diz-zer'ning-le, *ad.* With discern-  
discernedly; rationally; acutely.

ENT, diz-zer'nent, *s.* The act of dis-  
the power or faculty of the mind by  
distinguishes one thing from another;  
of judgment; power of perceiving differ-  
ings or ideas.

DISCERP, dis-serp', *v. a.* (*discerpo*, Lat.) To tear  
in pieces; to separate.—Obsolete.

Orpheus says, Bacchus was *discerped* by the giants.—  
*Dr. Stukeley.*

DISCERPIBILITY, dis-serp-e-bil'e-te, *s.* Capability  
of being torn asunder; liahleness to be rent asun-  
der or disunited.

DISCERPIBLE, dis-serp'e-bl, *a.* That may be torn  
asunder; separable; capable of being disunited  
by violence; frangible.

NOTE.—This term is erroneously written *discerptile* in  
some dictionaries.

DISCERPTION, dis-serp'shun, *s.* The act of pulling  
to pieces, or of separating the parts.

DISCESSION, dis-sesh'un, *s.* (*discessio*, Lat.) De-  
parture.—Obsolete.

DISCHARGE, dis-tsharj', *v. a.* (*decharger*, Fr.) To  
disburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or  
inconvenience; to unload, as a ship; to take out,  
as a cargo; to throw off anything collected or ac-  
cumulated; to give vent to anything; to let fly;  
to unload a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to  
send away, as a creditor by payment of what is  
due to him; to free from claim or demand; to  
give an acquittance to, or a receipt in full, as to a  
debtor; to free from an obligation; to clear from  
an accusation or crime; to absolve; to acquit; to  
perform or execute, as a duty or office, considered  
as a charge; to put away; to obliterate; to de-  
stroy; to divest of an office or employment; to  
dismiss from service; to release; to send away  
from any business or appointment; to emit or send  
out; to liberate from confinement; to remove;  
to clear from;—*v. n.* to break up;—*s.* vent; explo-  
sion; emission; that which is thrown out; mat-  
ter emitted; dismission from office or service, or  
the writing which evidences the dismission; re-  
lease from obligation, debt, or penalty, or the  
writing which is evidence of it; an acquittance;  
absolution from a crime or accusation; ransom;  
liberation; price paid for deliverance; perform-  
ance; execution; liberation; release from im-  
prisonment or other confinement; exemption;  
escape; payment, as of a debt.

DISCHARGER, dis-tsharj'ur, *s.* One who discharges  
in any manner; one who fires a gun. In Elec-  
tricity, an instrument for discharging a Leyden  
phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication be-  
tween the two surfaces.

DISCHIDIA, dis-kid'e-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *schizo*, I cut,  
Gr. in reference to the bird leaflets of the corona.)  
A genus of creeping parasitical trees, with small  
subumbellate flowers: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

DISCHIRIUS, dis-ki're-us, *s.* (*dis*, and *cheir*, a hand,  
Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family,  
Carabidae.

DISCHURCH, dis-tshurtsh', *v. a.* To deprive of the  
rank of a church.—Seldom used.

This can be no ground to *dischurch* that differing com-  
pany of Christians.—*Bp. Hall.*

DISCIDE, dis-side', } *v. a.* To divide; to cut in  
DISCIND, dis-sind', } pieces.—Obsolete.

And as her tongue, so was her heart *discided*;  
That never thought one thing, but doubly still was  
guided.—*Spenser.*

DISCIFORM, dis'e-fawrm, *a.* (*discus*, a quoit, and  
*forma*, form, Lat.) In the form of a disk.

DISCINCT, dis-singkt', *a.* Ungirded; loosely  
dressed.

DISCIPLE, dis-si'pl, *s.* (*discipulus*, Lat.) A learner;



## DISCIPLELIKE—DISCLOSE.

a scholar; one who receives, or professes to receive, instruction from another; a follower; an adherent to the doctrines of another;—*v. a.* to teach; to train or bring up; to make disciples; to convert to doctrines or principles; to punish; to disciple.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

She, bitter penance, with an iron whip,  
Was wont him to *disciple* every day.—*Spenser*.

**DISCIPLELIKE**, dis-si'pl-like, *a.* Becoming a disciple.

**DISCIPLESHIP**, dis-si'pl-ship, *s.* The state of a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts.

**DISCIPLINABLE**, dis-sip'lin-a-bl, *a.* Capable of instruction and improvement in learning; that may be subjected to discipline; subject or liable to discipline, as the member of a church.

**DISCIPLINABLENESS**, dis-sip'lin-a-bl-nes, *s.* Capacity of receiving instruction; qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

**DISCIPLINANT**, dis-sip'lin-nant, *s.* One of a religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or other rigid discipline.

**DISCIPLINARIAN**, dis-sip-le-na're-an, *a.* Relating to discipline;—*s.* one who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles, and practice, and who teaches them with precision; one who instructs in military and naval tactics and manœuvres; a paritan or presbyterian, so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline.

**DISCIPLINARY**, dis-sip'lin-a-re, *a.* Pertaining to discipline; relating to a regular course of education.

**DISCIPLINE**, dis'se-plin, *s.* (*disciplina*, Lat.) Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners; rule of government; order; method of government; subjection to laws, rules, order, precepts, or regulations; correction; chastisement; punishment intended to correct crimes or errors; chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent, or that infliction or external mortification which a religious person inflicts on himself. In Ecclesiastical affairs, the execution of the laws by which the church is governed, and infliction of the penalties enjoined against offenders who profess the religion of Jesus Christ. *Book of Discipline*, in the Church of Scotland, a book drawn up by the General Assembly in 1650, from the reformation and uniformity to be observed in the discipline and policy of the church;—*v. a.* to educate; to instruct; to inform the mind; to prepare by instructing in correct principles and habits; to instruct and govern; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; to correct; to chastise; to punish; to execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life; to advance and prepare by instruction.

**DISCLAIM**, dis-klame', *v. a.* To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce; to reject; to deny all claim;—*v. n.* to disavow all part or share.

**DISCLAIMATION**, dis-klay-ma'shun, *s.* The act of disclaiming; a disavowing.—Obsolete.

**DISCLAIMER**, dis-kla'mur, *s.* A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces. In Law, an express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure by plea or otherwise.

**DISCLOSE**, dis-kloze', *v. a.* (*discludo*, Lat.) To un-

## DISCLOSER—DISCOLOUR

cover; to open; to remove a cover from open to the view; to cause to appear; to the view; to reveal; to bring to light; to utter; to make known; to show; to hatch.—Obsolete in the last sense.

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, heat of the sun *discloseth* them.—*Bacon*.

—*s.* discovery.

**DISCLOSER**, dis-klo'zur, *a.* One who reveals.

**DISCLOSURE**, dis-klo'zure, *s.* The act of uncovering and opening to view; revealing; utterance of what was secret; of making known what was concealed; is disclosed or made known.

**DISCLUSION**, dis-kluzh'n, *s.* (*disclusio*) emission or throwing out.

**DISCOAST**, dis-koste', *v. n.* To depart from the coast.—Obsolete.

They would not be singular and uncount from the common road or fashion of men.

**DISCOBOLE**, dis-kob'o-le, } *s.* (*dis* and *bolos*, } *disko*, throw, Gr.) A family of fishes, in which the dorsal fins are of a discoidal form.

**DISCOCACTUS**, dis-ko-kak'tus, *s.* (*dis* and *cactus*.) A genus of plants: Order

**DISCOCARPNOS**, dis-ko-kap'nus, *s.* (*dis* and *carpnos*, the Greek name of *Fumaria* genus of flowers, with red obtuse-spurred flowers, Order, Fumariaceae.

**DISCOCARPUS**, dis-ko-kar'pus, *s.* (*dis* and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. from the shape of

A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceae.

**DISCODOOMA**, dis-kod'o-ma, *s.* (*dis* and *dooma*, a structure, Gr.) A genus of plants belonging to the Lucerninae, or Labiales.

shell of which has the aperture angulated; the lip nearly obsolete; the outer thickened; the margin coriaceous; Family, Discodoma.

**DISCOHERENT**, dis-ko-he'rent, *a.* Incoherent.

**DISCOID**, dis'koyd, } *a.* (*dis* and *cois*, } resemblance, Gr.) A genus of

**DISCOIDAL**, dis-koy'dal, } *s.* (*dis* and *cois*, } resemblance, Gr.) A genus of dermata, found in the Chalk, Green-sand formations.

**DISCOIDEA**, dis-koyd'e-a, *s.* (*dis* and *cois*, } resemblance, Gr.) A genus of dermata, found in the Chalk, Green-sand formations.

**DISCOLOBIUM**, dis-ko-lob'e-um, *s.* (*dis* and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr.) A genus of plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

**DISCOLORATION**, dis-kul-lur-a'shun, *s.* of altering the colour; a staining colour; stain; alteration of complexion.

**DISCOLOUR**, dis-kul'lur, *v. a.* (*discolo*) to alter the natural hue or colour of; to tinge; to change any colour, natural or artificial; to alter a colour partially; figurative complexion; to change the appearance



## DISCOLOURED—DISCONCERT.

**DISCOLOURED**, dis-kul'urd, *a.* Variegated; having various colours.

**DISLOURING**, dis-kul'ur-ing, *s.* The act of altering colour for the worse.

**DISFIT**, dis-kum'fit, *v. a.* (*deconfire, deconfit*). To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to flee; to vanquish;—*s.* rout; dispersion; overthrow.

**DISFITURE**, dis-kum'fit-ure, *s.* Defeat; loss; ruin; overthrow.

**DISFORT**, dis-kum'furt, *s.* Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy gloom;—*v. a.* to disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to smite; to deject.

**DISFORTABLE**, dis-kum'fur-ta-bl, *s.* Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making uneasy; melancholy. *Uncomfortable* is generally used.

**DISFORTABLENESS**, dis-kum'fur-ta-bl-nes, *s.* state of being uncomfortable.—Obsolete.

**DISMEMEND**, dis-kom-mend', *v. a.* To blame; to reprove; to mention with disapprobation.

**DISMEMENDABLE**, dis-kom-men'da-bl, *a.* Blameworthy; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

**DISMEMENDABLENESS**, dis-kom-men'da-bl-nes, *s.* blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation.

**DISMEMENDATION**, dis-kom-men-da'shun, *s.* reproof; reproach; censure.

**DISMEMENDER**, dis-kom-men'dur, *s.* One who blames.

**DISCOMMODE**, dis-kom'mo-date, *v. a.* To molest; to inconvenience.—Obsolete.

*He would drain and discommodate the king of the Houell.*

**DISCOMMODE**, dis-kom-mode', *v. a.* (*dis, and com-, Fr.*) To put to inconvenience; to molest; to inconvenience.

**DISCOMMODIOUS**, dis-kom-mo'de-us, *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome.

**DISCOMMODIOUSLY**, dis-kom-mo'de-us-le, *ad.* In an inconvenient manner.

**DISCOMMODITY**, dis-kom-mod'e-te, *s.* Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage; mischief.

**DISCOMMON**, dis-kom'mun, *v. a.* To deprive of common; to deprive of the privileges of common place.

**DISCOMPLEXION**, dis-kom-plek'shun, *v. a.* To change the hue or colour.—Obsolete.

Can

A sorrow enter but upon thy garment,  
Or discomplection thy attire, whilst I  
Enjoy a life for thee!—*Beau. & Flct.*

**DISCOMPOSE**, dis-kom-poze', *v. a.* To disorder; to trouble; to ruffle; to disturb peace and quietude; to agitate; to displace; to discard.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

When he was a dark prince, and infinitely suspicious, never put down or discomposed a counsellor or servant.—*Bacon.*

**DISCOMPOSITION**, dis-kom-po-zish'an, *s.* Inconvenience; disagreement.—Obsolete.

*Wretched discomposition! O riddling distemper! O the condition of man!*—*Donne.*

**DISCOMPOSURE**, dis-kom-po'zhure, *s.* Disorder; confusion; disturbance; perturbation.

**DISCONCERT**, dis-kon-sert', *v. a.* To break or interrupt any order, plan, or harmonious scheme; to defeat; to frustrate; to unsettle the mind; to discompose; to disturb.

## DISCONCERTION—DISCONTINUE.

**DISCONCERTION**, dis-kon-ser'shun, *s.* The act of disconcerting.

**DISCONFORMITY**, dis-kon-faw'r-me-te, *s.* Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

**DISCONGRUITY**, dis-kon-gru'e-te, *s.* Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.

**DISCONNECT**, dis-kon-nekt', *v. a.* To separate; to disunite; to dissolve connection.

**DISCONNECTION**, dis-kon-nek'shun, *s.* The act of separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union.

**DISCONSENT**, dis-kon-sent', *v. n.* To differ; to disagree; not to consent.

**DISCONSOLANCE**, dis-kon'so-lans, *s.* Disconsolation.

**DISCONSOLANCY**, dis-kon'so-lan-se, *s.* Lateness.

**DISCONSOLATE**, dis-kon'so-late, *a.* (*dis, and consolatus, Lat.*) Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless, or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy; not affording comfort; cheerless.

**DISCONSOLATELY**, dis-kon'so-late-le, *ad.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

**DISCONSOLATENESS**, dis-kon'so-late-nes, *s.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

**DISCONSOLATION**, dis-kon-so-la'shun, *s.* Want of comfort.

**DISCONTENT**, dis-kon-tent', *s.* Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction at any present state of things;—*a.* uneasy; dissatisfied;—*v. a.* to make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.

**DISCONTENTEDLY**, dis-kon-ten'ted-le, *ad.* In a discontented manner; without comfort.

**DISCONTENTEDNESS**, dis-kon-ten'ted-nes, *s.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

**DISCONTENTFUL**, dis-kon-tent'fal, *a.* Full of discontent.

**DISCONTENTING**, dis-kon-ten'ting, *a.* Giving uneasiness; disgusting.

**DISCONTENTMENT**, dis-kon-tent'ment, *s.* The state of being discontented; uneasiness; inquietude.

**DISCONTINUABLE**, dis-kon-tin'u-a-bl, *a.* That may be discontinued.

**DISCONTINUANCE**, dis-kon-tin'u-ans, *s.* Want of continuance; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance; want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; disruption. In Law, a breaking off or interruption of possession, as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffee, or in tail, which he has not power to do; in this case the entry of the feoffee is lawful during the life of the feoffor; but if he retains possession after the death of the feoffor, it is an injury which is termed a *discontinuance*, the legal estate of the heir in tail being *discontinued* till a recovery can be had in law. *Discontinuance of a suit*, is when a plaintiff leaves a chasm in the proceedings in his cause, as by not continuing the process regularly from day to day; in which case the defendant is not bound to attend. Formerly the demise of the king caused a *discontinuance* of all suits; but this is remedied by statute 1 Edw. VI.

**DISCONTINUATION**, dis-kon-tin-u-a'shun, *s.* Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series.

**DISCONTINUE**, dis-kon-tin'u, *v. a.* To leave off; to cause to cease, as a practice or habit; to stop; to put an end to; to break off; to interrupt; to cease to take or receive;—*v. n.* to cease; to leave



## DISCONTINUER—DISCOUNSEL.

## DISCOUNT—DISCOURSE.

the possession, or lose an established or long enjoyed right; to lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

**DISCONTINUER**, dis-kon-tin'u-ur, *s.* One who discontinues a rule or practice.

**DISCONTINUITY**, dis-kon-te-nu'e-te, *s.* Disunion of parts; want of cohesion.

**DISCONTINUOUS**, dis-kon-tin'u-us, *a.* Broken off; interrupted; separated; wide; gaping.

**DISCONVENIENCE**, dis-kon-ve'ne-ens, *s.* Incongruity; disagreement.—Seldom used.

**DISCONVENIENT**, dis-kon-ve'ne-ent, *a.* Incongruous.

**DISCOPLEURA**, dis-ko-plu'ra, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk, and *pleura*, a rib, Gr. in reference to the two lateral nerves of the fruit forming a disk on both sides of it.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, with white flowers—natives of North America: Suborder, Orthospermeæ.

**DISCOPODIUM**, dis-ko-po'de-um, *s.* (*dis*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. in allusion to the shape of the root.) A genus of plants: Order, Solanaceæ.

**DISCORBIS**, dis-kawr'bis, *s.* (*discus*, a quoit, and *orbis*, an orb, Lat.) A genus of microscopic, spiral, discoidal, univalve shells.

**DISCORD**, dis'kawrd, *s.* (*discordia*, Lat.) Disagreement among persons or things; difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions; contest; dispute; litigation or war; want of order; a clashing. In Music, disagreement of sounds; dissonance; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating, and disagreeable to the ear, or an interval whose extremes do not coalesce; also applied to each of the two sounds which form the dissonance, and to the interval; but more appropriately to the mixed sound of dissonant tones.

**DISCORD**, dis-kawrd', *v. n.* To disagree; to jar; to clash; not to suit; not to be coincident.

**DISCORDANCE**, dis-kawr'dans, } *s.* Disagree-  
**DISCORDANCY**, dis-kawr'dan-se, } ment; oppo-  
sition; inconsistency.

**DISCORDANT**, dis-kawr'dant, *a.* (*discordans*, Lat.) Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; opposite; contrarious; not coincident; dissonant; not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant; harsh; jarring.

**DISCORDANTLY**, dis-kawr'dant-le, *ad.* Dissonantly; in a discordant manner; inconsistently; in a manner to jar or clash; in disagreement with itself, or with another.

**DISCORDFUL**, dis-kawrd'ful, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.

**DISCORDIA**, dis-kawr'de-a, *s.* In Mythology, the daughter of Night, and sister of Erinnyes the Parææ, and Death. She was said to have been banished from heaven by Jupiter, for the disturbances she was in the habit of exciting. She is represented by the ancient poets as having a pale and ghastly look, with a dagger in her hand, and her hair entwined with serpents.

**DISCOSOMA**, dis-kos'o-ma, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of the Acalephæ, of a discoid shape, and with very short tentacula: Order, Carnosi.

**DISCOUNSEL**, dis-kown'sil, *v. a.* To dissuade; to give contrary advice.—Obsolete.

But him that Palmer from that vanity,  
With temperate advice discounselled.—Spenser.

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**DISCOUNT**, dis'kownt, *s.* (*deconte*, or *decompt*.)

A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment, an allowance or reduction from a sum due, a credit; a certain rate per cent. deducted the credit price of goods sold, on account of payment, or any deduction from the cash price, or from a sum due, or to be due at time. In Banking, a premium paid for money, when by agreement, or the usage, it is understood that credit is given. A note is said to be *discounted*, when a third in respect of the credit of the names on it to pay its contents to the holder before it due, deducting the interest, and, in some commission for trouble and expense; the deducted or refunded, as, the *discount* was cent.; the act of discounting.

**DISCOUNT**, dis-kownt', *v. a.* (*decompter*, Fr. *tar*, Span.) To deduct a certain sum or cent. from the principal sum; to lend or the amount of, deducting the interest or per cent. from the principal, at the time loan or advance;—*v. n.* to lend or make use of lending money, deducting the interest of the loan.

**DISCOUNTABLE**, dis-kown'ta-bl, *a.* That discounted.

**DISCOUNT-DAY**, dis'kownt-day, *s.* The day week on which a bank discounts notes.

**DISCOURTENANCE**, dis-kown'te-nans, *v. a.* To abate; to check; to restrain by frowns, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment; to put to shame;—(obsolete in two senses.)

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, than  
To offend, *discourtenance* both, and *discompt*.

—*s.* cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; friendly aspect; disapprobation; whate'er to check or discourage.

**DISCOURTENANCER**, dis-kown'te-nan-sur, *s.* One who discourages by cold treatment; one who presses by unfriendly regard.

**DISCOUNTER**, dis-kown'tur, *s.* One who deals in discounts.

**DISCOUNTING**, dis-kown'ting, *s.* The act of lending money on discounts.

**DISCOURAGE**, dis-kur'rij, *v. a.* (*dis*, and *Fr.*) To extinguish the courage of; to diminish to depress the spirits; to deject; to diminish confidence; to deter from anything; to to repress or prevent; to dissuade from.

**DISCOURAGEMENT**, dis-kur'rij-ment, *s.* The act of disheartening or depriving of courage; of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking the act of depressing confidence; that which destroys or abates courage, or depresses courage or hope; that which deters or tends to deter an undertaking or from the prosecution of a thing.

**DISCOURAGER**, dis-kur'rij-ur, *s.* One who discourages; one who disheartens or depresses courage; one who impresses diffidence or success; one who dissuades from an undertaking.

**DISCOURAGING**, dis-kur'rij-ing, *a.* Tending to dishearten or to depress the courage.

**DISCOURSE**, dis-korse', *s.* (*discours*, Fr. *dis*, Lat.) The act of the understanding by which passes from premises to consequences; which connects propositions, and deduces



## SCOURSER—DISCREDIT.

them; conversation; mutual intercourse; talk; effusion of language; speech; treatise; a formal dissertation; a sermon written;—*v. n.* to talk; to converse; to communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal way; to treat upon in a solemn set manner; to pass from premises to consequences; to treat of; to talk over; to discuss.—used as an active verb.

Go with us into the abbey here, there at large *discourse* all our fortunes.—*Shaks.*

**DISCOURSER**, dis-kore'sur, *s.* One who discourses; a haranguer; the writer of a treatise.

**DISCOURT**, dis-kore'siv, *a.* Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences; containing discourse; interlocutory.

**DISCOURTEOUS**, dis-kur'te-us, *a.* Uncivil; rude; wanting in good manners.

**DISCOURTEOUSLY**, dis-kur'te-us-le, *ad.* In a rude manner; with incivility.

**DISCOURTEOUSNESS**, dis-kur'te-us-le, *s.* Incivility; rudeness; behaviour or language; ill manners; affect.

**DISCOURTESY**, dis-korte'ship, *s.* Want of respect.

**DISCOURTAGE**, dis-kur'te-aj, *s.* We must not so much betray ourselves as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.—

**DISCUS**, a. (*discus*, a quoit, Lat.) Broad; quoit-shaped.

**DISCURE**, dis-kur'e-nant, *v. a.* To dissolve with.

**DISCURE**, dis-kur'ur, *v. a.* (*decouvrir*, Fr.) To disclose; to bring to light; to make known; to expose to view something before unseen; to reveal; to make known; to have the first sight of; to find out; to have the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of something sought, or before unknown to detect.

**DISCURE**, dis-kur'ur-a-bl, *a.* That may be seen; that may be brought to light, or exposed to view; that may be seen; that may be known; that may be made known; apparent; visible; open to view.

**DISCOVER**, dis-kur'ur-nr, *s.* One who discovers; first sees or spies; one who finds out, or comes to the knowledge of something; a scout; a spy.

**DISCOVER**, dis-kur'ur-ture, *s.* (*decouvert*, Fr.) Freedom from being released from coverture; freedom from the coverture of a husband.

**DISCOVER**, dis-kur'ur-e, *s.* The action of discovering; or bringing to light; disclosure; a discovery; the action of finding something out; the act of finding out, or coming to the knowledge of; the act of spying; first sight of; when something is discovered, found out, or revealed; when something is first brought to light, seen, or known. In poetry, the unravelling of a plot, or the unfolding of the plot or fable of a comedy.

**DISK**, dis-ko've-um, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk, Gr.) One of the pods being keeled in the disk. Of annual Cruciferous plants—natives of America: Suborder, Pleurorhizeae.

**DISCREDIT**, dis-kred'it, *s.* (French.) Want of good reputation; some degree of disgrace

## DISCREDITABLE—DISCRIMINATE.

or reproach; disesteem; want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief;—*v. a.* (*decrediter*, Fr.) To disbelieve; to give no credit to; to deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honourable; to bring into disesteem; to bring into some degree of disgrace, or into disrepute; to deprive of credibility.

**DISCREDITABLE**, dis-kred'e-ta-bl, *a.* Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

**DISCREDITABLY**, dis-kred'e-ta-ble, *ad.* In a discreditable manner.

**DISCREET**, dis-kreet', *a.* (*discret*, Fr.) Prudent; circumspect; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; cautious; wary; not rash.

**DISCREETLY**, dis-kreet'le, *ad.* Prudently; cautiously; circumspectly; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

**DISCREETNESS**, dis-kreet'nes, *s.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

**DISCREPANCE**, dis-krep'ans, } *s.* (*discrepantia*,  
**DISCREPANCY**, dis-krep'an-se, } Lat.) Differ-  
ence; disagreement; contrariety.

**DISCREPANT**, dis-krep'ant, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.

**DISCRETE**, dis-krete', *a.* (*discretus*, Lat.) Distinct; disjointed; not continuous. *Discrete proportion*, is when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers, as 3 : 6 :: 8 : 16, 3 bearing the same proportion to 6 as 8 does to 16; but 3 is not to 6 as 8 to 16. It is thus opposed to continued or continual proportion, as 3 : 6 :: 12 : 24; disjunctive, as 'I resign my life, but not my honour,' is a *discrete* proposition;—*v. a.* to separate; to discontinue.—Obsolete as a verb.

**DISCRETION**, dis-kresh'un, *s.* (French.) Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper; skill; wise management; liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; to *surrender at discretion*, to surrender without stipulation or terms, and commit one's self entirely to the power of the conqueror; disjunction; separation.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

**DISCRETIONAL**, dis-kresh'un-al, } *a.* Left to  
**DISCRETIONARY**, dis-kresh'un-ar-e, } discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment.

**DISCRETIONALLY**, dis-kresh'un-al-le, } *ad.* At  
**DISCRETIONARILY**, dis-kresh'un-ar-e-le, } discretion; according to discretion.

**DISCRETIVE**, dis-kre'tiv, *a.* Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition. In Logic, a *discretive proposition* expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c.; as, 'Travellers change their climate, *but* not their temper;' 'Job was patient, *though* his grief was great.' In Grammar, *discretive distinctions* are such as imply opposition or difference; as, 'Not a man, *but* a beast.'

**DISCRETIVELY**, dis-kre'tiv-le, *ad.* In a discretive manner.

**DISCRIMINABLE**, dis-krim'e-na-bl, *a.* That may be discriminated.

**DISCRIMINATE**, dis-krim'e-nate, *v. a.* (*discrimino*, Lat.) To distinguish; to observe the difference between; to separate; to select from others; to



make a distinction between; to mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark;—*v. n.* to make a difference or distinction, as in the application of law and the punishment of crimes; to observe or note a difference; to distinguish, as in judging of evidence;—*a.* distinguished; having the difference marked.

**DISCRIMINATELY**, dis-krim'e-nate-le, *ad.* Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly.

**DISCRIMINATENESS**, dis-krim'e-nate-nes, *a.* Distinctness; marked difference.

**DISCRIMINATING**, dis-krim'e-nay-ting, *a.* Distinguishing; peculiar; characterized by peculiar differences; that discriminates; able to make nice distinctions.

**DISCRIMINATION**, dis-krim'e-na'shun, *s.* The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a difference; distinction; the state of being distinguished; mark of distinction.

**DISCRIMINATIVE**, dis-krim'e-nay-tiv, *a.* That makes the mark of distinction; that constitutes the mark of difference; characteristic; that observes distinction.

**DISCRIMINATIVELY**, dis-krim'e-nay-tiv-le, *ad.* With discrimination or distinction.

**DISCRIMINATOR**, dis-krim'e-nay-tur, *s.* One who discriminates.

**DISCRIMINOUS**, dis-krim'e-nus, *a.* Hazardous; dangerous.—Obsolete.

**DISCROWN**, dis-krown', *v. a.* To deprive of a crown.

**DISCRUCIATING**, dis-kru'she-ay-ting, *a.* Painful.—Obsolete.

To single hearts, doubling is *discruciating*.—Brown.

**DISCURBATORY**, dis-ku'be-tur-e, *a.* (*discubitorius*, Lat.) Leaning; inclining, or fitted to a leaning posture.

**DISCULPATE**, dis-kul'pate, *v. a.* (*disculper*, Fr.) To free from blame or fault; to exculpate; to excuse.

**DISCULPATION**, dis-kul-pa'shun, *s.* Exculpation.

**DISCULPATORY**, dis-kul'pa-tur-e, *a.* Tending to exculpate.

**DISCUMBENCY**, dis-kum'ben-se, *s.* (*discumbens*, Lat.) The act of leaning at meat after the manner of the ancients.—Seldom used.

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals, which was upon their left side; for so their right hand was free and ready for all service.—Brown.

**DISCUMBER**, dis-kum'bur, *v. a.* To disengage from any troublesome weight or impediment; to unburden.

**DISCURE**, dis-kure', *v. a.* To discover; to reveal.—Obsolete.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay  
To ease you of that ill.—Spenser.

**DISCURRENT**, dis-kur'rent, *a.* Not current.—Obsolete.

**DISCURSION**, dis-kur'shun, *s.* (*discurro*, Lat.) A running or rambling about.

**DISCURSIST**, dis-kur'sist, *s.* An arguer; a disputer.—Obsolete.

Great *discursists* were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the prince's resolution, and stir up the people.—L. Addison.

**DISCURSIVE**, dis-kur'siv, *a.* (*discursivo*, Span.) Moving or roving about; desultory; argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences. This word is sometimes written *Discursive*.

**DISCURSIVELY**, dis-kur'siv-le, *ad.* Argutively; in the form of reasoning or argument.

**DISCURSIVENESS**, dis-kur'siv-nes, *a.* Gradation of argument.

**DISCURSOBY**, dis-kur'sur-e, *a.* Argumental.

**DISCUS**, dis'kus, *s.* (Latin.) The face of the sun or moon; a quoit; a piece of iron, or stone, to be thrown in play, used by the ancients.

From Elatrons' strong arm the *discus* flies,  
And sings with unmaich'd force along the skies.

**DISCUSS**, dis-kus', *v. a.* (*discutio*, *discussio*) To debate; to agitate by argument; to state objections and difficulties, with a view to illustrate truth; to sift; to examine by question; to ventilate; to reason for the purpose of separating truth from falsehood; to disperse; to scatter; to dissolve; to repel, as to a tumor—a medical use of the word; to pieces; to shake off.—Obsolete in the senses.

All regard of shame she had *discuss*.—Spenser.

**DISCUSSEY**, dis-kus'sur, *s.* One who discusses; one who examines.

**DISCUSSING**, dis-kus'sing, *a.* Discussing; discussing.

**DISCUSSION**, dis-kush'un, *s.* In Surgery, the dispersion of a tumor, or a morbid matter; debate; disquisition; the separating of a point or subject with a view to the treating of a subject by argument, or the stating of difficulties, and separate truth from fiction.

**DISCUSSIVE**, dis-kus'siv, *a.* Having the power to discuss, resolve, or disperse tumors or morbid matter.

**DISCUTIENT**, dis-ku'shent, *a.* (*discussions*, *discussing*) dispersing morbid matter;—a medicine or application which disperses a tumor or coagulated fluid in the body.

**DISDAIN**, dis-dane', *v. a.* (*dedignari*, Lat.) To think unworthy; to deem worthless; to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, or respect; to be unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to despise;—*s.* contempt; scorn; a passion which affects noble minds by the hatred or detestation of mean and dishonourable, and implies consciousness of superiority of mind, or of superiority.

**DISDAINFUL**, dis-dane'ful, *a.* Full of expressing disdain; contemptuous; haughty; indignant.

**DISDAINFULLY**, dis-dane'ful-le, *ad.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

**DISDAINFULNESS**, dis-dane'ful-nes, *a.* Contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

**DISDAINING**, dis-da'ning, *s.* Contempt; disdain.

**DISDIAPASON**, dis-de-a-pa'zun, *s.* In Music, a compound concord, in the quadruple ratio of 8 : 2. *Disdiapason diapente*, a concord, in the quadruple ratio of 1 : 6. *Disdiapason semidiapente*, a compound concord in the proportion of 10 : 2. *Disdiapason sesquialtera*, a compound concord in the proportion of 15 : 2. Sometimes written *Bisdiapason*.

**DISEASE**, diz-eze', *s.* (*dis*, and *eaze*.) A morbid condition of health in function or structure, or cause of pain or uneasiness; distemper.



## EDNESS—DISEMBOGUE.

order; any state of a living body in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted, either by defective or preternatural secretion, without a disruption of parts by which it is called a *wound*. The first case is uneasiness or pain, and the second is death. A disease may affect the whole, or a particular limb or part of the body. We say, 'a diseased limb,' 'a disease of the stomach;' and such partial affections are called *local* or *topical diseases*. The term is also applied to the disorders of other animals as to those of man; and to any of the vegetative functions of plants. Its primary sense, means pain, uneasiness, and is so used by Spenser; but is obsolete. In Society, vice; corrupt morals; a disordered state of the mind by which the reason is impaired; civil disorder, or vices in a state; anything which tends to disturb the peace of society or to prevent the regular administration of government;—*v. a.* to interrupt or to derange all the natural and regular functions of the organs of a living body; to afflict with sickness; to make morbid; to interfere with the regular functions of the intellect; to disorder; to defect; to communicate disease to, by

*dis-eased-ness, s.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

*dis-ease-fall, a.* Abounding with disease; occasioning uneasiness.

*dis-ease-ment, s.* Uneasiness; mor-

*dis-ed-jid, a.* Blunted; made dull.

*dis-em-bar'k, v. a.* (*desembarquer*, Fr.) To disembark; to remove from on board a ship; to put on shore, generally speaking of troops and military apparatus; to land; to quit a ship for residence on shore.

*dis-em-bar'k-ment, s.* The act of disembarking.

*dis-em-bar'ras, v. a.* To free from embarrassment; to clear; to extricate.

*dis-em-bar'ras-ment, s.* The state of being embarrassed; the clearing from perplexity.

*dis-em-bay, v. a.* To clear from a bay; to disembark.

*dis-em-bel'light, a.* Deprived of light.

*dis-em-bit'tur, v. a.* To free from a bit; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet.

*dis-em-bod'id, a.* Divested of the body; discharged from keeping in a body.

*dis-em-bod'e, v. a.* To divest of body; to disembark; to discharge from military induction.

*dis-em-bog'e, v. a.* (*disemboucher*, old Fr.) To open or discharge at the mouth, as a river; to discharge into the ocean or

the steep Timarus raves,  
the channels disembogue his waves,—  
Dryden.

flow out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge into the ocean or into a lake.

## DISEMBOGUEMENT—DISENTHRONE.

*DISEMBOGUEMENT, dis-em-bog'e-ment, s.* Discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake.

*DISEMBOSOM, dis-em-boe'zum, v. a.* To separate from the bosom.

*DISEMBOSOMED, dis-em-boe'zumd, a. part.* Separated from the bosom.

*DISEMBOUCHURE, dis-em-bo-shure', s.* The mouth of a river, or the discharge of the waters of a river.

*DISEMBOWEL, dis-em-bow'el, v. a.* To take out the bowels; to take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider.

*DISEMBRANGLE, dis-em-brang'gl, v. a.* To free from litigation or impediment.—Obsolete.

For God's sake, *disembrace* these matters, that I may once be at ease to mind my other affairs.—*Ep. Berkeley.*

*DISEMBROIL, dis-em-broyl', v. a.* To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion.

*DISENABLE, dis-en-a'bl, v. a.* To deprive of power; to disable; to sink into weakness; to weaken.

*DISENCHANT, dis-en-tshant', v. a.* To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

*DISENCHANTER, dis-en-tshan'tur, s.* One who frees from the power of enchantment.

*DISENCHANTMENT, dis-en-tshant'ment, s.* Act of setting free from the influence of charms.

*DISENCLOSE, dis-en-kloze', v. a.* To open an enclosure; to throw open what has been enclosed.

*DISENCUMBER, dis-en-kum'bur, v. a.* To free from encumbrance; to free from clogs and impediments; to disburden; to free from any obstruction; to free from anything heavy or unnecessary.

*DISENCUMBRANCE, dis-en-kum'brans, s.* Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, or anything burdensome or troublesome.

*DISENGAGE, dis-en-gaje', v. a.* To separate from anything with which it is in union; to disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties; to withdraw, applied to the affections; to wean; to abstract the mind; to free from any powerful detention; to release from an obligation;—*v. n.* to set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

*DISENGAGED, dis-en-gayid', a.* Vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object.

*DISENGAGEDNESS, dis-en-gajed'-nes, s.* The quality or state of being disengaged; freedom from connection; disjunction; vacuity of attention.

*DISENGAGEMENT, dis-en-gaje'ment, s.* A setting free; separation; extrication; the act of separating or detaching; liberation or release from obligation; freedom from attention; vacancy; leisure.

*DISENNOBLE, dis-en-no'bl, v. a.* To deprive of title or that which ennobles.

*DISENROL, dis-en-rol', v. n.* To erase from a roll or list.

*DISENSLAVE, dis-en-slave', v. a.* To redeem from slavery; to set free.

*DISENTANGLE, dis-en-tang'gl, v. a.* To unravel; to unfold; to untwist or loose the parts of anything interwoven with one another; to set free from impediments; to clear from perplexity or difficulty; to disengage; to separate.

*DISENTANGLEMENT, dis-en-tang'gl-ment, s.* The act of clearing from perplexity or difficulty.

*DISENTER.*—See *Disinter*.

*DISENTHRALL.*—See *Disinthrall*.

*DISENTHRONE, dis-en-throne', v. a.* To depose from sovereign authority; to dethrone.



# DISENTITLE—DISGORGE.

# DISGORGEMENT—DISH.

**DISENTITLE**, dis-en-ti'tl, *v. a.* To deprive of title.  
**DISENTRANCE**, dis-en-trans', *v. a.* To awaken from a trance, or from a deep sleep; to arouse from a reverie.

**DISESPOUSE**, dis-e-spowz', *v. a.* To separate after espousal or plighted faith; to divorce.

**DISESTABLISH**, dis-e-stab'lish, *v. a.* To remove from establishment.

**DISESTEEM**, dis-e-steem', *s.* Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard;—*v. a.* to dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard; disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; to slight.  
**DIESTIMATION**, dis-es-te-ma'shun, *s.* Disesteem; bad repute.

**DISEXERCISE**, dis-eks'ur-size, *v. a.* To deprive of exercise.

**DISFANCY**, dis-fan'se, *v. a.* To dislike.

**DISFAVOUR**, dis-fa'vur, *s.* Discountenance; unfavourable regard; disesteem; a state of unacceptableness; a state in which one is not esteemed or favoured, or not patronized, promoted, or befriended; an ill or disobliging act;—*v. a.* to discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness; to check or oppose by disapprobation.

**DISFAVOURER**, dis-fa'vur-ur, *s.* One who discountenances.

**DISFIGURATION**, dis-fig-u-ra'shun, *s.* The act of disfiguring or marring external form; the state of being disfigured; some degree of deformity.

**DISFIGURE**, dis-fig'ure, *v. a.* To change anything to a worse form; to mar external figure; to impair shape or form, and render it less perfect and beautiful; to mar; to impair; to injure beauty, symmetry, or excellence.

**DISFIGUREMENT**, dis-fig'ure-ment, *s.* Change of external form to the worse; defacement of beauty.

**DISFIGURER**, dis-fig'u-rur, *s.* One who disfigures.

**DISFRANCHISE**, dis-fran'tshiz, *v. a.* To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities; to deprive of any franchise, as of the right of voting in elections.

**DISFRANCHISEMENT**, dis-fran'tshiz-ment, *s.* The act of disfranchising, or depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

**DISFRIAR**, dis-fri'ur, *v. a.* To deprive of the state of a friar.—Obsolete.

Many did quickly un-nun and *disfriar* themselves, whose sides formerly used to go loose.—*Fuller*.

**DISFURNISH**, dis-fur'nish, *v. a.* To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments, or equipage.

**DISGALLANT**, dis-gal'lant, *v. a.* To deprive of gallantry.—Obso'ete.

Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit; you must not sink under the first disaster.—*Ben Jonson*.

**DISGARNISH**, dis-gar'nish, *v. a.* To divest of garniture or ornaments; to deprive of a garrison, guns and military apparatus; to degarnish.

**DISGARRISON**, dis-gar-re'sun, *v. a.* To deprive of a garrison.

**DISGAVEL**, dis-gav'el, *v. a.* To take away the tenure of gavelkind.

**DISGLOMIFY**, dis-glo're-fi, *v. a.* To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

**DISGORGE**, dis-gaw'j, *v. a.* (*degorg*, Fr.) To eject or discharge from the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit; to throw out with violence; to discharge violently, or in great quantities, from a confined place.

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**DISGORGEMENT**, dis-gaw'rj'ment, *s.* T. disgorging; a vomiting.

**DISGOSPEL**, dis-gos'pel, *v. n.* To differ precepts of the gospel.—Obsolete.

They possess huge benefices for lay persons great promotions only for the execution of *gospel* jurisdiction.—*Milton*.

**DISGRACE**, dis-grase', *s.* A state of b. favour; disfavour; disesteem; state of dishonour; shame; cause of shame; kindness;—(obsolete in the last sense; put out of favour; to bring a reprobring to shame; to dishonour; to sink tion.

**DISGRACEFUL**, dis-grase'fal, *a.* Shameful; dishonourable; procuring shing reputation.

**DISGRACEFULLY**, dis-grase'fal-le, *ad.* grace; shamefully; reproachfully; ign in a disgraceful manner.

**DISGRACEFULNESS**, dis-grase'fal-nes, *s.* shamefulness.

**DISGRACER**, dis-gra'sur, *s.* One who one who exposes to disgrace; one who disgrace, shame, or contempt.

**DISGRACIOUS**, dis-gra'shus, *a.* Ungr pleasing.

**DISGRADE**.—See *Degrade*.

**DISREGATE**, dis-gre-gate, *v. a.* To s disperse.—Seldom used.

But truth doth clear, unweave, and s Search, sever, pierce, open, and *disgr* All ascitious cloggings.—*Mary*.

**DISGUISE**, dis-gize', *v. a.* (*deguiser*, Fr. ceal by an unusual habit or mask; to counterfeit appearance; to cloak by s by false language, or an artificial man figure; to alter the form, and exhibit appearance; to disguise or deform by intoxicate;—*s.* a counterfeit habit; i tended to conceal the person who wears appearance; a counterfeit show; an assumed appearance intended to decei holder; change of manner by drink; i

**DISGUISEDLY**, dis-gi-zed-le, *ad.* So as cealed.

**DISGUISEMENT**, dis-gize'ment, *s.* Dress ment; false appearance.

**DISGUISER**, dis-gi-zur, *s.* One who dis self or another; he or that which dis

**DISGUIISING**, dis-gi-zing, *s.* The act of false appearance; theatrical mummery;

**DISGUST**, dis-gust', *s.* (*degout*, Fr.) Dis taste; aversion to the taste of food or unpleasant sensation excited in the taste by something disagreeable; dislike an unpleasant sensation in the mind, something offensive;—*v. a.* to excite the stomach; to offend the taste; to to offend the mind or moral taste.

**DISGUSTFUL**, dis-gust'fal, *a.* Offens taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in or moral taste.

**DISGUSTING**, dis-gust'ing, *a.* Provoki odious; hateful.

**DISGUSTINGLY**, dis-gust'ing-le, *ad.* I to give dis-ust.

**DISH**, dish, *s.* (*dise*, Sax.) A broad made of various materials, used for meat and various kinds of food at



# ABIL—DISHONOUR.

isions served in a dish. Among gh in which ore is measured, about nches long, four deep, and six wide; in a dish; to send up to table; to r in the last sense.

dis-a-bil', *s.* An undress; a loose negligent dress for the morning.—, the French and more correct or-

ab'it, *v. a.* To throw out of place; a habitation.

s, dis-hár-mo'ne-us, *a.* Incon-

dis-hár'mo-ne, *s.* Want of har- l; incongruity.

sh'kloth, } *s.* A cloth used for  
sh'klowt, } washing and wiping

dis-hár'tn, *v. a.* To discourage; to rage; to depress the spirits; to des- sess with fear.

e', *v. a.* To debar from inheriting.

bew the imperial cedar down, cession, and *disheir* the crown.— *Dryden.*

is-ber'e-zn, *s.* The act of disin- itting off from inheritance.

ber'it, *v. a.* (*desheriter*, Fr.) To hich see.

, dis-ber'e-tans, *s.* The state of or of being disinherited.

h-shev'el, *v. a.* (*decheveler*, Fr.) hair loosely; to suffer the hair of

ing negligently, and to flow without -*v. n.* to spread in disorder.

ag, *a.* Concave; having the hollow

-on'est, *a.* Void of honesty; desti- , integrity, or good faith; faithless; navish; having or exercising a dis- ceive, cheat, and defraud; proceed- ed, or marked by it; disgraceful; disgraced; dishonoured.—The last e from the Latin idiom.

ies of intestine wars, omphs, and *dishonest* scars.—*Pope.*

ed.  
dis-on'est-le, *ad.* In a dishonest out good faith, probity, or integrity; nt views; knavishly; lewdly; un-

dis-on'es-te, *s.* Want of probity or inciple; faithlessness; a disposition defraud, or to deceive and betray; ast or of justice; fraud; treachery; from probity or integrity; lewd- ity; incontinence; deceit; wicked-

dis-on'ur-ar-e, *a.* Bringing dis- ending to disgrace; lessening repu-

is-on'ur, *s.* Reproach; disgrace; ame; whatever constitutes a stain the reputation;—*v. a.* to disgrace; ach or shame; to stain the charac- en reputation; to treat with indig- te chastity of pay; to debauch; to e; to accept or pay, as to *dishonour* age.

# DISHONOURABLE—DISINTEGRATE.

DISHONOURABLE, diz-on'ur-a-bl, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; base; vile; bringing shame on; staining the character, and lessening reputation; destitute of honour; in a state of neglect or dis- esteem.

DISHONOURABLY, diz-on'ur-a-ble, *ad.* Reproach- fully; in a dishonourable manner.

DISHONOURER, diz-on'ur-ur, *s.* One who dis- honours or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

DISHORN, dis-haw'n', *v. a.* To deprive of horns.

DISHUMOUR, dis-n'mur, *s.* Peevishness; ill hu- mour.

DISH-WATER, dish'waw-tur, *s.* Water in which dishes are washed.

DISIMPARK, dis-im-párk', *v. n.* To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or se- clusion.

DISIMPROVEMENT, dis-im-proov'ment, *s.* Reduc- tion from a better to a worse state.

DISINCARCERATE, dis-in-kár'sur-ate, *v. a.* To liberate from prison; to set free from confine- ment.

DISINCLINATION, dis-in-kle-na'shun, *s.* Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affec- tion; ill-will not heightened to aversion; slight dislike; aversion.

DISINCLINE, dis-in-kline', *v. a.* To produce dis- like to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

DISINCORPORATE, dis-in-kaw'po-rate, *v. a.* To deprive of corporate powers; to disunite a corpo- rate body, or an established society; to detach or separate from a corporation or society.

DISINCORPORATION, dis-in-kawr-po-ra'shun, *s.* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a cor- poration.

DISINFECT, dis-in-fekt', *v. a.* To cleanse from in- fection; to purify from contagious matter.

DISINFECTANTS, dis-in-fek'tants, *s.* Means of de- stroying miasmatic infections.

DISINFECTION, dis-in-fek'shun, *s.* Purification from infecting matter.

DISINGENUITY, dis-in-je-nu'e-te, *s.* Meanness of artifice; unfairness; disingenuousness; want of candour.

DISINGENUOUS, dis-in-jen'u-us, *a.* Unfair; sly; meanly; artful; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming true honour and dignity.

DISINGENUOUSLY, dis-in-jen'u-us-le, *ad.* In a dis- ingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and can- didly; with secret management.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, dis-in-jen'u-us-nes, *s.* Un- fairness; want of candour; low craft; charac- terized by unfairness.

DISINHABITED, dis-in-hab'e-ted, *a.* Deprived of inhabitants.

DISINHERISON, dis-in-her'e-zn, *s.* The act of cut- ting off from hereditary succession; the act of dis- inheriting.

DISINHERIT, dis-in-her'it, *v. a.* To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right, which, by law or custom, would devolve on him in the course of descent.

DISINTEGRABLE, dis-in'te-gra-bl, *a.* That may be separated into integrant parts; capable of dis- integration.

DISINTEGRATE, dis-in'te-grate, *v. a.* To separate the integrant parts of.



# DISINTEGRATION—DISJUNCTIVE.

# DISJUNCTIVELY—DISLOYAL

**DISINTEGRATION**, dis-in-te-gra'shun, *s.* The act of separating integral parts of a substance.

**DISINTER**, dis-in-ter', *v. a.* To take out of a grave, or out of the earth; to take out, as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view.

**DISINTERESTED**.—See Disinterested.

**DISINTERESTMENT**.—See Disinterestedness.

**DISINTEREST**, dis-in-ter-est, *s.* What is contrary to the interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury; indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage;—*v. a.* to disengage from private interest or personal advantage.—Seldom used.

**DISINTERESTED**, dis-in-ter-es-ted, *a.* Uninterested; indifferent; free from self-interest; having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair; not influenced or dictated by private advantage.

**DISINTERESTEDLY**, dis-in-ter-es-ted-le, *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

**DISINTERESTEDNESS**, dis-in-ter-es-ted-nes, *s.* The state or quality of having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or event; freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest; indifference.

**DISINTERESTING**, dis-in-ter-es-ting, *a.* Wanting interest, or the power of affecting.

**DISINTERMENT**, dis-in-ter-ment, *s.* The act of disintering, or taking out of the earth.

**DISINTHRALL**, dis-in-thrawl', *v. a.* To liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.

**DISINTHRALMENT**, dis-in-thrawl'ment, *s.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery.

**DISINTRICATE**, dis-in-tre-kate, *v. a.* To disentangle.

**DISINURE**, dis-in-ure', *v. a.* To deprive of familiarity or custom.

**DISINVALIDITY**, dis-in-val-id'e-te, *s.* Want of validity.

**DISINVITE**, dis-in-vite', *v. a.* To recall an invitation.

**DISINVOLVE**, dis-in-volv', *v. a.* To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle.

**DISJOIN**, dis-joyn', *v. a.* To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to sunder.

**DISJOINT**, dis-joynt', *v. a.* To separate a joint; to separate parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate; to separate at junctures; to break at the part where things are united by cement; to break in pieces; to separate united parts; to break the natural order and relations of a thing; to make incoherent;—*v. n.* to fall in pieces;—*a.* disjointed.

**DISJOINTED**, dis-joynt'ed, *a.* Unconnected; incoherent.

**DISJOINTEDNESS**, dis-joynt'ed-nes, *s.* State of being disjointed.

**DISJOINTLY**, dis-joynt'le, *ad.* In a divided state.

**DISJUDICATION**, dis-ju-de-ka'shun, *s.* (*disjudicatio*, Lat.) Judgment; determination.

**DISJUNCT**, dis-jungkt', *a.* (*disjunctus*, Lat.) Disjoined; separated.

**DISJUNCTION**, dis-jungk'shun, *s.* (*disjunctio*, Lat.) The act of disjoining; disunion; separation; parting.

**DISJUNCTIVE**, dis-jungk'tiv, *a.* Separating; disjoining; incapable of union. In Grammar, a *disjunctive conjunction* or *connective*, is a word which unites sentences or the parts of discourse in construction; but disjoins the sense, noting an alternative or opposition—as, 'I love him, or I fear

him.' In Logic, a *disjunctive proposition* in which the parts are opposed to each other by means of disjunctives. *Disjunctive* is also used when the major proposition is disjunctive, as, 'The earth moves in a circle or an ellipse; it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse';—*s.* a word that disjoins, as *or*, in a disjunctive manner.

**DISK**.—See Disc.

**DISKINDNESS**, dis-kind'nes, *s.* Want of unkindness; want of affection; ill turn; detriment.

**DISLIKE**, dis-like', *s.* Disapprobation; aversion; displeasure; aversion; a mode of hatred; discord; disagreement;—(the last two senses;)

This said Aletes, and a murmur rose  
That show'd dislike among the Christian

—*v. a.* to disapprove; to regard with aversion or displeasure; to disrelish; to regard with disgust.

**DISLIKEFUL**, dis-like'ful, *a.* Disliking; disliking.

**DISLIKES**, dis-li'kn, *v. a.* To make unliking.

**DISLIKENESS**, dis-like'nes, *s.* Unliking; of resemblance; dissimilitude.

**DISLIKER**, dis-li'kur, *s.* One who disrelishes.

**DISLIME**, dis-lim', *v. a.* To tear the lime from.

**DISLIMN**, dis-lim', *v. a.* To strike out; to obliterate.—Obsolete.

That which is now a horse, even with a  
The rack *dislimn*, and makes it indistinct  
As water is in water.—Shaks.

**DISLOCATE**, dis-lo-kate, *v. a.* To displace out of its proper place; to put out of joint; to move a bone from its socket or place of articulation.

**DISLOCATION**, dis-lo-ka'shun, *s.* The act of dislocating from its proper place; the act of removing a bone from its socket; laxation; of being displaced; a joint displaced. In the displacement of portions of the earth, as to form mountain ranges, or produce called faults or *dislocations* of the strata, one portion is upheaved and another. There is a remarkable parallelism general in the lines of dislocation of the strata as developed in faults or mountain ranges.

**DISLODGE**, dis-lodj', *v. a.* To remove or dislodge from a place of rest; to drive from where a thing naturally rests or inhabits from a place of retirement or retreat; to remove from any place of rest or habitation, or provision; to remove an army to other quarters;—*v. n.* to go from a place of rest.

**DISLOYAL**, dis-loy'al, *a.* Not true to a sovereign; faithless; false; treacherous; not true to the marriage bond; in love; not constant.—Seldom used in three senses.

The lady is *disloyal*.  
—*Disloyal*! the word is too good to  
wickedness.—Shaks.

**DISLOYALLY**, dis-loy'al-le, *ad.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.

**DISLOYALTY**, dis-loy'al-te, *s.* Want of loyalty; violation of allegiance to a sovereign; violation of alliance or prince.



# DISMAL—DISMOUNT.

*s'mal*, *a.* Sorrowful; dire; horrid; y; uncomfortable; calamitous; dark;

*dis'mal-le*, *ad.* Horribly; sorrowfully; ably.

*dis'mal-nes*, *s.* Gloominess; horror.

*dis-man'tl*, *v. a.* To deprive of dress; to divest; to loose; to throw open; to apparatus or furniture; to unrig; to de-strip of military furniture; to deprive of or forts; to break down anything ex-

*dis-mask'*, *v. a.* To strip off a mask; to to remove that which conceals.

*dis-mast'*, *v. a.* To deprive of a mast or o break and carry away the masts.

*dis-mast'ment*, *s.* The act of dis-the state of being dismantled.

*dis-ma'*, *v. a.* (*desmayar*, Span.) To that strength or firmness of mind which courage; to discourage; to dishearten; or depress the spirits or resolution; to r terrify;—*s.* (*desmayo*, Span.) fall or urage; a sinking of the spirits; depres- sion; a yielding to fear; that loss of which is effected by fear or terror; fear ; terror felt.

*dis-ma'ed-nes*, *s.* A state of ayed; dejection of courage; dispirited- solete.

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# DISNATURALIZE—DISORDER.

beast; to descend from an elevation;—*v. a.* to throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse; to throw or bring down from any elevation; to throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages, and render guns useless.

**DISNATURALIZE**, *dis-nat'u-ra-lize*, *v. a.* To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

**DISNATURED**, *dis-na'turde*, *a.* Unnatural; want- ing natural tenderness; devoid of natural affec- tion.—Obsolete.

If she must teem,  
Create her child of spleen, that it may live  
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her.—*Shaks.*

**DISOBEDIENCE**, *dis-o-be'de-ens*, *s.* Neglect or re- fusual to obey; violation of a command or probi- tion; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid; breach of duty prescribed by authority; noncom- pliance.

**DISOBEDIENT**, *dis-o-be'de-ent*, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is com- manded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by au- thority; not yielding to exciting force or power.

**DISOBEDIENTLY**, *dis-o-be'de-ent-le*, *ad.* In a dis- obedient manner.

**DISOBEY**, *dis-o-ba'*, *v. a.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid; to transgress or violate an order or injunction.

**DISOBLIGATION**, *dis-ob-le-ga'shun*, *s.* The act of disobliging; an offence; cause of disgust.

**DISOBLIGATORY**, *dis-ob-le-ga-tur-e*, *a.* Releasing obligation.

**DISOBLIGE**, *dis-o-blije'*, *v. a.* To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree; to release from an obli- gation.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**DISOBLIGEMENT**, *dis-o-blije'ment*, *s.* The act of disobliging.

**DISOBLIGER**, *dis-o-bli'jur*, *s.* One who disobliges.

**DISOBLIGING**, *dis-o-bli'jing*, *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive; unpleas- ing; unaccommodating.

**DISOBLIGINGLY**, *dis-o-bli'jing-le*, *ad.* In a dis- obliging manner; offensively.

**DISOBLIGINGNESS**, *dis-o-bli'jing-nes*, *s.* Offen- siveness; disposition to displease, or want of readi- ness to please.

**DISOMA**, *di-so'ma*, *s.* (Latin, from *dis*, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) In ancient Sculpture, a tomb made for the reception of the remains of two persons.

**DISOPINION**, *dis-o-pin'yun*, *s.* Difference of opinion.

**DISORBED**, *dis-awrb'd*, *a.* Thrown out of the pro- per orbit.

**DISORDER**, *dis-awr'dur*, *s.* Want of regular dispo- sition; irregularity; confusion; immethodical dis- tribution; tumult; disturbance; bustle; neglect of rule; breach of laws; violation of standing institutions; breach of that regularity in the ani- mal economy which causes health; sickness; dis- temper; discomposure of the mind; turbulence of passions; derangement of the intellect or reason;—*v. a.* to throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method; to disturb or interrupt the natural functions of the animal economy; to pro- duce sickness or indisposition; to discompose or disturb the mind; to ruffle; to disturb the regular



## DISORDERED—DISPARAGE.

operations of reason; to derange; to depose from holy orders.—Unusual in the last sense.

Let him be stript and *disordered*. I would fain see him walk in *querpo*, that the world may behold the inside of a friar.—*Dryden*.

**DISORDERED**, dis-awr'durd, *a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

**DISORDEREDNESS**, dis-awr'dur-ed-nes, *a.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.

**DISORDERLINESS**, dis-awr'dur-le-nes, *a.* State of being disorderly.

**DISORDERLY**, dis-awr'dur-le, *a.* Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution; irregular; tumultuous; lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious; without order, rule, or method; in a manner violating law and good order; contrary to rules or established institutions;—*ad.* without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly; without law; inordinately.

**DISORDINATE**, dis-awr'de-nate, *a.* Disorderly; living irregularly.

**DISORDINATELY**, dis-awr'de-nate-le, *ad.* Inordinately; irregularly; viciously.

**DISORGANIZATION**, dis-awr-gan-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of disorganizing; the act of destroying organic structure or connected system; the act of destroying order; the state of being disorganized; subversion of order.

**DISORGANIZE**, dis-awr'ga-nize, *v. a.* To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union of parts.

**DISORGANIZER**, dis-awr'ga-ni-zur, *s.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

**DISORGANIZING**, dis-awr'ga-ni-zing, *a.* Disposed or tending to disorganize.

**DISORIENTATED**, dis-o're-en-tay-ted, *a.* Turned from the east; turned from the right direction.

**DISOWNS**, diz-one', *v. a.* To deny; not to own; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self; not to allow.

**DISOWNMENT**, diz-one'ment, *s.* Act of disowning.

**DISOXYDATE**, dis-ok'se-date, *v. a.* To reduce from oxydation; to reduce from the state of an oxyde, by disengaging oxygen from a substance.

**DISOXYDATION**, dis-ok-se-da'shun, *s.* The act or process of freeing from oxygen, and reducing from the state of an oxyde.

**DISOXYGENATE**, dis-ok'se-jen-ate, *v. a.* To deprive of oxygen.

**DISOXYGENATION**, dis-ok-se-jen-a'shun, *s.* The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance containing it.

**DISPACE**, dis-pase', *v. n.* (*dis*, and *spatior*, Lat.) To range about.—Obsolete.

He eyed the joyous butterfly,  
In this faire plot, *dispace*ing to and fro—  
*Spenser*.

**DISPAIR**, dis-pare', *v. a.* To separate a pair or couple.

**DISPAND**, dis-pand', *v. a.* (*dispando*, Lat.) To display.—Obsolete.

**DISPANSION**, dis-pan'shun, *s.* The act of spreading or displaying.—Obsolete.

**DISPARADISED**, dis-par'a-dist, *a.* Removed from paradise.

**DISPARAGE**, dis-par'ij, *v. a.* (*desperager*, Norm.)

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## DISPARAGEMENT—DISPAUPER

To marry one to another of inferior con rank; to dishonour by an unequal match riage against the rules of decency; to m equally; to injure or dishonour by a co with something of less value or excell treat with contempt; to undervalue; to rank or estimation; to vilify; to bring on; to reproach; to debase by words or to dishonour.

**DISPARAGEMENT**, dis-par'ij-ment, *s.* Th ing of a man or woman to one of inferi condition, and against the rules of dec jury by union or comparison with som inferior excellence; diminution of valu lence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; d

**DISPARAGER**, dis-par'ij-ur, *a.* One who t or dishonours; one who vilifies or disgra

**DISPARAGINGLY**, dis-par'ij-ing-le, *ad.* I ner to disparage or dishonour.

**DISPARAGO**, dis-par-a-go, *s.* (*dis*, and produce, Gr.) A genus of Composit Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**DISPARATE**, dis'pa-rate, *a.* (*disparata*, L equal; unlike; dissimilar.

**DISPARATES**, dis'pa-rayts, *a. pl.* Things or unlike that they cannot be compared other.

**DISPARITY**, dis-par'e-té, *s.* (*disparite*, F gularity; difference in degree, in age, dition, or excellence; dissimilitude; un

**DISPARK**, dis-park', *v. a.* To throw op to lay open; to set at large; to releas closure or confinement.—Seldom used.

You have fed upon my signatories,  
*Dispark'd* my parks, and fell'd my forest

**DISPARKLE**, dis-park'kl, *v. a.* To scatte to disperse.

**DISPART**, dis-part', *v. a.* (*deparitir*, Fr.) asunder; to divide; to separate; to burst; to rend; to rive or split. In G set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a pi nance, so that a sight-line from the b base-ring to the mark on or near the m be parallel to the axis of the bore or hel der;—*s.* also, the difference between diameter of the base-ring at the breech and that of the ring at the swell of the —*v. n.* to separate; to open; to cleave

**DISPASSION**, dis-pash'un, *s.* Freedom i sion; an undisturbed state of the mind

**DISPASSIONATE**, dis-pash'un-ate, *a.* f passion; calm; composed; impartial; temperate; unmoved by feelings; not d

**DISPASSIONATED**, dis-pash'un-ay-ted, *a.* passion; not proceeding from temper or

**DISPASSIONED**, dis-pash'un-d, *a.* passion.

**DISPASSIONATELY**, dis-pash'un-ate-le, *a.* out passion; calmly; coolly.

**DISPATCH**.—See *Despatch*.

**DISPATCHER**, or **DESPATCHER**, dis-p One that despatches; one that kills; sends on a special errand.

**DISPATCHFUL**, or **DESPATCHFUL**, dis-p Bent on haste; indicating haste; intent execution of business.

**DISPAUPER**, dis-paw'pur, *v. a.* To dep claim of a pauper to public support; back from the state of a pauper.



# DISPEL—DISPENSING.

**-pel', v. a.** (*dispello*, Lat.) To scatter; or force; to disperse; to dissipate; to

**dis-pens', s.** Expense; cost; charge; —Obsolete.

*ver* in this worldly state  
and pleasing unto living sense,  
sured forth with plentiful *dispen*ce.—  
Spenser.

**dis-pond', v. a.** (*dispendo*, Lat.) To consume. *Expend* is now used.

**dis-pen'dur', s.** One that distrib-

**ute, dis-pen'sa-bl, a.** That may be dis-

**tribute. DISPENSE, dis-pen'sa-bl-nes, s.** The capa-

**city of being dispensed with.**

**DISPENSARY, dis-pen'sa-re, s.** A house, place, or

**where medicines are dispensed to the**

**medical advice given gratis.**

**DISPENSATION, dis-pen-sa'shun, s.** (*dispensatio*,

**distribution; the act of dealing out to**

**persons or places; the dealing of God to**

**men; the distribution of good and evil,**

**or moral, in the divine government; also,**

**of principles and rites enjoined, as the**

**dispensation, or the Levitical law and rites;**

**also, dispensation, or scheme of human**

**revelation by Jesus Christ. In Law, the act by**

**which a bishop of a diocese licenses a clergyman**

**to exercise two or more benefices, or to reside out of**

**the limits of his parish, or dispense with some**

**part of his duty. Power in the Pope**

**of dispensations, not only in church, but in**

**criminal matters, formerly formed a great**

**revenue to the court of Rome; the abuse,**

**was abolished by the statute 25 Henry**

**8. The power of the crown to exempt**

**from the ordinary liabilities to the laws**

**of the land, being grossly abused in the reign of**

**Charles I., was expressly abolished by the Bill of**

**Rights, the accession of William and Mary.**

**DISPENSATIVE, dis-pen'sa-tiv, a.** Granting dis-

**cretion. DISPENSATIVELY, dis-pen'sa-tiv-le, ad.** By dis-

**cretion. DISPENSATOR, dis-pen-sa'tur, s.** (Latin.) One

**whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a**

**dispenser. DISPENSATORY, dis-pen'sa-tur-e, a.** Having power

**of dispensations;—s. an authorized volume**

**giving directions for compounding medicines.**

**DISPENSIVE, v. a.** (*dispensio*, Fr.) To deal

**out in parts or portions; to distribute;**

**also, to apply, as laws to particular**

**cases; to distribute justice; to dispense with, to**

**omit to take effect; to neglect or pass by;**

**also, the operation or application of some-**

**thing; to excuse from; to give leave not to do or**

**that is required or commanded; to per-**

**mit of a thing which is useful or con-**

**venient, in the vulgar phrase, 'to do without,'**

**dispensation; exemption.—Seldom used as a**

**verb.**

**Then reliques, beads,**

**disences, disences, pardons, bulls,**

**report of winds.—Milton.**

**DISPENSUR, s.** One who dispenses;

**distributes; one who administers.**

**DISPENSING, a.** That may dispense

**granting dispensation; that may grant**

# DISPEOPLE—DISPLANTATION.

**license to omit what is required by law, or to do**

**what the law forbids.**

**DISPEOPLE, dis-pe'pl, v. a.** To depopulate; to

**empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion,**

**or other means.**

**DISPEOPLED, dis-pe'plur, s.** One who depopulates;

**a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.**

**—Seldom used.**

**Nor drain I ponds, the golden carp to take;**

**Nor trowle for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake.—Gay.**

**DISPERA, dis-pe'ra, s.** (*dis*, and *pera*, a wallet or

**scrip, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.**

**DISPERGE, dis-perj', v. a.** (*dispergo*, Lat.) To

**sprinkle; to scatter.—Obsolete.**

**DISPERMOUS, dis-per'mus, a.** (*dis*, double, and

**apérma, seed, Gr.) In Botany, two-seeded; con-**

**taining two seeds only.**

**DISPERSE, dis-pers', v. a.** (*dispersus*, Lat.) To

**scatter; to drive asunder; to cause to separate**

**into different parts; to diffuse; to spread; to dis-**

**sipate; to distribute;—v. n. to be scattered; to**

**separate; to go or move into different parts; to**

**vanish as fog or vapours.**

**DISPERSEDLY, dis-per'sed-le, ad.** In a dispersed

**manner; separately.**

**DISPERSEDNESS, dis-per'sed-nes, s.** The state of

**being dispersed or scattered.**

**DISPERSENESS, dis-pers'nes, s.** Thinness; a scat-

**tered state.**

**DISPERSER, dis-per'sur, s.** One who disperses.

**DISPERSION, dis-per'shun, s.** The state of being

**scattered or separated into remote parts; the**

**scattering or separation of the human family at**

**the building of Babel. In Optics, the divergency**

**of the rays of light, or rather the separation of**

**the different coloured rays, in refraction, arising**

**from their different refrangibilities. In Surgery,**

**the removing of inflammation from a part, and**

**restoring it to its natural state.**

**DISPERSIVE, dis-per'siv, a.** Tending to scatter or

**dissipate.**

**DISPHEMIA, dis-fe'me-a, s.** (*dis*, and *pheme*, fame,

**Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.**

**DISPIRIT, dis-pir'it, v. a.** To depress the spirits;

**to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dis-**

**hearten; to deject; to cast down; to exhaust the**

**spirits or vigour of the body.**

**DISPIRITEDNESS, dis-pir'it-ed-nes, s.** Want of

**courage; depression of spirits.**

**DISPITEOUS, dis-pit'e-us, a.** Having no pity;

**cruel; furious.—Obsolete.**

**Spurring so hot with rage dispiteous.—Spenser.**

**DISPITEOUSLY, dis-pit'e-us-le, ad.** Maliciously.—

**Obsolete.**

**DISPLACE, dis-plase', v. a.** To put out of the usual

**or proper place; to remove from its place; to re-**

**move from any state, condition, office, or dignity;**

**to disorder.**

**DISPLACEMENT, dis-plase'ment, s.** (*deplacement*,

**Fr.) The act of displacing; the act of removing**

**from the usual or proper place, or from a state,**

**condition, or office.**

**DISPLACENCY, dis-pla'sen-se, s.** (*displacencia*, Lat.)

**Incivility; that which displeases or disoblige.**

**DISPLANT, dis-plant', v. a.** To pluck up or to re-

**move a plant; to drive away or remove from the**

**usual place of residence; to strip of inhabitants.**

**DISPLANTATION, dis-plan-ta'shun, s.** The removal

**of a plant; the removal of inhabitants or resident**

**people.**



## DISPLANTING—DISPOSAL.

**DISPLANTING**, dis-plan'ting, *s.* Removal from a fixed place.

**DISPLAT**, dis-plat', *v. a.* To untwist; to uncurl.

**DISPLAY**, dis-pla', *v. a.* (*deployer*, Fr.) To unfold; to open; to spread wide; to expand; to spread before the view; to show; to exhibit to the eyes or to the mind; to make manifest; to carve; to dissect and open; to set to view ostentatiously; to discover; to unlock;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

Her left hand holds a curious bunch of keys.

With which heaven's gate she locketh and *displays*.

—Ben Jonson.

—*v. n.* to talk without restraint; to make a great show of words;—*s.* an opening or unfolding; an exhibition of anything to the view; show; exhibition.

**DISPLAYER**, dis-pla'ur, *s.* He or that which displays.

**DISPLE**, dis-pl, *v. a.* To discipline; to chastise.—Obsolete.

**DISPLEASANCE**, dis-ple'zans, *s.* (*deplaisance*, Fr.) Anger; discontent.

**DISPLEASANT**, dis-plez'ant, *a.* Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant.

**DISPLEASE**, dis-pleze', *v. a.* To offend; to make angry; to disgust; to excite aversion in; to offend; to be disagreeable to;—*v. n.* to disgust; to raise aversion.

**DISPLEASEDNESS**, dis-ple'zed-nes, *s.* Displeasure; uneasiness.

**DISPLEASING**, dis-ple'zing, *a.* Offensive to the eye, to the mind, to the smell, or to the taste; disgusting; disagreeable.

**DISPLEASEINGNESS**, dis-ple'zing-nes, *s.* Offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of disgust.

**DISPLEASURE**, dis-plezh'ure, *s.* Some irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by anything that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety; offence; cause of irritation; state of disgrace or disfavour;—*v. a.* to displease.—Obsolete as a verb.

**DISPLICENCE**, dis-ple-sens, *s.* (*displacencia*, Lat.) Dislike.—Obsolete.

**DISPLODE**, dis-plode', *v. a.* (*displodo*, Lat.) To vent, discharge, or burst with a violent sound;—*v. n.* to burst with a loud report; to explode.

**DISPLOSION**, dis-plo'zhun, *s.* The act of dislodging; a sudden bursting, with a loud report; an explosion.—Seldom used.

The smitten ear is hollow'd by the blow;

The vast *displasion* dissipates the clouds.—

Young.

**DISPOSIVE**, dis-plo'ziv, *a.* Noting disposure.

**DISPLUME**, dis-plume', *v. a.* To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to strip of badges of honour.

**DISPONDEE**, dis-pon'de, *s.* In Greek and Latin, a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.

**DISPORT**, dis-porte', *s.* Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment;—*v. n.* to play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gaiety;—*v. a.* to divert or amuse.

**DISPORTMENT**, dis-porte'ment, *s.* Act of disporting; play.

**DISPORUM**, dis-po'rum, *s.* (*dis*, and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

**DISPOSABLE**, dis-po'za-bl, *a.* Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed as occasion may require.

**DISPOSAL**, dis-po'zal, *s.* The act of disposing; a

## DISPOSE—DISPRAISE.

setting or arranging; regulation; order or ment of things in the moral government; dispensation; power of ordering, arranging; tributing; government; management; right of bestowing; the passing into a new or into new hands.

**DISPOSE**, dis-poze', *v. a.* (*disposer*, Fr.) To place or distribute; to arrange; to adjust; to set in right order; to apply to a particular purpose; to give; to place; to be set, place, or turn to a particular end; to adapt; to form for any purpose; to set the mind in a particular frame; to be disposed of, to part with; to alienate; to transfer to another; to put into another's hands; to bestow; to give away or transfer by; to direct the course of a thing; to place in a condition; to direct what to do, or what to pursue; to use or employ; to put away to bargain; to make terms;—(obsolete as a verb;)

When she saw you did suspect

She had *disposed* with Caesar.—Shak.

—*s.* power; management; disposal; disposition; act of government; dispensation; disposition of mind or behaviour.—Obsolete as a substantive.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispos*.

To be suspected; fram'd to make women

**DISPOSER**, dis-po'zur, *s.* One who distributes; a bestower; a director; a director that which disposes.

**DISPOSING**, dis-po'zing, *s.* The act of disposing; regulation; direction.

**DISPOSITION**, dis-po'zish'un, *s.* (*dispositio*) The act of disposing, or state of being disposed in which things or the parts of a body are placed or arranged; order; method; arrangement; natural fitness; tendency; temper or natural constitution of inclination; propensity; the temper of mind, as directed to particular objects; alienation; a giving away, or giving up, or other. In the Law of Scotland, the name to any unilateral writing, by which a person solemnly makes over to another a piece of real or moveable property.

**DISPOSITIONAL**, dis-po'zish'un-al, *a.* Relating to disposition.

**DISPOSITIVE**, dis-poz'e-tiv, *a.* That implying disposal.—Obsolete.

**DISPOSITIVELY**, dis-poz'e-tiv-le, *adv.* In a distributive manner; distributively.—Obsolete.

**DISPOSITOR**, dis-poz'e-tur, *s.* A disposer. Astrology, the planet which is lord of the house where another planet is.

**DISPOSSESS**, dis-poz-zes', *v. a.* To put out of session by any means; to deprive of the occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or estate; disseize.

**DISPOSSESSION**, dis-poz-zesh'un, *s.* The putting out of possession.

**DISPOSURE**, dis-po'zhure, *s.* Disposal; the act of disposing; management; direction; posture.—Obsolete.

In his *disposure* is the orb of earth.

The throne of kings, and all of human

**DISPRAISE**, dis-praze', *s.* Blame; cen-



# RAISABLE—DISPROPRIATE.

dishonour;—*v. a.* to blame; to censure; with disapprobation, or some degree of

BLE, dis-pra'za-bl, *a.* Unworthy of ation.—Obsolete.

BLAME, dis-pra'zur, *s.* One who blames or

GLY, dis-pra'zing-le, *ad.* By way of with blame or some degree of reproach.

dis-spre'd, *v. a.* To spread in different extend or flow in different directions;— expand or be extended.

DISPENSER, dis-spre'd'ur, *s.* A publisher; a di-

SGE, dis-priv'e-lij, *v. a.* To deprive of a —Obsolete.

dis-prize', *v. a.* To undervalue.

DISPROFESS, dis-pro-fes', *v. n.* To renounce the of.—Seldom used.

ns, which he had vow'd to *disprofess*, ther'd up.—*Spenser*.

dis-pro'fit, *s.* Loss; detriment; dam-

dis-proof, *s.* Confutation; refutation; to be false or erroneous.

DISPOSSESS, dis-prop'ur-te, *v. a.* To dispossess erty.—Obsolete.

He would e them mules, silenc'd their pleaders, and ed their freedoms.—*Shaks.*

TION, dis-pro-pore'shun, *s.* Want of prof one thing to another, or between the thing; want of symmetry; want of prop- erty, according to rules prescribed; want mess or adequacy; disparity; inequality; mess;—*v. a.* to make unsuitable in form, th, or quantity; to violate symmetry in; tch; to join unfitly.

TIONABLE, dis-pro-pore'shun-a-bl, *a.* tional; not in proportion; unsuitable in , or quantity, to something else; inad-

TIONABLENESS, dis-pro-pore'shun-a-bl- Want of proportion or symmetry; un- us to something else.

TIONABLY, dis-pro-pore'shun-a-ble, *ad.* e of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably ing else.

TIONAL, dis-pro-pore'shun-al, *a.* Not e proportion to something else; not hav- tion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable r quantity; unequal; inadequate.—The l for *Disproportionable*.

TIONALITY, dis-pro-pore'shun-al'e-te, *s.* of being disproportional.

TIONALLY, dis-pro-pore'shun-al-le, *ad.* y with respect to form, quantity, or adequately; unequally.

TIONATE, dis-pro-pore'shun-ate, *a.* Not ed; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to some- in bulk, form, or value; inadequate.

TIONATELY, dis-pro-pore'shun-ate-le, a disproportionate degree; unsuitably ;ly.

TIONATENESS, dis-pro-pore'shun-ate- Unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value;

ATE, dis-pro'pre-ate, *v. a.* To destroy ion; to withdraw from an appropriate

# DISPROVABLE—DISPUTELESS.

DISPROVABLE, dis-proo'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being disproved or refuted.

DISPROVE, dis-proof', *v. a.* To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to disapprove or disallow; to convict of the practice of error.—Obso-lete in the last three senses.

They behold those things *disproved*, disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural.—*Hooker*.

DISPROVER, dis-proo'vur, *s.* One that disproves or confutes.

DISPUNGE, dis-punj', *v. a.* To expunge; to erase; also, to discharge, as from a sponge.—Seldom used.

O, sovereign mistress of true melancholy, The poisonous damp of night *dispurge* upon me!—*Shaks.*

DISPUNISHABLE, dis-pun'ish-a-bl, *a.* Without penal restraint; not punishable.

DISPURSE.—See Disburse.

DISPURVEY, dis-pur-va', *v. a.* To deprive; to unprovide.—Obsolete.

*Dispurveyed* of friends; lacking friends.—*Barret*.

DISPURVEYANCE, dis-pur-va'ans, *s.* Want of pro-visions.—Obsolete.

DISPUTABLE, dis'pu-ta-bl, *a.* That may be dis-puted; liable to be called in question; controverted or contested; controvertible; of doubtful certainty; fond of disputation.

DISPUTACITY, dis-pu-tas'e-te, *s.* Proneness to dispute.

DISPUTANT, dis'pu-tant, *s.* One who disputes, one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition;—*a.* disputing; engaged in controversy.—Obsolete as an ad-jective.

Thou there wast found Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant* On points and questions fitting Moses' chair.—*Milton*.

DISPUTATION, dis-pu-ta'shun, *s.* (*disputatio*, Lat.) The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposi-tion, or argument; an exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other on some question proposed.

DISPUTATIOUS, dis-pu-ta'shus, {*a.* Inclined to DISPUTATIVE, dis-pu-ta-tiv, } dispute; apt to cavil or controvert.

DISPUTE, dis-pute', *v. n.* (*disputo*, Lat.) To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercation; to strive or contend in opposition to a competitor;—*v. a.* to attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded, or erroneous; to controvert; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning; to strive or contend fur, either by words or actions; to call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning; to strive to maintain, as to *dispute* every inch of ground;—*s.* strife or contest in words or by arguments; an attempt to prove and main-tain one's own opinions or claims, by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, argu-ments, or claims of another; controversy in words. *Dispute* is usually applied to verbal contest; *con-troversy* may be in words or writing; the possi-bility of being controverted, as in the phrase, 'this is a fact *beyond all dispute*.'

DISPUTELESS, dis-pute'les, *a.* Admitting no dis-pute; incontrovertible.



## DISPUTER—DISRELISH.

**DISPUTER**, dis-pu'tur, *s.* One who disputes, or who is given to argument and opposition; a controversialist.

**DISPUTING**, dis-pu'ting, *s.* The act of contending by words or arguments; controversy; altercation.

**DISQUALIFICATION**, dis-kwawl-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of disqualifying, or that which disqualifies; that which renders unfit, unsuitable, or inadequate; the act of depriving of legal power or capacity; that which renders incapable or incapacitates. In Law, disability; want of qualification: used in the last sense, though improperly, as *disqualification*, which in strictness implies a previous qualification.

**DISQUALIFY**, dis-kwawl'e-fi, *v. a.* To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose; to deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to disable.

**DISQUANTITY**, dis-kwawn'te-te, *v. a.* To diminish.—Obsolete.

Be entreated of fifty to *disquantity* your train;  
And the remainder that shall still depend,  
To be such men as may besort your age.—*Shaks.*

**DISQUIET**, dis-kwi'et, *a.* Unquiet; restless; uneasy;—*s.* want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity in body or mind; disturbance; anxiety;—*v. a.* to disturb; to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the body; to fret or vex the mind.

**DISQUIETER**, dis-kwi'et-ur, *s.* One who disquiets; that which makes uneasy.

**DISQUIETFUL**, dis-kwi'et-fül, *a.* Producing inquietude.

**DISQUIETING**, dis-kwi'et-ing, } *a.* Tending to dis-

**DISQUIETIVE**, dis-kwi'et-iv, } turb the mind.

**DISQUIETLY**, dis-kwi'et-le, *ad.* Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously.

**DISQUIETMENT**, dis-kwi'et-ment, *s.* Act of disquieting.

**DISQUIETNESS**, dis-kwi'et-nes, *s.* Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind.

**DISQUIETOUS**, dis-kwi'et-us, *a.* Causing disquiet.—Obsolete.

**DISQUIETUDE**, dis-kwi'e-tude, *s.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

**DISQUISITION**, dis-kwe-zish'un, *s.* (*disquisitio*, Lat.) A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by argument or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth.

**DISQUISITIONARY**, dis-kwe-zish'un-ar-e, *a.* Relating to disquisition.

**DISRANK**, dis-raunk', *v. a.* To degrade from rank; to throw out of rank, or into confusion.—Obsolete.

Out of thy part already; foiled the scene;  
*Disrank'd* the lines; disarm'd the action!—  
*Decker.*

**DISREGARD**, dis-re-gärd', *s.* Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference or some degree of contempt;—*v. a.* to omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice.

**DISREGARDEN**, dis-re-gärd'ur, *s.* One who neglects.

**DISREGARDFUL**, dis-re-gärd'fül, *a.* Neglectful; negligent; heedless.

**DISREGARDFULLY**, dis-re-gärd'fül-le, *ad.* Negligently; heedlessly.

**DISRELISH**, dis-rel'ish, *s.* Distaste; dislike of the

## DISREMEMBER—DISSECT.

palate; some degree of disgust; bad taste; seousness; in a figurative sense, dislike; dislike of the mind, or of the things in which beauty and excellence are perceived; to dislike the taste of; to make nauseating; to infect with a bad taste; to feel some disgust to.

**DISREMEMBER**, dis-re-mem'bur, *v. a.*—Seldom used.

**DISREPAIR**, dis-re-pare', *s.* A state of being out of repair or good condition, and wanting repair.

**DISREPUTABLE**, dis-rep'u-ta-bl, *a.* Not reputable; not in esteem; not honourable; low; dishonourable; disgracing the reputation to impair a good name, and bring into disrepute.

**DISREPUTATION**, dis-rep-u-ta'shun, *s.* Want of reputation or good name; dishonour; dishonour; disgrace; discredit.

**DISREPUTE**, dis-re-pute', *v. a.* To deprive of reputation; to dishonour;—*s.* loss or want of reputation; discredit; dishonour.

**DISRESPECT**, dis-re-spekt', *v. a.* To disrespect;—*s.* want of respect or reverence; incivility; irreverence; rudeness.

**DISRESPECTFUL**, dis-re-spekt'fül, *a.* Wanting respect; irreverent; manifesting disrespect; uncivil.

**DISRESPECTFULLY**, dis-re-spekt'fül-le, *ad.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; rudely.

**DISROBE**, dis-robe', *v. a.* To divest of robes; to divest of garments; to undress.

**DISROBER**, dis-ro'ber, *s.* One that strips or clothing.

**DISROOT**, dis-root', *v. a.* To tear up by the roots; to tear from a foundation or undermine.

**DISRUPT**, dis-rup't', } *a.* (*disruptus*, Lat.)

**DISRUPTED**, dis-rup'ted, } from; torn asunder by rending or breaking.

**DISRUPTION**, dis-rup'shun, *s.* (*disruptio*, Lat.) Act of rending asunder; the act of separating; breach; rent; dilaceration.

**DISRUPTURE**, dis-rup'ture, *v. a.* To sever by tearing, breaking, or bursting.

**DISSATISFACTION**, dis-sat-is-fak'shun, *s.* State of being dissatisfied; discontent; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification from disappointed wishes and expectations.

**DISSATISFACTORINESS**, dis-sat-is-fak'ti-ness, *s.* Inability to satisfy or give content; want of content.

**DISSATISFACTORY**, dis-sat-is-fak'tur-e, *a.* Not giving content; giving discontent; dissatisfying.

**DISSATISFIED**, dis-sat-is-fide, *a.* Not satisfied; not pleased; offended.

**DISSATISFY**, dis-sat-is-fi, *v. a.* To render not satisfied; to displease; to excite uneasiness; to frustrate wishes or expectations.

**DISSEAT**, dis-seat', *v. a.* To remove from a seat; to dispossess.

**DISSECT**, dis-sekt', *v. a.* (*dissecare*, Lat.) To cut in pieces; to divide an animal by a cutting instrument, by separating the parts; as, to *dissect* a fowl; to cut in pieces, animal or vegetable, for the purpose of the structure and use of its several parts.

To open any part of a body to ascertain its morbid appearances, or to ascertain the seat of a disease; to dissect its constituent parts for the purpose of ascertaining their use.

—*as*, *dissect* your mind; *dissect* a



# DISSECTIBLE—DISSETER.

**DISSECTIBLE**, *dis-sek'te-bl*, *a.* That may be dis-

**DISSECT**, *dis-sek'shun*, *s.* (*dissectio*, Lat.) The cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and parts; anatomy; the act of separating different parts, for the purpose of critical examination.

**DISSECTOR**, *dis-sek'tur*, *s.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

**DISSEIZIN**, *dis-sei'zin*, *s.* (*dis*, from, and *seizin*.) The putting out or wrongful ouster of a person from the freehold in lands.

**DISSEIZURE**, *dis-sei'zur*, *s.* (*dessaisir*, Fr.) In Law, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual possession.

**DISSEIZOR**, *dis-sei'zor*, *s.* A person put out of possession unlawfully.

**DISSESS**, *dis-se'sur*, *s.* One who puts another in possession wrongfully; he that dispossesses.

**DISSEMBLANCE**, *dis-sem'blans*, *s.* Want of resemblance.

**DISSEMBLE**, *dis-sem'bl*, *e. a.* (*dissimulo*, Lat.) To assume a false appearance; to conceal; to dissemble; to pretend that not to be which really is; to make that to be which is not; to make a false show of;—*v. n.* to be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, intention, or sentiments, under some pretence.

**DISSEMBLER**, *dis-sem'blur*, *s.* One who dissembles; one who conceals his opinions or dissembles under a false appearance.

**DISSEMINATE**, *dis-sem'bling-le*, *ad.* With diffusiveness; hypocritically; falsely.

**DISSEMINATION**, *dis-sem'e-nate*, *e. a.* (*disseminare*, Lat.) To sow; to scatter seed; to scatter for seed propagation, like seed; to spread; to disperse.

**DISSEMINATOR**, *dis-sem'e-na'shun*, *s.* The act of sowing and propagating, like seed; the act of propagating for growth and permanence.

**DISSEMINATOR**, *dis-sem'e-nay-tur*, *s.* One who disseminates; one who spreads or propagates.

**DISSENSION**, *dis-sen'shun*, *s.* (*disensio*, Lat.) Disunion in opinion; angry or warm contention; discord; strife; difference; quarrel; union or friendship.

**DISSENSIVE**, *dis-sen'shus*, *a.* Disposed to discord; contentious; factions.

They love his grace but lightly,  
his ears with such dissensious rumours.—  
Shaks.

**DISSENT**, *dis-sent'*, *v. n.* (*dissensio*, Lat.) To dissent; to differ; to think in a different manner; to differ from an established regard to doctrines, rites, or government; contrary nature;—*s.* difference of opinion; disagreement; declaration of disagreement in contrariety of nature; opposite quality. used in the last two senses.

**DISSENSIBLE**, *dis-sen-ta-ne-us*, *a.* Disagreeable;

**DISSENTANEOUS**, *dis-sen-ta-ne*, *a.* Dissentaneous; in-

**DISSENTER**, *dis-sen'tur*, *s.* One who dissents on principles from the usages or doctrines of an established church;—(the term is properly to Protestant sectarians;—one who dis-

# DISSENTIENT—DISSIPABLE.

sents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.

**DISSENTIENT**, *dis-sen'shent*, *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent;—*s.* one who disagrees and declares his dissent.

**DISSENTING**, *dis-sent'ing*, *s.* Declaration of difference of opinion.

**DISSENTIOUS**.—See Dissensious.

**DISSERTIMENT**, *dis-sep'e-ment*, *s.* A partition, by which a seed-vessel is divided internally.

**DISSERT**, *dis-sert'*, *v. n.* (*disserro*, *disserto*, Lat.) To discourse or dispute.

**DISSERTATION**, *dis-ser-ta'shun*, *s.* (*dissertatio*, Lat.) A discourse, or rather a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject; a written essay, treatise, or disquisition.

**DISSERTATOR**, *dis-ser-tay-tur*, *s.* One who writes a dissertation; one who debates.

**DISSERVE**, *dis-serv'*, *v. a.* To injure; to hurt; to harm; to do injury or mischief to.—Seldom used.

Desires of things of this world, by their tendency, promote or *disserve* our interests in another.—Rogers.

**DISSERVICE**, *dis-ser'vis*, *s.* Injury; harm; mischief.

**DISSERVICEABLE**, *dis-ser'vis-a-bl*, *a.* Injurious, hurtful.

**DISSERVICEABLENESS**, *dis-ser'vis-a-bl-nes*, *s.* The quality of being injurious; tendency to harm.

**DISSERVICEABLY**, *dis-ser'vis-a-ble*, *ad.* So as to be injurious.

**DISSETTLE**, *dis-set'tl*, *v. a.* To unsettle.

**DISSEVER**, *dis-sev'ur*, *v. a.* To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder; to separate; to disunite.

**DISSEVERANCE**, *dis-sev'ur-ans*, *s.* The act of dis severing; separation.

**DISSEVERING**, *dis-sev'ur-ing*, *s.* The act of separating; separation.

**DISSIDENCE**, *dis-se-dens*, *s.* Discord.

**DISSIDENT**, *dis-se-dent*, *a.* (*dissideo*, Lat.) Not agreeing;—*s.* a dissenter; one who separates from the established religion; a term applied to the members of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Greek churches in Poland.

**DISSILENCE**, *dis-sil'e-ens*, *s.* (*disilio*, I burst, Lat.) The act of leaping or starting asunder.

**DISSILIENT**, *dis-sil'e-ent*, *a.* Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant.

**DISSILITION**, *dis-se-lish'un*, *s.* The act of bursting open; the act of starting or springing different ways.

**DISSIMILAR**, *dis-sim'e-lar*, *a.* Unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form; not similar; not having the resemblance of; heterogeneous.

**DISSIMILARITY**, *dis-sim'e-lar'e-te*, *s.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

**DISSIMILE**, *dis-sim'e-le*, *s.* Comparison or illustration by contraries.

**DISSIMILITUDE**, *dis-sim-il'e-tude*, *s.* (*dissimilitudo*, Lat.) Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

**DISSIMULATION**, *dis-sim-u-la'shun*, *s.* (*dissimulatio*, Lat.) The act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

**DISSIMULE**, *dis-sim'ule*, *v. a.* To dissemble.—Obsolete.

In the church some errors may be *dissembled* with less inconvenience than they can be discovered.—Ben Jonson.

**DISSIPABLE**, *dis-se-pa-bl*, *a.* Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed.



# DISSIPATE—DISSOLUTION.

**DISSIPATE**, dis'so-pate, *v. a.* (*dissipatus*, Lat.) To scatter; to disperse; to drive asunder; to expend; to squander; to scatter property in wasteful extravagance; to waste; to consume;—*v. n.* to disperse; to scatter; to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish.

**DISSIPATED**, dis'se-pay-ted, *a.* Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice.

**DISSIPATION**, dis-se-pa'shun, *s.* The act of scattering; dispersion; the state of being dispersed. In Physics, the insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body which fly off, by which means the body is diminished or consumed; scattered attention, or that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject; a dissolute, irregular course of life; a wandering from object to object in pursuit of pleasure; a vicious course of habits, attended with sensual indulgences and exorbitant expenditure of money.

**DISSOCLETA**, dis-so-ke'ta, *s.* (*dissos*, double, and *chaite*, a bristle, Gr. in reference to the connectives of the anthers being furnished with two bristles on their back, near the base.) A genus of sarmentose shrubs, with pale-red, blue, or white flowers: Order, Melastomaceæ.

**DISSOCIABILITY**, dis-so-she-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Want of sociability.

**DISSOCIABLE**, dis-so'she-a-bl, *a.* Not well associated, united, or assorted; incongruous; not reconcilable with.

**DISSOCIAL**, dis-so'she-al, *a.* Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish.

**DISSOCIATE**, dis-so'she-ate, *v. a.* (*dissociatus*, Lat.) To separate; to disunite; to part.

**DISSOCIATION**, dis-so-she-a'shun, *s.* The act of disuniting; a state of separation; disunion.

**DISSOLENA**, dis-so-le'na, *s.* (*dis*, and *solen*, a tube, Gr. in reference to the lower part of the tube being different from that of the upper.) A genus of plants, with racemes of white flowers, natives of China: Order, Apocynaceæ.

**DISSOLUBILITY**, dis-sol-u-bil'e-te, *s.* Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.

**DISSOLUBLE**, dis'sol-u-bl, *a.* (*dissolubilis*, Lat.) Capable of being dissolved; that may be melted; having its parts separable by heat or moisture; convertible into a fluid; that may be disunited.

**DISSOLUTE**, dis'so-lute, *a.* (*dissolutus*, Lat.) Loose in behaviour and morals; given to vice and dissipation; wanton; lewd; luxurious; debauched; not under the restraints of law; vicious; wanton; devoted to pleasure and dissipation.

**DISSOLUTELY**, dis'so-lute-le, *ad.* Loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint.

**DISSOLUTENESS**, dis'so-lute-nes, *s.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgences in pleasure; intemperance; debauchery; dissipation.

**DISSOLUTION**, dis-so-lu'shun, *s.* (*dissolutio*, Lat.) The act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting; a thawing, as the dissolution of snow and ice, which converts them into water; the reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum, as of a metal by nitromuriatic acid, or of salts in water; the separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies as

# DISSOLVABLE—DISSUAS

of animal or vegetable substances; of the substance formed by dissolving menstruum; death; the separation and body; destruction; the separation which compose a connected system the dissolution of the world, or of nation; the dissolution of government; the break assembly, or the putting an end to looseness of manners; dissipation, the last two senses.

Fame makes the mind loose and gay spirits, and leaves a kind of dissolution in culties.—South.

*Dissolution of the blood*, in Pathology the blood in which it does not rest on its cooling out of the body, as fevers.

**DISSOLVABLE**, diz-zol'va-bl, *a.* Th solved; capable of being melted; converted into a fluid.

**DISSOLVABLENESS**, diz-zol'va-bl-nes being dissolvable.

**DISSOLVE**, diz-zolv', *v. a.* (*dissolvere*, to liquefy; to convert from a solid to a fluid state, by means of heat; to disunite; to separate; to loose the of anything; to destroy any connection, as, to dissolve a government, to dissolution; to loose; to break—as, to dissolve the bonds of friendship to cause to separate; to put an dissolve the parliament, to dissolve to clear; to solve; to remove; to explain—as, to dissolve doubts (we solve doubts and difficulties); to to make languid; to waste away to cause to vanish or perish; to ann —*v. n.* to be melted; to be convert to a fluid state; to sink away; to and firmness; to melt away in pleas soft or languid; to fall asunder; be broken; to waste away; to be composed; to come to an end by parts.

**DISSOLVENT**, diz-zol'vent, *a.* Ha melt or dissolve;—*s.* anything power or quality of melting, or co substance into a fluid, or of separa of a fixed body so that they mix with Medicine, a solvent or any remedy; ble of dissolving calculi, or other the body.

**DISSOLVER**, diz-zol'vur, *s.* That v or has the power of dissolving.

**DISSONANCE**, dis'so-nans, *s.* (*Fren nans*, Lat.) In Music, false con Discord.

**DISSONANT**, dis'so-nant, *a.* Disc jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant disagreeing; incongruous.

**DISSUADE**, dis-swa'de', *v. a.* (*dissuade* advise or exhort against; to atten divert from a measure; to repress proper, or dangerous.

**DISSUADER**, dis-swa'dur, *s.* One v

**DISSUASION**, dis-swa'zhun, *s.* Adh tion in opposition to something; tempting, by reason or motives e from a purpose or measure.

**DISSUASIVE**, dis-swa'ziv, *a.* Tend



SUNDER—DISTASTEFUL.

DISTASTEFULNESS—DISTER.

on a measure or purpose; debortatory;  
argument, or counsel, employed to  
on a measure or purpose; that which  
which tends to divert the mind from  
or pursuit.

dis-sun'dur, *v. a.* To separate; to

dis-swe'tn, *v. a.* To deprive of  
—Obsolete.

the sweetest comforts will be *dissected*,  
loathsome.—*Bp. Richardson.*

dis-sil-lab'ik, *a.* Consisting of two

dis-sil'la-bl, *s.* (*dissyllabos*, Gr.) A  
ding of two syllables.

dis'taf, *a.* (*distaf*, Sax.) The staff of a  
heel, to which a bunch of flax or tow  
d from which the thread is drawn;  
a woman, or the female sex.

my royal master murder'd,  
in usurp'd, a *distaf* on the throne.—  
*Dryden.*

dis'tane', *v. a.* (*deteindre*, Fr.) To stain;  
th any different colour from the natural  
ne; to discolour; to blot; to sully; to  
arnish.

dis'tans, *s.* (French.) An interval or  
een two objects; the length of the  
e which intervenes between two things  
parate; remoteness of place; a suitable  
ch remoteness as is common or become  
marked on the course where horses  
of time; any indefinite length of time,  
are, intervening between two periods or  
al space or separation; contrariety;  
the remoteness which respect requires  
pect; reserve; coldness; alienation of  
teness in succession or relation, as the  
ween a descendant and his ancestor.  
he interval between two notes;—*v. a.*  
note; to throw off from the view; to  
d in a race; to win the race by a great  
; to leave at a great distance behind.

dis'tant, *a.* (*distans*, Lat.) Separate;  
intervening space of any indefinite ex-  
te in place; remote in time past or  
efinitely, remote in natural connection  
nity; remote in nature; not allied;  
g with, or in conformity to; remote  
aint; not very likely to be realized;  
onnection; slight; indirect; not easily  
derstood; shy, implying haughtiness,  
affection, indifference, or disrespect;

dis'tant-le, *ad.* Remotely; at a dis-  
h reserve.

dis'tas'is, *s.* (*dis*, and *stasis*, stability, Gr.)  
Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuli-

dis-taste', *s.* Aversion of the taste; dis-  
or drink; disrelish; disgust, or a slight  
it; dislike; uneasiness; displeasure;  
if affection;—*v. a.* to disrelish; to dis-  
taste; to vex; to displease; to sour;  
to disgust.—Seldom used in the last

If we have  
stated his opinion any way,  
like peace again.—*Boau. de Fleu.*

dis-taste'igil, *a.* Nauseous; unplea-

sant or disgusting to the taste; displeasing,  
malevolent.

DISTASTEFULNESS, dis-taste'ful-nes, *s.* Disagree-  
ableness; dislike.

DISTASTIVE, dis-tase'tiv, *s.* That which occasions  
aversion or disgust.

DISTEMPER, dis-tem'pur, *s.* An undue or unnatural  
temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts;  
disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state  
of an animal body, or of any part of it; a state in  
which the animal economy is deranged, or imper-  
fectly carried on; want of due temperature, applied  
to climate;—(the last sense is the literal meaning  
of the word, but now obsolete;)

Countries under the tropic of a *distemper* uninhabitable.  
—*Raleigh.*

bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance  
of a passion or appetite; political disorder; tumult;  
uneasiness; ill humour, or bad temper; want of  
due balance of parts, or opposite qualities and prin-  
ciples; depravity of inclination.—Obsolete in the  
last two senses.

I was not forgetful of those sparks which some men's  
*distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament.—  
*King Charles.*

In Painting, the mixing of colours with something  
besides oil and water;—*v. a.* to disease; to dis-  
order; to derange the functions of the body or  
mind; to disturb; to ruffle; to deprive of temper  
or moderation; to make disaffected, ill-humoured,  
or malignant.

DISTEMPERANCE, dis-tem'pur-ans, *s.* Distempera-  
ture.

DISTEMPERATE, dis-tem'pur-ate, *a.* Immoderate.  
—Seldom used.

DISTEMPERATURE, dis-tem'pur-a-ture, *s.* Bad  
temperature; intemperateness; excess of heat or  
cold, or of other qualities; a noxious state; violent  
tumultuousness; outrageousness; perturbation of  
mind; confusion; commixture of contrarieties;  
loss of regularity; disorder; slight illness; indis-  
position.

DISTEMPERED, dis-tem'purd, *a.* Diseased in body,  
or disordered in mind; disturbed; ruffled; im-  
moderate; prejudiced; perverted; disaffected.

DISTEND, dis-tend', *v. a.* (*distendo*, Lat.) To stretch  
or spread in all directions; to dilate; to enlarge;  
to expand; to swell; to spread apart; to divaricate.

DISTENIA, dis-te'ne-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *tenon*, the neck,  
Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family,  
Longicornes.

DISTENSIBILITY, dis-ten-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality  
or capacity of being distensible.

DISTENSIBLE, dis-ten-se-bl, *a.* Capable of being  
distended or dilated.

DISTENSION, } dis-ten'shun, *s.* The act of distend-  
DISTENTION, } ing; the act of stretching in breadth  
or in all directions; the state of being distended;  
breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing  
distended; an opening, spreading, or divarication.

DISTENT, dis-tent', *a.* Spread;

The effusive south  
Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven  
Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers *distent*.  
—*Thomson.*

—*s.* the space through which anything is spread;  
breadth.—Obsolete.

DISTER, dis-ter', *v. a.* (*dis*, and *terra*, land, Lat.)  
To banish from a country.—Obsolete.

They (the Jews) were all suddenly *disterred* and ex-  
terminated.—*Howell.*



# DISTERMINATE—DISTINCTION.

**DISTERMINATE**, dis-ter'me-nate, *a.* (*determinatus*, Lat.) Divided; separated by bounds.—Obsolete.  
**DISTERMINATION**, dis-ter-me-na'shun, *s.* Division; separation.  
**DISTHRONE**, dis-throne', } *v. a.* To dethrone.  
**DISTHRONIZE**, dis-thro-nize', } —Obsolete.

By his death he it recovered;  
 But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized*.—  
*Spenser.*

**DISTHENE**.—See Cyanite.

**DISTICH**, dis'tik, *s.* A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines, making complete sense; an epigram of two verses.

**DISTICH**, dis'tik, } *a.* (*dis*, and *stichos*, a  
**DISTICHOUS**, dis'te-kus, } row, Gr.) In Botany,  
 producing leaves, flowers, or branches, in two opposite rows.

**DISTICHIA**, dis-tik'e-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *stichos*, a row, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Juncaceae.

**DISTICHIASES**, dis-te-ki'a-sis, *s.* (*dis*, and *stichos*, a row, Gr.) In Pathology, a double row of eyelashes, the innermost of which irritates and inflames the eyeball.

**DISTICHMUS**, dis-tik'mus, *s.* (*dis*, and *stichos*, a row, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceae.

**DISTICHOCERA**, dis-te-ko's'e-ra, *s.* (*distichos*, double rowed, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

**DISTICOPHORA**, dis-te-ko'f'o-ra, *s.* (*distichos*, double rowed, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of corals: Family, Corticata.

**DISTIL**, dis-til', *v. n.* (*distillo*, Lat.) To drop; to fall in drops; to flow gently, or in a small stream; to use a still; to practise the act of distillation; —*v. a.* to let fall in drops; to throw down in drops; to extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oils from liquor by heat or evaporation; to extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation; to extract the pure part of a fluid; to dissolve or melt.

**DISTILLABLE**, dis-til'la-bl, *a.* That may be distilled; fit for distillation.

**DISTILLATION**, dis-til-la'shun, *s.* (*distillatio*, Lat.) A chemical process for applying heat to certain substances in covered vessels of a particular form, in order to separate their more volatile constituents into vapour; and for condensing them immediately by cold into the liquid state in a distinct vessel, called a refrigerator.

**DISTILLATORY**, dis-til'la-tur-e, *a.* Belonging to distillation; used in distillation.

**DISTILLER**, dis-til'lur, *s.* One who distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation.

**DISTILLERY**, dis-til'lur-e, *s.* The act or art of distilling; the building and works where distilling is carried on.

**DISTILMENT**, dis-til'ment, *s.* That which is drawn by distillation.

**DISTINCT**, dis-tingkt', *a.* (*distinctus*, Lat.) Having the difference marked; separated by a visible sign, or by a note or mark; different; separate; not the same in number or kind; separate in place; not conjunct; so separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; clear; not confused; spotted; variegated; —*v. a.* to distinguish.—Obsolete as a verb.

There can no wight *distinct* it so,  
 That he dare saie a word thereto.—*Chaucer.*

**DISTINCTION**, dis-tingkt'shun, *s.* (*distinctio*, Lat.)

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# DISTINCTIVE—DISTORT

The act of separating or distinguishing; mark of difference; difference made; or disagreement in kind or qualities; by which thing is known from another; difference of preference or neglect in comparison of things; discrimination; eminence; elevation of rank in society, or elevation of rank; honourable estimation; that which eminence or superiority; office, rank, favour; discernment; judgment.

**DISTINCTIVE**, dis-tingkt'iv, *a.* That which distinguishes; having the power to distinguish; to discern.—Seldom used in the last sense.

**DISTINCTIVELY**, dis-tingkt'iv-le, *ad.* Distinctly; plainly.

**DISTINCTLY**, dis-tingkt'le, *ad.* Separately; distinctly; not confusedly; without mingling of one part or thing with another; plainly.

**DISTINCTNESS**, dis-tingkt'nes, *s.* Niceness of the difference between different things; or difference that prevents confusion of things; clearness; precision.

**DISTINGUISH**, dis-ting'gwish, *v. a.* (*dis*, to ascertain and indicate difference; and *tingwish*, to separate one thing from another by some mark or quality; to know difference; to separate or divide by quality which constitutes difference; to judge; to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference; to ascertain or know; —*v. n.* to make a distinction or show the difference.

**DISTINGUISHABLE**, dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being distinguished; that may be known, or made known; worthy of special regard.

**DISTINGUISHED**, dis-ting'gwisht, *a.* Distinguished from others by superior excellence; eminent; transcendent; noted; famous; extraordinary.

**DISTINGUISHER**, dis-ting'gwish-ur, *s.* One who distinguishes, or that separates from another by marks of diversity; one who discerns accurately the difference of things; or judicious observer.

**DISTINGUISHING**, dis-ting'gwish-ing, *a.* Distinguishing difference or distinction from others; peculiar.

**DISTINGUISHINGLY**, dis-ting'gwish-ing-le, *ad.* With distinction; with some mark of difference.

**DISTINGUISHMENT**, dis-ting'gwish-ing-men-t, *s.* Distinction; observation of difference.

**DISTILE**, dis-ti'll, *v. a.* To deprive of essence.—Obsolete.

That were the next way to *distile* my soul.—*Ben Jonson.*

**DISTOMA**, dis'to-ma, *s.* (*dis*, and *stoma*, Gr.) A genus of intestinal worms with two suckers or organs of adhesion; the anterior one being the true mouth; the posterior situated on the ventral aspect of the body behind the mouth.

**DISTORT**, dis-tawrt', *v. a.* (*distortus*, Lat.) To twist out of the natural or regular shape; to put out of the true posture or position; to wrest from the true meaning; to pervert; —*v. n.* to be distorted.—Seldom used as an intransitive verb.

Her face was ugly, and her mouth distorted.



# DISTORTER—DISTRESS.

**dis-tawr'tur, s.** That which distorts. *ris*, a muscle which distorts the mouth, &c.

**dis-tawr'shan, s.** (*distortio*, Lat.) The act of twisting; a twisting out of shape; a twisting or writhing motion; being twisted out of shape; deviation of shape or position; crookedness; a perversion of the true meaning of

**dis-trakt', v. a.** (*dis*, and *tractus*, drawn, draw apart; to pull in different directions; to divide; to separate; to confound; to turn or draw from any point towards another; to draw towards various other objects; to draw different objects; to fill with different contents; to perplex; to confound; to harass; the reason; to derange the regularity of intellect; to render raving or furious;—Obsolete as an adjective.

being left, the spoil of love and death, of her grief outrageously *dis-tract*.—*Prayton*.

**dis-trak'ted, a.** Deranged; disordered; raving; furious; mad; frantic. **LY, dis-trak'ted-le, ad.** Madly; furiously.

**distress, dis-trak'ted-nes, s.** The state of being distressed; madness.

**dis-trak'tur, s.** That which distracts, or confounds.

**dis-trak'tile, s.** In Botany, a conch which divides into two unequal portions, forming a cell, and the other not.

**dis-trak'shun, s.** The act of distracting; drawing apart; separation; confusion; multiplicity of objects crowding on the calling the attention different ways; a of mind; perplexity; confusion of mind; disorder; madness; a state of reason; frantiness; furiousness; folly; or amounting to insanity.

**dis-trak'tiv, a.** Causing perplexity. **dis-trane', v. a.** (*distringo*, Lat.) To take; to take a personal chattel from the of a wrong-doer into the possession of party, to satisfy a demand, or compulsion of a duty; to rend; to tear;—the last two senses;—*v. n.* to make goods.

**dis-tra'na-bl, a.** That is liable to distress.

**dis-tra'nur, s.** One who seizes goods for service.

**dis-traynt', s.** Seizure.—Obsolete.

**dis-treme', v. n.** To spread or flow chiefly in poetry.

the village caught the wailing sound, as tear *dis-treamed* from every eye.—*Shenstone*.

**dis-tres', s.** (*detresse*, Fr.) The act of distress; the taking of any personal chattel from a wrong-doer, to answer a demand, or protection for a wrong committed; the thing straining; that which is seized to protect; extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; calamity; misery; a state of distress; *v. a.* to pain; to afflict with pain or distress; to afflict greatly; to harass; to oppress

# DISTRESSEDNESS—DISTRINGAS.

with calamity; to make miserable; to compel by pain or suffering.

**DISTRESSEDNESS, dis-tres'ed-nes, s.** A state of being greatly pained.

**DISTRESSFUL, dis-tres'fúl, a.** Inflicting or bringing distress; indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish; calamitous; attended with poverty.

**DISTRESSFULLY, dis-tres'fúl-le, ad.** In a painful manner.

**DISTRESSING, dis-tres'ing, a.** Harassing; afflicting; tormenting; painful.

**DISTRIBUTABLE, dis-trib'u-ta-bl, a.** That may be distributed; that may be assigned in portions.

**DISTRIBUTE, dis-trib'ute, v. a.** (*distribuo*, Lat.) To divide among two or more; to deal; to give or bestow in parts or portions; to dispense; to administer; to divide or separate, as into classes, or orders, kinds, or species; to give in charity. In Letterpress Printing, to separate types, and place them in their proper cells in the cases.

**DISTRIBUTER, dis-trib'u-tur, s.** One who divides or deals out in parts; one who bestows in portions; a dispenser.

**DISTRIBUTION, dis-tre-bu'shun, s.** (*distributio*, Lat.) The act of distributing or dealing out to others; the act of giving in charity; a bestowing in parts; dispensation; administration to numbers; a rendering to individuals; the act of separating into distinct parts or classes; the division and disposition of the parts of anything. In Architecture, the dividing and disposing of the several parts of the building, according to some plan, or to the rules of the art. In Rhetoric, a division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject. In Letterpress Printing, the taking a form apart; the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper cell in the cases. *Distribution of electricity*, the densities of the electrical fluid in different bodies, placed so as to act electrically upon one another, or in different parts of the same body, when the latter has been subject to the electrical influence of another body.

**DISTRIBUTIVE, dis-trib'u-tiv, a.** That distributes; that divides and assigns in portions; that deals to each his proper share; that assigns the various species of a general term; that separates or divides;—*s.* in Grammar, a word that divides or distributes.

**DISTRIBUTIVELY, dis-trib'u-tiv-le, ad.** By distribution; singly; not collectively.

**DISTRIBUTIVENESS, dis-trib'u-tiv-nes, s.** Desire of distributing.

**DISTRICT, dis'trikt, s.** A limited extent of country; a circuit within which power, right, or authority may be exercised, and to which it is restrained; a word applicable to any portion of land or country, or to any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement; a region; a territory within given lines; a country; a portion of territory without very definite limits;—*v. a.* to divide into districts or limited portions of territory. *District court*, a court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law. *District judge*, the judge of a district court. *District school*, a school within a certain district of a town.

**DISTRICKION, dis-trik'shun, s.** Sudden display.—Seldom used.

**DISTRINGAS, dis-tring'gas, s.** In Law, a writ com-



# DISTRUST—DISUNITE.

# DISUNITER—DITHYROCARI

manding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt, or for his appearance at a certain day.

**DISTRUST**, dis-trust', *v. a.* To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on; to doubt; to suspect not to be real, true, sincere, or firm;—*s.* doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of confidence, faith, or reliance; discredit; loss of confidence.

**DISTRUSTFUL**, dis-trust'fûl, *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious; not confident; diffident; modest.

**DISTRUSTFULLY**, dis-trust'fûl-le, *ad.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

**DISTRUSTFULNESS**, dis-trust'fûl-nes, *s.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

**DISTRUSTLESS**, dis-trust'les, *a.* Free from distrust or suspicion.

**DISTUNE**, dis-tune', *v. a.* To put out of tune; to disorder.—Obsolete.

When all *distan'd* sit waiting for their dear,—  
Sir H. Wotton.

**DISTURB**, dis-turb', *v. a.* (*disturbar*, Span. *disturbare*, Ital.) To stir; to move; to discompose; to excite from a state of rest or tranquillity; to move or agitate; to disquiet; to excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind; to move the passions; to ruffle; to move from any regular course or operation; to interrupt regular order; to make irregular; to interrupt; to hinder; to incommode; to turn off from any direction;—(unusual in the last sense.)

And *disturb*  
His inmost counsels from their destin'd aim,—  
Milton.

—*s.* confusion; disorder.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,  
And onward move embattl'd.—Milton.

**DISTURBANCE**, dis-tur'bans, *s.* A stirring or excitement; any disquiet or interruption of peace; interruption of a settled state of things; disorder; tumult; emotion of the mind; agitation; excitement of passion; perturbation; confusion; disorder of thoughts. In Law, the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right.

**DISTURBER**, dis-tur'bur, *s.* One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace; one who causes tumults or disorders; that which excites passion or agitation; that which causes perturbation. In Law, one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.

**DISTURN**, dis-turn', *v. a.* To turn aside.—Obsolete.  
He glad was to *disturn* that furious stream  
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them.—  
Daniel.

**DISTYLIS**, dis'til-lis, *s.* (*dis*, and *stylos*, a style, Gr. in reference to the style being bipartite.) A genus of annual hairy plants, with solitary, axillary yellow flowers—natives of New Holland: Order, Goodeniaceæ.

**DISUNIFORM**, dis-u'ne-fawrm, *a.* Not uniform.

**DISUNION**, dis-une'yun, *s.* Separation; disjunction, or a state of not being united. It sometimes denotes a breach of concord and its effect; contention.

**DISUNIONIST**, dis-une'yun-ist, *s.* A person opposed to union.

**DISUNITE**, dis-u-nite', *v. a.* To separate; to disjoin; to part;—*v. n.* to part; to fall asunder; to become separate.

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**DISUNITER**, dis-u-ni-tur, *s.* That which  
**DISUNITY**, dis-u'ne-te, *s.* A state of separation  
**DISUSAGE**, dis-u'saje, *s.* Gradual custom or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or  
**DISUSE**, dis-use', *s.* Cessation of use, exercise; cessation of custom; disuse  
**DISUSE**, dis-uz-e', *v. a.* To cease to use; or omit to practise; to disaccustom.

**DISVALUATION**, dis-val-u-a'shun, *s.* Disreputation.

**DISVALUE**, dis-val'u, *v. a.* To undervalue esteem;—*s.* disesteem; disregard.

**DISVELOP**, dis-vel'lop, *v. a.* To develop

**DISVOUCH**, dis-vowtsh', *v. a.* To discred

**DISWARN**, dis-wawrn', *v. a.* To direct notice.—Seldom used.

**DISWITTED**, dis-wit'ted, *a.* Deprived of mad; distracted.—Obsolete.

As she had been *diswitted*.—Dryden

**DISWONT**, dis-wunt', *v. a.* To wean; to wonted usage.

**DISWORSHIP**, dis-wur'ship, *s.* Cause of

**DISYNAPHIA**, di-se-na'fe-a, *s.* (*dis*, an conjunction, Gr.) A genus of Compos

Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**DIT**, dit, *s.* A ditty; a poem; a tune.—

No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly

No song but did contain a lovely *dit*.—S

—*v. a.* (*dytton*, Sax.) to close up.—U

Your brains grow low, your bellies swell

Foul sluggish fat *dite* up your dulled eye

**DITASSA**, di-tas'sa, *s.* (*dis*, and *tasso*, I d

in reference to the double corona.) A

twining shrubs—natives of Brazil: Or

piadaceæ.

**DITATION**, de-ta'shun, *s.* (*ditatus*, Lat.)

of making rich.—Obsolete.

Those eastern worshippers intended *richer* than *ditation*; the blessed Virgin comes in poverty.—Bp. Hall.

**DITAXIS**, di-taks'is, *s.* (*ditos*, double,

axis, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order

biacæ.

**DITCH**, ditsh, *s.* (*dic*, Sax.) A trench

made by digging; any long hollow

water;—*v. n.* to dig or make a ditch

—*v. a.* to dig a ditch or ditches in; t

with a ditch.

**DITCH-DELIVERED**, ditsh-de-liv'urd, *s.*

forth in a ditch.

Finger of birth-strangled babe,

*Ditch-delivered* by a drab.—Shak

**DITCHER**, ditsh'ur, *s.* One who digs

**DITETRAHEDRAL**, di-tet-tra-be'dral, *a.*

talography, having the form of a tetrah

with dihedral summits.

**DITHREA**, dith're-a, *s.* (*dithyros*, having

Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous plants:

Pleurorhizææ.

**DITHYRAMB**, dith'e-ram, } *s.* (*dithyrambus*, } *s.* (*dithyrambus*, } *s.* (*dithyrambus*, }

*dithyrambus*, } *s.* (*dithyrambus*, } *s.* (*dithyrambus*, }

Poetry, a hymn in honour of Bacch

transport and poetical rage.

**DITHYRAMBIC**, dith-e-ram'bik, *s.* A song

of Bacchus, in which the wildness of

is imitated; any poem written in wil

astic strains;—*a.* wild; enthusiastic.

**DITHYROCARI**, dith-e-ro-ka'ris, *s.* (*dithyrocari*, and *kari*, a shrimp, Gr.) A

valved, and *kari*, a shrimp, Gr.) A



couller of Dublin to a genus of fossil na found in the counties of Tyrone and

*dith'e-rus*, *s.* (*dithyros*, two-valved, Gr.) ology, a synonyme of conchifer or bi-

*di't'o-la*, *s.* (*ditos*, double, and *ioula*, from the pubescence of the velum.) A Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

*h'on*, *s.* (*ditio*, Lat.) Rule; power; go-; dominion.

tone, *s.* (*dis*, twice, and *tonos*, tone, Gr.) an interval comprehending two tones; tion of the sounds that form the ditone and that of the semiditone, 5 : 6.

*di-trik'e-un*, *s.* (*dis*, and *trichion*, A genus of Composite plants: Sub-

*bulifloræ*.

*OMOUS*, *di-tre-kot'o-mus*, *a.* Divided or threes; having the stems continually into double or treble ramifications: the sometimes applied to a panicle of flowers.

*di-tri'glif*, *s.* (*dis*, and *treis*, three, *carve*, Gr.) In the Doric order of ure, an arrangement of intercolumnia- which two triglyphs are obtained in the tween the triglyphs that stand over the

*di-ros'pa*, *s.* (*dis*, and *trypao*, I bore with Gr.) A genus of Annelides, with a free bell open at both ends; the branchiæ are so in number, and occur in two sets, with a single row of cilia. The shells Dentalium, but the animal is more al-

*trypa*.

*di-ta-ne*, *s.* The Labiate plant *Origanum* of Linnaeus, but now classed with two ties in the genus *Amaracus*: Order, La-

*sed*, *a.* Sung; adapted to music.

*do*. Contracted into *Do*, in books of ac- is the Italian *detto*, from *dictum*, *dictus*, It denotes said, aforesaid, or the same abbreviation used to save repetition.

*do*, *s.* A song; a sonnet, or a little poem *do*, *s. n.* to sing; to warble a little tune.

*di-u-re'sis*, *s.* (*diouresis*, Gr.) Diabetes, the flow of urine.

*di-u-ret'ik*, *a.* (*diouretikos*, Gr.) Having to provoke urine; tending to provoke of urine;—*s.* a medicine that provokes increases its discharges.

*di-u-ris*, *s.* (*dis*, and *euris*, sweet-scented, genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

*di-ur'nal*, *a.* (*diurnus*, Lat.) Relating to pertaining to the daytime; daily; hap- every day; performed in a day; performed four hours. In Medicine, an epithet s, whose exacerbations are in the day- a daybook; a journal.

*di-ur'nal-ist*, *s.* A journalist.—Ob-

*di-nr'nal-le*, *ad.* Daily; every day.

*di-r'ne*, *s.* (*diurnus*, Lat.) A name given r, Blainville, &c. to a section of the

birds of prey; and, by Lamarck, to of Lepidopterous insects, from the cir-

of their flying chiefly during the day.

*di-u-r'nal*, *a.* Lasting; being of

ance.

DIUTURNITY, *di-u-tar'ne-te*, *s.* (*diuturnitas*, Lat.) Length of time; long duration.

DIVAGATION, *di-va-ga'shun*, *s.* (*divagor*, Lat.) A going astray.

DIVAN, *de-van'*, *s.* (Turkish.) The audience cham- ber of the vizier, or supreme judicial tribunal in Turkey, &c. The *divan* of the caliphs was a court for the relief of petitioners, over which the caliph presided in person. The word was used anciently for a muster-roll; also, among the Per- sians, for a collection of poems, as the *Divan* of Sadi, the *Divan* of Hafiz, &c. In Turkey, the term at present is applied to any hall or saloon used for the reception of company; but, by way of eminence, to that of the vizier or supreme council.

DIVARICATE, *di-var'e-kate*, *v. n.* (*divaricatus*, Lat.) To open; to fork; to part into two branches;—

*v. a.* to divide into two branches;—*a.* in Botany, turning off from anything irregularly, and almost at a right angle.

DIVARICATION, *di-var-e-ka'shun*, *s.* A parting; a forking; a separation into two branches; a cross- ing or intersection of fibres at different angles.

DIVE, *dive*, *v. n.* (*dyfin*, Sax.) To descend or plunge into water, as an animal, head first; to thrust the body into water or other liquor, or if already in water, to plunge deeper; to go deep into any subject—as, *to dive* into the nature of things, into arts or science; to plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it; to sink; to penetrate;—*v. a.* to explore by diving.

The Curtli bravely *dived* the gulf of fame.—*Dehnam*.

DIVEL, *de-vel'*, *v. a.* (*divello*, Lat.) To pull; to sever.

DIVELLENT, *de-vel'lent*, *a.* (*divellens*, Lat.) Draw- ing asunder; separating.

DIVELLOCATE, *de-vel'le-kate*, *v. a.* To pull in pieces.

DIVER, *di'vur*, *s.* One who dives; one who plunges head first into water; one who sinks by effort, as a *dicer* in the pearl fishery; one who goes deep into a subject, or enters deep into study. In Or-

nithology, the name given to several species of the aquatic genus *Colymbus*.

DIVERB, *di'verb*, *s.* A proverb.—Obsolete.

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women—as the *dierb* goes.—*Thorton*.

DIVERBERATION, *di-ver-ber-a'shun*, *s.* (*dicerbero*, Lat.) A sounding through.

DIVERGE, *de-ver'j*, *v. n.* (*divergo*, Lat.) To tend from one point, and recede from each other; to shoot, extend, or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in parallel lines.

DIVERGEMENT, *de-ver'j-ment*, *s.* Act of diverging.

DIVERGENCE, *de-ver'j-ens*, *s.* The tendency to va- rious parts from a common centre. In Natural History, the condition of two lines or organs emanating and branching from a common point or centre.

DIVERGENT, *de-ver'jent*, *a.* Departing or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point; opposed to *convergent*. *Divergent rays*, in Optics, are those which, going from a point of the visible object, are dispersed, and con- tinually depart one from another in proportion as they are removed from the object.

DIVERGINGLY, *de-ver'jing-le*, *ad.* In a diverging manner.







# FATORY—DIVISIBILITY.

de-vin'a-tur-e, *a.* Professing divination; *a.* (*divinus*, Lat.) Pertaining to God, as the *divine* nature, the *divine* pertaining to a heathen deity, or to partaking of the nature of God; prophesying; God, as *divine* judgments; godlike; excellent in the highest degree; extraneously above what is human; pre-  
 e-boding; prescient;—(obsolete in the uses;)

his heart, *divine* of something ill, *dim*; he the faulting measure felt.—  
*Milton.*

to God, or celebrating his praise; teacher of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman; skilled in divinity; a theologian;—  
*divine*, Lat.) to foreknow; to foretell; to deify;—(obsolete in the last sense;) of the river it was rear'd, over the clouds to be *divin'd*.—*Spenser.*

*divine* or practise divination; to utter predictions, to have presages or fore-  
 guess or conjecture.

*divine*'le, *ad.* In a divine or godlike manner resembling Deity; by the influence of God; excellently; in the  
 ree.

de-vine'nes, *s.* Divinity; participative nature; excellence in the su-  
 pre.

di'vin, *s.* One who professes divination; pretends to predict events, or to things, by the aid of superior beings, natural means; one who guesses.

de-vine'res, *s.* A female diviner; a  
 ssing divination.

div'ing-bel, *s.* An apparatus, by which persons are let down and enabled to enter water, to perform such operations clearing the bottoms of harbours, collecting materials, &c. The instrument  
 ly used consists of a square chest of iron and a half feet wide, and four and  
 high, into which two men are placed,  
 filled with air by means of an air-pump  
 exible tube, the air in the apparatus  
 he water from ascending into it, as in  
 an inverted tumbler immersed in water.

de-vin'e-fide, *a.* Participating of the  
 e.  
 D, de-vi'ning-rod, *s.* A forked branch,  
 not always of hazel, by which it has  
 titiously believed that minerals and  
 be discovered in the earth, the rod,  
 tried along in suspension, dipping and  
 upwards, it is affirmed, when brought  
 to where the concealed mineral treasure  
 water is to be found.

div'ine'te, *s.* (*divinitas*, Lat.) The  
 ng divine; deity; godhead; the na-  
 me of God; God; the Deity; the  
 ing; a false god; a pretended deity  
 a celestial being, inferior to the Su-  
 but superior to man; something  
 the science of divine things; the  
 h unfolds the character of God, his  
 ral government, the duties of man,  
 of salvation; theology.

de-viz'e-bl'e-te, *s.* (*divisibilité*, Fr.)

# DIVISIBLE—DIVULGATE.

The quality of being divisible; the property of  
 bodies by which their parts or component particles  
 are capable of separation.

DIVISIBLE, de-viz'e-bl, *a.* (*divisibilis*, Lat.) Capa-  
 ble of division; that may be separated or dis-  
 united; separable.

DIVISIBILITY, de-viz'e-bl-nes, *s.* Divisibility;  
 capacity of being separated.

DIVISION, de-vizh'un, *s.* (*divisio*, Lat.) The act  
 of dividing or separating into parts any entire  
 body; the state of being divided; that by which  
 anything is kept apart; partition; the part sepa-  
 rated from the rest by a partition or line, real or  
 imaginary; a separate body of men; a part or  
 distinct portion; a part of an army or militia; a  
 part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under  
 a commander, and distinguished by a particular  
 flag or pendant; disunion; discord; variance;  
 difference; space between the notes of music, or  
 the dividing of the tones; distinction; the sepa-  
 ration of voters in a legislative house. In Arith-  
 metic, the dividing of a number or quantity into  
 any parts assigned, or the rule by which is found  
 how many times one number is contained in another.

DIVISIONAL, de-vizh'un-al, } *a.* Relating to  
 DIVISIONARY, de-vizh'un-a-re, } division; noting  
 or making division.

DIVISIONER, de-vizh'un-ur, *s.* One who divides.

DIVISIVE, de-vi'ziv, *a.* Forming division or distri-  
 bution; creating division or discord.

DIVISOR, de-vi'zur, *s.* In Arithmetic, the number  
 by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, de-vorse', *s.* (*divortium*, Lat.) The legal  
 separation of man and wife. There are two kinds  
 of divorce in English Law: 1. The divorce *amensu  
 et thero*, from bed and board, which is pronounced  
 by the spiritual courts, for causes arising subse-  
 quent to the marriage, or for adultery, cruelty,  
 &c. Parties thus divorced cannot contract  
 another marriage. The marriage is not dissolved,  
 it is merely a separation. 2. The total divorce, *a  
 vinculo matrimonii*, which must be for some of  
 the canonical causes of impediment, such as those  
 of consanguinity and corporal imbecility: in these  
 cases the marriage is declared null, as having  
 been so from the beginning;—disunion of things  
 closely united; the sentence or writing by which  
 marriage is dissolved; the cause of any penal sepa-  
 ration;—*v.* *a.* to dissolve the marriage contract,  
 and thus to separate husband and wife; to sepa-  
 rate, as a married woman from the bed and board  
 of her husband; to separate or disunite things  
 closely connected; to force asunder; to take  
 away; to put away.

DIVORCEABLE, de-vorse'a-bl, *a.* That can be di-  
 vorced.

DIVORCELESS, de-vorse'les, *a.* That cannot be  
 divorced.

DIVORCEMENT, de-vorse'ment, *s.* Divorce; disso-  
 lution of the marriage tie.

DIVORCER, de-vore'sur, *s.* The person or cause that  
 produces divorce; one of a sect called Divorcers,  
 said to have sprung from Milton.

DIVORCIVE, de-vore'siv, *a.* Having power to divorce.

DIVOTO, de-vo'to, *s.* In Music, directs to sing in a  
 devout manner.

DIVULGATE, de-vul'gate, *a.* Published; made  
 known.—Obsolete.

The Pope so lately put down, the gospel so clearly  
*divulgate*.—*Bala.*



**DIVULGATION**, de-vul-ga'shun, *s.* The act of divulging or publishing.

**DIVULGE**, de-vulj', *v. a.* (*divulgo*, Lat.) To make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose; to proclaim; to declare by a public act.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

Marks

The just man, and *divulges* him through heav'n  
To all his angels.—*Milton*.

**DIVULGER**, de-vul'jur, *s.* One who divulges or reveals.

**DIVULSION**, de-vul'shun, *s.* (*divulsio*, Lat.) The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

**DIVULSIVE**, de-vul'siv, *a.* That pulls asunder; that rends.

**DIZEN**, di'zn, *v. a.* To dress gayly; to deck.—Seldom used.

Your ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen,  
For sure I had disen'd you out like a queen.—  
*Swift*

**DIZYGANDRA**, di-ze-gan'dra, *s.* (*dis*, *zigon*, a yoke; and *aner andros*, a male, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

**DIZZ**, diz, *v. a.* To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy in the head.—Obsolete.

Now he, Rozinante, is *dizzed* with the continual circles of the stables.—*Gayton*.

**DIZZARD**, diz'zurd, *s.* A blockhead.—Obsolete.

**DIZZINESS**, diz'ze-nes, *s.* Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

**DIZZY**, diz'ze, *a.* (*dys*, or *dysig*, Sax.) Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous; causing giddiness; thoughtless; heedless;—*v. a.* to whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse.

**DO**, doo, *v. a.* *Past*, Did; *past part.* Done. This verb, when active, is formed in the indicative, present tense; thus, I do, thou doest, he does or doth; when auxiliary, the second is, thou dost; (*don*, Sax. *doen*, Dut.) To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to exert labour or power for bringing anything to the state desired, or to completion; to bring anything to pass; to practise; to perform for the benefit or injury of another; to discharge; to convey; to observe; to exert; to transact; to finish; to perform in an exigency; to have recourse to, as a consequential or last effort; to take a step or measure; to make or cause; to put;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

Nothing but death can *do* me to respire.—*Spenser*.  
Who should *do* the duke to death.—*Shaks*.

to answer the purpose; *to have to do*, to have concern with; *to do with*, to dispose of; to make use of; to employ; also, to gain; to effect by influence; *to do away*, to remove; to destroy;—*it. n.* to act or behave, in any manner, well or ill; to conduct one's self; to fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health; to succeed; to accomplish a purpose; also, to fit; to be adapted; to answer the design; *to have to do with*, to have concern or business with; to deal with; also, to have carnal commerce with. *Do* is used for a verb to save the repetition of it. It is also used in the imperative, to express an urgent request or command. As an auxiliary, *do* is used in asking questions; as, 'Do you intend to go?' *Do* is also used to express emphasis; as, 'She is co-

quettish, but still I *do* love her.' *Do* a mere expletive.

Expletives their feeble aid *do* join

**DO**, do. In Music, a syllable used by instead of *ut*.

**DORINEA**, do-bi'ne-a, *s.* (an alteration of the Nepalese name of the shrub.)

plants: Order, Acerinaceæ.

**DOCENT**, do'sent, *a.* (*docens*, Dut.) Obsolete.

**DOCETE**, do-se'te, *s.* (*doketai*, so seen ancient sect who believed that the sufferings of Christ were not real, appearance. The declarations of the concerning the nature of Christ, has sidered by some divines as directed heresy.

**DOCIBILITY**, dos-e-bil'i-te, } *s.* T  
**DOCIBLENESS**, dos'e-bi-nes, } docil to learn.

**DOCIBLE**, dos'e-bi, *a.* Teachable; table; easily taught or managed.

**DOCILE**, dos'sil, *a.* (*docilis*, Lat.) easily instructed; ready to learn.

**DOCLITY**, do-sil'le-ty, *s.* Teachableness to learn; aptness to be taught.

**DOCIMACY**, do-se'ma-see, *s.* (*dokimasia*, art or act of purifying or examining used, in Metallurgy, for experim testing the nature and purity of Medical Jurisprudence, for the series which the lungs of a new-born child for the purpose of determining whether respired after birth or not; in the process of determining the purity of ferent medicines.

**DOCIMASTIC**, do-se-mas'tik, *a.* (*dokimastikos*, the assaying of metals.

**DOCIMOLOGY**, do-se-mol'o-je, *s.* (*dokimologia*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise assaying or examining in metallurgy, obstetrics, or forensic medicine.

**DOCK**, dok, *v. a.* (*docare*, Welsh.) to the end of a thing; to curtail; to clip; to cut off a part; to shorten from; to destroy or defest; to be draw, or place a ship in a dock;—where a criminal stands in court; a beast cut short or clipped; the stem the solid part of the tail; a case, cover a horse's dock; a broad dock the side of a harbour, or bank of a ships are built or repaired. *Dockyard*, a magazine, near a harbour, for contains of naval stores and timber. *Dockmaster* has the superintendence of docks. *Dock* is used for the purpose of loading and vessels, *dry docks* for building and repair. A *naval dock* is a place provided with naval stores, timber, and all the materials for shipbuilding, as at Portsmouth, Sheerness, Woolwich, and Deptford docks of Great Britain.

**DOCK**, dok, *s.* The common name of genus *Rumex*.

**DOCK-CRESSSES**, dok'kres-es, *s.* *Nip* common name of the plant *Lapsana* yields, like dandelion, a milky bitter, similar in virtues to it and to the chives.



## DOCKET—DOCTRINE.

**dok't**, *s.* (*tociaw*, Welsh.) A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the heads of a writing; also, a slip at the foot of letters patent by the the dockets; a bill tied to goods, containing direction; an alphabetical list of a court, or a catalogue of the names of those who have suits depending in a court; to make an abstract or summary of the a writing or writings; to abstract and a book; to enter in a docket; to mark the backs of papers on the back of them; to a docket.

**dok'ing**, *s.* The act of drawing, as a docket.

**dok'le-a**, *s.* (derivation unknown.) A Crustacean, belonging to the family *Idi*: Tribe, *Mallidae*.

**dok'tur**, *s.* (from *doceo*, I teach, Lat.) A one who has passed all the degrees of a and is empowered to practise and teach, or in divinity, in physic, in law, or, according to modern usage, a person who has reached the highest degree in a faculty; a learned man skilled in a profession; a man of a physician; one whose occupation is (deceases), the title *doctor* is given to certain of the church, whose opinions are authorities;—*v. a.* to apply medicines to diseases;—*v. n.* to practise physic, and inelegant as a verb.

**dok'to-ral**, *a.* Relating to the degree *r.*

**r.**, **dok'to-ral-le**, *ad.* In the manner *r.*

**r.**, **dok'to-rate**, *s.* The degree of a doctor, to make a doctor by conferring a degree.

**dok'tur-le**, *a.* Like a learned man.

**COMMONS**, **dok'turz kom'muns**, *s.* The civilians in London, near St. Paul's church, founded by Dr. Harvey, dean of the the professors of civil law. It forms one of the doctors of the civil law practice in London, who live there in common, for diet, in a collegiate manner; hence the *Doctors' Commons*. In the same place are official residences of the judges of the court of Canterbury, the judge of the Admiralty, and the judge of the Exchequer Court of *r.*

**r.**, **dok'tur-ship**, *s.* The degree or rank *r.*

**dok'tres**, } *s.* A female physician.

**r.**, **dok'tur-es**, }

**r.**, **dok'tre-nare**, } *s.* One fond of new *r.*

**r.**, **dok'tre-na-re**, } systems; a theorist.

**r.**, **dok'tre-nal**, *a.* Relating to doctrine;

**r.**, **dok'tre-nal**, *a.* Relating to doctrine; per-

**r.**, **dok'tre-nal-le**, *ad.* In the form of *r.*

**r.**, **dok'trin**, *s.* (*doctrina*, Lat.) Whatever *r.*

**r.**, **dok'trin**, *s.* (*doctrina*, Lat.) Whatever *r.*

**r.**, **dok'trin**, *s.* (*doctrina*, Lat.) Whatever *r.*

**r.**, **dok'trin**, *s.* (*doctrina*, Lat.) Whatever *r.*

## DOCUMENT—DODECANDRIAN.

**DOCUMENT**, **dok'u-ment**, *s.* (*documentum*, Lat.) Precept; instruction; direction; dogmatical precept; authoritative dogma; in the present usage, generally applied to written instruction, evidence, or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof for information and the establishment of facts;—*v. a.* to furnish with documents; to furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts; to teach; to instruct; to direct.

**DOCUMENTAL**, **dok-u-men'tal**, *a.* Relating to instruction or to documents; consisting in or derived from documents.

**DOCUMENTARY**, **dok-u-men'ta-ry**, *a.* Relating to written evidence; consisting in documents.

**DODARTIA**, **do-dâr'she-a**, *s.* (in honour of M. Dodart.) A genus of plants: Order, *Scrophulariaceæ*.

**DODD**, **dod**, *v. a.* To cut the wool from the tails of sheep.

**DODDED**, **dod'ded**, *a.* Without horns; applied to sheep: the term is used as an abbreviation.

**DODDER**.—See *Cicuta*.

**DODDERED**, **dod'durd**, *a.* Overgrown with dodder; covered with supererect plants.

**DODDER LAURELS**.—See *Cassythaceæ*.

**DODECADACTYLUS**, **do-dek-a-dak'te-lus**, *s.* (*dodeka*, twelve, and *daktylos*, a finger, Gr. from its being usually about twelve finger-lengths.) A Greek name for the duodenum.

**DODECAGON**, **do-dek'a-gon**, *s.* (*dodeka*, twelve, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A figure of twelve angles or sides. The area of a *dodecagon* is three times the square of the radius of a circle inscribed in it, or 11.1961524 of the square on the side.

**DODECAGYN**, **do-dek'a-jin**, *s.* (*dodeka*, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) In Botany, a plant having twelve pistils.

**DODECAGYNIA**, **do-dek-a-je'ne-a**, *s.* (*dodeka*, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) The Linnean name for any order of plants in which the number of pistils is twelve.

**DODECAGYNIAN**, **do-dek-a-jin'e-an**, *a.* Having twelve pistils.

**DODECAHEDRAL**, **do-dek-a-he'dral**, *a.* (*dodeka*, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) Relating to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides. *Dodecahedral corundrum*, or *spinel*, in Mineralogy, one of the names of the mineral *Spinel*, of which there are two varieties, *ceylanite* and *spinel ruby*. The colours are blue, brown, black, green, and white. It consists of alumina, 74; silica, 16; magnesia, 8; oxide of iron, 1.5; and lime, 0.75. *Dodecahedral garnet*, a species of the Garnet, of which there are ten subspecies. *Dodecahedral mercury*, native amalgam; a mixture of mercury and silver in the proportions of nearly three-fourths of the former, and rather more than one-fourth of the latter. It occurs in quicksilver mines with cinnabar. It is regularly crystallized, and of the colour of silver.

**DODECAHEDRON**, **do-dek-a-he'drun**, *s.* (*dodeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) A crystal or figure with twelve equal sides, whether triangular, quadrangular, or pentagonal.

**DODECANDER**, **do-de-kan'dur**, *s.* (*dodeka*, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) In Botany, a plant having twelve stamens.

**DODECANDRIAN**, **do-de-kan'dre-an**, } *a.* Relating

**DODECANDROUS**, **do-de-kan'drus**, } to the plants



or class of plants that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen.

**DODECAPETALOUS**, do-dek-a-pe'ta-lus, *a.* (*dodeka*, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) Having twelve petals.

**DODECAS**, do'de-kas, *s.* (*dodeka*, twelve, Gr. in reference to the number of stamens.) A genus of plants, natives of Surinam: Order, Lythraceæ.

**DODECASTYLE**, do-de-kas'tyle, *s.* (*dodeka*, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Architecture, a building that has twelve columns in front, or on one side.

**DODECATEMERION**, do-dek-a-te-mo're-un, *s.* (Gr.) A twelfth part.

**DODECATEMORY**, do-dek-a-tem'o-re, *s.* A denomination sometimes applied to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

**DODECATHEON**, do-de-ka'the-on, *s.* (*dodeka*, and *theos*, a god, Gr.) An antidote among the ancients, composed of twelve simples; named after the twelve Grecian deities.

**DODGE**, dodj, *v. n.* To start suddenly aside; to shift place by a sudden start; to play tricks; to be evasive; to use tergiversation; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to quibble;—*v. a.* to evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside.

**DODGER**, dod'jur, *s.* One who is guilty of mean tricks; an evader.

**DODGERY**, dod'jur-e, *s.* Trick.

**DODKIN**, dod'kin, *s.* A little doit; a contemptuous name for a small coin.—Seldom used.

For, sir, you must understand that she's not worth a *dodkin* for a queen.—*Shelton*.

**DODO**, do'do, } *s.* The names given to an extinct bird said to have existed

**DIDUS**, di'dus, } in the Mauritius previous to the seventeenth century.

**DRONTE**, dron'te, } A head and leg are preserved in the British Museum; and a picture, apparently somewhat fabulous, made by Edwards in 1760, of which he says,—'the original picture was drawn in Holland from the living bird brought from St. Maurice's Island in the East Indies, in the early times of the discovery, by way of the Cape of Good Hope.' Much difference of opinion has existed among naturalists as to the real character of the Dodo. That of Mr. Gray is, perhaps, as much deserving of attention as any, namely,—'that the bird represented was made up by joining the head of a bird of prey, approaching the vulture, if not belonging to that family, to the legs of a gallinaceous bird.'

**DODONEA**, do-do-ne'a, *s.* (In honour of Dodonæus, physician to Maximilian II. and author of *Historia Plantarum*.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs with extipulate leaves and small greenish flowers: Order, Sapindaceæ.

**DODONTIAN**, do-do-ne-an, *s.* (*Dodonæus*, Lat.) In Antiquity, an epithet applied to Jupiter from his being worshipped in a temple built in the forest of Dodona, the seat of the most ancient and famous oracle of all Greece. The priestesses who gave the oracle were originally the seven daughters of Atlas; but, in later ages, the oracles were always delivered by three old women—they were called *Dodonides*.

**DOE**, do, *s.* (*da*, Sax. *dan*, Dan.) A she deer; the female of the fallow deer: the male is termed a *buck*;—*s.* a feat; what one can perform.—Obsolete as a substantive.

No sooner he does peep into  
The world, but he has done his *doe*.—*Butler*.

**DOES**, duz. The third person singular *do*, indicative mood, present tense.

**DOFF**, dof, *v. a.* (*doffen*, Dut.) To put to strip or divest; to put or thrust away; to put off; to shift off, with delay.

**DOG**, dog, *s.* (*dogue*, Fr.) The English name for the quadrupeds of the genus *Canis*, particularly of those varieties of *Canis* so faithfully attached to man. The varieties are—the shepherd's dog, the Greenland dog, the bulldog, the mastiff dog, the Dalmatian or coach dog, the hound, the gazehound, the greyhound, greyhound, the lymmer, the lurcher, the terrier, the beagle, the harrier, the old English hound, the kibblehound, the Spanish pointer, the English Newfoundland dog, the rough water large water spaniel, the springer, the Charles's dog, the prymare dog, the lymmer, the turnspit, pug, &c.; used for mate, when applied to several males, as a *dog fox*; a term of reproach tempt given to a man; a constellation or Canicula; a gay young man; a bus used in the last sense.

I love the young *dogs* of this age; they have more humour, and knowledge of life than we old men.

Among Seamen, a sort of iron hook a sharp fang at one end, so formed as driven into a piece of timber; it is driven it along by means of a rope fastened *give or send to the dogs*, to throw away *a go to the dogs*, to be ruined. *Dog chuck*, the name of a very common and useful chuck; called also the carrier driver and carrier. *Dog-legged staircase*, such as are solid between the steps or such as have no well hole, and rail and balusters, of both progressive flight, fall in the same vertical steps are fixed to strings, newels, and the ends of the steps in the inferior terminate on the side of the string; housing;—*v. a.* to hunt; to follow indefatigably; to follow close; to urge with importunity.

**DOGBELT**, dog'belt, *s.* A belt used by miners to draw in mines.

**DOGBOLT**, dog'bolte, *s.* A word of contempt to persons.—Seldom used.

For, to say truth, the lawyer is a *dogbolt*.—*Beau, & Flot.*

**DOGBERRY-TREE**, dog'ber-re-tre, *s.* names of the plant *Cornus sanguinea*, branched Dogwood, or wild Cornel-tree.

**DOGBRAMBLE-GOOSEBERRY**, dog'bra-ber-re, *s.* The common name of *Amelanchier*, a native of Canada.

**DOGCHIEP**, dog'tshepe, *s.* Cheap or offal.

**DOGDAYS**, dog'daze, *s.* The name given to the days of the year, during which the heliacal rising of Sirius, according to the almanacks, and ending on the 11th time, in ancient Astronomy, when the Dogstar rose immediately before the heliacal rising of Sirius, owing to the



nozes, is now later in the year, so that our have not now the same relation to the us as formerly.

*r*, dog draw, *s*. A manifest deprehension tender against the venison in the forest; is found drawing after the deer by the a hound.

*s*, *s*. The title formerly given to the first in the republics of Venice and Genoa. was elective in both places. In Venice held for life, in Genoa for two years only.

*do'jate*, *s*. The office or dignity of a doge.

*dog fish*, *s*. The common name of the *sax acanthias*: Subfamily, *Centrinae*.

*dog'ged*, *a*. Sullen; sour; morose; sur-  
ere.

*r*, dog'ged-le, *ad*. Sullenly; gloomily; morosely; severely.

*ess*, dog'ged-nes, *s*. Sullenness; morose-

*dog'gur*, *s*. A Dutch fishing-vessel used German Ocean, particularly in the herring.

It is equipped with two masts, a mainmast *nizenmast*, somewhat resembling a ketch; *ern* used in some localities by miners and *brers* for a hard useless stone, generally and of silica and iron.

*L*, dog'gur-il, *a*. An epithet given to a loose, irregular measure in burlesque poet-  
that of *Hadibras*;—*s*. mean, despicable,  
*s* verses.

*AN*, dog'gur-man, *s*. A sailor belonging  
ree.

*dog'gurs*, *s*. In English alum works, a stone found in the mines with the true  
ck.

*dog'gish*, *a*. Like a dog; churlish;  
; snappish; brutal.

*s*, dog'grass, *s*. The grass *Triticum repens*.

*TED*, dog'hart-ed, *a*. Cruel; pitiless;  
*s*.

*dog'hole*, *s*. A place fit only for dogs;  
mean habitation.

*s*, dog'how, *s*. A kennel for dogs.

*EN*, dog'kee-pur, *s*. One who has the  
ment of dogs.

*EL*, dog'ken-nil, *s*. A kennel or hut for dogs.

*s*, dog'lat'iu, *s*. Barbarous Latin.

*Q*, dog'lectah, *s*. A dog-doctor.

*s*, dog'lows, *s*. An insect that is found

*og'le*, *a*. Like a dog.

*og'ma*, *s*. (Greek.) A settled opinion; a  
maxim, or tenet; a doctrinal notion,  
only in matters of faith and philosophy.

*dog'mad*, *a*. Mad as a dog.

*s*, dog-mat'ik, *s*. One of a sect of physi-  
called also *dogmatists*, in contradistinction  
sea and methodists.

*s*, dog-mat'ik, } *a*. Relating to a  
IAL, dog-mat'e-kal, } dogma, or to set-  
tion; positive; magisterial; asserting, or  
to assert with authority, or with over-  
and arrogance; asserted with authority;  
stive; arrogant; overbearing in asserting  
staining opinions.

ALLY, dog-mat'e-kal-le, *ad*. Positively;  
sterial manner; arrogantly.

ALNESS, dog-mat'e-kal-nes, *s*. The  
f being dogmatical; positiveness.

DOGMATICS, dog-mat'iks, *s*. *pl*. Doctrinal theo-  
logy, a term used by German writers.

DOGMATISM, dog'ma-tizm, *s*. Positive assertion;  
arrogance; positiveness in opinion. In Medical  
Jurisprudence, a system or theory among the  
ancients resulting from the application of philoso-  
phy and physical and chemical theories to medi-  
cine.

DOGMATIST, dog'ma-tist, *s*. A positive assertor;  
a magisterial teacher; a bold or arrogant advancer  
of opinions.

DOGMATIZE, dog'ma-tize, *v*. *n*. To assert positively;  
to teach with bold and undue confidence; to ad-  
vance with arrogance.

DOGMATIZER, dog'ma-ti-zur, *s*. One who dogma-  
tizes; a bold assertor; a magisterial teacher.

DOGROSE, dog'roze, *s*. The vulgar name of the  
common wild rose, *Rosa canina*.

DOG'S-BANE.—See *Apocynum*.

DOG'S-CABBAGE, dogz-kab'baje, *s*. The common  
name of the plant *Thelygonum cynocrambe*: Or-  
der, *Urticæ*.

DOG'S-EAR, dogz'ere, *s*. The corner of a leaf in a  
book turned down like a dog's ear.

DOGSICK, dog'sik, *a*. Sick as a dog.

DOGSKIN, dog'skin, *a*. Made of the skin of a dog.

DOGSLEEP, dog'sleep, *s*. Pretended sleep.

DOG'S-MEAT, dogz'meet, *s*. Refuse; offal; meat  
for dogs.

DOG'S-MERCURY, dogz-mer'ku-re, *s*. *Mercurialis*  
*perennis*, a poisonous plant very common in our  
hedges.—See *Mercurialis*.

DOG'S-POISON, dogz'poy-zn, *s*. A name of the  
plant *Ethusa cynapium*, or common Fool's-parsley.

DOG'S-TAIL-GRASS.—See *Cynurus*.

DOGSTAR, dog'står, *s*. *Sirius*, a star of the first  
magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun  
gives name to the dogdays.

DOGSTONES, dog'stonze, *s*. The vulgar name of  
the male *Orchis*; termed also *Satyrion*, the *Orchis*  
*mascula* of botanists.

DOGTOTH, dog'tooth, *s*. A peculiar ornament used  
in the Anglo-Norman buildings in the twelfth cen-  
tury; also, a sharp-pointed human tooth growing  
between the foreteeth and grinders, and resembling  
a dog's tooth; it is likewise termed an eye-tooth.

DOGTRICK, dog'trik, *s*. A currish trick; brutal  
treatment.

DOGTROT, dog'trot, *s*. A gentle trot like that of a  
dog.

DOGVANE, dog'vane, *s*. A small vane composed of  
thread, cork, and feathers, fastened to a half pike,  
and placed on the weather gunwale, to assist in  
steering a ship on the wind.

DOGVIOLET, dog-vi'o-let, *s*. *Viola canina*, a species  
of the violet common in groves, thickets, hedges,  
and heathy ground.

DOGWATCH, dog'wawtah, *s*. Among Seamen, a  
watch of two hours; the *dogwatches* are two  
reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock p.m.

DOGWEARY, dog'we-re, *a*. Quite tired; much  
fatigued.

DOGWOOD.—See *Cornus* and *Cornaceæ*.

DOILY, doy'le, *s*. A species of woollen stuff, said  
to be so called from the first maker; linen made  
into a small napkin.

DOINGS, doo'ingz, *s*. *pl*. Things done; transac-  
tions; feats; actions, good or bad; behaviour;  
conduct; stir; bustle.

DOIT, doyt, *s*. (*duit*, Dut.) A small piece of money



a trifle: hence the common phrase, 'I care not a *dolt*.' Also, the ancient Scotch pennypiece, being 1-12th of a penny sterling.

**DOLABELLA**, do-la-bel'la, *s.* (a little hatchet, Lat.) A subgenus of the Aplysæ, in which the shell is hatch-shaped, rudimentary, calcareous, and membranous: Order, Tectibranchiata.

**DOLABRIFORM**, dol-ab're-fawrm, *a.* (*dolabra*, a hatchet, Lat.) Hatchet-shaped. In Botany, applied to certain fleshy leaves which are straight at the front, taper at the base, and compressed, dilated, rounded, and thinned away at the upper back end, so as to resemble an old-fashioned axe-head.

**DOLCE**, dol'tsba, } *s.* (Italian.) In  
**DOLCEMENTE**, dol-tsha-men'te, } Music, a direction that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

**DOLE**, dole, *s.* (*dol*, Sax. *dolia*, Russ.) That which is dealt or distributed; a part, share, or portion; that which is given in charity; gratuity; blows dealt out; the act of dealing or distributing;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

It was your presumise,  
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.—  
Shaks.

boundary;—(obsolete;)

Cursed be he which translateth the bounds and *doles* of his neighbour.—*Injunctions of Q. Eliz.*

—(*dolar*, Lat.) grief; sorrow; misery;—(seldom used in the last three senses;)

The poor old man, their father, making such pitiful *dole* over them.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to deal; to distribute.

**DOLEA**, do'le-a, *s.* (*dolia*, deceitful, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Nolanaceæ.

**DOLEFUL**, dole'fûl, *a.* Sorrowful; expressing grief; melancholy; sad; afflicted; dismal; impressing sorrow; gloomy.

**DOLEFULLY**, dole'fûl-le, *ad.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

**DOLEFULNESS**, dole'fûl-nes, *s.* Sorrow; melancholy; querulousness; gloominess; dismalmess.

**DOLENT**, do'lent, *a.* (*dolens*, Lat.) Sorrowful.—Obsolete.

**DOLERITE**, dol'e-rite, *s.* A variety of trap rock, composed of augite and Labrador felspar.

**DOLESOME**, dole'sum, *a.* Gloom; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.

**DOLESOMELY**, dole'sum-le, *ad.* In a dolesome manner.

**DOLESOMENESS**, dole'sum-nes, *s.* Gloom; dismalmess.

**DOLICHLASIUM**, dol-e-kla'se-um, *s.* (*dolichos*, long, and *lasios*, hairy, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Labiatifloræ.

**DOLICHOGYNE**, do-le-koj'e-ne, *s.* (*dolichos*, and *gyne*, a female, in reference to the long styles.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Ligulifloræ.

**DOLICHONYX**, dol-e-kon'iks, *s.* (*dolichos*, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr. in reference to its long claws.) Bob-o'-th'-Link, a genus of birds belonging to the Agelaiæ, or Maisers: Family, Sturnidæ.

**DOLICHOPUS**, do-lik'o-pus, *s.* (*dolichos*, long, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, with long slender legs: Family, Tanysona.

**DOLICHOS**, dol'e-kos, *s.* (*dolichos*, long, in allusion to the length of its pods.) The Cowhage, or Cowitch, a genus of plants, the pods of which are

covered with sharp bristle-like hair used medicinally, in the form of an ele anthelmintic. The hairs, when placed with the skin, produce great uneasiness.  
**DOLICHURUS**, dol-e-ku'rus, *s.* (*dolichos*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Hy insects: Family, Fossoræ.

**DOLICHUS**, dol'e-kus, *s.* (*dolichos*, a genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Dilleniaceæ.

**DOLIOCARPUS**, dol-e-o-kâr'pus, *s.* (a full, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in all beauty, but poisonous nature of the genus of climbing or upright sarms Order, Dilleniaceæ.

**DOLIOLEUM**, dol-e-o'lum, *s.* (Latin, a genus of the Diphydiæ, with a gel line, cylindrical body, truncated at tremes, and having the appearance of

**DOLITTLE**, doo'lit-tl, *s.* A term of, one who professes much and perform

**DOLIUM**, dol'e-um, *s.* (Latin, a large in reference to its ventricose shape.) Mollusca, in which the shell is de globular, ventricose, and furrowed. the spire but little elevated, pointed, forming nearly the whole of the shell; large, oval; right lip undulated; co twisted; operculum horny.

**DOLL**, dol, *s.* (*dellu*, Welsh.) A puppe a child; a small image in the human amusement of little girls.

**DOLLAR**, dol'lar, *s.* (*daler*, Dan. and Gr.) A silver coin of Spain and States. 'The dollar is coined in v but the general type of the whole is dollar, which is minted at the rate Castilian mark (= 3550½ troy grain of the fineness of 10½ dineros, that fine out of 12. It accordingly wa troy grains, and contains 374.19 t pure silver; and, reckoning British at 5s. per ounce, is worth, when at 4s. 2½d. sterling; but its more gene deduced from assays, is 4s. 2d., the to it in the proclamation issued by Government on 21st Sept., 1838, f its circulation in the West Indies. sometimes called the *hard dollar* (*fuerte*); and the term *pillar dollar* applied to the pieces coined in Mexic from their being impressed on one arms of Spain placed between two; dollar is still minted at the rate of 8½ in all the Spanish-American republic Colombian. That of the United Stat the same value, 4s. 2½d., containing of pure silver. The German and li are in value rather less.'—*Cyc. of G*

**DOLOMÆA**, dol-o-mæ'a, *s.* (in honour mean) A genus of Composite plant Tubulifloræ.

**DOLOMEDES**, do-lo-me'des, *s.* (doo genus of Spiders, belonging to the naridæ: Family, Araneidæ.

**DOLOMETIC**, dol-o-met'ik, *a.* Contain of the nature of dolomite. *Dolomet* variety of dolomite of a white colour, small granular concretions, which loosely united as to separate on pressure.



## DOLOMITE—DOME.

*dol'o-mite*, *s.* (in honour of M. Dolomieu who first noticed it.) A variety of magnesian limestone, occurring massive and in mountain

It is sometimes slaty, and translucent. It is white, greyish, or yellowish, or than common limestone. It constitutes some of the Apennines, and is likewise found

Compact dolomite is snow-white and hard. It consists of carbonate of lime, 70.50; carbonate of magnesia, 29.50. Common in the Apennines, of carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, 46; with a variable amount of the carbonate of iron.

*dolur*, *s.* (Latin.) Pain; grief; lamentation.

*dolorous*, *dol-o-rif'ur-us*, *a.* (*dolor*, and *fero*, Lat.) Producing pain.

*dol-o-rif'ik*, *a.* (*dolorificus*, Lat.) That

causes pain or grief; expressing pain or grief.

*dol-o-ro'zo*, *a.* (Italian.) In music,

*dol'o-rus*, *a.* Sorrowful; dismal; depressing sorrow or grief; painful; giving expression pain or grief.

*dol'ly*, *dol'o-rus-le*, *ad.* Sorrowfully; in a manner to express grief.

*dol'fin*, *s.* The English name of the dolphin, cetaceans in which the skull is much elevated, very short, and convex behind. The various species differ from each other in relative length and width of the muzzle, number of the teeth, and the several convexities of their various parts. In ancient times, a massy piece of iron or lead, used in the construction of war: it was hung by pulleys to the masts, and, when engaged with an enemy, the *dolphin* was thrown upon it with violence, in order to sink or shatter it. *Dol'fin* is also a particular kind of wreath, formed of cordage, to be fastened occasionally round a mast as a support to the puddening, the use of which is to sustain the weight of the fore and main masts, in case of the rigging or chains by which these yards are suspended being shot away in battle.

*dol'fe-net*, *s.* A female dolphin.

*dol*, *s.* (*dol*, Sax.) A heavy, stupid fellow; dull; a thick skull;—*v. n.* to waste time; to behave foolishly.

*dolte'ish*, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid;

*dolte'ish-ness*, *s.* Stupidity.

*dom*, used as a termination, denotes jurisdiction or property and jurisdiction, as *kingdom*,

*do-main'*, *s.* (*domaine*, Fr.) Dominion; territory governed, or under the government of a sovereign; possession; estate; the land and mansion of a lord, and in his immediate neighbourhood.

*dom'al*, *a.* (*domus*, Lat.) An astrological sign for a house.

*dom-be'ya*, *s.* (in honour of M. John de Bontani, a botanist, and a traveller in South America.) A genus of plants, with flowers in umbels, and having a single-stalked flower. Order, Byttneriaceae.

*dom'*, *s.* (French.) In Architecture, a roof, raised over the middle of a build-

## DOMED—DOMINATE.

ing, as a church, hall, pavilion, vestibule, staircase, &c., by way of crowning; a building; a house; a fabric; a cathedral. In Chemistry, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere, or small dome.

*DOMED*, *domde*, *a.* Furnished with a dome.

*DOME-SHAPED*, *domeshaypt*, *a.* In form resembling a dome.

*DOMESMAN*, *domsz'man*, *s.* A judge; an umpire. —Obsolete.

And Jesus stood before the *domesman*, and the justice asked him, and said, Art thou king of Jews?—Wickliffe, St. Matt. xxvii.

*DOMESTIC*, *do-mes'tik*, *s.* (from *domus*, a house, Lat.) One who lives in the family of another, as a chaplain or secretary; also, a servant or hired labourer residing with a family.

*DOMESTIC*, *do-mes'tik*, *a.* Belonging to the

*DOMESTICAL*, *do-mes'te-kal*, *a.* house or home; relating to one's place of residence, and to the family; remaining much at home; living in retirement; living near the habitations of man; tame, not wild; pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; intestine, not foreign; made in one's own house, nation, or country.

*DOMESTICALLY*, *do-mes'te-kal-le*, *ad.* In relation to domestic affairs.

*DOMESTICANT*, *do-mes'te-kant*, *a.* Forming part of the same family.

*DOMESTICATE*, *do-mes'te-kate*, *v. a.* To make domestic; to retire from the public; to accustom to remain much at home; to make familiar, as if at home; to accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame.

*DOMESTICATION*, *do-mes-te-ka'shun*, *s.* The act of withdrawing from the public notice and living much at home; the act of taming or reclaiming wild animals.

*DOMESTICITY*, *do-mes-tis'se-te*, *s.* State of being domestic.

*DOMICIL*, *dom'e-sil*, *s.* (*domicilium*, Lat.) An abode or mansion; a place of permanent residence, either of an individual or family.

*DOMICIL*, *dom'e-sil*, *v. a.* To establish a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy.

*DOMICILIARY*, *dom-e-sil'ya-re*, *a.* Relating to an abode, or the residence of a person or family.

*DOMICILIATION*, *dom-e-sil-e-a'shun*, *s.* Permanent residence; inhabitancy.

*DOMIFY*, *dom'e-fi*, *v. a.* (*domus*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) In Astrology, to divide the heavens into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope, by means of six great circles, termed circles of position.—Obsolete.

*DOMINANT*, *dom'e-nant*, *a.* (*dominor*, I rule, Lat.) Ruling; prevailing; governing; predominant. In Music, the dominant or sensible chord is that which is practised on the dominant of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence; thus, if the key be C the dominant is G. Every perfect major chord becomes a dominant chord, as soon as the seventh minor is added to it.

*DOMINATE*, *dom'e-nate*, *v. a.* (*dominatus*, Lat.) To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over;—*v. n.* to predominate.—Seldom used as a neuter verb.

I thus conclude my theme,  
The dominating humour makes the dream.—Dryden.  
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**DOMINATION**, dom-e-na'shun, *s.* (*dominatio*, Lat.)

The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government; arbitrary authority; tyranny. In Theology, the fourth order of angels or blessed spirits in the hierarchy, reckoning from the seraphim.

**DOMINATIVE**, dom'e-nay-tiv, *a.* Governing; also, imperious.

**DOMINATOR**, dom'e-nay-tur, *s.* A ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power; an absolute governor.

**DOMINEER**, dom-e-neer', *v. n.* To rule over with insolence or arbitrary sway; to bluster; to hector; to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness; —*v. a.* to govern.

**DOMINEERING**, dom-e-neer'ing, *a.* Overbearing.

**DOMINICAL**, do-min'e-kal, *a.* (*Dominus*, the Lord.)

Pertaining to the Lord's day, or Christian Sabbath; noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Dominical letter*: in the Calendar there is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet attached to every day in the year; namely, A to the 1st of January, B to the 2d, C to the 3d, and so on for a week—A marking the 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th days, and so with the other letters. The consequence is, that all the days which have the same letter fall on the same day of the week. The dominical letter for any year is that letter on which all the Sundays fall.

**DOMINICANS**, do-min'e-kans, *s.* An order of preaching friars, founded by Dominic de Guzman, a Spanish gentleman, born in 1170, at Calorogo, in Old Castile. The history of the order is stained with bigotry, perfidy, and cruelty.

**DOMINICIDE**, dom'in-e-side, *s.* (*dominus*, a master, and *caedo*, I kill, Lat.) One who kills his master.

**DOMINION**, do-min'yun, *s.* (*dominium*, Lat.) Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; power to direct, control, use, and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable; territory under a government; region; country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; government; right of governing; predominance; ascendant; an order of angels; persons governed.

**DOMINO**, dom'e-no, *s.* A kind of hood; a long dress; a masquerade dress; a kind of play or game.

**DON**, don, } *s.* A Spanish title of distinction, first given to Pelayo in the beginning of the eighth century. In Portugal it cannot be assumed without the permission of the sovereign, being considered as a mark of honour and nobility. *Dom* and *Son*, in old charters, signify full property and jurisdiction. *Dona*, or *Duena*, the feminine of *don*, is the title of a lady in Spain and Portugal; —*v. a.* to put on; to invest with.—Obsolete as a verb.

The purple morning left her crimson bed,  
And don'd her robes of pure vermilion hue.—  
*Fairfax.*

**DONABLE**, do'na-bl, *a.* That may be given.

**DONACIA**, do-na'she-a, *s.* (*donax*, a reed or cane, Gr. and Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Eupoda.

**DONACOBUS**, don-a-ko'be-us, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the Oriolinae, or Orioles: Family, Merulidae.

**DONARIA**, do-na're-a, *s.* A word used among the

ancients for the places where the offerings to the gods were kept; and sometimes offerings themselves, and sometimes properly, for the temples.

**DONARY**, do'na-re, *s.* (*donarium*, Lat.) given to a sacred use.

**DONATIA**, do-na'she-a, *s.* (in honour of professor of botany at Turin.) A genus with alternate leaves and solitary flowers. Order, Saxifragaceae.

**DONATION**, do-na'shun, *s.* (*donatio*, Lat.) of giving or bestowing a grant. In law, or contract by which a thing or the right is transferred to a person or corporation; a gift; that which is given or bestowed gratuitously; a valuable consideration; a gift; a gift which is made in contemplation of death, as when a thing is given on the condition, that if the donor shall have it; or the thing given shall survive the donor; or if the donee shall die before the donor. *tutes*, lib. ii. tit. 7.

**DONATISM**, don'a-lizm, *s.* The doctrine of the Donatists.

**DONATISTIC**, don-a-tis'tik, } *a.*

**DONATISTICAL**, don-a-tis'te-kal, } *D.*

**DONATISTS**, don'a-tists, *s.* A sect of Christians which originated with one Donatus, in the year 311. They taught that the church was null; accordingly those who joined their party from other churches and reordained their ministers; their body as the only true church, and others as apostate and fallen. They appear to have been those of African origin. **DONATIVE**, don'a-tiv, *s.* In the Canon Law, a benefice given by the patron to a cleric, without presentation to the ordinary, and without induction. Among the Romans, a gift made to the soldiery; a largess; a gratuity; present; a dole; —*a.* vested or vested interest.

**DONAX**, don'aks, *s.* (Greek and Latin genus of Mollusca, of which the shell is a valved, inequilateral bivalve, with a narrow margin; the frontal margin obtuse, and the cardinal teeth, in one valve, triangular. The shells of the genus are generally flattened before, and wedge-shaped.)

**DONE**, dun. *Past part* of the verb *do*. In obsolete sense, *done* is the infinitive *As maydens used to done.* —*Spenser.* —*interj.* the word by which a wager is accepted when a wager is offered, he that says, *'Done.*

**DONEE**, do-ne', *s.* (*doneo*, I give, Lat.) to whom a gift or a donation is made; to whom lands or tenements are given.

**DONGEON**, } don'jon, *s.* — See Dungeon.

**DONJON**, } don'jon, *s.* — See Dungeon.

**DONIA**, do'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of the Don of Forfar.) A genus of elegant shrubs, with large crimson flowers: Family, Piliaceae.

**DONIFEROUS**, do-nif'e-rus, *a.* (*donare*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing gifts.

**DONISIA**, do-ne'she-a, *s.* (in honour



DONKEY—DOOR.

A genus of plants, natives of the East Indies, Cinchonaceæ.

Donkey, *s.* An ass or mule for the

Donat, *s.* (*do*, and *naught*.) An idle, nothing person.—Local.

Donor, *s.* (*dono*, Lat.) One who gives or one who confers anything gratuitously; or; one who grants an estate.

Donship, *s.* The quality or rank of a donor or knight.

Don, don-to-ste'mon, *s.* (*odous*, *odontos*, a thread, Gr.) A genus of plants: Suborder, Notorhizææ.

Donzil, *s.* (Italian.) A young attendant; Seldom used.

Donze to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the dam-

Donde-s, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Samuel London apothecary and botanist.) A ferns, with lanceolate pennatifid fronds: Cyrtodiaceæ.

Donel, *s.* A trifter; a simple fellow.

Donle,

Don, *s.* (*dom*, Sax.) To condemn to any state; to consign by a decree or sentence; to sentence or judgment on; to commiserate; to destine; to fix irrevocable or direction of; to condemn, or to a penalty; to judge;—(unusual in the)

Don'ty and grace! thou did'st not doom, but much more to pity incline.—*Milton*.

Don't; judicial sentence; condemnation; decree; determination affecting the fate of another; usually a determination evil; the state to which one is doomed to; ruin; destruction; discrimination; etc.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Don't point of courtesy there lack'd:

Don't of manners mild, of doom exact.—

*Mir. for Mag.*

Don'tful, *a.* Full of destruction.

Don'ts day, *s.* The day of the final great day when all men are to be judged of sentence or condemnation.

Don't-book, } doom's day-book, *s.* A register made, by order of the Conqueror, of the lands of England, from which judgment was to be given value, tenures, and services therein due. The original, preserved in the Chapter of Westminster, is comprised in two volumes a large folio, the other a quarto, with columns on vellum. Two supplementary volumes were published in 1816, by the same upon the public records.

Don't, (*dora*, *dur*, *dure*, Sax.) An opening into a house or other building, or room, apartment, or closet, by which the frame of boards, or any piece of plank, that shuts the opening of a door, the entrance into an apartment, and usually turning on hinges; avenue; passage; means of approach

In familiar language, a house; often used, *doors*—as, 'My house is the first in the corner;' to lie at the door, in a sense, is to be imputable or chargeable next door to, approaching to; near to;

DOORING—DORIPPE.

bordering upon; indoors, within the house; at home; doorcase, the frame which encloses a door; doorkeeper, a porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment; doornail, the nail on which the knocker formerly struck; doorstead, the entrance or place of a door; doorway, the passage of a door.

DOORING, do'ring, *s.* A doorcase.—Obsolete.

So terrible a noise as shakes the doorings of houses.—*Milton*.

DOPATRIUM, do-pa'tre-um, *s.* A genus of plants, consisting of bog herbs, with funnel-shaped blue flowers, natives of Coromandel: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

DOQUET.—See Docket.

DOR, dawr, *s.* The English name of the common black beetle, *Scarabæus*.

DORADO, dor-a'do, *s.* The Sword-fish, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, nearly in half, by a line joining  $\alpha$  Argus and  $\alpha$  Eridani.

DORANTHERA, dor-a-tan-the'ra, *s.* (*doration*, a small spear, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

DORCÆRUS, dawr-kas'e-rus, *s.* (*dorkas*, a roe-deer, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

DORCÆDION, dawr-ka'de-un, *s.* (*dorkadeion*, like a roe-deer, Gr. in reference to the antennæ.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

DORCATOMA, dawr-kat'o-ma, *s.* (*dorkas*, a roe-deer, and *tome*, a section, Gr. in reference to the form of the antennæ.) A genus of Coleopterous insects of the section Malacodermi: Tribe, Ptinoreæ.

DOREE, or JOHN DORY.—In Ichthyology,—see Zeus.

DOREMA, do-re'ma, *s.* (*dorema*, a gift, Gr.) A genus of plants; one of the species yields ammoniacum: Order, Apiaceæ, or Umbellifera.

DORIAN, do're-an, *a.* Relating to Doris in Greece.

DORIANS, do're-ans, *s.* In Grecian History, the most powerful of the Hellenic races. They formed three tribes—the Hyllæans, the Dymæans, and the Pamphylians.

DORIC, dor'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Dorians, an ancient people of Greece, inhabiting the country near Mount Parnassus. *Doric order*, in Architecture, the second of the five orders, being that between the Tuscan and Ionic. *Doric dialect*, one of the five dialects used among the Greeks; first used by the Lacedæmonians, particularly those of Argos, whence it passed into Epirus, Libya, Sicily, Rhodes, and Crete. *Doric mode*, in Music, the first of the authentic modes of the ancients: its character is severe, tempered with gravity and joy. It was used on religious occasions, and also in war.

DORICISM, dor'e-sizm, } *s.* A phrase of the Doric

DORISM, dor'izm, } dialect.

DORIDIUM, do-rid'e-um, *s.* (*doris*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the animal has the lobe dilated into fin-like processes, but without a shell: Tribe, Cyclobranchia.

DORING, do'ring, } *s.* Among Sportsmen, a term used to express a method of taking larks by means of a close-net and a looking-glass.

DORIPPE, do-rip'pe, *s.* A name given by Fabricius to a genus of short-tailed decapod Crustaceans, belonging to the subdivision Notapoda, which have



the feet of the fourth and fifth pairs elevated on the back and not terminated with paddles, and the eyes supported on simple peduncles.

**DORIS**, do'ris, *s.* A genus of testaceous Mollusca.

**DORMANCY**, dawr'man-se, *s.* Quiescence.

**DORMANT**, dawr'mant, *a.* (*dormir*, Fr.) Sleeping; at rest; not in action; being in a sleeping posture; neglected; not used; concealed; not divulged;—(unusual in the last two senses);—leaning; inclining; not perpendicular. *Dormant partner*, in Commerce, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject to a share in losses; he is also called a sleeping partner. In Heraldry, the posture of a lion or any other beast lying in a sleeping attitude, with the head resting on the fore paws. *Dormant tree or summer*, the lintel of a door, window, beam, &c.; a beam joined into a girder, to support the ends of joists on both sides of it.

**DORMAR**, dawr'már, } *s.* A win-  
**DORMAR-WINDOW**, dawr'már-win'do, } dow placed  
on the inclined plane of the roof of a house, the  
frame being placed vertically on the rafters.

**DORMITIVE**, dawr'me-tiv, *s.* (*dormio*, I sleep, Lat.)  
A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate.

**DORMITORY**, dawr'me-tur-e, *s.* (*dormitorium*, Lat.)  
A place, building, or room to sleep in; a gallery  
in convents, divided into several cells, where the  
religious sleep; a burial-place.

**DORMOUSE**.—See MYOXUS.

**DORNIC**, dawr'nik, *s.* A species of linen cloth,  
termed also linsey-woolsey, manufactured originally  
at Dornock, in the north of Scotland.

**DORON**, do'ron, *s.* (Greek.) A gift; a present;  
also, a measure of three inches.—Not used.

**DORONICUM**, do-ron'e-kum, *s.* (*dorongi*, Arab.)  
Leopard's-bane, a genus of Composite plants:  
Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**DORP**, dawrp, *s.* (Dutch.) A small village.—Sci-  
don used.

What should they do, beset with dangers round,  
No neighbouring *dorp*, no lodging to be found?—  
*Dryden.*

**DORR**, dawr, *s. a.* To deafen with noise.—Obso-  
lete.

When we are so easily *dorred* and amated with every  
sophism.—*Hales.*

**DORRER**, dawr'rur, *s.* A drone.—Obsolete.

**DORSAL**, dawr'sal, *a.* (*dorsum*, the back, Lat.)  
Pertaining to the back, as the *dorsal* fin of a fish.  
*Dorso-cervical*, in Anatomy, the name given to  
the region at the back of the neck.

**DORSE**, dawrs, *s.* A canopy.—Obsolete.

Imprimis, a *dorse* and redorse of crymryn velvet.—  
*Will of Sir R. Sutton.*

**DORSIBRANCHIATE**, dawr-se-brang-ke-a'te, }  
**DORSIBRANCHIATES**, dawr-se-brang-ke-a'tes, } *s.*

(*dorsum*, the back, and *branchie*, gills, Lat.) An  
order of the Annelides, in which the branchie are  
equally distributed along the whole of the body, or  
at least of its middle portion.

**DORSIBRANCHIATE**, dawr-se-brang-ke-ate, *a.* Hav-  
ing the gills equally distributed along the body.

**DORSIFEROUS**, dawr-sif-fe-rus, } *a.* In Botany,  
**DORSIPAROUS**, dawr-sip'pa-rus, } bearing or pro-  
ducing seeds on the back of their leaves.

**DORSTENIA**, dawr-ste'ne-a, *s.* (In honour of Dr.  
Dorsten.) A genus of plants, one of the species

of which yields the contrayerva root,  
dicine as a diaphoretic and stimulant.  
**DORSUM**, dawr'sum, *s.* (Latin, the back)  
sometimes applied to the ridge of a hi-  
chology, it is used generally to ex-  
press surface of the body of the shell, wh  
the aperture or opening.

**DORTMAUNA**, dawrt-maw'na, *s.* (in her  
Dortmaun, a Dutch apothecary.)  
aquatic, smooth, fleshy plants: Order

**DORTURE**, dawr'ture, *s.* A dormitory.

**DORYANTHES**, do-re-an'this, *s.* (*dory*,  
*anthos*, a flower, from the long spear  
stalk, which rises to the height of 16

A genus of plants; the *D. excolia* is  
most gigantic of indigenous herbs—  
Australia: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

**DORYCNIUM**, do-rik'ne-un, *s.* (*dory*,  
from the plant after which this gen-  
us being used in poisoning spears.)  
Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papili-

**DORYCNOPSIS**, dor-rik-nop'sis, *s.* (*dory*,  
genus of plants, and *opsis*, resembling  
genus of Leguminous plants: Sub-  
lionaceæ.

**DORYLUS**, dor'e-lus, *s.* (*dory*, a spear,  
sion to the horn-like form of mesoet  
genus of Coleopterous insects: Famili-

**DORYOPTERIS**, do-re-op'te-ris, *s.* (*dor*,  
a fern, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Or-  
daceæ.

**DORYPHORI**, do-rif'o-re, *s.* (*dory*, a  
*phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) An appellation  
lifeguards of the Roman emperors.

**DORYSTIGMA**, do-re-stig'ma, *s.* (*dory*,  
Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Al-  
ceæ, or Plum Nutmegs.

**DOSE**, doze, *s.* (*dosis*, Gr.) In Pharma-  
city, determined by weight and mea-  
medicine which is to be taken at a  
quantity; a portion; as much as a m-  
low;—*v. a.* (*doser*, Fr.) to proportion  
properly to the patient or disease;  
suitable doses; to give in doses; to g-  
or physic; to give anything nauseous

**DOSSE**, dos'sur, *s.* (*dosier*, Fr.) A  
basket, to be carried on the shoulders

**DOSSIL**, dos'sil, *s.* In Surgery, a pledg-  
of lint made into a cylindric form, us-  
a date.

**DOST**, dust. The second person of the  
used in the solemn style, 'thou dost.

**DOT**, dot, *s.* A small point or spot,  
pen or other pointed instrument; a  
in marking a writing or other thin  
mark with dots; to mark or diversifi-  
detached objects;—*v. a.* to make dot

**DOTAGE**, do'taje, *s.* Feebleness or  
understanding or mind, particularly  
childishness of old age; a dotting; ex-  
ness; deliriousness.

**TOTAL**, do'tal, *a.* (*totalis*, Lat.)  
the portion of a woman; constituting  
comprised in her portion.

**DOTARD**, do'tard, *s.* (*rustique*, Fr.)  
intellect is impaired by age; one b  
childhood; a dotting fellow; one fool

**DOTARDLY**, do'tard-le, *a.* Like a dot-

**DOTATION**, do-ta'shun, *s.* (*dotatio*, La-  
of endowing, or bestowing a marriage



# NOTE—DOUBLE.

ment; endowment; establishment of funds  
ort, as of an hospital or eleemosynary cor-  
e. v. n. (*dutten*, Dut.) To be delirious;  
the intellect impaired by age, so that the  
anders or wavers; to be silly; to be ex-  
in love; to decay; to *dote on*, to love to  
extravagance.  
st'ed, a. Stupid.—Obsolete.  
senseless speech and *doted* ignorance  
prince had marked well.—*Spenser*.  
tur, s. One who dotes; a person whose  
ending is enfeebled by age; a dotard; one  
ondly, weakly, and excessively in love.  
s, *doth-e-de-a*, s. (*dothion*, a tubercle, and  
esemblance, Gr.) A genus of Fungi:  
asteromyces.  
TERITE, *doth-in-en'te-rite*, s. (*dothene*, a  
and *euteron*, an intestine, Gr.) A term  
by M. Bretonneau to inflammation of the  
follicles of Peyer and Brunner.  
e, *do'ting-le*, ad. By excessive fondness.  
dot'tard, s. A tree kept low by cutting.  
s, *dot'te-rel*, s. A species of Plover, *Chu-*  
*morinellus*; the size is small, the wings  
d pointed, the first quill longest, and the  
toe entirely wanting.  
s, *doo-a-neer'*, s. (French.) An officer of  
oms.  
BLE, *doo'ay bi'bl*, s. (*Douay*, a town in  
) The English translation of the Scrip-  
the Old and New Testament sanctioned  
Roman Catholic Church.  
dub'bl, a. (French.) Two of a sort to-  
one corresponding to the other, being in  
vice as much; containing the same quan-  
tity repeated; having one added to an-  
two-fold; also, of two kinds; two in num-  
berful; acting two parts, one openly, the  
a secret;—ad. twice;—v. a. to fold; to  
or extend by adding an equal sum, value,  
r, or length; to contain twice the sum,  
e, or length, or twice as much—as, 'the  
doubles our army in numbers;' to repeat;  
to add one to another in the same order.  
gation, to *double a cape or point*, is to  
ad it, so that the cape or point shall be  
the ship and her former situation; to  
upon a fleet, in a naval engagement, the  
enclosing any part of a hostile fleet between  
s, or of cannonading it on both sides. In  
affairs, to unite two ranks or files in one;  
to increase to twice the sum, number,  
quantity, or length; to increase or grow to  
much; to enlarge a wager to twice the  
d; to turn back or wind in running; to  
cks; to use sleights;—s. twice as much;  
a number, sum, value, quantity, or length;  
in running to escape pursuers; a trick;  
an artifice to deceive. *Double employ-*  
Music, a name given to the two different  
which the chord of the subdominant may  
ried and treated, namely—as the funda-  
choed of the sixth superadded, or as the  
f the great sixth inverted from a funda-  
chord of the seventh. *Double fishy* or  
*Herakiry*, a cross, the extremity of which  
points, in contradistinction to *liche*, where  
remity is sharpened away to one point.  
octave, in Music, an interval composed of

# DOUBLE-BANKED—DOUBLENESS.

fifteen notes in diatonic progression, and which  
for that reason is called a fifteenth.  
DOUBLE-BANKED, *dub'bl-bankt*, a. In Seaman  
ship, having two opposite oars managed by rowers  
on the same bench, or having two men to the  
same oar.  
DOUBLE-BARRELED, *dub'bl-bård*, a. Having two  
barrels, as a gun.  
DOUBLE-BASE, *dub'bl-base*, s. The large musical  
instrument of the viol kind. In this country, as  
in Italy and France, the double-base has only  
three strings which are tuned in fourths, but in  
Germany a fourth string is used. The Italian  
name of the instrument is *contrabasso*, (more  
properly *contrabbasso*), a name often given to it in  
England.  
DOUBLE-BITING, *dub-bl-bi'ting*, a. Biting or cut-  
ting on either side.  
DOUBLE-BUTTONED, *dub-bl-but'tnd*, a. Having  
two rows of buttons.  
DOUBLE-CHARGE, *dub-bl-tshärj'*, v. a. To charge  
or intrust with a double portion.  
DOUBLE-DEALER, *dub-bl-de'lur*, s. One who acts  
two different parts in the same business, or at the  
same time; a deceitful, trickish person; one who  
says one thing and thinks or intends another;  
one guilty of duplicity.  
DOUBLE-DEALING, *dub-bl-de'ling*, s. Artifice;  
duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of  
one thing and the practice of another.  
DOUBLE-DYE, *dub-bl-di'*, v. a. To dye twice over.  
DOUBLE-EDGED, *dub-bl-egd'*, a. Having two edges.  
DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, *doo-bl-ong-tong-dr*, s. (Fr.)  
Double meaning of a word or expression.  
DOUBLE-EYED, *dub-bl-ide'*, a. Having a deceitful  
countenance.  
DOUBLE-FACE, *dub-bl-fase'*, s. Duplicity; the  
acting of different parts in the same concern.  
DOUBLE-FACED, *dub-bl-faste'*, a. Deceitful; hypo-  
critical; showing two faces.  
DOUBLE-FORMED, *dub-bl-fawrm'd*, a. Of a mixed  
form.  
DOUBLE-FORTIFIED, *dub-bl-fawr'te-fide*, a. Twice  
fortified; doubly strengthened.  
DOUBLE-FOUNTED, *dub-bl-fown'ted*, a. Having  
two sources.  
DOUBLE-GILD, *dub-bl-gild'*, v. a. To gild with  
double colouring.  
DOUBLE-HANDED, *dub-bl-han'ded*, a. Having two  
hands; deceitful.  
DOUBLE-HEADED, *dub-bl-hed'ed*, a. Having two  
heads; having the flowers growing one to another.  
DOUBLE-HEARTED, *dub-bl-härt'ed*, a. Having a  
false heart; deceitful; treacherous.  
DOUBLE-LOCK, *dub-bl-lok'*, v. a. To shoot the  
bolt twice; to fasten with double security.  
DOUBLE-MANNED, *dub-bl-mand'*, a. Furnished  
with twice the complement of men, or with two  
men instead of one.  
DOUBLE-MEANING, *dub-bl-me'ning*, a. Having  
two meanings.  
DOUBLE-MINDED, *dub-bl-mind'ed*, a. Unsettled;  
wavering; unstable; undetermined.  
DOUBLE-MOUTHED, *dub-bl-mowthd'*, a. Having  
two mouths.—Seldom used.  
Fame, if not *double-fac'd*, is *double-mouth'd*.—*Milton*.  
DOUBLE-NATURED, *dub-bl-na'turde*, a. Having a  
twofold nature.  
DOUBLENESS, *dub'bl-nes*, s. The state of being  
doubled; duplicity.



# DOUBLE-PLEA—DOUBT.

**DOUBLE-PLEA**, dub-bl-ple', *s.* In Law, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action.

**DOUBLE-QUARREL**, dub-bl-kwaw'r'il, *s.* A complaint of the clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary for delay of justice.

**DOUBLER**, dub'lur, *s.* One that doubles; an instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

**DOUBLE-SHADE**, dub-bl-shade', *v. a.* To double the natural darkness of a place.

**DOUBLE-SHINING**, dub-bl-shi'ning, *a.* Shining with double lustre.

**DOUBLET**, dub'blet, *s.* (French.) The inner garment of a man; a waistcoat or vest; two; a pair. In Lapidary work, a counterfeit stone, composed of two pieces of crystal, and sometimes glass, softened together with their proper colours between them, that they may have the same appearance to the eye as if the whole substance of the crystal had been tinged with these colours.

**DOUBLE-THREADED**, dub-bl-thred'ed, *a.* Consisting of two threads twisted together.

**DOUBLE-TONGUED**, dub-bl-tung'd', *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

**DOUBLETS**, dub'blets, *s.* A game at dice within tables; the same number on both dice; a double meaning.

**DOUBLING**, dub'bling, *s.* The act of making double; a fold; a plait; also, an artifice; a shift. In Hunting, *doubling* is when a hare in an open field winds about to deceive the hounds.

**DOUBLOON**, dub-loon', *s.* (*doublon*, Fr. *doblon*, Span.) The most common Spanish and American gold coin. It is of the same weight as the dollar, being minted at the rate of 8½ to the Castilian mark, 21 carats fine. It therefore weighs 417.70 troy grains, of which 365.49 grains are pure; and its value, when of full weight, (estimating British standard gold at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.), is £3 4s. 8½d.; but its more general value, as deduced from assays, is only £3 4s. 1d., or £3 4s. The latter is the rate assigned to it in the proclamation issued by the British Government on 21st Sept., 1838, for regulating its circulation in the West Indies. There are also half and quarter doubloons of proportional value. This coin being the form generally given to gold in the mining countries of South America, is, like the dollar, extensively circulated as bullion.—*Cyc. of Commerce.*

**DOUBLY**, dub'ble, *ad.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

**DOUBT**, dowt, *v. n.* (*douter*, Fr.) To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to hesitate; to be in suspense; to be in uncertainty respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined; to fear; to be apprehensive; to suspect;—*v. a.* to question or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; to fear; to suspect; to distrust; to withhold confidence from; to fill with fear;—(obsolete in the last sense);—*s.* a fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled state of opinion; uncertainty of condition; suspicion; fear; apprehension; difficulty objected; dread; horror.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

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# DOUBTABLE—DOUSE.

**DOUBTABLE**, dowt'a-bl, *a.* That may be doubted.

**DOUBTER**, dowt'ur, *s.* One who doubts; opinion is unsettled; one who scruples.

**DOUBTFUL**, dowt'f'ul, *a.* Dubious; no opinion; undetermined; wavering; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; able; not decided; of uncertain issue; suspicious; not confident; not without dicating doubt; not certain or defined.

**DOUBTFULLY**, dowt'f'ul-le, *ad.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; with doubt; irresolutely; with uncertainty of mind; in a state of dread.—Obsolete in the last sense.

With that she waked, full of fearful fright,  
And doubtfully dismay'd through that sight.—*Spenser.*

**DOUBTFULNESS**, dowt'f'ul-nes, *s.* A state of uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; instability of opinion; ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning; uncertainty of event or of condition.

**DOUBTINGLY**, dowt'ing-le, *ad.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

**DOUBTLESS**, dowt'les, *a.* Free from doubt; secure.—Obsolete as an adjective.

Pretty child, sleep doubtless and secure  
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the  
Will not offend thee.—*Shaks.*

—*ad.* without doubt or question; unquestionably.

**DOUBTLESSLY**, dowt'les-le, *ad.* Unquestionably.

**DOUCED**, doo'sed, *s.* A musical instrument.

Many another pipe,  
That craftily began to pipe,  
Both in douced, and eke in rede.—*Chaucer.*

**DOUCET**, doo'set, *s.* (French.) A cushion.

**DOUCEUR**, doo-seur', *s.* (French.) Flattery; a present, gift, or bribe.

**DOUCHE**, doosh, *s.* (French.) In Therapeutics, a name given to a shock of a column of water, the body, of a nature, temperature, determined by the circumstances of the case.

**DOUCINE**, doo'sin, *s.* (French.) In Architecture, a concave above and convex below, as a cymatium to a delicate cornice;

**DOUGH**, do, *s.* (*dah*, Sax.) Paste of bread composed of flour or meal moistened with water, but not baked; *my cake is dough*, *my undertaking has not solidity*.—A phrase seldom used.

*My cake is dough*, but I'll be among the  
Out of hope of all, but my share of the

**DOUGH-BAKED**, do'baykt, *a.* Unfinished; hardened to perfection; soft.

**DOUGH-KNEADED**, do'ne-ded, *a.* Soft.

**DOUGH-NUT**, do'nut, *s.* A small round cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, mixed with milk, and boiled in lard.

**DOUGHTINESS**, dow'te-nes, *s.* Valour.

**DOUGHTY**, dow'te, *a.* (*doughtig*, Sax.) Liant; eminent; noble; illustrious.

**DOUGHY**, do'e, *a.* Like dough; soft; pliant; pliable.

**DOUSE**, dows, *v. a.* To thrust or plunge. In Seamen's language, to strike or blow to slacken suddenly, expressed of a sail of wind, an extended hawser, &c.;—suddenly into water.



## DOUT—DOWLE.

**dout**, *v. a.* (probably from *do* and *out*.) To  
it; to extinguish.—Seldom used.

The dram of base  
Doth all the noble substance of *dout*,  
To his own scandal.—*Shaks.*

**dow'tur**, *s.* An extinguisher for candles.  
**douze**, *s.* (*douze*, twelve, Fr.) In  
a scale of twelve degrees.

**dov**, *s.* A pigeon.—See *Colum'idæ*. A  
of endearment, or an emblem of innocence.  
*foot*, Crane's bill, the common name of  
ium molle, or Geranium columbinum of Kay;  
rb of a light hoary green, downy all over  
fine soft hairs, and small flowers of a reddish-  
colour.

**dv'kot**, *s.* A small building or box in  
domestic pigeons breed; a dovehouse.

**dv'like**, *a.* Resembling a dove.

**dv'ling**, *s.* See *Columbellina*.

**dv'ship**, *s.* The qualities of a dove.—  
ste.

Let our *doveship* approve itself in meekness, not  
of cruelty.—*Ep. Hall*.

**dv'tale**, *s.* (from its spreading like a  
tail.) A joint used by carpenters and  
in connecting two pieces of wood, by letting  
into the other, in the form of the expanded  
a dove, or wedge reversed, so that it cannot  
own out;—*v. a.* to unite by a tenon in form  
pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber.  
*tail joint*, in Anatomy, the suture or serrated  
lation of the bones of the skull, &c.

**dv'tah**, *a.* Like a dove; innocent.—Ob-

**dv'tal**, *a.* (*dové*, endowed, old Fr.)

may be endowed; entitled to dower.

**dv'tal-jur**, *s.* (*douairiere*, Fr.) A widow  
a jointure; a title particularly given to the  
of princes and persons of rank; the widow  
ing is called *queen douager*.

**dv'tals**, *s.* The testicles of a hart or  
—Obsolete.

I gave them  
sweet morsels, called tongue, ears, and *doucets*.  
—*Ben Jonson*.

**dv'tal**, *s.* (*dawdie*, Scot.) An awkward,  
sneer, inelegant woman;—*a.* awkward.

**dv'tal**, *s.* Somewhat like a dowdy.

**dv'tal**, *s.* A pin of wood or iron used at  
edges of boards in laying floors, to avoid the  
france of the nails on the surface;—*v. a.* to  
two boards together by pins inserted in the

**dv'tal**, *s.* (*douaire*, Fr.) That part of  
husband's lands, tenements, &c., which come  
wife at his death, not by force of any con-  
cesse-*sed* or implied between the parties,  
g the operation of law, to be completed by  
tual assignment of particular portions of the  
ty; the property which a woman brings to  
husband in marriage; the gift of a husband  
wife; endowment; gift.

**dv'tal**, *a.* Furnished with dower;  
wed.

**dv'tal-lex**, *a.* Destitute of dower.

**dv'tal-e**, *s.* A different but improper

**dv'tal**, *s.* spelling of *dower*.

**dv'tal**, *s.* A coarse linen fabric.

**dv'tal**, *s.* A feather.—Obsolete.

One *dove* that's in my plume.—*Shaks.*

## DOWN—DOWNRIGHT.

**Down**, down, *s.* (*dun*, Swed.) The fine soft fea-  
thers of fowls, particularly of the duck kind; the  
pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance; the  
pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants;  
a fine feathery or hairy substance by which seeds  
are conveyed to a distance by the wind; anything  
that soothes or mollifies;—*s.* (*dun*, Sax.) a bank  
or elevation of sand thrown up by the sea; a large  
open plain; properly a flat on the top of a hill,  
—*prep.* (*dun*, *udan*, Sax.) along a descent; from  
a higher to a lower place; towards the mouth of  
a river, or toward the place where water is dis-  
charged into the ocean or a lake; *down the sound*,  
in the direction of the ebb-tide toward the sea;  
*down the country*, toward the sea, or toward the  
part where rivers discharge their waters into the  
ocean;—*ad.* in a descending direction; tending  
from a higher to a lower place; on the ground,  
or at the bottom; below the horizon, as 'the sun  
is *down*;' in the direction from a higher to a lower  
condition; into disrepute or disgrace; into sub-  
jection; into a due consistence; at length; ex-  
tended or prostrate on the ground or on any flat  
surface; *up and down*, here and there; in a ram-  
bling course; *down with a building*, a command  
to pull it down or demolish it; *down with him*,  
signifies throw him; *down, down*, may signify  
come down, or go down, or take down lower; it  
is often used by seamen, *down with the foresail*,  
&c.;—*a.* downright; plain; positive; dejected,  
as a *down look*.

**DOWNBED**, down'bed, *s.* A bed of down.

**DOWNCAST**, down'kast, *a.* Cast downward; di-  
rected to the ground;—*s.* sadness; melancholy  
look.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Come, let's be sad, my girls;  
That *downcast* of thine eye, Olympeas,  
Shows a fine sorrow.—*Beau. & Flet.*

**DOWNCOME**, down'kum, *s.* A fall of rain; a fall  
in the market; a fall in one's condition.

**DOWNED**, down'd, *a.* Covered or stuffed with  
down.

**DOWNFALL**, down'fawl, *s.* A falling, or body of  
things falling; ruin; destruction; a sudden fall  
or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay  
or declension; the sudden fall, depression, or ruin  
of reputation or estate.

**DOWNFALLEN**, down'fawln, *a.* Fallen; ruined.

**DOWNGYVED**, down'jivde, *a.* Hanging down like  
the loose cincture of fetters.

**DOWNHAUL**, down'hawl, *s.* In Nautical language,  
a rope passing up along a stay, through the  
cringles of the staysail or jib, and tied to the  
upper corner of the sail to pull it down when  
shortening sail.

**DOWNHEARTED**, down'härt-ed, *a.* Dejected in  
spirits.

**DOWNHILL**, down'hil, *s.* Declivity; descent; slope;  
—*a.* declivous; descending; sloping.

**DOWNLOOKED**, down'lookt, *a.* Having a down-  
cast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.

**DOWNLYING**, down'li-ing, *s.* The time of retiring  
to rest; time of repose;—*a.* about to be in travail  
of childbirth.

**DOWNRIGHT**, down'rite, *ad.* Right down; straight  
down; perpendicularly; in plain terms; without  
ceremony or circumlocution; completely; without  
stopping short;—*a.* directly to the point; plain;  
open; artless; undisguised; unceremonious;  
blunt.



## DOWNRIGHTLY—DRABA.

**DOWNRIGHTLY**, down'rite-le, *ad.* Plainly; in plain terms; bluntly.

**DOWNRIGHTNESS**, down'rite-nes, *s.* Plainness; absence of disguise.

**DOWNSITTING**, down'sit-ting, *s.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

**DOWNTROD**, down'trod, } *a.* Trodden down;

**DOWNTRODDEN**, down'trod-dn, } trampled down.

**DOWNWARD**, down'wurd, } *ad.* (*duneward*, Sax.)

**DOWNWARDS**, down'wurdz, } From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course, whether directly toward the centre of the earth or not; in a course or direction from a head, spring, origin, or source; in a course of lineal descent from an ancestor, considered as a head; in the course of falling or descending from elevation or distinction.

**DOWNWARD**, down'wurd, *a.* Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tending toward the earth or its centre; declivous; bending; descending from a head, origin, or source; tending to a lower condition or state; depressed; dejected.

**DOWNWEED**.—See Cottonweed.

**DOWNY**, dow'ne, *a.* Covered with down or nap; made of down or soft feathers; soft; calm; soothing; resembling down. *Downy-pubescent*, in Botany, having short down closely pressed to the surface. *Downy-villous*, covered with long soft hair-like down.

**DOWSE**, dows, *v. a.* (*daska*, Swed.) To strike on the face.

**DOWST**, dowst, *s.* A stroke.—Obsolete.

How sweetly does this fellow take his *dowst*!—  
*Boss. & Flek.*

**DOXOLOGICAL**, dok-so-loj'e-kal, *a.* (*doxa*, praise, and *logo*, I speak, Gr.) Relating to doxology; giving praise to God.

**DOXOLOGIZE**, dok-sol'o-jize, *v. a.* To give glory to God.

**DOXOLOGY**, dok-sol'o-je, *s.* (*doxologia*, Gr.) In Christian worship, a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God.

**DOWY**, dok'se, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) A prostitute.

**DOZE**, doze, *v. n.* (*doser*, Dan.) To slumber; to sleep lightly; to live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep;—*v. a.* to pass or spend in drowsiness; to make dull; to stupify.

**DOZEN**, duz'zn, *a.* (*douzaine*, Fr.) Twelve in number; applied to things of the same kind, but rarely or never to that number in the abstract;—*s.* the number twelve of things of a like kind.

**DOZER**, do'zur, *s.* One that dozes or slumbers.

**DOWINESS**, do'ze-nes, *s.* Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.

**DOZING**, do'zing, *s.* A slumbering; sluggishness.

**DOZY**, do'ze, *a.* Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

**DRAB**, drab, *s.* (*drabbe*, Sax.) A strumpet; a prostitute; a low, slutish woman; a kind of wooden box used in saltworks for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling pans;—(*drap*, Fr.) a woollen fabric, generally woven thick and double-milled, being chiefly used for great-coats;—*a.* being of a dun colour, like the cloth so called;—*v. n.* to associate with strumpets.

**DRABA**, drab'a, *s.* (*drabe*, acrid, Gr. from its growing on rocky places, which it enlivens with its elegant tufts of rose-coloured flowers.) Whitlow Grass, a genus of annual or perennial Cruciferous

## DRABBING—DRACOPHYLLUM

plants, growing for the most part in mountainous countries of Europe; a occur in America: Saborder, Pleurorh

**DRABBING**, drab'bing, *s.* An associ strumpets.

**DRABBLE**, drab'bl, *v. a.* To drabble dirty by drawing in mud and water; befoul;—*v. n.* to fish for barbel with and rod.

**DRABBLER**, drab'blur, *s.* A small add sometimes laced to the bottom of a square sail in sloops and schooners.

**DRABBLING**, drab'bling, *a.* Drawing water; angling for barbels;—*s.* a met ling for barbels with a rod and long through a piece of lead.

**DRACENA**, dra-se'na, *s.* (*drakaina*, the dragon, a dragon, Gr. in reference to sated juice becoming red powder, v eastern dragon's-blood.) A genus of der, Liliaceae. Also, a genus of Sauri in which the tail is compressed, surri double-serrated crest, and the throa with a collar of large shields; I certidae.

**DRACHM**, } dram, *s.* (*drachma*, Lat.)

**DRAM**, } of which there are two drachm avoirdupois, or 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  troy gr 16th part of an ounce; and the drachm = the 12th of the troy o grains troy.

**DRACHMA**, drak'ma, *s.* (*drachma*, Gr.) nian silver coin of the value of six ob 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of British money.

**DRACO**, dra'ko, *s.* (Latin, the dragon.) ancient constellations in the southern *Draco mitigatus*, a name given by th mists to calomel. *Draco*, in Zoology, a genus of Saurian reptiles, having development of the gular skin, or exp branes, on the sides of the body. the standard, ensign, or military col war by our ancient kings, having the dragon painted on them. *Draco* col in cold marshy countries, consisti retted or carburetted hydrogen, whic excitements and combinations, becom also, the name given to an insect fo and Africa, and distinguished from tribe, merely by having a broad lateri strengthened by radii or bony process among trees, and is able, by means brane, to spring from tree to tree.

**DRACOCEPHALUM**, dra-ko-sef'a-lum, *s.* dragon, and *kephale*, a head, Gr. in the ringent corollas.) Dragon's-head plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

**DRACONIN**, dra-ko'nin, } *s.* The color **DRACINA**, dra-sin'a, } contained in substance called *dragon's-blood*.

**DRACONTIC**, dra-kon'tik, *a.* In Ast long to that space of time in wh performs one entire revolution.

**DRACONTIUM**, dra-kon'she-um, *s.* (*dr gon*, Gr. the stems of some of the mottled like the skin of a serpent plant, a genus of plants: Order, Oro

**DRACOPHYLLUM**, dra-ko-fil'ium, *s.* dragon, and *phylon*, a leaf, Gr.; b cause the leaves have some resembl



## DRACUNCULUS—DRAGGLE.

ta draco, or Dragon's-blood-tree.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

**DRACUNCULUS**, dra-kung'ū-lus, *s.* (Latin, a little worm.) Gr. from the stem being spotted like the skin of a serpent.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ. In Zoology, a small worm bred in the air parts of the arms and legs; sometimes called *fisher-worm*, from its being common among fishes of Guinea.

**DREAD**, dā, *a.* Past of Dread. Terrible.—Obso-

lately used, yet she nothing *dread*.—

*Spenser.*

**DRAF**, *s.* (*draf*, *droef*, Dut.) Refuse; lees; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; matter.

**DRAFF**, draff, *a.* Worthless.

**DRAFF**, *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

**DRAFT**, *s.* (corrupted from *draught*.) A *g.*—in this sense *draught* is perhaps most common; a drawing of men from a military band; firing or detaching of soldiers from an army, part of it, or from a military post; an order to a man to another directing the payment of a bill of exchange; a drawing of lines for a figure described on paper; delineation; plan delineated; depth of water necessary to float a ship; a writing composed;—(see *it*);—*v. a.* to draw the outline; to delineate; to compose and write; to draw men from any band or post; to select; to detach; to send from any company, collection, or society. **DRAUGHT**.—See Draughthorse.

**DRAUGHT**.—See Draughtox.

**DRAUGHT**.—See Draughts.

**DRAUGHT**, *v. a.* (*dragm*, Sax.) To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force, applied chiefly to drawing heavy things with labour on the ground or other surface; to break land with a drag, or harrow over it; to draw slowly or heavily; to draw anything burdensome; to draw along in contempt, as unworthy service; to pull or haul about roughly and carelessly. Among Seamen, to *drag* an anchor is to trail it along the bottom when loosened, so the anchor will not hold the ship;—*v. n.* to drag so low as to trail on the ground; to fish with a drag; to be drawn along; to be moved; to proceed heavily; to hang or grate on, as a door;—*s.* something to be drawn on the ground, as a net or a hook; a particular kind of harrow; a car; a low cart; whatever is used in a boat in tow; whatever serves to retard a way. Among Seamen, a machine consisting of a sharp square frame of iron, encircled with a rope, used to take the wheel off from the mast or bottom of the decks;—(*dragum*, Lat.) *s.* given in some of the old statutes for a sort of bread, corn, or kind of malt made mixed with barley. The term *drags* is also given to floating pieces of timber, so joined together as to swim on the water, they may bear a great load of other things down a river.

**DRAIN**, dra-gan'tin, *s.* A muckage obtained from Draggan.

**DRAIG**, draig, *v. a.* To wet and dirty by drawing the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to draw;—*v. n.* to be drawn on the ground; to be wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or grass.

## DRAGGLETAIL—DRAIN.

**DRAGGLETAIL**, drag-gl-tale, *s.* A slutish woman. **DRAGMAN**, drag-man, *s.* A fisherman that uses a dragnet.

**DRAGNET**, drag-net, *s.* A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.

**DRAGOMAN**, drag-o-man, *s.* (*dragomanno*, Ital.) An interpreter attached to European embassies and consulates in the Turkish empire.

**DRAGON**, dra-gun, *s.* (Greek.) The name given by the ancient Greeks and Romans to a fabulous monster having the body and head of a serpent furnished with wings and feet. It is mentioned in the allegories of the Jews, the Chinese, and Japanese, as well as in the legends of chivalric Christendom.

And he laid hold on the *dragon*, that old serpent, the devil.—*Rev. xx. 2.*

In Zoology, a genus of small Saurian reptiles, characterized by two wing-like productions of the skin supported upon the first pair of ribs. *Dragon-beam*, in Architecture, a horizontal piece of timber on which the hip or angle rafters of a roof pitch. **DRAGONETS**, drag-o-nets, *s.* The English name of fishes of the genus *Callionymus*.—Which see.

**DRAGON-FISH**.—See Dragonets.

**DRAGON-FLY**, drag-un-fly, *s.* The common name of the Neuropterous insects belonging to the genus *Agrion* or *Libellula*.—See *Libellula*.

**DRAGONISH**, drag-un-ish, *a.* In the form of a dragon; dragonlike.

**DRAGONLIKE**, drag-un-like, *a.* Like a dragon; fiery; furious.

**DRAGONNADES**, drag-un-nayds', *s.* A term applied to certain severe persecutions in France, under Louis XIV. against the Protestants.

**DRAGONNE**, drag-un-ne', *s.* In Heraldry, the term for a lion or other beast when the upper part resembles a lion, and the under part half the wings and tail of a dragon.

**DRAGON-PLANT**.—See *Dracontium*.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD**, drag'unz-blud, *s.* The indurated drops from the cut wood of the tree *Pterocarpus draca*, or from the fruit of *Calamus draca* verus.

**DRAGON'S-HEAD**, drag'unz-hed, *s.*—See *Draconcephalum*. *Dragon's-head and tail*, in Astronomy, are the nodes of the planets, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic.

**DRAGOON**, dra-goön', *s.* (*dragon*, Fr. from the Latin *draconarius*, the bearer of a standard on which was the figure of a dragon.) A cavalry soldier trained and armed to act on foot or horseback as emergencies may require. In Britain there are two species of troops denominated *dragoons*,—viz., dragoons simply, and dragoon-guards; the difference between which is, that the accoutrements of the latter are rather heavier than the former;—*v. a.* to persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers; to enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers; to harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures; to force.

**DRAGOONADE**, drag-o-nade', *s.* The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers.

**DRAIL**.—See *Trail* and *Draggle*.

**DRAIN**, drane, *v. a.* (*drehnigean*, Sax.) To filter, to cause to pass through some porous substance; to empty or clear of liquor, by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly; to make dry; to exhaust of water or other liquor by causing it to flow

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off in channels or through porous substances; to empty; to exhaust; to draw off gradually;—*v. n.* to flow off gradually, to be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping, as, 'let the vessel stand and *drain*, let the cloth hang and *drain*;'—*s.* a channel through which water or other liquid flows off, particularly a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a water-course; a sewer; a sink. *Drain-traps*, contrivances to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, but to allow the passage of water into them.

**DRAINABLE**, dra'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being drained.

**DRAINAGE**, dra'nij, *s.* A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid.

**DRAINING**, dra'ning, *s.* The process or act of making drains in land, for the purpose of carrying off the water.

**DRAKE**, drake, *s.* (*enterich*, Gr. *andrik*, Dan.) The male of the duck kind; a small piece of artillery; the drake-fly.

**DRAM**, dram, *s.* A small quantity; as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once; spirit; distilled liquor;—*v. n.* to drink drams; to indulge in the use of ardent spirits.—A vulgar term.

**DRAMA**, dra'ma, or dram'ma, *s.* (Greek.) A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action; the principal species of the drama are tragedy and comedy; inferior species are tragi-comedy, opera, &c.

**DRAMATIC**, dra-mat'ik, } *a.* Relating to the  
**DRAMATICAL**, dra-mat'e-kal, } drama; represented by action; theatrical; not narrative.

**DRAMATICALLY**, dra-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* By representation; in the manner of the drama.

**DRAMATIST**, dram'ma-tist, *s.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.

**DRAMATIZE**, dram'ma-tize, *v. a.* To compose in the form of the drama, or to give to a composition the form of a play.

**DRAMATURGY**, dra-ma-tur'je, *s.* (*drama*, and *ergon*, work, Gr.) The science or art of dramatic poetry and representation.

**DRAMDRINKER**, dram'dringk-ur, *s.* One who is in the habit of drinking distilled spirits.

**DRANK**. *Past* and *past part.* of Drink.

**DRAPARNALDIA**, dra-pár-nal'de-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Draparnaud, a French botanist.) A genus of Algae: Order, Confervaceae.

**DRAPE**, drape, *v. a.* (*draper*, Fr.) To make cloth; to barter.—Obsolete.

**DRAPEE**, dra'pur, *s.* (*drapier*, Fr.) One who sells cloth; a dealer in cloths.

**DRAPEY**, dra'pur-e, *s.* (*draperie*, Fr.) Cloth-work; the trade of making cloth; cloth; stuffs of wool. In Sculpture and Painting, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, &c.

**DRAPET**, dra'pet, *s.* Cloth; coverlet.—Obsolete.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,  
Wherein were many tables fair disord,  
And ready dight with *drapets* festival,  
Against the viand should be ministered.—*Spenser*.

**DRAPETIS**, dra-pe'tis, *s.* (Greek, a fugitive.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanyosoma.

**DRASSUS**, dras'sus, *s.* (*drasso*, I catch or cling to, Gr.) A genus of Spiders: Family, Pulmonarie.

**DRASTIC**, dras'tik, *a.* (*drastikos*, effective, Gr.) Powerful. In *Materia Medica*, a term applied to medicines which are rapid and powerful in their operations.

**DRAUGHT**, draft, *s.* The act of drawing, lity of being drawn; the drawing of the mouth and throat; the act of drinking quantity of liquor drunk at once; the lineating, or that which is delineated by lines, as the figure of a machine, a fort, &c., described on paper; representation by picture; figure painted, or the pencil; the act of drawing a net; for fish; that which is taken by sweep net; the drawing or bending of a bow of shooting with a bow and arrow; drawing men from a military band, and also, the forces drawn; a detachment is more generally used for the last three—a sink or drain; the depth of water to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks especially when laden, as 'a ship of draught;' a small allowance on weight made by the crown to the importer, seller to the buyer, to insure full weight on attack or drawing on an enemy composed; an order for the payment of a bill of exchange;—(for the last sense, —*v. a.* to draw out; to call forth.—In Medicine, a liquid form, differing in quantity from a mixture. It is generally once, and should not exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  jss.

**DRAUGHTHOOKS**, draft'hooks, *s.* Large iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon on each side, one near the trunnion and other at the train, used in drawing the ward and forward by means of draughts.

**DRAUGHTHORSE**, draft'hawts, *s.* A horse drawing a plough, cart, or other carriage distinguished from a saddle-horse.

**DRAUGHTHOUSE**, draft'how's, *s.* A house for reception of filth or waste matter.

**DRAUGHTOX**, draft'oks, *s.* An ox or horse used in drawing.

**DRAUGHTS**, drafts, *s.* A kind of game at chess.

**DRAUGHTSMAN**, drafts'man, *s.* A man who writes or designs, or one who is skilled in drawings.

**DRAVE**. *Past* of Drive.—*Drove* is now used.

**DRAW**, draw, *v. a.* (*dragan*, Sax.) *past part.* Drawn. To pull along; to cause to move forward by force applied to the thing moved, or at the fore-end, or chain; to pull out, as to draw a dagger from its sheath; to unsheathe; *draw the sword*, is to wage war; compulsion; to cause to come; to pull to raise from any depth, as to draw a well; to suck; to attract; to cause to tend toward itself, as a magnet or other body is said to draw; to come toward itself; to engage, as a beautiful speaker *draws* the eyes of an audience; to cause or to suffer a liquid to run out of the body; to let out; to draw an oven; to cause to slide, as a curtain closing or unclosing; to open or uncover, or to close and conceal; to *draw* spirit from grain or juice; to bring, as an agent or efficient cause



## DRAW.

y or slowly; to extend; to lengthen; to  
 a length; to utter in a lingering manner,  
 use a groan; to run or extend, by mark-  
 ing; to represent by lines drawn on a  
 face; to form a picture or image; to de-  
 to represent by words; to represent in  
 a image in the mind; to derive; to have  
 re from some source, cause, or donor; to  
 to allure; to entice; to lead by persua-  
 sional influence; to excite to motion; to  
 a motive; to induce to move; to induce;  
 side; to attract toward; to win; to gain;  
 re or take, as from a fund; to bear; to  
 to extort; to force out; to wrest; to  
 as to *draw* the Scriptures to one's fancy;  
 case; to write in due form; to forin in  
 as to *draw* a bill of exchange; to take  
 box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery; to  
 to gain by drawing; to extend; to stretch,  
 use wire; to sink into the water, or to  
 to a certain depth of water for floating;  
 to a *draw* the bow; to eviscerate or  
 the bowels; to withdraw;—(obsolete in  
 sense.)

thy face, and draw thy action : come, thou  
in this humour with me.—*Shaks.*

back; to receive back, as duties on goods  
station; to *draw in*, to collect; to apply  
purpose by violence; to contract; to pull  
smaller compass; to pull back; to entice,  
or inveigle, as to *draw in* others to sup-  
measure; to *draw off*, to draw from or  
so, to withdraw; to abstract, as to *draw*  
mind from vain amusements; to draw or  
in; to cause to flow from, as to *draw off*  
sider from a vessel; to extract by distil-  
to *draw on*, to allure; to entice; to per-  
cause to follow; to occasion; to invite;  
on; to cause; to *draw over*, to raise, or  
come over, as in a still; to persuade or  
to revolt from an opposing party, and to  
own party; to *draw out*, to lengthen;  
th by force; to extend; to beat or ham-  
to extend or spread by beating, as a  
to lengthen in time; to protract; to cause  
one; to cause to issue forth; to draw off  
from a cask; to extract, as the spirit of  
snice; to bring forth; to pump out, by  
ing or address; to cause to be declared,  
lit to light, as to *draw out* facts from a  
to induce by motive; to call forth; to  
to separate from the main body; to range  
to array in a line; to *draw together*, to  
be collected; to *draw up*, to raise; to  
elevate; to form in order of battle; to  
to compose in due form, as a writing; to  
writing, as to *draw up* a deed—to *draw*  
up;—c. n. to pull; to exert strength in  
to act as a weight; to shrink; to con-  
a smaller compass; to move; to advance;  
led or inflated with wind, so as to press  
advance a ship in her course, as 'the sails  
to unbeathe a sword; to use or practise  
of delineating figures; to collect the mat-  
ter or abscess; to cause to suppurate;  
to inflammation, maturation, and dis-  
seal 'an epistaspic *draws* well'; to *draw back*,  
to move back; to withdraw; to renounce  
to apostatize; to *draw near* or *nigh*, to  
retire; to come near; to *draw off*, to retire

## DRAWABLE—DRAWL

to retreat, as 'the company *drew off* by degrees'; to draw on, to advance; to approach, as 'the day *drews on*'; to gain on; to approach in pursuit; to demand payment by an order or bill, called a *draft*; to draw up, to form in regular order;—s. the act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn. *Draw-geer*, any harness belonging to cart-horses, for drawing a wagon or other carriage. *Draw-latches*, an old term for thieves and robbers.

**DRAWABLE**, draw'a-bl, *a.* That may be drawn.

**DRAWBACK**, draw'bak, *s.* Money, or an amount paid back or remitted. In Commerce, a term used in reference to those duties of customs or excise which are repaid by the British Government on the exportation of the commodities on which they were levied. This repayment is made to enable the exporter to sell his goods in the foreign market unburdened with duties.

**DRAWBRIDGE**, draw'brīj, *s.* A bridge so constructed as to be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication; the drawbridges of docks, &c., are usually drawn aside horizontally, rather than up and down.

**DRAWER**, draw'ur, z. One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquors from a cask; that which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction; a sliding-box in a case or table, which is drawn at pleasure. *Drawers*, in the plural, a close under-garment worn on the lower limbs. *Drawer* and *Drawee*, in the law of bills of exchange, the former is the person from whom the direction to pay emanates: the latter is the person whom he directs to pay, or on whom he draws. The expression drawee is correctly applicable only between drawing and acceptance. The drawer's name must appear upon the bill, either in the body of it or at the end; and his liability as a party to the bill is completed by delivery to a payee. A drawer, like an acceptor, is responsible for what sums may be filled into blanks in stamps to which he puts his name. A drawer against whom recourse is to be preserved, ought to have notice of non-acceptance or non-payment. In accommodation bills, notice is not requisite, and a drawer may, by his own act, dispense with notice, as where he has said he will call on the acceptor, and see if a bill has been paid. (*Chipsen v. Kneller*, 4 *Camp.* 285.) The drawer is liable to a person paying *supra protest*.—*Cyc. of Commerce*.

**DRAWING**, drawing, *v.* The act of pulling, hauling, or attracting; the art of justly representing the appearances of objects, upon paper or any plain surface, by means of lines and shadows formed with certain colouring materials adapted for that purpose, as black-lead pencils, crayons, and chalks. Among Sportsmen, beating the bushes, &c., after a fox. *Drawing amiss* is when the hounds hit the scent of their chase contrary, that is, up the wind instead of down. *Drawing on the slot* is when the hounds, having touched the scent, draw till they hit on it again.

**DRAWINGMASTER**, draw'ing-mas'tur, *s.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

**DRAWINGROOM, drawing-room, s.** A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties; the company assembled in a drawingroom.

**DRAWL**, drawl, *v. a.* (*draalen*, I linger, Dut.) To







## EPANOPHYLLUM—DRIBBLE.

of the pods, which are falcate.) A genus of minous shrubs, with terminal panicles of Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**PHYLLUM**, dre-pa-no-fil'lum, *s.* (*drepa-* ckle, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in reference to the leaves.) A genus of Urn-moss Order, Bryaceæ.

**RESS**, *v. a.* (*dresser*, Fr.) *Past* and *past* essed or Drest. To clothe; to invest with to adorn; to deck; to embellish; to fur- put in good order, as a wounded limb; se a wound, and to apply medicaments; t; to put in good order, as, 'to dress the garden'; to prepare, in a general sense; the condition desired; to make suitable o curry, rub, and comb; to put the body or in a suitable condition; to dress up, pompously or elegantly;—*v. n.* to arrange e; to pay particular regard to dress or ;—*s.* that which is used as the covering ment of the body; clothes; garments; suit of clothes; splendid clothes; habit ony; skill in adjusting dress, or the prac- wearing elegant clothing, as, 'men of

**dres'sur**, *s.* One who dresses; one en- putting on the clothes and adorning the f another; one employed in regulating, g, or adjusting anything; a person em- a weaving factory to dress warps;— , Fr.) a sideboard; a table or bench on eat and other things are dressed or pre- use. *Dressers*, in Military language, men who take up direct or relative points, a corps is enabled to form a regular con- of front.

**dres'sing**, *s.* Raiment; attire; that used as an application to a wound or sore; ch is used in preparing land for a crop; spread over land; gum, starch, or flour- ed in stiffening or preparing linen or cot- es, or in preparing the warp of webs, to en- then and render it fit for weaving; in uage, correction; a flogging or beating. Typefounders, a process by which they fit rs that have been cast for the use of the er, by scraping, bearding, &c.

**ROOM**, dres sing-room, *s.* An apartment ated for dressing the person.

**s. dres'sings**, *s. pl.* In Joinery, a term o the architraves or other appendages of s; also, all kinds of mouldings beyond the als or ceilings are called by the general *dressings*.

**SEN**, dres'may-kur, *s.* A maker of gowns e garments; a mantuamaker.

**dres'se**, *a.* Showy in dress; affecting te and elegance in dress.

*Past part.* of Dressed.

**SL**, *v. n.* To emit saliva; to suffer saliva and flow down from the mouth.

*v. a.* (contracted from *dribble*.) To crop f; to defalcate;—*s.* a drop.—Obsolete as tive.

*met.* I pray thee, paper stain th rhymes retall'd in *dribbs*.—*Swift*.

**drib'bl**, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to fall nd slowly; to proceed slowly; to slaver d or an idiot;—*v. a.* to throw down in

## DRIBBLET—DRILLING.

**DRIBBLET**, drib'let, *s.* (*rhîb*, Welsh.) A small piece or part; a small sum; odd money in a sum.

**DRIBBLING**, drib'bling, *s.* A falling in drops.

**DRIED**. *Past part.* of Dry.

**DRIER**, dri'ur, *s.* That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative.

**DRIFT**, drift, *s.* (Danish.) That which is driven by wind or water; a heap of any matter driven to- gether; a driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; overbearing power or influence; course of anything; tendency; aim; main force; anything driven by force; a shower; a number of things driven at once. In Navigation, the angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and waves, and is not governed by the helm; also, the distance which the ship drives on that line in a storm. The *drift* of a current is its angle and velocity. In Geology, one of the terms given to the Deluvial formation.—See Deluvium. In Architecture, (*drifan*, Sax.) a term applied to the horizontal force which an arch exerts with a tendency to overset the piers. In Mining, a passage cut out under the earth between shaft and shaft, or turn and turn; or a passage wrought under the earth to the end of a meer of ground, or part of a meer;—*v. n.* to accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; to float or be driven along by a current of water;—*v. a.* to drive into heaps; to urge along.

**DRIFTSAIL**, drift'sale, *s.* In Navigation, a sail used under water, veered out right a-head by sheets, as other sails are. It serves to keep the ship's head right upon the sea in a storm, and to hinder her driving too fast in a current.

**DRIFTWAY**, drift'way, *s.* A common road for driving cattle.

**DRIFTWIND**, drift'wind, *s.* A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps.

**DRILL**, dril, *v. a.* (*drillen*, Dut. *thirlian*, Sax.) To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp- pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument; to entice; to draw on; to amuse and put off; to draw on from step to step;—(vulgar in the last four senses;—) to draw through; to drain. In a Military sense, to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty by frequent exercise. In Husbandry, to sow grain in rows, drills, or channels;—*v. n.* to flow gently or slowly; to sow in drills; to muster for exercise;—*s.* an ape or baboon; the act of training soldiers to their duty; a small stream, now termed a *rill*. In Husbandry, a row of grain, sowed by a drill-plough. In Mechanics, a small steel instrument for making holes in metals or other hard substances. Drills are of various sizes, and are chiefly used by smiths and turners. A very rapid action is communicated to the drill by means of a bow and string, called a *drillbow*. *Drill-box*, the box in a drill-machine which contains the seed.

**DRILL-HARROW**, dril-hâr'ro, *s.* A small harrow used in drill-husbandry, to be used between the drills or rows for the purpose of extirpating weeds, pulverizing the earth between the plants, &c.

**DRILL-HUSBANDRY**, dril-huz'bun-dre, *s.* The prac- tice of sowing in drills by a machine.

**DRILLING**, drill'ling, *s.* A coarse linen or cotton



# DRILL-PLOUGH—DRIVE.

# DRIVEL—DRIZZLE.

cloth used for trousers; also, the act of boring small holes by means of a drill.

**DRILL-PLOUGH**, dril'plow, *s.* A plough for making channels in the ground, and letting the seed into them, so that it comes up in rows at regular distances from each other.

**DRILUS**, dri'lus, *s.* (*drilos*, an earth-worm, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Serricornes: Section, Malacodermi.

**DRIMIA**, drim'e-a, *s.* (*drimys*, caustic, Gr. on account of the roots being so very acrid as to cause inflammation when put to the skin.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Liliaceae.

**DRIMYS**, dri'mis, *s.* (Greek, acrid, in reference to the taste of the bark.) A genus of evergreen trees, with acrid aromatic bark, and axillary and terminal flowers: Order, Magnoliaceae.

**DRIMYSPERMUM**, drim-e-sper'mum, *s.* (*drimys*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Aquilariaceae.

**DRINK**, drink, *v. n.* (*drincan*, *drican*, *drycian*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Drank or Drunk. To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purposes; to take spirituous liquors to excess; to be an habitual drunkard; to feast; to be entertained with liquors; to *drink to*, to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first; to wish well to in the act of taking the cup;—*v. a.* to swallow, applied to liquids; to suck in; to absorb; to imbibe; to take in by any inlet; to hear; to see; as, I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye.—*Pope.*

to take in air; to inhale; to *drink down*, to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue; to *drink off*, to drink the whole at a draught; to *drink in*, to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet; to *drink up*, to drink the whole; to *drink health*, or to the health, a customary civility in which a person, at taking a glass or cup, expresses his respect or kind wishes for another;—*s.* liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes.

**DRINKABLE**, drink'a-bl, *a.* That may be drunk; fit or suitable for drink; potable;—*s.* a liquor that may be drunk.

**DRINKABLENESS**, drink'a-bl-nes, *s.* State of being drinkable.

**DRINKER**, drink'ur, *s.* One who drinks; one who practises drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tippler.

**DRINKING**, drink'ing, *s.* The act of swallowing liquors, or of absorbing; the practice of drinking to excess. *Drinking-horn*, a cup made from the horn of a bullock or other animal, such as our rude ancestors used. *Drinking-house*, a house frequented by tipplers; an alehouse. *Drink-money*, money given to buy liquor.

**DRINKLESS**, drink'les, *a.* Destitute of drink.

**DRIP**, drip, *v. n.* (*drypan*, *dripan*, *dropian*, Sax.) To fall in drops; to have any liquid falling from it in drops;—*v. a.* to let fall in drops;—*s.* a falling in drops, or that which falls in drops; the edge of a roof.

**DIPPING**, drip'ing, *s.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops. *Dripping-pan*, a pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting. *Dripping-eaves*, in Architecture, the lower edges of the roof of a building from which the rain drips to the ground.

**DRIPPLE**, drip'pl, *a.* Weak or rare.—Obsolete.

**DRIVE**, drive, *v. a.* (*drifan*, Sax.) *Past*, Drove;

(formerly Drave;) *past part.* Driven. or urge forward by force; to force; physical force; to compel or urge forward means than absolute physical force, that compel the will; to chase; to compel a team of horses or oxen to move to direct their course; to impel to go to clear any place by forcing away with in a general sense, to compel; to hurry; to distress; to straighten by the influence of passion; to urge to impel by moral influence; to carry secure; to keep in motion; to make motion or agitation; to *drive away*, to force to a distance; to expel; to dispel; to *drive off*, to compel to remove from expel; to drive to a distance; to expel;—*v. n.* to be forced along; to be moved by any physical force; to rush and press with violence; to parry; to aim at or tend to; to try point; to make an effort to reach; to aim a blow; to strike at with force; all its senses, whether active or not, observed to retain a sense compounded and progression;—*s.* passage in a canal.

**DRIVEL**, driv'el, *v. n.* To slaver; to let or flow from the mouth like a child, tard; to be weak or foolish; to dote saliva flowing from the mouth; a fool a driveller.—Obsolete in the last three.

What fool am I, to mingle that driv among my noble thoughts!—*Shakspeare.*

**DRIVELLER**, driv'vl-ur, *s.* A fool; slaverer.

**DRIVEN**. *Past part.* of Drive.

**DRIVER**, dri'vr, *s.* One who drives or thing that urges or compels any move; the person who drives a team drives a carriage; one who conducts a Ship, a large sail occasionally set up yard or gaff, the foot being extended considerably over the stern, in the cutter's mainsail; also, the foremast bulgeways, the heel of which is fayed side of the foremost puppet, and the to look fore and aft. *Driver-boom*, which the driver is extended. In wheel which communicates motion to substance interposed between the element and the thing driven, as a car. In Weaving, a piece of wood upon a situated in a box which impels the shuttle the opening in the warp.

**DRIVING**, driv'ing, *s.* The act of impendency. *Driving-notes*, in Music, connect the last note of one bar with the following one, so as to make one both. Among Sportsmen, a method of driving pheasants by means of a net, called a *driver*, made of osier was the sportsmen drive the young birds after they have been brought to the point of an artificial pheasant-call. In driving is used of silver, when, in the refining, the lead being burnt away, copper rises upon its surface in scales.

**DRIZZLE**, driz'el, *v. n.* (*driselen*, Ger) in small drops; to fall as water from



DRIZZLING—DRONGO.

ry fine particles;—*v. a.* to shed in small or particles;—*s.* a small rain.

ING, driz'zling, *s.* The fall of rain or snow all drops.

Y, driz'al-e, *n.* Shedding small rain, or particles of snow.

AN.—See Dragoman.

droyl, *s.* (*drullen*, Dut.) One employed in labour; a slave; a drudge;—*v. n.* to work shly and slowly; to plod.—Seldom used.

eh vile vassals, born to base vocation, re in the world, and for their living droll, I have no wit to live withouten toyle.—*Spenser*.

droyt, *s.* (French.) In Law, the highest of all other real writs whatsoever, called a *right*, and in the old law books *droit*. *s.* of the Admiralty, perquisites derived chiefly the seizure of the property of the enemy at commencement of a war, and attached to the of lord high admiral, or to the crown; but the reigns of William IV. and Queen Victhey have been paid into the exchequer for mefit of the public service.

drole, *a.* (*drole*, Fr.) Odd; merry; facecomical;—*s.* one whose occupation or practice to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a u; a farce; something exhibited to raise or sport;—*v. n.* to jest; to play the buf—*v. a.* to cheat.

IN, dro'lur, *s.* A jester; a buffoon.

TRY, dro'lur-e, *s.* Sportive tricks; bufy; comical stories; gestures, manners, or adapted to raise mirth; a puppet-show.

ING, dro'ling, *s.* Low wit; buffoonery.

INGLY, dro'ling-le, *ad.* In a jesting

er.

ISH, dro'lish, *a.* Somewhat droll.

S, dro'mas, *s.* (Greek, running.) A genus atic birds, belonging to the Laridae, or Gulls; y, Alcidae.

DARY, drum'e-der-e, *s.* (*dromedarius*, Lat. *dromos*, running swiftly, Gr.) The Camelus darius, or one-humped camel, which has from Arabia into all the north of Africa, a part of Syria, and Persia. It is more abste-than the Bactrian, or two-humped camel, ick, properly speaking, it is only a lighter y, and better calculated for long journeys in id wastes which it is so useful and patient versing.

dro-me-a, *s.* (*dromaios*, nimble, Gr.) A of Decapod crustaceans: Family, Brachyura. EUS, dro-mis'e-us, *s.* (*dromikos*, fit for run-Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the anidae, or Ostrich family—natives of Aus-

PHYLLUM, dro-mof'e-lum, *s.* (*dromos*, run-and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants: Cucurbitaceæ.

drone, *s.* (*drane*, *dræn*, Sax.) The male honey-bee. It is smaller than the queen at larger than the working-bee. The drones no honey, but after living a few weeks they led or driven from the hive;—an idler; a id; one who earns nothing by industry; a ing or low sound, or the instrument of humthe largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits loud deep note;—*v. n.* to live in idleness; e a low, heavy, dull sound.

SHRIKES.—See Dicrurinae.

DRONING—DROSERA.

DRONING, dro'ning, *s.* Utterance in a dull, driveling manner.

DRONISH, dro'nish, *a.* Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive; slow.

DRONISHLV, dro'nish-le, *ad.* In a dronish manner.

DRONISHNESS, dro'nish-ness, *s.* Laziness; inactivity.

DROOP, droop, *v. n.* (*drepon*, Sax.) To sink or hang down; to lean downward, as a body that is weak or languishing; to languish from grief or other cause; to fail or sink; to decline; to faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.

DROP, drop, *s.* (*dropa*, Sax.) A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which falls at once from any body, or a globule of any fluid which is pendant, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain; a diamond hanging from the ear; an earring; something hanging in the form of a drop; a very small quantity of liquor; the part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped;—*v. a.* (*dropian*, Sax.) to pour or let fall in small portions or globules, as a fluid; to distil; to let fall, as any substance; to let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to quit; to leave; to permit to subside; to utter slightly, briefly, or casually; to insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression; to lay aside; to dismiss from possession; to set down and leave; to quit; to suffer to cease; to dismiss from association; to suffer to end or come to nothing; to bedrop; to speckle; to variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops; to lower;—*v. n.* to distil; to fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid; to let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops; to fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly; to fall spontaneously; to die, or to die suddenly; to come to an end; to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing; to come unexpectedly; to fall short of a mark;—(obsolete in the last sense);—to fall lower; to be deep in extent; to drop astern, in Nautical language, to pass or move towards the stern; to move back, or to slacken the velocity of a vessel to let another pass beyond her; to drop down, to sail, row, or move down a river, or toward the sea.

DROPLET, drop'let, *s.* A little drop.

DROPPING, drop'ping, *s.* The act of dropping; a distilling; a falling; that which drops.

DROPPINGLY, drop'ping-le, *ad.* In drops.

DROPS, drops, *s.* In Architecture, the frusta of cones in the Doric order, used under the triglyphs in the architrave below the tœnia, as also in the under part of the mutuli or modillions of the order. In Surgery, a liquid remedy, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops.

DROPSERENE, drop-se-rene, *s.* A disease of the eye proceeding from an inspissation of the humour.—See Amaurosis.

DROPSICAL, drop'se-kal, *a.* Diseased with dropsy; hydropical; inclined to the dropsy; partaking of the nature of the dropsy.

DROPSIED, drop'sid, *a.* Diseased with dropsy.

DROPSY, drop'se, *s.* (*hydrops*, Gr.) In Pathology, a morbid collection of serum in any part of the body.

DROPWORT, drop'wurt, *s.* The common English name of the plant *Spiræa filipendula*: Order, Spiræaceæ.

DROSERA, dros'e-ra, *s.* (*droseros*, dewy, Gr. because the plants appear as if covered with dew, in consequence of being beset with glandular hairs.)



Sun-dew, a genus of herbs, inhabiting boggy places in which the sphagnum grows; the leaves are ornamented with reddish, irritable, glandular hairs, discharging from their end a drop of viscid, acrid fluid: Type of the natural order Droseraceæ.

**DROSERACEÆ**, dros-e-ra'se-e, *s.* (*drosera*, one of the genera.) A natural order of delicate herbaceous Exogens, with alternate leaves, having stipulate fringes, and a circinate formation; calyx composed of five equal permanent sepals; anthers two-celled and birimose; ovary one-celled and sessile; stamens indistinct, withering, either equal in number to the petals, and alternate with them, or two, three, or four times that number; capsule of three or five valves; seeds either naked or furnished with aril.

**DROSOMETER**, dros-som'e-tur, *s.* (*drossos*, dew, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew which collects on the surface of a body exposed to open air during the night.

**DROSOPHYLLUM**, dros-o-fil'lum, *s.* (*drossos*, dew, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in allusion to the leaves being bent with stipitate glands, appearing like dew.) A genus of plants, with large sulphur-coloured flowers: Order, Droseraceæ.

**DROSS**, dros, *s.* (*dros*, Sax.) The recrement or despuration of metals; the scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting; rust; crust of metals; an incrustation formed on metals by oxidation; waste matter; refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part; impure matter.

**DROSSINESS**, dros'se-nes, *s.* Foulness; rust; impurity; a state of being drossy.

**DROSSLESS**, dros'les, *a.* Free from dross.

**DROSSY**, dros'se, *a.* Like dross; relating to dross; full of dross; abounding with scorious or recrementitious matter; worthless; foul; impure.

**DROTCHEL**, drotsh'il, *s.* An idle wench; a sluggard.—Obsolete.

**DROUGHT**, drowt, } *s.* (*drugoth*, from *drygan*, I dry,

**DROUTH**, drowth, } Sax.) Dryness; want of rain or of water; particularly, dryness of the weather, which affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridness; aridity; dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink.—*Drouth*, as it was written in the time of Bacon, is still in common use.

**DROUGHTINESS**, drow'te-nes, } *s.* A state of dry-

**DROUTHINESS**, drow'the-nes, } ness of the weather; want of rain.

**DROUGHTY**, drow'te, } *a.* Dry as the weather;

**DROUTHY**, drow'the, } arid; wanting rain; thirsty; dry; wanting drink.

**DROUMY**, drow'me, *a.* Troubled; dirty.—Obsolete.

**DROVE**. *Past* of Drive.

**DROVE**, drove, *s.* (*draf*, Sax.) A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body; any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward; a crowd of people in motion.

**DROVER**, dro'vur, *s.* One who drives cattle or sheep to market; a boat driven by the tide.—Obsolete in the last sense.

He woke,

And saw his drover drive along the stream.—

Spenser.

**DROWN**, drown, *v. a.* (*drugner*, Dan.) To suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow;

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to bury in an inundation; to deluge; to plunge and lose; to lose in something powers or covers;—*v. n.* to be suffocated or other fluid; to perish in water.

**DROWNER**, drown'ur, *s.* He or that which

**DROWSE**, drowz, *v. n.* (*drosen*, Dan.) imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber heavily with sleepiness; to look heavy *v. a.* to make heavy with sleep; to be stupid.

**DROWSIRED**, drow'ze-hed, *s.* Sleepiness; to sleep.—Obsolete.

The royal virgin shook off drowsiness.

**DROWSILY**, drow'ze-le, *ad.* Sleepily; a dull, sleepy manner; sluggishly; fully; lazily.

**DROWSINESS**, drow'ze-nes, *s.* Sleepiness with sleep; disposition to sleepiness; sloth; idleness; inactivity.

**DROWSY**, drow'ze, *a.* Inclined to sleep heavily with sleepiness; lethargic; comatose; sluggish; stupid; disposed to sleep;

**DROWSY-HEADED**, drow'ze-hed'ed, *a.* sluggish disposition; heavy.

**DRUB**, drub, *v. a.* (*drabba*, Swed.) To stick; to thrash; to cudgel;—*s.* a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

**DRUBBING**, drub'bing, *s.* A cudgelling; beating.

**DRUDGE**, drudj, *v. n.* (*dreogan*, Sax.) hard; to labour in mean offices; to toil and fatigue;—*s.* one who works hard with toil and fatigue; one who labors in servile employments; a slave.

**DRUDGER**, drud'jur, *s.* A drudge; a drudge;—See Dredging-box.

**DRUDGERY**, drud'jur-e, *s.* Hard labour; ignoble toil; hard work in servile employments.

**DRUDGINGLY**, drud'jing-le, *ad.* With fatigue; laboriously.

**DRUG**, drug, *s.* (*drugue*, Fr.) The genuine substances used in medicine, sold by themselves and compounded by apothecaries and any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, is used in the composition or preparations, also applied to dyeing materials, commodity that lies on hand, or is not an article of slow sale, or in no demand; the term is sometimes used for

Then fear the deadly drug, when given  
Enchase the cup, and sparkle in the

—*v. n.* to prescribe or administer drugs to season with drugs or ingredients with something offensive; to dose with drugs or medicines.

**DRUGGER**, drug'gar, *s.* Our old term for a druggist.

**DRUGGET**, drug'get, *s.* A cloth of a flimsy woollen texture, used in coverings and by women in some of the lower articles of clothing. In this, however, nearly superseded by that of cotton.

**DRUGGIST**, drug'gist, } *s.* (*drugiste*,  
**DRUGSTER**, drug'stur, } who deals in

whose occupation is merely to buy and without compounding or preparation.

**DRUIDS**, droo'ids, *s.* (origin of the term and much disputed.) The priests of



and Gauls. The religion of the Druids is to have been similar to that of the Brahmins, the Maji of Persia, and the Chaldeans; they worshipped in groves, and offered sacrifices. The priests exercised an entire sway over the minds of the barbarians they governed. The education of youth was wholly in their hands, and occupied a period of twenty years. They enjoyed the reputation of having treasured up the philosophy, but held it unlawful to communicate their opinions to writing.

**DRUO'ID-ES, s.** A female Druid.

**DRUO'ID'IK, a.** Relating to the Druids.

**DRUO'ID'ISH, a.** Resembling a Druid, or Druidical and philosophical system.

**DRUO'ID-ISM, s.** The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction taught by the Druids, including their rites, and ceremonies.

**DRUM, s. (trom, trommel, Dut.)** A martial instrument of music, in form of a hollow cylinder, closed at the ends with vellum, which is struck or slackened at pleasure; a quantity of the form of a drum, as 'a drum of Mechanics, a short cylinder revolving on small wheels, by means of straps passing round its periphery.

**Drum of the ear,** the tympanic barrel of the ear; the hollow part behind the membrane of the tympanum.

**Drumhead,** is a tense membrane, which closes the passage of the ear, and receives the vibrations of air;—*v. n.* to beat a drum with sticks; to play a tune on a drum; to beat with drums, as with drumsticks; to beat with a drum, as with a drum.

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**DRUM, drum-mon'de-n, s.** (in honour of Drummond, the companion of Captain and Dr. Richard in their last journey in America.) A genus of plants, consisting of a herb found native on the Rocky Mountains of North America: Order, Saxifragaceae.

**DRUM-STICK, s.** The stick with which a drum is beaten, or a stick shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

**DRUNK, a.** Intoxicated; inebriated; overpowered with spirituous liquor; inflamed by the action of spirit on the brain; drenched or saturated with liquor.

**DRUNGK'URD, s.** One given to ebriety

or an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.

**DRUNKEN, drung'kn, a.** Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor; given to drunkenness, saturated with liquor or moisture; drenched, proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness.

**DRUNKENLY, drung'kn-le, ad.** In a drunken manner.

**DRUNKENNESS, drung'kn-nes, s.** Intoxication; inebriation; a state in which a person is overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors, so that his reason is disordered, and he reels or staggers in walking; habitual ebriety or intoxication; disorder of the faculties, resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage.

**DRUPACEÆ, drū-pa'se-e, s. (drupa, the seed of the olive, Lat.)** A natural order of plants, consisting of Rosal Exogenous trees or shrubs, with poly-petalous regular flowers, a solitary carpel which proceeds from the apex, and a drupaceous fruit. The flowers are white or pink, in umbels or single; calyx five-toothed, deciduous, and lined with a disk; petals, five; stamens, twenty or thereabouts; anthers innate and two-celled, bursting longitudinally; ovary, simple and one-celled; ovules, two. The bark yields gum, and all parts, more or less, hydrocyanic acid. It consists of the almond, cherry, plum, and peach. It is the Amygdalæ, forming a section or suborder of the Rosaceæ of Jusseu.

**DRUPACEOUS, drū-pa'shus, a.** Having the form of a drupe; of the nature of a drupe.

**DRUPARIA, drū-pa're-a, s. (drupa, the seed of the olive, Lat.)** A genus of plants: Order, Carcubittaceæ.

**DRUPE, drūpe, s. (drupa, the fruit of the olive, Lat.)** In Botany, a kind of superior, indehiscent, one-celled, one or two-seeded fruit, consisting of a fleshy, succulent rind, and containing a hard stone in the centre, as in the plum, peach, cherry, and apricot.

**DRUSA, droo'sa, s. (in honour of M. Le Dru, a French botanist and traveller.)** A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermeæ.

**DRUSE, droos, s. (Greek.)** Among Miners, a cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals, or filled with water.

**DRUSES, or DRUZES, droo'zes, s.** The name of a remarkable people who inhabited the environs of Mount Lebanon.

**DRUSY, droo'se, a.** Abounding with very minute crystals.

**DRY, dri, a. (dri, drig, or dryg, Sax.)** Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; not rainy; free from rain or mist; not juicy; free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; not green; without tears; not giving milk; thirsty; craving drink; barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of pathos, or of that which amuses and interests; severe; sarcastic; wiping. *Dry goods,* in Commerce, cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, &c., in distinction from groceries;—*v. a.* (drigan, adrigan, or drygan, Sax.) to free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; to deprive of moisture by evaporation or exhalation; to deprive of moisture by exposure to the sun or open air; to deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness; to scorch or parch with thirst; to deprive of waters by draining; to drain; to exhaust; to dry up, to deprive wholly of water;



- v. a.* to grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice; to evaporate wholly; to be exhaled. In Painting, applied when the outline is too strongly marked, and the colours of the objects do not unite with those by which they are surrounded, and, in Sculpture, to a want of luxuriousness and tenderness in the forms. *Dry vomit*, or *Marriott*, a vomit taken without drink, and consisting of equal parts of tartarized antimony and sulphate of copper.
- DRYADANTHE**, dri-a-dan'the, *s.* (*dryades*, wood nymphs, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants of the order Rosaceæ: Family, Potentillidæ.
- DRYADS**, dri'ads, *s.* (*dryades*, Gr.) In Mythology, a kind of deities or nymphs, imagined, by the ancient heathens, as inhabiting groves and woods. They differed from hamadryads, who were attached to particular trees, with which they were born, and with which they died. The dryads were the goddesses of woods and trees in general.
- DRYAS**, dri'as, *s.* (so named by Linnæus from the dryads or nymphs of the oaks, in consequence of the leaves bearing some resemblance to those of the oak.) A genus of humble fructicose herbs, with white or yellow flowers: Order, Rosaceæ.
- DRIED**. *Past part.* of Dry.
- DRYER**, dri'ur, *s.* He or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness.
- DRIEYED**, dri'ide, *a.* Not having tears in the eyes.
- DRIEFAT**, dri'fat, *s.* A dry vat or basket.
- DRYFOOT**, dri'fôt, *s.* A dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot.
- DRYING**, dri'ing, *s.* The act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness. *Drying oil*, linseed and other oils which have been heated with oxide of lead. They form the basis of many paints and varnishes.
- DRYINUS**, dri'e-nus, *s.* (Greek, beachen.) A genus of Ophedian reptiles or serpents, in which the head is long, with regular plates; muzzle acute; scales slender and equal; the tail very long, with the subcaudal plates double: Family, Coluberidæ. Also, a genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Securifera.
- DRYITE**, dri'ite, *s.* (from *drys*, an oak, Gr.) Fragments of petrified or fossil wood, in which the structure of the wood is recognized.
- DRYLY**, dri'le, *ad.* Without moisture; coldly; frigidly; without affection; severely; sarcastically; barrenly; without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain.
- DRYMARIA**, dri-ma're-a, *s.* (*drymon*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Illecebraceæ.
- DRYMEIA**, dri-me'ya, *s.* (*drymos*, beachen or oaken, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.
- DRYMOGLOSSUM**, drim-o-glos'sum, *s.* (*drymon*, and *glossum*, tongue, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.
- DRYMOICA**, dri-mo'e-ka, *s.* (*drymos*, a forest, and *oikeo*, I inhabit, Gr.) A genus of the Silvianæ, or True Warblers: Family, Silvianæ.
- DRYMONIA**, dri-mo'ne-a, *s.* (*drymos*, an oak, wood, or forest, Gr. in reference to the plant on trees in woods.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneriaceæ.
- DRYMOPHILA**, dri-mof'e-la, *s.* (*drymos*, a forest, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) In Ornithology, a genus of birds belonging to the Myotherinæ, or Anthruses: Family, Merulidæ. In Botany, a genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.
- DRYNESS**, dri'nes, *s.* Destitution or want of water or other fluid; siccidity; aridness; want of rain; want of ju-lence; want of succulence or greenness; jejuneness; want of ornaments; want of that which enlivens and enters of feeling or sensibility in devotion; dour.
- DRYCURSE**, dri'nurs, *s.* A woman who and feeds a child without the breast attends another in sickness;—*v. a.* to and bring up without the breast.
- DRYOBALANOPS**, dri-o-bal'a-nops, *s.* (and *ballo*, I germinate, Gr.) The of Sumatra and Borneo, a genus of planting of a large tree, one hundred feet or seven feet in diameter, from which phor and oil are extracted: Order, Di-
- DRYOMYZA**, dri-o-mi'za, *s.* (*drys*, a tree, I suck, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous mfly, Athericera.
- DRYOPHILUM**, dri-of'e-lum, *s.* (*drys*, *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of Fungus trees: Tribe, or Suborder, Physomyces.
- DRYOPHIS**, dri'o-fis, *s.* (*drys*, a tree, serpent, Gr.) A genus of serpent thread-like bodies, a pointed muzzlescales: Family, Serpentina.
- DRYOPS**, dri'ops, *s.* (*drys*, a tree, and eye, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous mfly, Clavicornes.
- DRYOPTERIS**, dri-op'te-ris, *s.* (*drys*, fern, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Filices.
- DRYOSTACHYM**, dri-os'ta-kim, *s.* (*drys*, a spike, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Filices.
- DRYOTOMUS**, dri-ot'o-mus, *s.* (*drys*, cutting, Gr.) A genus of the Pic Woodpeckers: Family, Picidæ.
- DRYPETES**, dri-pe'tes, *s.* (*drypetes*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Ericaceæ.
- DRYPTIS**, dri'pis, *s.* (*drypto*, I tear, Gr.) of the leaves being armed with stiff genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.
- DRYPTODON**, drip-to'don, *s.* (*drypto*, odous, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Loganiaceæ.
- DRYPTOPETALUM**, drip-to-pe'ta-lum, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Loganiaceæ.
- DRYROT**, dri-rot', *s.* A disease which and renders it frush and brittle, by the cohesion of its parts. It is usually the attacks of fungi, particularly the Polyporus destructor, and Merulius the filamentous thallus of which appears surface, overspreading it like a tough leather.
- DRYRUB**, dri'rub, *v. a.* To rub and dry wetting.
- DRYSALTER**, dri-sawl'tur, *s.* A desiccated or dried meats, or in the minerals used in salting, and preserving various kinds of term is likewise extended to those w rally in saline substances, and in dry stuffs.
- DRYSHOD**, dri'shod, *a.* Without wetness.
- DRYSTOVE**, dri'stove, *s.* A place or the plants of dry, arid climates.
- DUAD**, du'ad, *s.* Union of two; two



# DUAL—DUCK.

**du'al, a. (dualis, Lat.)** Expressing the or two.

**du'a-lizm, s. (duo, two, Lat.)** In Philo-, a system which attempts to explain all the mena of nature by the operation of two ples—the origin and the cause of all that

**r, du'a-list, s.** One who holds the doctrines ism.

**RIC, du-a-lis'tik, a.** Pertaining to dualism; ing of the nature of dualism.

**r, du-al'e-te, s.** That which expresses two mber; division; separation; the state or y of being two.

**TR, du'ar-ke, s. (duo, and arche, rule, Gr.)** nment by two persons.

**b, v. a. (dubban, Sax.)** To strike; hence, ke a blow with a sword and make a knight; der any kind of dignity or new character;— o make a quick noise;—s. in Irish, a pud- a blow.—Obsolete in the last sense.

is skilful coopers hoop their tubs, with Lydian and with Phrygian dubs.—

*Butler.*

**r, du-bi'e-te, s.** Uncertainty; doubtful-

**ITY, du-be-os'e-te, s.** A thing doubtful.— n used.

hen swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for s.—*Brown.*

**s, du-be-us, a. (dubius, Lat.)** Doubtful; ing or fluctuating in opinion; not settled; etermined; uncertain; that of which the is not ascertained or known; not clear; not ; of uncertain event or issue.

**ELTY, du-be-us-le, ad.** Doubtfully; uncer- ; without any determination.

**NESS, du-be-us-nes, s.** Doubtfulness; a of wavering and indecision of mind; uncer-

**BLE, du-be-ta-bl, a.** Doubtful; uncertain.

**NCY, du-be-tan-se, s.** Doubt; uncertainty.

**TION, du-be-ta'shun, s.** The act of doubt- doubt.

**TIVE, du-be-tay-tiv, a.** Tending to doubt.

**LA, du-boy'se-a, s. (in honour of Louis a, a French botanist.)** A genus of plants, s of New South Wales: Order, Solanaceae.

**du'kal, a. (French.)** Relating to a duke.

**duk'it, s.** A coin of several countries in e, struck in the dominions of a duke. It is eo, especially, in Germany. The general of the gold ducat is about 9s. 4d. The elitan ducat, however, is a silver coin worth 3s. 3½d.

**ION, duk-a-toon', s. (ducaton, Fr.)** A silver struck chiefly in Italy, of the value of about d. sterling, or nearly 104 cents. The gold ion of Holland is worth twenty florins.

**INEA, du-tah'es-ne-a, s. (in honour of A. N. wane.)** Indian Strawberry, a genus of e, consisting of herbs with golden yellow s: Order, Rosaceae.

**IX, dutsh'es, s. (duchesse, Fr.)** The consort low of a duke; also, the lady who has the gady of a duchy.

**du'tsh'o, s. (duche, Fr.)** The territory or ions of a duke; a dukedom. *Duchy court*, art of the duchy of Lancaster in England.

**duk, s.** The common name given to the

# DUCK—DUCTILITY.

web-footed aquatic fowls belonging to the sub-family Anatinae of Swainson, which is divided into several subgenera, viz.: Anas, Chaleodius, Dafila, and Boschas, off which there are the hybrids Mareca and Dendronessa.

**DUCK, duk, s. (duk, Swed.)** A species of coarse cloth or canvas, used for sails, sacking of beds, &c.; an inclination of the head resembling the motion of a duck in water; a stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to rebound; a word of endearment or fondness;—*v. a. (ducken, Gr.)* to dip or plunge in water, and suddenly withdraw; to plunge the head in water, and immediately withdraw it; to bow, stoop, or nod;—*v. n.* to dive under water, as a duck; to plunge the head in water or other liquid; to drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.

**DUCKER, duk'ur, s.** A diver; a cringer; a plunger.

**DUCKING, duk'ing, s.** The act of plunging or putting in water, and withdrawing.

**DUCK-LEGGED, duk'legd, a.** Having short legs like a duck.

**DUCKLING, duk'ling, s.** A young duck.

**DUCK'S-FOOT, or MAY-APPLE.**—See Podophyllum.

**DUCKWEED.**—See Limna.

**DUCT, dukt, s. (ductus, a canal, Lat.)** A canal or tube through which fluids are conveyed in the internal structure of animals or plants. The *ducts* of plants have conical or rounded extremities, and their sides are marked with transverse lines, or with rings, bars, or dots arranged spirally, and incapable of unrolling. The following are the principal *ducts* in the anatomical structure of man:—*D. hepaticus*, the duct which results from the conjunction of the proper ducts of the liver. *D. cysticus*, the duct which leads from the neck of the gall-bladder to join the hepatic. *D. communis choledochus*, the bile duct, formed by the junction of the cystic and hepatic. *D. pancreaticus*, the pancreatic duct, which joins the gall-duct at its entrance into the duodenum. *D. arteriosus*, a tube which, in the foetus, joins the pulmonary artery with the aorta. *D. venosus*, a branch which, in the foetus, joins the left vena hepatica with the umbilical vein. *D. nasal, or lacrymal*, a duct continued from the lacrymal sac, and opening into the nose. *D. incisivus*, a continuation of the foramen incisivum between the palatine processes into the nose. *D. thoracicus*, the great trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels. *D. ejaculatorius*, a duct within the prostate gland, opening into the urethra. *D. of STENO*, the excretory duct of the parotid gland. *D. of WHARTON*, the excretory duct of the sub-maxillary gland: these two last, with the sub-lingual, constitute the *salivary ducts*. *Ducts of BELINI*, the orifices of the uriniferous canals of the kidneys.

**DUCTILE, duk'til, a. (ductilis, Lat.)** That may be led; easy to be led or drawn; tractable; complying; obsequious; yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction; flexible; pliable; that may be drawn out into wire or threads; that may be extended by beating.

**DUCTILELY, duk'til-le, ad.** In a tractable or complying manner.

**DUCTILENESS, duk'til-nes, s.** The quality of suffering extension by drawing or percussion; ductility.

**DUCTILITY, duk'til'e-te, s. (ductilitas, Lat.)** The



property which certain bodies have of being extended by pressure, percussion, tension, or traction, and of preserving the form, when so extended, after the force has ceased to act; flexibility; obsequiousness; a disposition of mind that easily yields to motives or influence; ready compliance.

**DUCTION**, duk'shun, *s.* (*ductio*, Lat.) Conveyance; leading.

**DUCTURE**, duk'ture, *s.* (*duco*, Lat.) Direction; guidance.—Obsolete.

**DUDDER**, dud'dur, *v. a.* To deafen with noise; to render the head confused.

**DUDGEON**, dud'jun, *s.* (*degen*, Germ.) A small dagger;—(*dygen*, Welsh.) anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord.

**DUDLEY LIMESTONE**, dud'le lime'stone, *s.* In Geology, a calcareous deposit belonging to the Silurian system, occurring near Dudley, equivalent to the Wenlock limestone. It contains about one hundred and twenty species of fossil shells, fourteen crustaceans, and one annelide.—*Pen. Cyc.*

**DUDS**, dudz, *s.* (*dud*, Scot.) Old clothes; tattered garments.—A vulgar word.

**DUE**, du, *a.* (*du*, Fr.) Owed; that ought to be paid or done to another; proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; required by the circumstances; seasonable; exact; proper; that ought to have arrived, or to be present, before the time specified;—*ad.* directly; exactly, as the course is *due* east, or *due* west;—*s.* that which is owed; that which one contracts to pay, do, or perform to another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done; that which office, rank, station, social relations, or established rules of right or decorum, require to be given, paid, or done; that which law or custom requires, as toll, tribute, fees of office, or other legal perquisites; right; just title;—*v. a.* to pay as due.—Obsolete as a verb.

This is the latest glory of their praise,  
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal.—*Shaks.*

**DUEFUL**, du'fúl, *a.* Fit; becoming.

**DUEL**, du'il, *s.* (French, *duellum*, Lat.) Single combat; a premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel; any contention or contest;—*v. n.* to fight in single combat;—*v. a.* to attack or fight singly.

**DUELLA**, du-el'la, *s.* (*duella*, Lat.) An ancient weight of eight scruples, or third part of an ounce.

**DUELLER**, du'il-lur, *s.* A combatant in single fight.

**DUELLING**, du'il-ling, *s.* The act or practice of fighting in single combat.

**DUELLIST**, du'il-list, *s.* One who fights in single combat; one who professes to study the rules of honour.

**DUELLO**, du-el'lo, *s.* Duel; or rule of duelling.—Obsolete.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you; he cannot by the *duello* avoid it.—*Shaks.*

**DUENA**, du-en'na, *s.* (*duena*, Span.) The name given to the chief lady in waiting upon the queen of Spain; the term is applied likewise to a lady holding a middle station between governess and companion, and appointed to take charge of the younger female members of a gentleman or nobleman's family in Spain or Portugal.

**DUENESS**, du'nes, *s.* Fitness; propriety; due quality.

**DUET**, du'et, } *s.* (*duetto*, Ital.) A piece of

**DUETTO**, du-et'to, } music composed for two persons, whether vocal or instrumental.

**DUFFEL**, duffil, *s.* (Dutch.) A thick cloth of woollen cloth, having a thick nap or

**DUFRESNIA**, du-fres'ne-a, *s.* (in honour fresne, M.D.) A genus of plants: *Orrianaceæ*.

**DUG**, dug, *s.* (*deggia*, Ice.) Past and present Dig. The pap or nipple of a cow or of

The term is applied to that of a human contempt, though it appears to have formerly of the breast without reproach

As mild and gentle as the cradle babe,  
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lip

**DUGONG**, du'gong, *s.* The Halibore dugger and Cuvier, the Siren, Sea-cow, & biverous cetaceous animal, with an elong having the tail terminated by a crescent. It inhabits the Indian Ocean, and is confounded by travellers with the *Mana* mantine.

**DUKE**, duke, *s.* (*duc*, Fr. *duca*, Ital. *du*) One of the highest order of nobility; honour or nobility next below the p some countries on the continent, a prince, without the title of king; prince.

**DUKEDOM**, duke'dum, *s.* The sovereign sessions of a duke; the territory of a title or quality of a duke.

**DUKIGI BACHI**, du-ki'je bak'i, *s.* The cer of the Turkish artillery.

**DULCAMARA**, dul-ka-ma'ra, *s.* (Latin *na* Bitter-sweet, or Woody Nightshade, th *dulcamara* of botanists. The roots are being chewed, first produce a sensati ness, which is soon succeeded by a degn ness—hence the name.

**DULCET**, dul'set, *a.* Sweet to the taste sweet to the ear; melodious; harmoni

**DULCIFICATION**, dul-se-fe-ka'shun, *s.* sweetening; the act of freeing from a ness, or acrimony.

**DULCIFLUOUS**, dul-sif'flu-us, *a.* (*dulcis*, *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) Flowing sweetly.

**DULCIFY**, dul'se-fi, *v. a.* (*dulcifier*, Fr.) to free from acidity, saltiness, or acrim

**DULCIMER**, dul'se-mur, *s.* A musical mentioned in Scripture, but of what de uncertain; the name is now given to instrument, the strings of which are ma and struck with little sticks held in th the performer. It produces lively an music.

**DULCINESS**, dul'se-nes, *s.* Softness; temper.

**DULCINISTS**, dul'sin-ists, *s.* In Chreel sect sprang from the teachings of one asserted that the Father having reigns beginning of the world until the con Son, then the reign of the latter began till the year 1300, when that of the commenced.

**DULCITUDE**, dul'se-tude, *s.* (*dulcitus*, L ness.

**DULCORATE**, dul'ko-rate, *v. a.* (*dulcoro* sweeten; to make less acrimonious.

**DULCORATION**, dul-ko-ra'shun, *s.* (*dulco* The act of sweetening.

**DULEDGE**, dul'edj, *s.* In Mechanics wood which joins the ends of six pills the round of a wheel of a gun carriag



DULES—DUM.

**DULES**, *s.* A genus of fishes, in which the head is broad and short; the mouth small, with the lower jaw shortest; pectoral fins large and the ventrals behind the pectoral; the anal and dorsal spines very strong.

**DULEIA**, *s.* (*douleia*, service, Gr.) An inferior doration.

**DUL**, (*dol*, *dwl*, Welsh.) Stupid; doltish; slow of understanding; heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; slow of motion; slow of hearing or seeing; slow to learn or comprehend; unready; awkward; sleepy; drowsy; melancholy; gross; cloggy; insensible; insipid; not delightful; not exhilarating; not bright or clear; clouded; tarnished; not briskly burning; dim; obscure; blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge; overcast; not clear; not enlivening; dull, being without wind; not lively or bright;—*v. a.* to make dull; to stupify; to make sad or melancholy; to make inferior; slow to perceive; to damp; to render to make heavy or slow of motion; to tarnish or cloud;—*v. n.* to become dull; to become stupid.

**DUL'D**, *a.* Doltish; stupid;—*s. a.* a dolt; a stupid person; a dolt; a dunce.

**DUL'D**, *a.* Stupid; of dull

**DUL'D**, *a.* Having a downcast

**DUL'D**, *a.* Inclined to dullness.

**DUL'D**, *a.* Not bright.—Seldom used.

**DUL'D**, *a.* That which makes dull.

**DUL'D**, *a.* Having a downcast, me-

**DUL'D**, *a.* A person of dull under-

**DUL'D**, *a.* Stupidity; slowness of

**DUL'D**, *a.* Slowness; slowness of

**DUL'D**, *a.* Having imperfect

**DUL'D**, *a.* Having a dull in-

**DUL'D**, *a.* Stupidly; slowly; sluggishly;

**DUL'D**, *a.* (*doulos*, a slave, and

**DUL'D**, *a.* (*doulos*, a slave, and

**DUL'D**, *a.* (*doulos*, a slave, and

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DUMATIA—DUN.

**DUMATIA**, *du-ma'she-a*, *s.* (in honour of M. Dumas, one of the editors of the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of climbing shrubs: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

**DUMB**, *dum*, *a.* (Saxon.) Mute; silent; not speaking; destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; not using or accompanied with speech. *To strike dumb*, is to confound, to astonish, to render silent by astonishment, or, it may be, to deprive of the power of speech;—*v. a.* to silence.

**DUMB BELLS**, *dum bels*, *s. pl.* Weights used in drilling a soldier, who holds one in each hand, which he swings backwards and forwards.

**DUMBFOUND**, *dum-fownd*, *v. a.* To strike dumb; to confuse.—A vulgar word.

**DUMBLY**, *dum'le*, *ad.* Mutely; silently; without words or speech.

**DUMBNES**, *dum'nes*, *s.* Muteness; silence, or holding the peace; omission of speech; incapacity to speak; inability to articulate sounds.

**DUMECOLA**, *du-me'ko-la*, *s.* (*dumas*, a bush or brier, and *colo*, I inhabit, Lat.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Paridae, or Titmice: Family, Sylviidae.

**DUMERILIA**, *dū-me-ril'e-a*, *s.* (in honour of M. Dumeril.) A genus of half-shrubby South American Composite plants: Suborder, Labiatiflorae.

**DUMMERER**, *dum'mur-ar*, *s.* One who feigns dumbness.—Obsolete.

Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies of counterfeits amongst us; we have *dummerers*, &c.—Burton.

**DUMMY**, *dum'me*, *s.* One who is dumb.—A vulgar expression.

**DUMOUS**, *du'mus*, *a.* (*dumus*, a bush, Lat.) Abounding with bushes and briers.

**DUMP**, *dum*, *s.* (*dom*, Dut.) A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart; absence of mind; revery; a melancholy tune or air.—Unusual in the last sense.

*Tune a deploring dump; the night's dead silence*  
*Will well become such sweet complaining grievance.*  
—Shaks.

**DUMPISH**, *dum'ish*, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits.

**DUMPISHLY**, *dum'ish-le*, *ad.* In a moping, melancholy way.

**DUMPISHNESS**, *dum'ish-nes*, *s.* A state of being dull, heavy, and moping.

**DUMPLING**, *dum'ling*, *s.* A kind of pudding or mass of paste in cookery; usually, a cover of paste enclosing apples, and boiled.

**DUMPS**, *dumps*, *s. pl.* Melancholy; gloom.

**DUMPY**, *dum'pe*, *a.* Short and thick.

**DUMUS**, *du'mus*, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, any low and much-branched shrub, as a brier or bramble.

**DUN**, *dun*, *a.* (*dunn*, Sax.) Of a dark colour; of a colour partaking of a brown and black; of a dull brown colour; swarthy; dark; gloomy;—*v. a.* to clamour for payment of a debt with vehemence and importunity; to demand a debt in a pressing manner; to call for payment;—*s.* an importunate creditor who urges for payment; an urgent request or demand of payment in writing; an eminence; a mound. *Dun bird*, one of the names of the Pochard Duck, the *Anas ferina* of Linnæus. *Dun-diver*, the female of the Goosander, the *Mergus coster* of Linnæus.



## DUNALIA—DUODECIMALS.

## DUODECIMFID—DUPLICITY.

**DUNALIA**, du-na'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. M. F. Dunal, professor of botany at Montpellier.) A genus of plants: Order, Solanaceae.

**DUNCE**, dunse, *s.* (*duns*, Gr.) A person of weak intellect; a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull.

**DUNCERY**, dun'sur-e, *s.* Dullness; stupidity.

**DUNCIFY**, dun'se-fi, *v. a.* To make stupid in intellect.—Obsolete.

Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more *dunified* than dunce Webster.—*Warburton*.

**DUNDER**, dun'dur, *s.* (*redundar*, Span.) Lees; dregs.—A word used in Jamaica.

**DUNDERPATE**, dun'dur-pate, *s.* A dunce; a dull fellow.

**DUNE**, dune, *s.* (*dune*, a low hill, Sax.) A word used in Geology for a low hill or bank of drifted and moveable sand, met with frequently on the seacoast in this and other countries.

**DUNFISH**, dun'fish, *s.* Codfish cured in a particular manner.

**DUNG**, dung, *s.* (Saxon.) The excrement of animals;—*v. a.* to manure with dung;—*v. n.* to void excrement.

**DUNGEON**, dun'jun, *s.* (*dongeon*, or *donjon*, Fr.) A close prison, or a deep, dark place of confinement; a subterraneous place of close confinement;—*v. a.* to confine in a dungeon.

**DUNGFORK**, dung'fawrk, *s.* A fork used to throw dung from a stable or into a cart, or to spread it over land.

**DUNGHILL**, dung'hil, *s.* A heap of dung; any filthy situation or condition; a term of reproach for a person meanly born;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Out *dunghill*! dar'st thou brave a nobleman?—*Shaks.*

—*a.* sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile.

**DUNGMEERS**, dung'meerz, *s.* Pits where dung, weeds, &c., are mixed to lie and rot together.

**DUNGY**, dunge, *a.* Full of dung; filthy; vile.

**DUNGYARD**, dung'yärd, *s.* A yard where dung is collected.

**DUNKERS**, dung'kurz, *s.* The name of a sect which originated in Philadelphia, United States, the members of which practised abstinence and mortification, under the idea that, by so doing, they secured the favour of God, and salvation for themselves and others. They are universalists, and hold love-feasts. The origin of the name is uncertain.

**DUNLIN**, dun'lin, *s.* One of the many names of the Brown Sandpiper, *Tringa alpina*, the Alanda marina, or Sealark, of Willoughby.

**DUNNAGE**, dun'nij, *s.* Fagots, boughs, or loose wood, laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom.

**DUNNER**, dun'nur, *s.* One employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

**DUNNISH**, dun'nish, *a.* Inclined to a dun colour; somewhat dun.

**DUNNY**, dun'ne, *a.* Deaf; dull of apprehension.—A local term.

**DUNTER GOOSE**, dun'tar goos, *s.* A provincial name for the Eider Duck, *Somateria mollissima*.

**DVO**, du'ö, *s.* (two, Lat.) A song in two parts.

**DUODECIMAL**, du-o-des'e-mal, *a.* (*duodecim*, twelve, Lat.) Relating to duodecimals.

**DUODECIMALLY**, du-o-des'e-mal-le, *ad.* By duodecimals.

**DUODECIMALS**, du-o-des'e-malz, *s.* In Arithmetic,

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a method of ascertaining the number of feet and square inches in a rectangular surface, the sides are given in feet and inches. The denomination contains the second twelve times, the second contains the third twelve times, which the length in feet, inches, &c., is multiplied by the breadth in feet, inches, &c., to ascertain the superficial contents. It is also called *duplication*.

**DUODECIMFID**, du-o-des'im-fid, *a.* (*duodecim*, I cleave, Lat.) Divided into twelve.

**DUODECIMO**, du-o-des'e-mo, *a.* Having twelve leaves to a sheet;—*s.* which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

**DUODECUPL**, du-o-dek'u-pl, *a.* (*duo*, decuplus, tenfold, Lat.) Consisting of twelve.

**DUODENA**, du-o-den'a, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, of twelve men, anciently so called. *manu*, twelve witnesses to purge a criminal of offence.

**DUODENUM**, du-o-den'um, *s.* (*duodeni*, twelve, Lat.) In Anatomy, the first division of the small intestine, immediately following the stomach, communicating with it by the pylorus below with the jejunum.

**DUOLITERAL**, du-o-lit'ur-al, *a.* (*duo*, two, Lat.) Consisting of two letters.

**DUP**, dup, *v. a.* To open.—Obsolete.

The porters are drunk: will they not depart?—*Damon and Pythias*.

**DUPE**, dupe, *s.* (French.) A person who is easily led astray by his credulity; (*duper*, Fr.) to deceive; to trick; to impose on one's credulity.

**DUPERREYA**, du-per-ra'a, *s.* (in honour of Isidore Duperrey, a French officer.) A plant, natives of New Holland: Order, vulgare.

**DUPION**, du'pe-un, *s.* A double cocoon, two or more silkworms.

**DUPLE**, du'pl, *a.* (*duplus*, Lat.) Double; the ratio is that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, &c.

**DUPLEX**, du'pleks, *a.* (Latin.) In Mathematics, the same as compound.

**DUPLICATE**, du'ple-kate, *a.* (*duplex*, double; twofold;—*s.* another copy, the first, or a second thing of the same copy; a transcript. In Law, *duplicate* signified the second letters patent granted to a lord chancellor in a case wherein he had the same before, which was therefore deemed common acceptance, it signifies a deed, writing, or account. *Duplicate* in Geometry, the ratio of the squares of two lines, or the square of their ratio.

**DUPLICATION**, du'ple-ka'shun, *s.* The act of multiplying; the multiplication of a number by itself; a doubling; also, a fold, as the *duplication* of a membrane. *Duplication* of the cube, finding the side of a cube of twice the contents of a given cube.

**DUPLICATURE**, du'ple-ka-ture, *s.* In Law, term applied to the reflections of a document upon itself.

**DUPLICITY**, du-plis'e-te, *s.* (*duplex*, double; two; the number two; doubleness of speech; the act of dissembling one's real intentions with a design to mislead; double-dealing.



DUPPER—DURESS.

in; deceit. In Legal Pleading, offering plea, which ought to be avoided.  
 dup'pur, } *s.* A short-necked globular  
 dub'bur, } vessel, made of buffalo's hide,  
 castor-oil is imported from India. Each  
 contains about 80 lbs. of oil.  
 du-kwe'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. J.  
 et, Troyes.) A genus of plants: Order,  
*sc.*  
 TY, du-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* The power of last-  
 continuing, in any given state, without  
 g-  
 du'ra-bl, *a.* (*durabilis*, Lat.) Having  
 ity of lasting or continuing long in being,  
 perishing or wearing out.  
 NESS, du'ra-bl-nes, *s.* Power of lasting;  
 y.  
 du'ra-ble, *ad.* In a lasting manner;  
 g continuance.  
 TER, du'ra ma'tur, *s.* (Latin.) In Ana-  
 to most exterior of the three membranes  
 envelope the encephalon. The term *dura*  
 has been given on account of its firmness of  
 and *mater* (mother) from the ancient opinion  
 gave birth to all the membranes of the  
 It lines the cranial cavity and the verte-  
 al.  
 du-ra'men, *s.* (Latin, stability.) In Boe-  
 fully-formed central layers of the wood  
 genus trees, generally termed the *heart*.  
 It is merely the sapwood, solidified by  
 sion of certain secretions into the interior  
 cells and tubes, of which such wood is com-  
 du'rans, *s.* (*duro*, I continue, Lat.) Im-  
 ment; restraint of the person; custody of  
 r; continuance; duration; a lasting kind  
 —Obsolete in the last sense.  
 s, out of seven yards, stole one and a half of  
*three Ladies of London*.  
 du-rau'ta, *s.* (in honour of Castor Du-  
 physician to Pope Sixtus V.) A genus of  
 Order, Verbenaceæ.  
 du-rau'te, *ad.* (Latin.) In Law, a term  
 nt to *during*; as, *durante absentia*, during  
 ; *durante minore etate*, during minority.  
 du-ra'te, *s.* In Music, an epithet for a  
 disagreeable sound.  
 s, du-ra'shun, *s.* Continuance in time;  
 or extension of existence, indefinitely;  
 f continuance.  
 dur'bâr, *s.* An audience-room in India.  
 dur'den, *s.* A thicket of wood in a val-  
 obsolete.  
 dur'dum, *s.* A great noise or uproar.  
 e, *v. n.* (*duro*, I last, Lat.) To last; to  
 ; to endure.—Obsolete.  
 dure'ful, *a.* Lasting; of long continu-  
 obsolete.  
 oak, whose sap is not yet dry'd.—*Spenser*.  
 i, dure'les, *a.* Without continuance;  
 transitory.  
 du'res, *s.* (*duresse*, Norm. *duritus*, Lat.)  
 —hence constraint. In Law, constraint  
 tual or by threats, occasioning a reason-  
 ; such as will invalidate an act, though  
 legal, by a party suffering it. *Duress*  
 essment must be by illegal imprison-  
*Duress per minas*, namely, by threats  
 s, is when a person is threatened so as

DURIO—DUTCH.

to occasion the fear of the loss of life or limb;—  
 imprisonment; restraint of liberty.  
 DURIO, dur'e-o, *s.* (*duryon*, the name of the fruit in  
 the Malay language; which word comes from *dury*,  
 a thorn, in the same tongue, in allusion to the  
 prickly fruit.) Durion, a genus of plants, the  
 fruit of which is about the size of a man's head.  
 It is said to be the most delicious of all the fruits  
 of India, but the rind emits an intolerable efflu-  
 via. The tree is large, being about 80 feet high:  
 Order, Bombacæ.  
 DURITY, du're-te, *s.* (*dureté*, Fr.) Hardness; firm-  
 ness; harshness; cruelty.  
 DUROUS, du'rus, *a.* Hard.—Obsolete.  
 DURSLEY, durs'le, *s.* In Law, an old term signi-  
 fying blows, without wounding or bloodshed.  
 DURST. *Past of Dare*.  
 DUSE, duse, *s.* A demon or evil spirit; 'what the  
*duse* is the matter?' (vulgar): commonly written  
*deuce*.  
 DUSK, dusk, *a.* (*duister*, Dut. *duster*, Gr.) Tend-  
 ing to darkness, or moderately dark; tending to a  
 dark or black colour; moderately black;—*s.* a  
 tending to darkness; incipient or imperfect ob-  
 scurity; a middle degree between light and dark-  
 ness; twilight; tendency to a black colour;  
 darkness of colour;—*v. a.* to make dusky;—  
*v. n.* to grow dark; to begin to lose light or  
 brightness.—Seldom used as a verb.  
 The heart felt death;  
 Dusk'd his eyes two; and fail'd his breath.—*Chaucer*.  
 DUSKILY, dus'ke-le, *ad.* With partial darkness;  
 with a tendency to blackness or darkness.  
 DUSKINESS, dus'ke-nes, *s.* Incipient or partial  
 darkness; a slight or moderate degree of dark-  
 ness or blackness.  
 DUSKISH, dusk'ish, *a.* Moderately dusky; par-  
 tially obscure; slightly dark or black.  
 DUSKISHLY, dusk'ish-le, *ad.* Clondily; darkly.  
 DUSKISHNESS, dusk'ish-nes, *s.* Duskiness; ap-  
 proach to darkness.  
 DUSKY, dusk'e, *a.* Partially dark or obscure; not  
 luminous; tending to blackness in colour; par-  
 tially black; dark-coloured; not bright; gloomy;  
 sad; intellectually clouded.  
 DUST, dust, *s.* (Saxon.) Fine dry particles of earth  
 or other matter, so attenuated that it may be  
 raised and wafted by the wind; powder; fine  
 earth; unorganized earthy matter; the grave; a  
 low, dejected condition;—*v. a.* to free from dust;  
 to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust; to sprinkle  
 with dust; to levigate.  
 DUSTBRUSH, dust'brush, *s.* A brush for cleaning  
 rooms and furniture.  
 DUSTER, dus'tur, *s.* A utensil to clear from dust;  
 also, a sieve.  
 DUSTINESS, dus'te-nes, *s.* The state of being  
 dusty.  
 DUSTMAN, dust'man, *s.* One whose employment  
 is to carry away filth and dirt.  
 DUSTPAN, dust'pan, *s.* A utensil to convey dust  
 brushed from furniture.  
 DUSTY, dus'te, *a.* Filled, covered, or sprinkled with  
 dust; clouded with dust; like dust; of the colour  
 of dust.  
 DUSTY FOOT, dus'te fût, *s.* A name for a foreign  
 trader or pedlar, who has no settled habitation.  
 DUTCH, dutsh, *s.* The people of Holland; also,  
 their language;—*a.* relating to Holland, or to its  
 inhabitants. *Dutch gold*, an alloy of copper and



## DUTEOUS—DWALE.

## DWARF—DYNAMIE.

zinc. *Dutch drops*, the balsam of turpentine. *Dutch myrtle*, or *Sweet gale*, the plant *Myrica gale* of Linnaeus: Order, Myricaceae. *Dutch elm*, the *Ulmus suberosa* of botanists. *Dutch pink*, a colour obtained from the plant *Reseda luteola*: Order, Resedaceae. *Dutch rush*, the *Equisetum hyemale* of botanists. *Dutchman's laudanum*, the name given in the leeward parts of Jamaica to a tincture of the flowers of *Passiflora rubra*, or red Passion-flower, formed by infusion of wine or spirits. It is a safe narcotic.

**DUTEOUS**, du'te-us, *a.* Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires; obedient; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority to require service or duty; obsequious; enjoined by duty, or by the relation of one to another.—Obsolete in the last sense.

With mine own tongue deny my sacred right,  
With mine own breath release all duteous ties.—  
Shaks.

**DUTEOUSLY**, du'te-us-le, *ad.* In a duteous manner.

**DUTABLE**, du'te-a-bl, *a.* Subject to the imposition of duty or customs.

**DUTIED**, du'tid, *a.* Subjected to duties or customs.

**DUTIFUL**, du'te-fil, *a.* Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; respectful; expressive of respect or a sense of duty; reverential; required by duty.

**DUTIFULLY**, du'te-fil-le, *ad.* In a dutiful manner; with a regard to duty; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully.

**DUTIFULNESS**, du'te-fil-nes, *s.* Obedience; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty; reverence; respect.

**DUTY**, du'te, *s.* That which a person owes to another; that which a person is bound by any natural, moral, or legal obligation to pay, do, or perform; forbearance of that which is forbid by morality, law, justice, or propriety; obedience; submission; act of reverence or respect; the business of a soldier or marine on guard; the business of war; military service; tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.

**DUUMVIR**, du-um'vir, *s.* (*duo*, two, and *vir*, a man, Lat.) One of the Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

**DUUMVIRAL**, du-um've-ral, *a.* Relating to the duumvirs or duumvirate of Rome.

**DUUMVIRATE**, du-um've-rate, *s.* The union of two men in the same office, or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated.

**DUVALIA**, du-va'le-a, *s.* (in honour of H. A. Duval of Paris.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

**DUVAUA**, du-vo'a, *s.* (in honour of M. Duvau, a French botanist.) A genus of smooth and somewhat spinescent Chinese trees: Order, Terebinthaceae.

**DWAL**, dwawl, *v. n.* (*dwelian*, *dwolian*, Sax.) To be delirious.

**DWALE**, dwale, *s.* In Heraldry, a sable or black colour; the Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa lethalis*, a plant. The term is used by some of our old authors for a sleepy potion.

Nedeth him no dwale;

This miller hath so wisely tibbed ale,  
That as an horse he snorteth in his slepe.—Chaucer.

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**DWARF**, dwärf, *s.* (*dwerg*, Sax.) A general term for an animal or plant which is much smaller than the ordinary size of the species or kind; a person never grows beyond two or three feet in height; styled a *dwarf*; an attendant on a lady in romances;—*v. a.* to hinder from growing to the natural size; to lessen; to make small.

**DWARF ELDER**, dwärf el'dar, *s.* *Dane* *Sambucus ebulus* variety, *humilis*, according to Mr. Miller, a distinct species from *Dane-wort*.

**DWARF FAN-PALM**, dwärf fan'päl, *s.* *Thrinacromorpha humilis*: Order, Palmaceae.

**DWARFISH**, dwärf'ish, *a.* Like a dwarf; common stature or size; very small; little; despicable.

**DWARFISHLY**, dwärf'ish-le, *ad.* Like a dwarf.

**DWARFISHNESS**, dwärf'ish-nes, *s.* Small stature; littleness of size.

**DWELL**, dwel, *v. n.* (*dwaler*, Dan.) *Passer* commonly contracted into *Dwelt*. To reside; to be permanent resident, or to inhabit for a long time in a place; to have a habitation; to dwell; to be in any situation; to continue; to be fixed in attachment; to hang upon with fondness; to continue;—*v. a.* to inhabit.—Obsolete as an active verb.

I saw and heard; for we sometimes  
Who dwell this wild, constrain'd by want,  
To town or village nigh.—Milton.

**DWELLER**, dwel'tur, *s.* An inhabitant;

**DWELLING**, dwel'ing, *s.* Habitation; residence; abode; continuance; residence of life.

**DWELLING-HOUSE**, dwel'ing-hows, *s.* A house in which one lives. *Dwelling-place*, the residence.

**DWINDLE**, dwin'dl, *v. n.* (*dwincan*, Sax.) To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to consume away; to degenerate; to sink away;—*v. a.* to make less; to bring to a point; to disperse.

**DWINDLED**, dwin'dld, *a.* Shrunk; diminished in size.

**DWINE**, dwine, *v. n.* To faint; to grow weak; pine or waste.

**DYE**, di, *v. a.* (*deagan*, Sax.) To stain; to give a new and permanent colour to a material, particularly to cloth or the materials of a garment;—*s.* a colouring liquor; colour; stain; tincture.

**DYEING**, di'ing, *s.* The art or practice of dyeing; new and permanent colours; the art of dyeing cloth, hats, &c.

**DYER**, di'ur, *s.* One whose occupation is dyeing cloth and the like.

**DYERS'-WEED**, di'urz-weed, *s.* One of the Leguminous plant *Genista tinctoria*, also *Dyers'-brown*. The latter name is particularly applied to the variety *pratensis*, according to Mr. Miller, a distinct species from *tinctoria*.

**DYING**, di'ing, *a.* Mortal; destined to die; given, uttered, or manifested just before death; supporting a dying person; pertaining to death.

**DYINGLY**, di'ing-le, *ad.* In an expiring manner.

**DYNAM**, din'am, *s.* A term proposed by Whewell as expressive of a pound or unit of force.

**DYNAMIE**, din'am-e, *s.* (*dynamis*, strength) A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Isopoda.



*s. din-am'e-tur, s. (dynamis, power, and measure, Gr.)* An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

*GAL, din-na-met'tre-kal, a.* Pertaining meter.

*s. din-am'e-kal, a. (dynamis, Gr.)* Rostrength or power.

*din-am'iks, s. (dynamis, power, strength, at part of mechanics which investigates by which bodies are put in motion, and resulting from them.*

*TER, din-na-mom'me-tur, s.* An instrument for measuring the relative strength of animals. *Dynamometers* are also used the power of machinery.

*nast, s.* A ruler; a governor; a prince; cent.

*din-as'tes, s. (dynastes, a prince or ruler, genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, s.*

*din-as'tik, a. (dynastes, a ruler, Gr.)* o a dynasty or line of kings.

*s. din-as'te-de, s. (dynastes, one of the A family of Coleopterous insects. They are powerfully, and may be regarded as of the Coleoptera. They burrow in the wood in putrescent timber, on which they dwell.*

*di'nas-te or din-as'te, s.* Government; y: or rather a race or succession of kings or line or family, who govern a particular

*s. din-o-me'ne, s. (dyno, two, or twice, s. vigour, Gr.)* A genus of decapod as: Family, Brachyura.

*s. de-o-des'ma, s. (dyo, I put on, and fillet or chain, Gr.)* A genus of Cole- insects: Family, Xylophagi.

*—See Lanarkite.*  
*s. a. (meaning uncertain.)* A genus of order, Palmaceæ.

*HA, dis-es-the'zhe-a, s. (dys, an inseparable, possessing the power of a privative, denoting difficulty—it is often equivalent English prefix in or un; and anæsthesia, Gr.)* In Pathology, insensibility, or abolition of the senses.

*TIS, dis-är-thrit'is, s. (dys, and arthritis, Irregular gout.*

*ists, dis-är-thro'sis, s. (dys, and arthro-lation, Gr.)* Faulty articulation of a

*ists, dis-kat-a-po'sis, s. (dys, and kata-act of swallowing, Gr.)* Difficulty of

*s. dis-ko'le-a, s. (dys, and kola, bile, Gr.)* condition or deprivation of bile.

*TE, dis-ko-ris'te, s. (dischoristos, hard te, Gr.)* A genus of plants: Order, s.

*s. dis-kro'e-a, s. (dys, and chroa, colour, morbid alteration of the colour of the*

*s. dis-ki'l'e-a, s. (dys, and chylos, chyle, morbid condition of the chyle.*

*s. dis-ki'me-a, s. (dys, and chymos, juice, morbid condition of the chyme.*

*s. dis-e-ne'zhe-a, s. (dys, and kineo, Gr.)* of motion from rheumatism or paralysis.

*s. dis'kla-site, s. (dys, and klasis, frac-*

ture, Gr. from its imperfectly fibrous structure.)

A mineral found in the Feroe islands, and supposed to be a variety of mesotype till analysed by Mr. Connel. It occurs in white masses, exhibiting considerable transparency, and having an opalescent appearance. It contains potash, 0.23; soda, 0.44; silica, 57.69; lime, 26.83; water, 14.71; oxide of iron, 0.32; oxide of manganese, 0.22: sp. gr. 2.362.  $H = 4.0 - 5.0$ .

*DYSOCELIA, dis-ko'e-le-a, s. (dys, and koilia, the belly, Gr.)* Habitual suffering in the bowels, and constipation.

*DYSCOPRIA, dis-kop're-a, s. (dys, and kopros, excrement, Gr.)* A bad condition of the faeces.

*DYSCRASIA, dis'kra-se, } s. (dys, and krasia,*

*DYSCRATIA, dis-kra'she-a, } state of the blood and humours of the body, Gr.)* A bad admixture or depraved condition of the animal fluids.

*DYSDACRIA, dis-dak're-a, s. (dys, and dakryon, a tear, Gr.)* A morbid condition of the tears.

*DYSDERA, dis-der'a, s. (dys, and dera, the neck, Gr.)* A genus of spiders: Family, Aracheides.

*DYSECCHISIS, dis-ek'kre-sis, s. (dys, and ekkrisia, excretion, Gr.)* Deficient or defective excretion.

*DYSECOIA, dis-e-ko'e-a, s. (Greek.)* Difficulty of hearing; imperfect deafness.

*DYSENTERIC, dis-sen-ter'ik, a.* Relating to dysentery; accompanied with dysentery; proceeding from dysentery; afflicted with dysentery.

*DYSENTERY, dis-sen-ter-e, s. (dysenteria, Lat. from dys, and enteron, an intestine, Gr.)* In Pathology, diarrhoea accompanied by a discharge of blood and inflammation of the large intestine. It is often termed *bloody-flux*.

*DYSGALACTIA, dis-ga-lak'te-a, } s. (dys, and gala,*

*DYSGALIA, dis-ga'le-a, } milk, Gr.)* An unhealthy condition or deprivation of milk in the mother.

*DYSGENNESIA, dis-jen-ne'zhe-a, s. (dys, and genesis, generation, Gr.)* Lesion in the organs of generation.

*DYSGEUSIA, dis-gü'ze-a, s. (dys, and geusia, taste, Gr.)* Deprivation of the sense of taste.

*DYSHAPHIA, dis-a'fe-a, s. (dys, and aphe, touch, Gr.)* Lesion of the sense of touch.

*DYSHEMIA, } dis-e-me-a, s. (dys, and aimo, blood,*

*DYSCHEMIA, } Gr.)* Depraved condition of the blood.

*DYSHYDRIA, } dis-id're-a, s. (dys, and idros, sweat,*

*DYSIDRIA, } Gr.)* A morbid state of the perspiration.

*DYSLALIA, dis-la'le-a, s. (dys, and lalia, speech, Gr.)* Difficult articulation of words.

*DYSLOCHIA, dis-lok'ke-a, s. (dys, and locheia, the discharge from the mother after childbirth, Gr.)*

Difficulty or suppression of the lochial discharge.

*DYSMENIA, dis-me'ne-a, s. (dys, and menes, the menstrual discharge, Gr.)* Difficult or retarded menstruation.

*DYSMENORRHEA, dis-men-o-re'a, s. (dys, menes, and rheo, Gr.)* Same as dysmenia.

*DYSODIA, dis-od'e-a, s. (dysodia, fetid, Gr.)* A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

In Pathology, a fetid stench or smell. The word is given by Sauvages as a generic term for all diseases characterized by fetid emanations.

*DYSODILE, dis'o-dile, s. (dysodes, fetid, Gr.)* A mineral found in secondary limestone at Melilli, near Syracuse, in Sicily. It occurs in masses of a greenish-grey or yellow colour, and either con-



DYSODONTIASIS—DYSSIALIA.

DYSTECIASIS—DZIGGTAL.

pect or laminated, sometimes both. It is extremely fragile, and emits an insupportable fetid odour when burnt. Specific gravity, 1.146.

DYSODONTIASIS, dis-o-don-ti'a-sis, *s.* (*dys*, and *odontiasis*, dentition, Gr.) Difficult dentition.

DYSOPHYLLA, dis-o-fil'la, *s.* (*dysodes*, fetid, and *phylon*, a leaf, Gr. in reference to the offensive smell of the leaves.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs, with verticillate or opposite leaves: Order, Lamiaceae.

DYSOPSIA, dis-op'so-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *opsis*, sight, Gr.) Defect or obscurity of sight.

DYSOREXIA, dis-o-reks'e-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *orexis*, appetite, Gr.) Diminution or loss of appetite.

DYSORNITHIA, dis-awr-nith'e-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *ornithia*, an omen, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Gurruline, or Jays: Family, Corvidae.

DYSOSMIA, dis-os'me-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *osme*, smell, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Passifloraceae. In Pathology, same as dysodia.

DYSOSPHELESIA, dis-os-fre'zhe-a, } *s.* (*dys*, and *os-*  
DYSOSPHESESIS, dis-os-fre'sis, } *s.* (*dys*, and *phresis*, the  
sense of smell, Gr.) A morbid or impaired condition of the sense of smell.

DYSOSTOSIS, dis-os'to-sis, *s.* (*dys*, and *osteon*, bone, Gr.) A disease of bone.

DYSOXYLON, dis-oks'e-lon, *s.* (*dys*, and *xylon*, wood, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Meliaceae.

DYSPEPSIA, dis-pep'se-a, *s.* (Greek.) Indigestion; difficulty or weakness of digestion, arising, in general, from inflammation, or a morbid condition of the stomach.

DYSPERMASIA, dis-per-ma'zhe-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *sperma*, semen, Gr.) Difficulty in the secretion and emission of the semen.

DYSPHAGIA, dis-fa'je-a, } *s.* (*dys*, and *phago*, I eat,  
DYSPHAGY, dis-fa-je, } Gr.) Difficulty or impracticability of deglutition.

DYSPHONIA, dis-fo'ne-a, *s.* (Greek.) Harsh of voice; employed by modern pathologists to denote an alteration of voice, or a difficulty in the production and articulation of sounds.

DYSPHOKIA, dis-fo're-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) The restlessness and anxiety that accompany many diseases.

DYSPIONIA, dis-pe-o'ne-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *pion*, fat, Gr.) A deprivation or morbid condition of the adipose membrane.

DYSPNŒA, disp-ne'a, *s.* (*dys*, and *pneo*, I breathe, Gr.) Difficulty or shortness of breathing.

DYSPNOIC, disp-no'ik, *a.* (*dyspnoikos*, Gr.) Affected with or resulting from Dyspnœa.

DYSPORUS.—See Sula.

DYSSIALIA, dis-si-a'le-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *sialon*, saliva,

Gr.) Obstructed secretion and excretion, bid condition of the saliva.

DYSTECIASIS, dis-te-ki'a-sis, *s.* (*dys*, and Gr.) An irregular disposition of the hair eyelashes.

DYSSYNUSIA, dis-sin-u'ze-a, *s.* (*dys*, and coition, Gr.) Difficulty of sexual intercourse.

DYSTHELASIA, dis-the-la'zhe-a, *s.* (*dys*, and I give suck, Gr.) Inaptitude of the  $\delta$  give suck.

DYSTHETIC, dis-thet'ik, *a.* Relating to state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad body.

DYSTHYMIA, dis-thi'me-a, *s.* (*dys*, and mind, Gr.) Depression of spirits; deep melancholy.

DYSTHYMIC, dis-thim'ik, *a.* Desponding; in mind.

DYSTOCIA, dis-to'she-a, *s.* (*dystokia*, Gr.) parturition. This word is sometimes written *dystochia*.

DYSTOMIC, dis-tom'ik, *a.* (*dys*, and *tome*, Gr.) In Mineralogy, having an impure or cleavage. *Dyatonic augite* of Bucklandite.

DYSTONIA, dis-to'ne-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *tonos*, A morbid alteration of the tone of any organ of the body.

DYSURIA, dis-u're-a, } *s.* (*dys*, and *ouron*,  
DYSURY, dis-u-re, } difficulty of voiding or, according to some others, a morbid of that fluid.

DYTILUS, dit'e-lus, *s.* A genus of Cole insects: Family, Stenelytra.

DYTISCIDÆ, dit-is'e-de, *s.* A tribe of per Coleopterous insects, of which the genus is the type. It embraces eighteen genera insects belonging to which are almost and flattened in form. They are said to be organized for flying through the larvæ leave the water and bury in before changing into pupæ.

DYTISCUS, dit-is'kus, *s.* (*dytiscos*, diving, genus of aquatic Coleopterous insects: Carnivora.

DZIGGTAL, zig'tay, *s.* The Mongolian name Equus Hemionus, or wild Tartary horse about the size of the common horse, a fawn or bay colour, with a black dorsal line enlarges on the crupper. It has not been and, like the zebra, seems untameable. In herds, and is often hunted by the Tartars for its flesh.

E.

E.

E.

E, the second vowel, and the fifth letter of the English alphabet. Its long and natural sound in English coincides with the sound of *i* in the Italian and French languages, and is formed by a narrower opening of the glottis than that of *a*. It has a long sound, as in *here*, *mere*, *me*, &c.; and a short sound, as in *met*, *men*; and the sound of *a* open or long, in *there*, *prey*, *vein*. As a final

letter, it is generally quiescent; but it lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel at least to indicate that the preceding vowel have its long sound, as in *mease*, *can* which, without the final *e*, would be *man*, *can*, *plum*. After *e* and *g*, the final *e* to indicate that *e* is to be pronounced as *j*. In a numerous class of words, ex



## EACH—EAGLE-FLIGHTED.

be Greek, the final *e* is silent. In words in *ice*, as *active*; in *ile*, as *futile*; in *ine*, as *sanguine*, *examine*; in *ite*, as in *definite*; generally silent. As a numeral, *E* stands for 5. In the Calendar, it is the fifth of the month letters; as an abbreviation, it stands for East, as in charts; *E.* by *S.*, east by south. In old and ancient coins, it stands for the name of any city, the name of which begins with *e*.

*each*, *a.* (*eik*, Scot.) Every one of any number of things, considered or treated.

*everywhere*, *ad.* Everywhere.—*Ob-*

*l.* In names, is a Saxon word; signifying happy, fortunate—as in Edward, happy predeceasing; Edgar, happy power; Edwin, happy counsel; Eadulph, happy assistance.

*eager*, *a.* (*aigre*, Fr.) Excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to perform, or obtain; inflamed by desire; wishing or longing; ardent; vehement; rous; sharp; sour; acid; keen; severe;—(seldom used in the last six senses;)  
as a sudden vigour it doth possit  
curd, like *eager* droppings into milk.—*Shaks.*

air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.

a nipping and an *eager* air.—*Shaks.*

inflexible; not ductile.—Local in the last sense.

*eager*, *ad.* With great ardour of desire; earnestly; warmly; with prompt assiduity; impetuously; keenly; sharply.

*eager*, *ad.* Ardent desire to do, or obtain anything; animated zeal; vehement; ardour of inclination; tartness;—*Obsolete* in the last two senses.

*eagle*, *a.* (*aigle*, Fr.) A bird belonging to the family of the Falconidae. The *Bubo maximus* of Fleming, and the *Bubo* of Linnaeus; a species of owl, a native of Ireland and Scotland.

*eagle*, *a.* The principal gold coin of the United States of America, weighs 258 troy grains, is fine, and contains 232 1-5th grains pure; estimating British standard gold, 11-12ths, £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, is equal to £2 10d. sterling, nearly. The *half-eagle*, the common gold coin of the States, is of proportional value. The eagle is a legal tender for all debts—hence the value of the dollar of account reckoned in gold, is 4s. 1½d. sterling.—*Cyc. of Com.* In Heraldry, one of the noble bearings in armoury, and given to only those who have excelled in deeds of courage and grandeur. Among the ancients, the eagle was sacred to Jupiter, and placed on his chariot, as the carrier of the lightning, and thereby emblem of superior dominion. In this sense, used as the emblem and symbol of nations, and armies. The eagle is the badge of the United States, as the black eagle and the red eagle of the white eagle of Poland, &c. Also, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, having its wing contiguous to the equinoctial line.

*eagle*, *ad.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle; having an acute sight; discerning; having intellectual vision.

*eagle*, *ad.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high.

## EAGLE-RAYS—EAR-DEAFENING.

*EAGLE-RAYS*.—See *Pteroccephalus*.

*EAGLE-SIGHTED*, *e-gl-si'ted*, *a.* Having acute sight.

*EAGLE-SPEED*, *e-gl-speed*, *s.* Swift as that of an eagle.

*EAGLESS*, *e'gles*, *s.* A female or hen eagle.

*EAGLESTONE*, *e'gl-stone*, *s.* Called also *Ætites*.

A variety of clay ironstone, nodular and generally kidney-shaped, and containing a loose kernel. It is so called from an old opinion that it was either found in, or had dropped from, the nests of eagles.

*EAGLET*, *e'glet*, *s.* A young eagle, or a diminutive eagle; also, a term in Heraldry for several eagles on the same escutcheon.

*EAGLE-WINGED*, *e'gl-winged*, *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.

*EAGLEWOOD*, *e'gl-wood*, *s.* Called also *Lign-aloes*; a fragrant substance, which is said to consist of a concretion of the oily particles into a resin in the centre of the trunk of the tree *Alaxylum agallochum*. It is used in oriental nations as the most grateful of all perfumes, and is burnt as incense.

*EAGRE*, *e'gur*, *s.* A tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn.

*EALDERMAN*.—See *Alderman*.

*EAME*, *eme*, *s.* (*eam*, Sax.) Uncle.—*Obsolete*.

'Daughter,' says she, 'fly, fly; behold thy dame  
Farethows, the treason of thy wretched dame.'—*Fairfax.*

*EAN*.—See *YEAN*.

*EANLING*.—See *YEANLING*.

*EAR*, *ere*, *s.* (*ear*, *earc*, Sax.) The organ of hearing; the organ by which sound is perceived; the term, in general, includes both the internal and external parts; the sense of hearing, or rather the power of distinguishing sounds, and judging of harmony; in the plural, the head or person, as 'to draw a herd about one's ears'; the top or highest part, as 'being up to the ears in love'; a favourable bearing; attention; heed; regard; disposition to like or dislike what is heard; judgment; opinion; taste; any part of a thing resembling an ear; a projecting part from the side of anything, as the *ears* of a vessel used as handles; the spike of corn; that part of certain plants which contains the flowers and seeds; to be by the ears—to fall together by the ears—to go together by the ears, to fight or quarrel; to set by the ears, to make strife; to cause to quarrel; an ear for music, an ear that relishes music, or that readily distinguishes tones or intervals;—*v. n.* to shoot as an ear; to form ears, as corn;—*v. a.* to till; to plough.—*Obsolete* as an active verb.

He that ears my land spares my team, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop.—*Shaks.*

*EARABLE*, *ere'a-bl*, *a.* Used to be tilled.—*Obsolete*.

*EARACHE*, *ere'ake*, *s.* Pain in the ear.

*EARAL*, *ere'al*, *a.* Receiving by the ear.—*Obsolete*. They are not true penitents that are merely *earal*, verbal, and worded men.—*Heuyt.*

*EAR-BORED*, *ere'borde*, *a.* Having the ears perforated. Among the Athenians, a mark of nobility; among the Hebrews and Romans, a mark of servitude.

*EARCAP*, *ere'kap*, *s.* A cover for the ears against cold.

*EAR-DEAFENING*, *ere'def-ning*, *a.* Stunning the ear with noise.



## EARED—EARNESTLY.

## EARNESTNESS—EARTHBOUND.

**EARED**, eerd, *a.* Having ears. In Botany, having appendages like ears.

**EARINA**, e-rin'a, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**EARING**, ere'ing, *s.* In Nautical language, a small rope employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to its yard;—*s.* a ploughing of land.—*Gen.* xlv.

**EARL**, erl, *s.* (*eorl*, Sax.) A British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount. The title answers to count in France, and graaf in Germany. Formerly, the earl had the government of a shire, and was termed shireman. After the Conquest earls were called counts, and from them shires have taken the name of counties. Earl is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction. *Earl Marshal*, an officer in Great Britain who had anciently several courts under his jurisdiction, as the court of chivalry, and the court of honour. Under him is also the herald's office, or college of arms. He has some pre-eminence in the Marshalsea Court, where he may sit in judgment against those who offend within the verge of the king's court. The office was originally conferred by grant of the king, but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards.

**EARLAP**, ere'lap, *s.* The tip of the ear.

**EARLDOM**, erl'dum, *s.* The seignior of an earl; the jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.

**EARLES-PENNY**, erl'pen-ne, *s.* Money given in part payment; earnest-money.

**EARLINESS**, er'le-nes, *s.* A state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before anything, or at the beginning.

**EARLOCK**, ere'lok, (*ear-loca*, Sax.) A lock or curl of hair near the ear.

**EARLY**, -le, *a.* (from *ær*, *er*, Sax.) In advance of something else; prior in time; forward; first; being at the beginning; being in good season;—*ad.* so *n.* in good season; betimes.

**EARMARK**, ere'mark, *s.* A mark on the ear by which a sheep is known;—*v. a.* to mark as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

**EARN**, ern, *v. a.* (*earnian*, *arnian*, Sax.) To merit or deserve by labour, or by any performance; to do that which entitles to a reward, whether the reward is received or not; to gain by labour, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation.

**EARNEST**, er'nest, *a.* (*earnest*, or *geornest*, Sax.) Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited; ardent; warm; eager; zealous; animated; importunate; intent; fixed; serious; important; that is really intent or engaged;—*s.* seriousness; a reality; a real event, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance; first fruits; that which is in advance, and gives promise of something to come. In Law, that part of the subject of a contract, as money, goods, &c., given by one person to another, for the purpose of confirming the contract entered into. By the statute of Frauds, 29 C. II. c. 3, no contract for sale of goods of the value of £10 or more is good, unless in writing; or, when no writing exists, unless *earnest* has been given and taken.

**EARNESTLY**, er'nest-le, *ad.* Warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire; with fixed attention; with eagerness.

**EARNESTNESS**, er'nest-nes, *s.* Ardour the pursuit of anything; eagerness; asire; anxious care; solicitude; intense desire; fixed desire or attention; seriousness.

**EARNFUL**, ern'fûl, *a.* Full of anxiety.—Whatever charms might move a gentle I oft have tried, and show'd the earful Which eats my breast.—*P. Fletcher.*

**EARNING**, er'ning, *s. pl.* Earnings. is earned; that which is gained or labour, services, or performance; wage.

**EARTICK**, ere'pik, *s.* An instrument of the ear.

**EAR-PIERCING**, ere'pere-sing, *a.* Piercing as a shrill or sharp sound.

**EARRING**, ere'ring, *s.* A pendant; and sometimes set with diamonds, pearls, jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring through the lobe.

**EARSH**, ersh, *s.* A ploughed field.—Of Fires oft are good on barren earshes mad With crackling flames to burn the stubble.

**EARSHOT**, ere'shot, *s.* Reach of the ear; distance at which words can be heard.

**EARTH**, erth, *s.* (*erde*, Germ. *eorð*, *eorh*) name of the planet we inhabit, marked astronomical character (♁). It is in order from the sun, round which it revolves once a year, or in 365 days 9 minutes, 6.9 seconds, revolving in time on its axis every twenty-four hours. Its equatorial diameter is nearly 7,925 miles, its polar diameter about 7,856 miles, its surface of land and water of 196,663 miles. The mean distance of the earth from the sun is about 95,000,000 miles.

In the term *earth* is used in contrast to soil, the latter containing organic matter. In Chemistry, the term is applied to certain metallic oxides occurring in rocks, as lime, magnesia, baryta, &c. *Earth*, in the popular sense, signifies the particles which compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly those which form the fine mould on the surface of the globe, or it denotes any indefinite portion of that matter. This substance is considered by ancient philosophers as one of the four elements; and, in popular language, still bear of the four elements—fire, air, water;—the terraqueous globe which we inhabit, the world, as opposed to other scenes, the inhabitants of the globe; dry land, the sea; country; region; a distinct globe; the ground; the surface of the earth. In Scripture, *things on the earth* are called temporal things, opposed to heavenly or divine things; figuratively, a low condition;—*v. a.* to hide in the earth; to retire under earth or mould;—*v. n.* to retire under earth.

**EARTHBAG**, erth'bag, *s.* A bag filled with earth, used for defence in war.

**EARTHBANK**, erth'bank, *s.* A bank of earth.

**EARTHBOARD**, erth'borde, *s.* The board that turns over the earth; the mould.

**EARTHBORN**, erth'bawn, *a.* Born of the earth; springing originally from the earth; terrestrial.

**EARTHBOUND**, erth'bownd, *a.* Fastened to the earth; under the pressure of the earth.



## EARTHBRED—EARWIG.

ED, *erth'bred*, *a.* Low; abject; grovel-

IESNUT, *erth'-tshes'nut*, *s.* One of the  
seen to the plant *Bunium denudatum*.

TEATED, *erth'-kre-ny'ted*, *a.* Formed of

, *er'thn*, *a.* Made of earth; made of

WARE, *er'thn-ware*, *s.* Vessels made of  
pottery vessels.

D, *erth'fed*, *a.* Low; abject.

AX, *erth'flaks*, *s.* Amianthus; a fibrous,  
elastic mineral substance, consisting of  
terwoven, or long parallel filaments.

SSS, *erth'e-nes*, *s.* The quality of being  
or of containing earth; grossness.

NESS, *erth'le-nes*, *s.* The quality of being  
grossness; worldliness; strong attach-  
worldly things.

GO, *erth'ling*, *s.* An inhabitant of the  
a mortal; a frail creature.

, *erth'le*, *a.* Relating to the earth or to this  
not heavenly; vile; mean; belonging to  
sent state; belonging to the earth or  
earth; vile, as opposed to spiritual or  
corporeal; not mental.

-MINDED, *erth-le-minde'ed*, *a.* Having a  
voted to earthly things.

-MINDEDNESS, *erth-le-minde'ed-nes*, *s.*  
ss; sensuality; extreme devotedness to  
objects.

UT, *erth'nut*, *s.* A name given to several  
e productions grown underground, as the  
thium flexuosum, the round tubes of *Cy-  
nus*, the subterranean pods of *Arachis*  
&c.

EA, *erth'pe*, *s.* The English name of the  
Leguminous annual plant, *Lathrus am-*

AKE, *erth'kwake*, *s.* A shaking, trem-  
concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight  
at other times a violent shaking or con-  
not unfrequently accompanied with a  
and heaving, or vibration of the ground,  
preceded by a rattling sound in the air,  
sometimes producing immense rents, which  
engulf large tracts of country, towns, and

AKING, *erth'shay-king*, *a.* Shaking the  
having power to shake the earth.

ONGUE.—See Geoglossum.

SEM, *erth'wurm*, *s.* A mean, sordid  
In Zoology, see *Lumbricus*.

ERK'e, *a.* Consisting of earth; resembling  
terrene; inhabiting the earth; partaking  
; terrestrial; relating to earth; gross,  
sed. *Earthy fracture*, is when the frac-  
a mineral is rough, with minute elevations  
eminences.

MPET, *ere'trum-pet*, *s.* An instrument  
d to aid defective hearing, by collecting  
concentrating the waves of sound, so that  
y strike upon the tympanum with in-  
force.

ere'waks, *s.* The cerumen; a thick  
substance, secreted by the gland of the  
the outer passage.

ere'wig, *s.* (corrupted from earwig, or  
in the absurd supposition that these insects  
s penetrate into the human ear.) A vul-

## EARWITNESS—EAST.

gar name of the common insects of the genus *For-*  
ficula.

EARWITNESS, *ere'wit-nes*, *s.* One who is able to  
give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

EAR-WORT, *ere'wurt*, *s.* The plant *Hedyotis auri-*  
cularia of Linnaeus, so termed from its being sup-  
posed good for deafness.

EASE, *eze*, *s.* (*aise*, Fr.) Rest; an undisturbed  
state; freedom from pain, disturbance, excitement,  
or annoyance; a quiet state; tranquillity; free-  
dom from pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or any-  
thing that frets and ruffles the mind; rest from  
labour; facility; freedom from difficulty; freedom  
from stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or  
unnatural arrangement; freedom from constraint  
or formality; unaffectedness; *at ease*, in an un-  
disturbed state; free from pain or anxiety;—*v. a.*  
to free from pain or any disquiet or annoyance, as  
the body; to relieve; to give rest to; to free from  
anxiety, care, or disturbance, as the mind; to  
remove a burden from, either of body or mind; to  
relieve; to mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to  
abate or remove in part any burden, pain, grief,  
anxiety, or disturbance; to quiet; to allay; to  
destroy; *to ease off*, or *ease away*, in Nautical  
language, is to slacken a rope gradually; *to ease a*  
*ship*, is to put the helm hard a-lee, to prevent her  
pitching when close-hauled; *stand at ease*, a  
military command to draw the right foot back,  
and bring the weight of the body upon it; *ease*  
*arms*, a command to drop the right hand to the full  
extent of the arm.

EASEFUL, *eze'ful*, *a.* Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest.

EASEFULLY, *eze'ful-le*, *ad.* With ease or quiet.

EASEFULNESS, *eze'ful-nes*, *s.* State of being at  
ease.

EASEL, *e'zl*, *s.* The frame on which painters place  
their canvas. *Easel pieces*, among Painters, are  
the smaller pieces, either portraits or landscapes,  
which are painted on the easel, as distinguished  
from those which are drawn on walls, ceilings, &c.

EASELESS, *eze'les*, *a.* Wanting ease; deprived of  
rest.

EASEMENT, *eze'ment*, *s.* Convenience; accommoda-  
tion; that which gives ease, relief, or assistance.  
In Law, any privilege or convenience which one  
man has of another, either by prescription or char-  
ter, without profit, as a way through his land, &c.

EASILY, *e'ze-le*, *ad.* Without difficulty or great  
labour; without great exertion, or sacrifice of labour  
or expense; without pain, anxiety, or disturbance;  
in tranquillity; readily; without reluctance;  
smoothly; quietly; gently; without tumult or  
discord; without violent shaking or jolting.

EASINESS, *e'ze-nes*, *s.* Freedom from difficulty;  
ease; flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt  
compliance; a yielding, or disposition to yield,  
without opposition or reluctance; freedom from  
stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality; rest;  
tranquillity; freedom from pain; freedom from  
shaking or jolting, as of a moving vehicle; soft-  
ness.

EAST, *east*, *s.* (Saxon.) The point in the heavens  
where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or  
when it is in the equinoctial, or the corresponding  
point on the earth; one of the four cardinal points;  
the eastern parts of the earth; the regions or  
countries which lie east of Europe or other coun-  
try;—*a.* towards the rising sun, or towards the  
point where the sun rises, when in the equinoctial.



**EASTER**, ees'tur, *s.* (Saxon.) A festival of the Christian church, observed in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection. It answers to the pascha or passover of the Hebrews, and most nations still give it the name—pascha, pask, or paque.

**EASTER GIANT**, ees'ter ji'ant, *s.* A name given in the north of England to the plant *Polygonum amphibium*.

**EASTERLING**, ees'tur-ling, *s.* A native of some country eastward of another. *Easter offerings*, or *Easter dues*, money paid to the parson of a parish at Easter.

**EASTERLY**, ees'tur-le, *a.* Coming from the eastward; situated toward the east; toward the east; looking toward the east;—*ad.* on the east; in the direction of east.

**EASTERN**, ees'turn, *a.* (Saxon.) Oriental; being or dwelling in the east; situated toward the east; on the east part; going toward the east, or in the direction of east.

**EASTINTUS**, ees-tin'tus, *s.* An old law term for an easterly coast or country; also, for the east-south-east side of a river, or the like.

**EASTWARD**, eest'wurd, *ad.* Towards the east; in the direction of east from some point or place.

**EASY**, e'ze, *a.* Quiet; being at rest; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance; free from care, anxiety, solicitude, or peevishness; quiet; tranquil; giving no pain or disturbance; not difficult; that gives or requires no great labour or exertion; that presents no great obstacles; not causing labour or difficulty; smooth; not uneven; not rough or very hilly; that may be travelled with ease; gentle; moderate; not pressing; yielding with little or no resistance; complying; credulous; ready, not unwilling; contented; satisfied; giving ease; freeing from labour, care, or the fatigue of business; furnishing abundance without toil; affluent; not constrained; not stiff or formal; flowing; not harsh; not jolting; not heavy or burdensome.

**EAT**, etc, *v. a.* (*hitan*, *etan*, and *etan*, Sax.) *Past*, Ate, *past part.* Eat or Eaten. To bite or chew, and swallow, as food; to corrode; to wear away; to separate parts of a thing gradually; to consume; to waste; to enjoy; to oppress; to feast; *to eat one's words*, to swallow back; to take back what has been uttered; to retract;—*v. n.* to take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board; to be maintained in food; *to eat, or to eat in or into*, to make way by corrosion; to gnaw; to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance; *to eat out*, to consume.

**EATABLE**, e'ta-bl, *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent;—*s.* anything that may be eaten; that which is fit for food; that which is used for food.

**EATER**, e'tur, *s.* One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

**EATING-HOUSE**, e'ting-hows, *s.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

**EATONIA**, e-to-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of — Eaton.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

**EAU DE COLOGNE**, o-day-ko-long, *s.* (French.) A kind of liquid perfume, originally prepared at Cologne. The following, according to Dr. Ure, is a good substitute for the original article:—Take alcohol one pint; of the oils of bergamot, orange peel, and rosemary, each one drachm;

bruised cardamon seeds, one drachm; flower water, one pint; distil one pint from bath. *Eau de Javelle*, (Fr.) bleaching the aqua alkalina oxy-muriatica. *Eau*, (Fr.) a compound of the essential oil and the volatile alkali. *Eau de Rabel*, (Fr.) part of sulphuric acid to three of rectified wine. *Eau de Vie*, (Fr.) aquavita, &c.

**EAVES**, eevz, *s. pl.* (*efæe*, Sax.) The edge border of the roof of a building which the walls, and casts off the water that falls from the roof.

**EAVESDROP**, eevz'drop, *v. n.* To stand eaves, or near the window of a house, and learn what is said within doors.

**EAVESDROPPER**, eevz'drop-pur, *s.* One who stands under the eaves, or near the window of a house, to listen and hear what is said within doors, whether from curiosity, or for the purpose of tattling and making mischief.

**EBALIA**, e-ba'le-a, *s.* A name given by Linnaeus to a genus of decapod Crustaceans: Family, Ebalidae.

**EBB**, eb, *s.* (*ebbe*, *ebba*, Sax.) The retreat of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the land, or toward a lower level; decline; falling from a better to a worse state;—*ebb*, (Sax.) to flow back; to return as the tide toward the ocean, opposed to decay; to decline; to return or fall back to a better to a worse state.

**EBBTIDE**, eb'tide, *s.* The reflux of tide-water toward the land, or toward a lower level, retiring tide.

**EBDOMARIUS**, eb-do-ma're-us, *s.* (*ebdoma*, Gr.) A word used by ecclesiastical writers to denote an officer formerly appointed weekly to attend the performance of divine services, and to prescribe the duties of the choir as to reading, praying, &c.

**EBENACEÆ**, e-ben-a'se-e, *s.* (so called from *Ebenus*, the True Ebony, one of the natural order of Exogenous trees) A natural order of Exogenous trees with wood heavy as the ebony; leaves exstipulate, quite entire, coriaceous, hard, toles obsoletely articulated at the base; florescence axillary; peduncles sessile bearing the male flowers divided, and the female flowers usually simple; calyx six-parted; corolla monopetalous, by regular; limb three or six-parted, imbricated; stamens definite, epipetalous; gynoecium; the filaments double, and four times the number of the segments; ovary sessile; style divided, rarely simple; base or oval.

**EBERMEYER**, e-ber-ma'e-ra, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

**EBIONITES**, e-be-o-nites, *s.* A sect of the 1st century, who denied the divinity of Christ, and honoured him as an inspired messenger of God. They maintained the universality of the Mosaic law, and rejected the authority of Paul.

**EBON**, eb'un, *a.* Consisting of ebony; black.

**EBONIZE**, eb'o-nize, *v. a.* To make black; to tinge with the colour of ebony.

**EBONY**, eb'o-ne, *s.* (*ebon*, Heb. *ebon*, &c.)



ark-coloured wood of certain trees, belonging to the natural order Ebenaceæ.—Which see.  
 ENT, ay-bôl-mong, *s.* (French.) In Fortification the crumbling or falling of a wall.

EATE, e-brak'te-ate, *a.* In Botany, with bractea or floral leaf.

E, e-bri'e-te, *s.* (*ebrietas*, Lat.) Drunken intoxication by spirituous liquors.

DE, ay-bril-lade, *s.* (French.) A check to a horse, by a sudden jerk of one rein, he refuses to turn.

TY, e-bre-os'e-te, *s.* (*ebrietas*, Lat.) Haulunkenness.

NTY, e-bul'yen-se, *s.* A boiling over.

NT, e-bul'yent, *a.* Boiling over, as a liquor.

TON, eb-ul-liah'un, *s.* (*ebullitio*, Lat.) The act of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by which it throws it up in bubbles, or the agitation in a fluid by the escape of a portion converted into an aeriform state by heat; hence, which is occasioned by fermentation, by other process which causes the extrusion of an aeriform fluid, as in the mixture of an alkali with a carbonate.

E-bur'na, *s.* (*ebur*, ivory, Lat.) A genus of univalve Mollusca, in which the shell is with the sutures generally grooved; spire turreted equal; the inner lip very thick, concealing the umbilicus, and with an upper groove; outer lip thin, and slightly adnate; aperture with an internal canal.

N, e-bur'ne-an, *a.* (from *ebur*, ivory, Lat.) Ivory.

ICATION, e-bur-ne-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The action of substances in objects which have the appearance or characters of ivory, attributed generally to an inordinate accumulation of the phosphorus lime.

E, e-bur-nin'e, *s.* (*eburnea*, one of the shells) A subfamily or division of the family Mollusca, in which the shell is generally turreted round the suture; the body whorl ventricose, the spire rather larger than the aperture; the outer lip obtuse, and almost entire; inner lip thickened, and the outer lip sinuated.

HYLLUM, e-kas-to-fil'lum, *s.* (*ekastos*, each, flower, a leaf, Gr. in reference to the leaves of *brassica* and *E. dubium* being each composed of only one leaflet.) A genus of Leguminosæ, with axillary sub-corymbose panicles. Suborder, Papilionaceæ. Spelt also *chylum*.

E, e-kaw'date, *a.* In Botany, without a pedicel.

E, ek-ba'le-um, *s.* (*ekbala*, I eject, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

ek-ba'sis, *s.* (*ekbasis*, from *ekbaino*, I go down, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure in which the words are arranged according to their events or consequences.

ek'bo-le, *s.* (*ekbole*, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure of speech, wherein the narrative is made to seem some other person as speaking in words; the word was also used to denote a note in the inharmonic strain of the Greek lyre, when a chord was accidentally elevated above the ordinary pitch.

ION, ek-ku-le-o'be-un, *s.* (*ekkaleo*, I call aloud, life, Gr.) A contrivance for heating eggs by artificial heat.

ECCE HOMO, ek'se ho'mo, *s.* (Latin, Behold the man.) In Painting, a name given to any picture which represents the Saviour given up to the people by Pilate.

ECCENTRIC, ek-sen'trik, *s.* A circle not having the same centre as another; that which is irregular or anomalous.

ECCENTRIC, ek-sen'trik, } *a.* (*eccentricus*,  
 ECCENTRIC, ek-sen'tre-kal, } Lat.) Deviating or departing from the centre. In Geometry, not having the same centre: a term applied to circles and spheres which have not the same centre, and consequently are not parallel, in opposition to concentric, having a common centre; not terminating in the same point, nor directed by the same principle; deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms or laws; irregular; anomalous; departing from the usual course.

ECCENTRICITY, ek-sen'tris'e-te, *s.* The state of having a centre different from that of another circle. In Astronomy, the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun—that is, the distance between the centre of an ellipse and its focus; departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; excursions from the proper sphere.

ECCHYMOSES, ek-kim-o'sis, *s.* (*ekcheo*, I pour out, Gr.) The extravasation of the blood into the cellular membrane, which results from blows and bruises.

ECCLESIAARCH, ek-kle'ze-ärk, *s.* (*ekklesia*, an assembly or church, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) A ruler of the church.

ECCLESIASTES, ek-kle-ze-as'tis, *s.* (*ekklesiastes*, an assembler or preacher, Gr.) A book of the Old Testament generally attributed to Solomon, a supposition esteemed by many Biblical critics as wholly inadmissible. The Hebrew name of the book is *Kohleth*, translated *Collector* by some; but the Septuagint rendering, as given above, is considered as more correct.

ECCLESIASTIC, ek-kle-ze-as'tik, *s.* A person in orders, or consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion.

ECCLESIASTIC, ek-kle-ze-as'tik, } *a.* (*ekkle-*  
 ECCLESIASTICAL, ek-kle-ze-as'te-kal, } *sialtikos*, Gr.) Pertaining or relating to the church. Ecclesiastical state, is the body of the clergy. Ecclesiastical courts, courts in which the canon law is administered, and causes ecclesiastical determined, namely—blasphemy, apostacy from Christianity, heresies, schisms, ordering admissions, institution of clerks, celebration of divine service, rights of matrimony, divorces, general bastardy, subtraction and right of tithes, oblations, obventions, dilapidations, reparation of churches, probate of testaments, administration and accounts of the same, simony, incests, fornications, adulteries, solicitation of charity, pensions, procurations, appeals in ecclesiastical causes, commutation of penance, and others, (the cognizance whereof belongeth not to the common laws of England;) the same are to be decided and judged by ecclesiastical judges, according to the king's ecclesiastical law of this realm.—*Coke*. The total number of ecclesiastical courts in England and Wales is 372.

ECCLESIASTICALLY, ek-kle-ze-as'te-kal-le, *ad.* In an ecclesiastical manner.

ECCLESIASTICUS, ek-kle-ze-as'te-kus, *s.* One of the books of the Apocrypha, composed by one  
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ECCREMOCARPUS—ECHIDNA.

ECHIMYS—ECHINOCTAMUS.

- Jesus, the son of Sirach. It is admitted among the canonical books by the Church of Rome. It is a highly poetical and moral production.
- ECCREMOCARPUS**, ek-kre-mo-kâr'pus, *s.* (*ekkremes*, pendant, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in reference to the pendant fruit.) A genus of plants, consisting of climbing subshrubs, with opposite leaves, and green or yellow flowers—natives of Peru: Order, Bignoniaceæ.
- ECCRISIS**, ek-kre'sis, *s.* (*ekkrisis*, Gr.) In Pathology, separation, excretion; the excretion of perspirable matter from the lungs and faces.
- ECCRINOLOGY**, ek-kre-nol'o-je, *s.* (*ekkrino*, I separate from, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) In Physiology, a treatise on the secretions of the body.
- ECCULIOMPHALUS**, ek-ku-le-om'fa-lus, *s.* (*ekkuleo*, I turn round and display, and *euomphalus*, an allied genus of fossil shells, Gr.) A genus of fossil shells from the Irish mountain limestone, described by Capt. Portlock.
- ECDYISIS**, ek-di'sis, *s.* (*ekdysis*, expiation, Gr.) In Natural History, a casting off of the old skin, unaccompanied by the development of any new members, or by any variation of form.
- ECHANILLON**, ay-shan-til-long, *s.* A military French term for a plank which is covered on one side with iron, and serves to finish the mouldings, &c. of a piece of ordnance.
- ECHAPÉ**, ay-sha-pay, *s.* (French.) In the Manege, a name given to a horse bred from a stallion and a mare of different breeds and countries.
- ECHÉA**, e'ke-a, *s.* (*echoe*, I sound, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a name given to certain sonorous vases of metal or masonry in the form of a bell, used in the construction of theatres, for the purpose of reverberating the sound of the performer's voice.
- ECHÉLON**, ay-shay-long, *s.* (French.) In Military tactics, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another.
- ECHENAIS**, ek-e-ne'is, *s.* (*echenis*, a cuttle-fish, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
- ECHENEIS**, ek-e-ne'is, *s.* The Remora fish; a genus of fishes with elongated bodies, remarkable for having a flattened disk placed upon their head, composed of a certain number of transverse cartilaginous lamina, which point backward, and are dentated or spiny on the posterior edge, and moveable, so that by creating a vacuum between them, or by hooking on to various bodies, such as ships, rocks, or other fishes, they are enabled to attach themselves firmly thereto. One of the species inhabits the Mediterranean: Family, Discoboli.
- ECHEVERIA**, ay-she-ve're-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Echeverri, author of the drawings in Flora Mexicana.) A genus of plants, consisting of fleshy Mexican shrubs, with sessile, scarlet, or yellow flowers: Order, Crassulaceæ.
- ECHÉVIN**, aysh'ving, *s.* A name given under the old French monarchy to the municipal magistrates of various cities and towns.
- ECHIDNA**, e-kid'na, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, Gr.) The Porcupine Ant-eaters, a genus of spiny quadrupeds, natives of Australia: the muzzle is elongated, the mouth small, the tongue extensible. It has no teeth, but the mouth is furnished with several rows of small spines, directed backwards; the body covered with short stiff spines; claws long and strong; the tail very slender, Edentata.
- ECHIMYS**, e-kim'is, *s.* (*echinos*, and *mys*, a rat) The Spiny rats; a genus of rats, having spines mixed with the hair on the back. Rodentia.
- ECHINACANTHUS**, ek-e-na-kan'thus, *s.* (a hedgehog, and *acantha*, a spine, Gr.) A plant: Order, Acanthaceæ.
- ECHINACEA**, ek-e-na'se-a, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, and *ace*, a genus of Composite plants: Tubulifloræ.
- ECHINARACHNIUS**, ek-e-na-rak'ne-us, *s.* and *arachne*, a spider, Gr.) A genus Echinidæ; body subconic—five avenues circumference angular; base flat; mouth ECHINARIA, ek-e-na're-a, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, and *aria*, a genus of Grasses, natives of Europe: Order, Gramineæ.
- ECHINATE**, e-ki'nate, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, and *ate*, a genus of Composite plants: Tubulifloræ.
- ECHINATED**, e-ki'nay-ted, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, and *ate*, a genus of Composite plants: Tubulifloræ.
- ECHINELLA**, ek-e-nel'la, *s.* (dim. of *echinos*, a hedgehog, Gr. from the bristly appearance of its radiant particles.) A genus of Alga Diatomaceæ.
- ECHINIDÆ**, e-kin'e-de, *s.* A family of animals, comprehending those known name of sea-urchins, sea-eggs, &c. In males the body is oval or circular and sustained by a solid shell, which is calcareous composed of polygonal plates, disposed in order in twenty rows, which are equally equal.
- ECHINIDAN**, e-kin'e-dan, *s.* A fossil belonging to the class Echinodermata.
- ECHINITE**, e-ki'nite, *s.* A fossil Echinus.
- ECHINOBOTRYS**, ek-e-no-bot'ris, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, and *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, Gr.) A genus Order or tribe, Coniomycoetes.
- ECHINOCACTUS**, ek-e-no-kak'tus, *s.* (a hedgehog, and *cactus*, a cactus, Gr.) Thistle, a genus of plants, beset with a hedgehog: Order, Cactaceæ.
- ECHINOCARPUS**, ek-e-no-kâr'pus, *s.* (a hedgehog, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in reference to the prickly capsules.) A genus of plants consisting of a tall tree, called Sigun in Java Bixaceæ.
- ECHINOCOCCUS**, ek-e-no-kok'kus, *s.* (a kernel, and *coccus*, a kernel, Gr.) A genus of Hydatids, one species of which, *E. hominis*, occasionally infests the human body.
- ECHINOCHLOA**, ek-e-no-klo'a, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, and *chloa*, grass, in reference to the prickly heads of the flowers.) A genus of plants, Order, Gramineæ.
- ECHINOCLYPEUS**, ek-e-no-kle'pe-us, *s.* (a hedgehog or sea-urchin, and *clypeus*, a beak) A fossil genus of the Echinidæ, in which the mouth is depressed or conical, circular or including the mouth subcentral, a little more situated entirely above.
- ECHINOCORYS**, ek-e-nok'o-ria, *s.* A genus Echinidæ; body oval, vaulted; mouth vent nearly towards the opposite margin fossil in the Chalk and Oolite formations.
- ECHINOCTAMUS**, ek-e-no-si'a-mus, *s.* (a bean, and *ctamos*, a bean, Gr.) A genus of the





In the body is depressed and oval; the buccal subcentral, regular, with five teeth, as in the lateral view; the vent below, between the mouth

**YSTIS**, ek-e-no-sis'tis, *n.* (*echinos*, and a bladder, Gr.) A genus of plants: *Or-*  
*gubitateae*.

EHMATA, ek-e-no-der'ma-ta, } *s.* (*echinos*,  
EHMS, ek'e-no-derms, } and *der-*

(skin, Gr.) A name given by Cuvier to a class of the Radiata. The animals are invested with a well-organized skin, frequently supporting a system of skeleton, and armed with points, spines, and articulated spines, and have an internal cavity, in which there is a distinct and organized viscera. The class is divided into two orders, those furnished with feet or with vesicles, so called from their performing similar functions. The first order constitutes the Pedicularia, and embrace the star-fishes, the sea-urchins, the Holothuræ, &c. The second order, the Ascidæ, are without the vesicular feet of the other, and are called the Holothuræ.

DISCUS, ek-e-no-dis'kus, *s.* (*echinos*, and a disk, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous

Suborder, Papilionaceæ. Also, a genus in the same Suborder, Papilionaceæ. Also, a genus in the same Suborder, Papilionaceæ. Also, a genus in the same Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**YENA**, ek-e-no-le'na, *s.* (*echinus*, a hedge-  
d *lena*, a clock, Lat.) A genus of plants:  
Graminaceæ.

AMPAS, ek-e-no-lam'pas, *s.* (*echinos*, and  
a torch, Gr.) A genus of the Echinidae,  
in which the mouth is subcentral, and without  
the vent marginal; the body oval or cir-  
coid depressed.

ERIA, ek-e-no-me're-a, *s.* (*echinos*, and *part*, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: *er. Tubuliflora*.

ETRA, ek-e-no-me'tra, *s.* (*echinos*, and  
a measure. Gr.) A genus of Echinidæ.

The body is thick, solid, and transversely compressed; the mouth with five sharp teeth; the ventral fin opposite the mouth.

**MYIA**, ek-e-no-mi'ya, s. (*echinos*, and *myia*, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: *Fathericera*.

**EUS**, ek-e-no'ne-us, *z.* (*echinos*, Gr.) A  
of the Echinidae, in which the mouth is in  
dle of the base, and the vent between the  
and the margin, or near the latter, but  
ath.

**PHORA**, ek-e-nof'o-ra, *s.* (*echinos*, and *phero*, Gr. in allusion to the strong stiff spines of *glucum*.) A genus of umbelliferous perennials: Tribe. **SMYRNEAE**.

8, e-ki' nops, s. (*ekinos*, and *ops*, likeness, Greek to its prickly heads.) The Globe Thistle, of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuli-

**ILON**, ek-e-nop'se-lon, *s.* (*echinos*, and *naked*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, *edaceæ*.

*is*, ek-e-nop'sis, *n.* (*echinos*, and *opsis*, re-  
see, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cac-

**ERIS**, ek-e-nop'ter-is, *s.* (*echinos*, and fern, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order

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**ECHINORHYNCHUS**, ek-e-no-ring'kus, *s.* (*echinos*, and *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of intestinal worms: Family, Acanthocephala.

**ECHINOSPERMUM**, ek-e-no-sper-mum, *s.* (*echinos*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. in allusion to the seeds or nuts being echinated.) A genus of plants, consisting of scabrous, annual, or biennial-branched erect plants, with small blue flowers, allied to *Myosotis*, or Forget-me-not: Order, Boraginaceæ.

**ECHINUS**, e-ki'nus, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, Gr.) Sea-urchins, a genus of the Echinodermata, which have the body invested by a shell, or calcareous crust, composed of angular pieces, which join each other exactly, and are perforated by innumerable holes, for the transmission of the membranous feet, disposed in several very regular ranges. The true Echini have the anus opposite the mouth. In Architecture, the same as the ovola, or quarter round; but the moulding is only properly so called when carved with eggs and anchors. In Botany, a genus of plants: Order. Eumhorbiaceæ.

**ECHIONCHILON**, e-ke-o-ki'l'on, *s.* (from *echion*, the plant bugloss, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr. in reference to the bilabiate limb of the corolla, and its affinity to bugloss.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceae.

**ECHIS**, ek'is, *s.* (*echis*, a viper, Gr.) A genus of poisonous snakes, with small scales on the head, and having single subcaudal plates: Family, Crocotalidæ.

**ECHITES**, e-ki'tis, *s.* (*echis*, a serpent, Gr. from its deleterious qualities, or twining habit.) A genus of plants, with showy white, yellow, or purple flowers: Order, Apocynaceæ.

**ECNIUM**, e'ke-um, *a. (echis, a viper, Gr. from its having been supposed able to cure the bite of a serpent, or from having the appearance of a serpent's head.)* Bugloss, a genus of rough, shrubby, or herbaceous plants, with violet-coloured or white flowers: Order. Boraginaceæ.

**ECHO**, ek'k'o, *s.* (Latin.) A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; sound returned; repercussion of sound. In Architecture, a vault or arch for redoubling sounds;—*v. n.* to resound; to reflect sound; to be sounded back;—*v. a.* to reverberate or send back sound; to return what has been uttered. In Mythology, the daughter of Aëon and Tellus the Earth. She resided chiefly in the vicinity of Cephissus. She was one of the attendants of Juno, and as such became a confidant in the amours of Jupiter; her loquacity, however, displeased him, and Juno deprived her so far of the power of speech, as to be able only to answer questions put to her. She afterwards fell in love with Narcissus, but being despised by him she pined herself to death, having left nothing on earth but her voice.

**ECHOMETER**, e-kom'e-tar, *s.* (*echos*, sound, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) Among Musicians, a scale or rule, marked with several lines, serving to measure the duration of sounds, and to find their intervals and ratios.

**ECHOMETRY**, e-kom'e-tre, *s.* The art or act of measuring the duration of sound; the art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

**ECHTHRONEMA**, ek-thro-ne'ma, *s.* (*echthros*, detestable, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order. Iridaceæ.

ECLAIRCISE, e-klare'siz, *v. a.* (*eclaircir*, Fr.) To



make clear; to explain; to clear up what is not understood, or misunderstood.

**ECLAIRCISSEMENT**, ek-kla're-sis-mong, *s.* (French.) Explanation; the clearing up of anything not before understood.

**ECLAMPEIS**, ek-lamp'sis, *s.* (Greek, vivid light.) In Pathology, the epileptic convulsion of a child.

**ECLAT**, e-klaw', *s.* (French.) A burst of applause; acclamation; approbation; renown; splendour; show; pomp; applause.

**ELECTIC**, ek-lek'tik, *a.* (*eklektikos*, Gr.) Selecting; choosing. An epithet given to certain philosophers of antiquity, who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each what they thought solid and good; the epithet was also given to a sect of physicians who, after Archigones, their leader, selected what was best and rational in medicine, disregarding dogmas.

**ELECTICALLY**, ek-lek'te-kal-le, *ad.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectic philosophers.

**ELECTICISM**, ek-lek'te-sizm, *s.* The act or practice of selecting from writings; the doctrine of the electics.

**ELEGM**, ek-lem', or e'klem, *s.* (*ekleicho*, I lick, Gr.) A compound of oils and sirups, used medicinally.—Obsolete.

**ECLIPSEAREON**, e-klip-sa're-un, *s.* An instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

**ECLIPSE**, e-klips', *s.* (*eclipsis*, Lat.) In Astronomy, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminary, by the interposition of another heavenly body between it and our sight. An eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon, which totally or partially hides the sun's disk; an eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the shadow of the earth, which falls on it and obscures it in whole or in part, but does not entirely conceal it;—*v. a.* to hide a luminous body in whole or in part, and intercept its rays; to obscure; to darken by intercepting the rays of light which render luminous; to cloud; to obscure; to disgrace; to extinguish; to leave behind, or outstrip another by superior display;—*v. n.* to suffer an eclipse.

**ECLIPTA**, e-klip'ta, *s.* (a translation of the Malay name *wangi-wangi-mahg*, which signifies an eclipse of the sun.) A genus of useless weeds, with white flowers: Order, Asteraceæ, or Compositæ.

**ECLIPTIC**, e-klip'tik, *s.* (*ekliptikon*, Gr.) In Astronomy, a great circle of the sphere, in which the sun performs his apparent annual motion. It is supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle of  $32\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  with the equinox;—*a.* pertaining to or described by the ecliptic; suffering an eclipse. *Ecliptic limits* are the greatest distances at which the moon can be from her nodes, in order that an eclipse of the sun or moon may happen.

**ECLOGUE**, ek'log, *s.* (*ekloge*, choice, Gr.) In Poetry, a kind of pastoral composition, wherein shepherds are introduced conversing with each other. The primitive meaning of the word, however, is a choice or select piece. The Eclogues of Virgil, and the Idyllia of Theocritus, are pieces written in the same pastoral strain; but, in the latter, shepherds are not introduced speaking, as in the former.

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**ECLOPES**, ek-lo'pes, *s.* (*eklopizo*, I expose, Gr.) genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**ECONOMIC**, ek-ko-nom'ik, *a.* Relating to economy.

**ECONOMICAL**, ek-ko-nom'e-kal, *a.* the regular household concerns; managing domestic or pecuniary concerns with frugality; frugal; related by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant.

**ECONOMICALLY**, ek-ko-nom'e-kal-le, *ad.* economy; with frugality.

**ECONOMICS**, ek-ko-nom'iks, *s.* The science of household affairs.

**ECONOMIST**, e-kon'o-mist, *s.* One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality who writes on economy; the writer of a treatise on economy.

**ECONOMIZE**, e-kon'o-mize, *v. n.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving, acquiring property;—*v. a.* to use with prudence.

**ECONOMY**, e-kon'o-me, *s.* (*oconomia*, Lat.) management, regulation, and government of a family, or the concerns of a household; a judicious and judicious use of money; that management which expends money to advantage, and with no waste; frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. It differs from parsimony, which implies an improper saving of expense; the regulation or arrangement of any work; a system of rules, regulations, rites, and ceremonies, Jewish economy; distribution or due order of things; judicious and frugal management of public affairs; system of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a nation, or of any department of government. Physiology, the laws which govern the organization of plants and animals; the order and connection of the phenomena exhibited by celestial bodies.

**ECPHASIS**, ek'fa-sis, *s.* (*ekphasis*, Gr.) An emphatic declaration.

**ECPHONESIS**, ek-fo-ne'sis, *s.* (*ekphronesis*, Gr.) animated or passionate exclamation.

**ECPHRACTIC**, ek-frakt'ik, *a.* (*ekphraosis*, I obstruct, Gr.) Attenuating; dissolving; obstructive; deobstruent.—Obsolete.

**ECPLEXIS**, ek-plek'sis, *s.* (*ekplexis*, Gr.) arising from consternation or a blow.

**ECTOME**, ek-to'me, *s.* (*ektoma*, Gr.) Laceration, fall or dislocation. In Pathology, used synonymously with laxation; as also to denote the elimination of gangrenous parts, expulsion of placenta, prolapsus of the womb, and the intestine or omentum in hernia.

**ECPYREMA**, ek-pi-re'ma, *s.* (Greek.) In Pathology, a suppuration.

**ECPYRESIS**, ek-pi-e'sis, *s.* Pathology, term to designate a part in a state of perfect suppuration, or suppuration itself.

**ECRONELLES**.—See Scrofula.

**ECRYTHMUS**, ek-rit'h-mus, *s.* (*ek*, and *rythmos*, Gr.) An irregular pulse.—Obsolete.

**EC SARCOMA**, ek-sar-ko'ma, *s.* (*ek*, and *sarkoma*, Gr.) A fleshy excrescence or sarcoma.

**ECSTASIED**, ek'sta-sid, *a.* Enraptured; transported; delighted.

**ECSTASY**, ek'sta-se, *s.* (*ekstasis*, Gr.) a state; a trance; a state in which the mind is arrested and fixed, or, as we say, lost; in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary supernatural object; excessive joy; rapture.



delight that arrests the whole mind;  
; excessive elevation and absorption of  
the delight; excessive grief or anxiety;  
distraction.—Obsolete in the last three

tr'd form and feature of blown youth,  
*catary*.—Shaks.

ty, a species of catalepsy, when the  
embers, after the paroxysm is over, the  
ad during the fit;—*v. a.* to fill with  
enthusiasm.

-stat'ik, } *a.* Arresting the mind;  
ek-stat'e-kal, } suspending the senses;  
; rapturous; transporting; ravishing;  
beyond measure; tending to external  
obsolete in the last sense.

ik-ta'de-nm, *s.* (*ektadios*, extended, Gr.)  
plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

ta-sis, *s.* (*ektasis*, Gr.) In Rhetoric, the  
of a syllable from short to long.

ekth-lip'sis, *s.* (*ekthepsis*, a cutting off,  
Grammar, a figure of prosody, whereby  
the end of a word, when the following  
is with a vowel, is eluded, or cut off,  
th the vowel preceding it, for the sake  
asure of the verse, as "*multi ille for*  
*t.*"

ek-thi'ma, *s.* (*ecthyo*, I break out, Gr.)  
and brief eruption on the skin, consist-  
pimples or pustules—common in young

ek-to-kdr'pus, *s.* (*ektos*, outside, and  
it, Gr. because the thecæ are not in-  
the substance of the frond, but placed  
side.) A genus of marine Algæ: Or-  
ææ.

to-pe-a, *s.* (*ek*, out, and *topos*, place,  
Pathology, the morbid change of the  
f a part.

ek-to-pis'tes, *s.* (*ektos*, outwardly, *pistes*,  
tr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the  
s, or true Pigeons: Family, Columbidae.

ek-trin'ma, *s.* (*ektrima*, Gr.) In  
ulceration of the skin in those parts  
in contact with the blood.

ek-tro'pe-un, *s.* (*ektrepo*, I evert, Gr.)  
aral eversion of the eyelids, in conse-  
tumefaction of the inner membrane, or  
ction of the skin covering the eyelids.

ik-tro'ze-a, *s.* (*ektroyo*, I corrode, Gr.?)  
plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

ik-trot'ik, *a.* (*ektitrosko*, I cause abor-  
ducing abortion.

ek-te-lot'ik, *a.* (*ek*, out, and *tylos*, a  
In Medicine, having a tendency to  
losities or indurations of the skin.

to-pal, *a.* (*ek*, and *typos*, a type, Gr.)  
n the original.

ti-pe, *s.* A copy.—Obsolete.

ek-u-men'ik, } *a.* (*oikoumenikos*,  
ek-u-men'e-kal, } Gr.) General;

re, *s.* (French.) A stable; a covered  
orace.

ze'ma, *s.* (*ekzeo*, I boil out, Gr.) An  
the skin. It is not pustular, but consists  
acles, often forming patches and blotches.  
imes mistaken for the itch.

e-da'ebus, *a.* (*edax*, Lat.) Eating;  
ting; voracious; greedy; ravenous.

EDACITY, e-das'e-te, *s.* (*edacitas*, Lat.) Greedi-  
ness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

EDDA, ed'da, *s.* A book containing a system of  
Runic or Scandinavian mythology, with some ac-  
count of the theology and philosophy of the nor-  
thern nations of Europe. The first part contains  
the mythology of the people, and the second,  
specimens of the poetry of the Scalds. It was  
composed by Snorro Sturleson, judge of Iceland  
from 1215 to 1222.

EDDER, ed'dur, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) In Hus-  
bandry, such wood as is worked into the top of  
hedgestakes to bind them together; (*etter*, Sax.)  
a viper;—*v. a.* to bind or make tight by edder;  
to fasten the tops of hedgestakes by interweaving  
edder.

EDDISH, ed'dish, } *s.* The latter pasture or grass  
EADISH, e'dish, } that comes after mowing or  
reaping: termed also, *eagrass*, *earsh*, *etch*.

EDDOES, ed'dose, *s.* The name given to the escul-  
lent *Caladium* by the blacks on the African Gold  
Coast. The leaves are boiled, and eaten as cab-  
bages are with us, but they are too acrid for a  
European palate.

EDDY, ed'de, *s.* (supposed to come from *ed*, back-  
ward, and *ea*, water, Sax.) A current of water  
running back, or in a direction contrary to the  
main stream; a whirlpool; a current of water or  
air in a circular direction;—*v. n.* to move cir-  
cularly, or as an eddy;—*a.* whirling; moving cir-  
cularly.

EDDY-WATER, ed-de-waw'tur, *s.* Among Seamen,  
the water which falls back on the rudder of a ship  
under sail: termed also *dead-water*.

EDDY-WIND, ed'de-wind, *s.* The wind returned or  
beat back from a sail, a mountain, or any other  
obstruction that hinders its passage.

EDEMATOUS, e-dem'a-tus, *a.* (*oidema*, Gr.) Swell-  
ing, with a serous humour; dropsical.

EDEN, e'den, *s.* (Hebrew, pleasure, delight.) Para-  
dise; the country and garden mentioned in Scrip-  
ture as the residence of Adam and Eve, till after  
their expulsion therefrom, on eating the forbidden  
fruit. Where it was is unknown.—See Paradise.

EDENIZED, e'den-izde, *a.* (an old word.) Admitted  
into paradise.

For pure saints *edenis'd* unfit.—*Davies*.

EDENTATA, e-den-ta'ta, } *s.* (*edentatus*, without  
EDENTATES, e'den-tayts, } teeth, Lat.) The sixth

order of the class Mammalia in Cuvier's arrange-  
ment. It comprises those unguiculated quadru-  
peds which have no incisors, or front teeth;  
their nails are particularly large, and embrace the  
extremities of the toes, approaching more or less  
to the character of hoofs: they are slow in mo-  
tion. They are divided into three tribes, the Tar-  
digrada, the ordinary Edentata, and the Mono-  
tremata—the sloths, ant-eaters, and the ornitho-  
rhynehus, are each examples of these tribes and  
of the order. The name is also given to a sub-  
order of the Cetacea, including the two genera  
*Balæna* and *Balenoptera*, the toothless or whale-  
bone whales; and by Latreille, to a section of the  
Crustacea which are destitute of proper mandibles.

EDENTATED, e-den'tay-ted, *a.* Deprived or desti-  
tute of teeth.

EDENTATION, e-den-ta'shun, *s.* A depriving of  
teeth.—Obsolete.

EDGE, edj, *s.* (*ecg*, Sax. *eg*, Dan.) In a general  
sense, the extreme point or border of anything;



EDGED—EDIFY.

EDIFYING—EDUCATE.

particularly applied to the sharp border, or the thin cutting extremity of an instrument; in a figurative sense, that which cuts or penetrates; that which wounds or injures, as the *edge* of slander; a narrow part rising from a broader; sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or operation; sharpness; acrimony; *to set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth;—*v. a.* (*eggian*, Sax.) to sharpen; to furnish with an edge; to border; to fringe; to furnish with an ornamental border; to exasperate; to embitter; to incite; to provoke; to urge on; to instigate; to push on, as with a sharp point; to goad; to move sideways; to move by little and little;—*v. n.* to move sideways; to move gradually; to sail close to the wind; *to edge away*, in sailing, is to decline gradually from the shore, or from the line of the course; *to edge in with*, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing.

EDGED, edjd, *a.* Sharp; keen.

EDGELESS, edj'les, *a.* Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate.

EDGETOOL, edj'tool, *s.* An instrument having a sharp edge.

EDGEWISE, edj'wize, *ad.* With the edge turned forward, or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge; sideways; with the side foremost.

EDGING, edj'ing, *s.* That which is added on the border, or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament; a narrow lace. In Gardening, a row of small plants set along the border of a flower-bed.

EDGORTHIA, ej-wurth'e-a, *s.* (in honour of — Edgworth.) A genus of plants: Order, Thymelaceae.

EDIBLE, ed'e-bl, *a.* (*edo*, I eat, Lat.) Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent.

EDICT, e'dikt, *s.* (*edictum*, Lat.) That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition.

EDICTAL, e-dik'tal, *a.* Partaking of the nature of an edict; belonging to an edict. *Edictal citation*, in Scottish law, the citation of a foreigner who has landed property in Scotland, but is non-resident there.

EDIFICANT, ed'e-fe-kant, *a.* Building; constructing.—Seldom used.

EDIFICATION, ed-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*edificatio*, Lat.) A building up in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind in knowledge, in morals, faith, and holiness; improvement of the mind in any species of useful knowledge.

EDIFICATORY, ed'e-fe-kay-tur-e, *a.* Tending to edification.

EDIFICE, ed'e-fis, *s.* A building; a structure; a fabric, but appropriately a large or splendid building, distinguished for grandeur, dignity, and importance.

EDIFICIAL, ed-e-fish'al, *a.* Pertaining to edifices or to structures.

EDIFIER, ed'e-fi-ur, *s.* One that improves another by instructing him.

EDIFY, ed'e-fi, *v. a.* (*edifico*, Lat.) To instruct and improve the mind in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge; to

teach; to persuade; in a literal sense, to be Obsolete in the last sense.

There was a holy chapel *edify'd*,  
Wherein the hermit wont to say  
His holy things each morn and eventide—  
Sp

EDIFYING, ed'e-fi-ing, *a.* Adapted to instruct; edification.

EDIFYINGLY, ed'e-fi-ing-le, *ad.* In an edifying manner.

EDILE, e'dile, *s.* (*edilis*, Lat.) A Roman magistrate, whose chief business was to superintend the buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c. He had also the care of the highways, public weights and measures, &c.

EDILESHIP, e'dile-ship, *s.* The office of an edile in ancient Rome.

EDINGTONITE, ed'ing-ton-ite, *s.* (in honour of late Mr. Thomas Edington of Glasgow.) A mineral found in the Kilpatrick hills of Dumbartonshire—a heimi-pyramidal variety of felspar occurs in small but extremely distinct crystals, which are greyish-white and translucent; streak white; brittle. It consists of silica, alumina, 27.69; lime, 12.68; water, 13.10 or 11 of some alkali: sp. gr. 2.7—2.75 4.0—4.5.

EDIT, ed'it, *v. a.* (from *edo*, I publish, Lat.) To superintend a publication; to prepare a paper for the public eye, by writing, correcting, selecting the matter; to publish.—Unusual in last sense, though the proper significance

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been edited.—*Engl. ed.*

EDITION, e-dish'un, *s.* (*editio*, Lat.) The act of publishing a book or writing; republication of a book with revision and correction; any new edition of a book before published; also, one in which the whole number of copies published.

EDITIONER, e-dish'un-ur, *s.* The old name of an editor.

EDITOR, ed'e-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A person who superintends, or has the care of an edition of any work not his own, whether ancient or modern; the superintendent of the literary department of any newspaper or periodical publication, or of the contributions of various writers, original or selected.

EDITORIAL, ed-e-to're-al, *a.* Relating to an editor; written by an editor.

EDITORSHIP, ed'e-tur-ship, *s.* The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of an edition.

EDITUATE, e-dit'u-ate, *v. a.* To defend a house or temple.—Obsolete.

EDOLIUS, e-do'le-us, *s.* The African genus of birds: Family, Laniidae—the M. of Swainson.

EDOMITE, e-do-mite, *s.* A descendant of Esau; an inhabitant of Idumea or Edom.

EDRALANTHUS, ed-ray-an'thus, *s.* (*edraion* and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, Order, Campanulaceae.

EDRIOTHALMA, ed-re-o-thal'ma, *s.* (*edria* and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) A name given by Leach for such Crustaceans as are provided with two sessile eyes.

EDUCABLE, ed'u-ka-bl, *a.* That may be educated.

EDUCATE, ed'u-kate, *v. a.* To bring up



to instruct; to inform and enlighten the understanding; to instil into the mind principles of arts, science, morals, religion, and behaviour.

**EDUCATION**, ed-u-ka'shun, *s.* (*educatio*, Lat.) That series of means by which the human mind is gradually enlightened, the physical faculties trained, and the disposition of the heart formed and called forth, between mere infancy and the period when we consider ourselves as qualified to take an active part in life. Education is either moral, religious, intellectual, or physical. *Moral education* is that training by which the affections and principles are cultivated, and brought to bear upon our relations with one another. *Religious education* is the training of the mind to submission to the will and laws of God, and to the adoption of articles of faith, in respect of the relations in which we stand to the Creator, or as to his being, moral attributes, and government of the world. *Intellectual education* comprehends the means by which the mental faculties are enlarged and improved, through the acquirement of knowledge and the cultivation of taste for the productions and beauties of nature and art. *Physical education* is the proper training of the bodily organs for the enjoyment of health, and the due performance of the particular labours of any active calling or employment in life.

**EDUCATIONAL**, ed-u-ka'shun-al, *a.* Relating to education; derived from education.

**EDUCATOR**, ed-u-kay-tur, *s.* One who educates.

**EDUCE**, e-duse', *v. a.* (*educo*, Lat.) To bring or draw out; to extract; to produce from a state of concealment.

**EDUCIBLE**, e-du'se-bl, *a.* That may be educated.

**EDUCT**, e-dukt, *s.* Extracted matter; that which is educed; that which is brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition.

**EDUCTION**, e-duk'shun, *s.* The act of drawing out or bringing into view.

**EDUCTOR**, e-duk'tur, *s.* That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts.

**EDULCORANT**, e-dul'ko-rant, *s.* (*edulcorans*, making sweet, Lat.) A medicine which purifies the fluids by depriving them of their acidity or other disagreeable qualities;—*a.* having the property of sweetening.

**EDULCORATE**, e-dul'ko-rate, *v. a.* (*edulcora*, Lat.) To purify; to sweeten. In Chemistry, to render substances more mild, by freeing them from acids and salts, or other soluble impurities, by washing; to sweeten by adding sugar, sirup, &c.

**EDULCORATION**, e-dul'ko-ra'shun, *s.* In Chemistry and Pharmacy, the act of sweetening or rendering more mild, by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities; the act of sweetening by the admixture of some saccharine substance.

**EDULCORATIVE**, e-dul'ko-ray-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of sweetening.

**EDWARDSIA**, ed-wawd'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Sydenham Edwards, an English botanist.) A genus of elegant Leguminous shrubs, with axillary golden-coloured flowers disposed in short racemose spikes: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**EE**, eel, *s.* A name given to certain species of fishes of the genus *Murena*; the most common of which is *M. anguillina*, anguilla, and murenideæ. *Eel-fares* or *eel-fares*, an old word for a fry or brood of eels.

**EELPOT**, eel'pot, *s.* A kind of basket used for catching eels.

**EELSPEAR**, eel'spere, *s.* A forked instrument used for stabbing eels: the best kind have four teeth.

**E'EN**, een. Contracted from *Evea*.—Which see.

**E'ER**, ayre. Contracted from *Ever*.

**EFFABLE**, ef-fa-bl, *a.* (*effabilis*, Lat.) Utterable; that may be uttered or spoken.—Obsolete.

**EFFACE**, ef-fase', *v. a.* (*efficer*, Fr.) To destroy a figure on the surface of anything whether painted or carved, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable; to blot out; to erase, strike, or scratch out; to destroy any impression on the mind; to wear away. *To deface* is to injure or impair a figure; *to efface* is to rub out or destroy, so that the figure cannot be seen.

**EFFACEMENT**, ef-fase'ment, *s.* Act of effacing.

**EFFASCINATE**.—See *Fascinate*.

**EFFASCINATION**.—See *Fascination*.

**EFFECT**, ef-fekt', *s.* (*effectus*, Lat.) That which is produced by an agent or cause; consequence; event; purpose; general intent; consequence intended; utility; profit; advantage; force; validity; completion; perfection; reality; not mere appearance; fact: in the plural, *effects* are goods; moveables; personal estate;—*v. a.* to produce as a cause or agent; to cause to be; to bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish. In the Fine Arts, that quality in a production which gives efficacy to others, so as to bring them out and attract the notice of the spectator. *Effects of the hand*, in the Manege, the aids or motions of the hand which serve to conduct the horse.

**EFFECTIBLE**, ef-fek'te-bl, *a.* That may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible.

**EFFECTION**, ef-fek'shun, *s.* In Geometry, the construction of a proposition. The term is also used in reference to problems, which, when they are deducible from or founded upon some general propositions, are called the geometrical *effections* of them.

**EFFECTIVE**, ef-fek'tiv, *a.* Having the power to cause or produce; efficacious; operative; active; having the quality of producing effects; efficient; causing to be; having the power of active operation; able.

**EFFECTIVELY**, ef-fek'tiv-le, *ad.* With effect; powerfully; with real operation.

**EFFECTLESS**, ef-fek'tles, *a.* Without effect; without advantage; useless.

**EFFECTOR**, ef-fek'tur, *s.* One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator.

**EFFECTUAL**, ef-fek'tu-al, *a.* Producing an effect, or the effect desired and intended, or having adequate power or force to produce the effect; veracious; expressive of facts.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Beprove my allegation if you can;

Or else conclude my words *effectual*.—*Shaks.*

*Effectual adjudication*, in Scottish Law, a legal security for a debt on the estate of the creditor.

**EFFECTUALLY**, ef-fek'tu-al-le, *ad.* With effect; efficaciously; in a manner to produce the intended effect; thoroughly.

**EFFECTUATE**, ef-fek'tu-ate, *v. a.* (*effectuer*, Fr.) To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil.

**EFFECTUATION**, ef-fek'tu-a'shun, *s.* Act of effecting.

**EFFECTUOUS**.—See *Effectual*.



## EFFECTUOUSLY—EFFICIENT.

## EFFICIENTLY—EFFORT.

**EFFECTUOUSLY.**—See Effectually.

**EFFEMINACY**, ef-fem'e-na-se, *s.* The softness, delicacy, and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, but which in males are deemed a reproach; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness; voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness.

**EFFEMINATE**, ef-fem'e-nate, *a.* (*effeminatus*, Lat.) Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; tender; womanish; voluptuous; weak; resembling the practice or qualities of the sex—as, an *effeminate* peace; womanlike; tender, in a sense not reproachful;—*v. a.* to make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman;—*v. n.* to grow womanish; to soften; to melt in weakness.

**EFFEMINATELY**, ef-fem'e-nate-le, *ad.* In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.

**EFFEMINATENESS**, ef-fem'e-nate-nes, *s.* Unmanlike softness.

**EFFEMINATION**, ef-fem'e-na'shun, *s.* The state of one grown womanish; the state of being weak or unmanly.—Seldom used.

**EFFENDI**, ef-fen'de, *s.* (in Turkish, a master.) A title applied in Turkey to various officers of rank, as, to emirs, the mufti priests of mosques, and to men of learning and law. The grand chancellor of the empire is called *Reis-effendi*.

**EFFEROUS**, ef-fe-rus, *a.* (*efferus*, Lat.) Fierce; wild; savage.—Obsolete.

From the teeth of that *efferus* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar.—*Sp. King.*

**EFFERVESCE**, ef-fer-ves', *v. n.* (*effervesco*, Lat.) To be in natural commotion, like liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid, when some part escapes in an elastic form; to work, as new wine.

**EFFERVESCENCE**, ef-fer-ves'sens, *s.* That commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in an elastic form, producing innumerable small bubbles.

**EFFERVESCENT**, ef-fer-ves'sent, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of an elastic fluid.

**EFFERVESCENTIAL**, ef-fer-ves'se-bl, *a.* That has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

**EFFETE**, ef-feto', *a.* (*effetus*, Lat.) Barren; not capable of producing young, as an animal; or fruit, as the earth; worn out with age.

**EFFICACIOUS**, ef-fe-ka'shus, *a.* (*efficax*, Lat.) Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful.

**EFFICACIOUSLY**, ef-fe-ka'shus-le, *ad.* Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the consequence desired.

**EFFICACIOUSNESS**, ef-fe-ka'shus-nes, *s.* The quality of being efficacious.

**EFFICACY**, ef-fe-ka-se, *s.* (Spanish.) Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended.

**EFFICIENCY**, ef-fish'ens, } *s.* (*efficiens*, Lat.) The

**EFFICIENCY**, ef-fish'en-se, } act of producing effects; a causing to be or exist; effectual agency; power of producing the effect intended; active competent power.

**EFFICIENT**, ef-fish'ent, *a.* Causing effects; producing; that causes anything to be what it is;—*s.* the agent or cause which produces or causes to exist; he that makes.

**EFFICIENTLY**, ef-fish'ent-le, *ad.* With effectivity.

**EFFIERCE**, ef-feers', *v. a.* To make fierce;—*s.*—*Obsolete.*

With fell woodness he *effierced* was.—*Spenser.*

**EFFIGIATE**, ef-fij'e-ate, *v. a.* To form in blankness; to image.—*Obsolete.*

**EFFIGIATION**, ef-fij'e-a'shun, *s.* The act of iming in resemblance.

**EFFIGY**, ef-fe-je, *s.* (*effigies*, Lat.) The likeness of a person; resemblance; representation; any substance fashioned into the likeness of a person; portrait; figure in sculpture or painting. On Coins, the print or impression representing the head of the prince who struck the coin. To burn or hang in *effigy*, is to hang an image or picture of the person to be executed, disgraced, or degraded.

**EFFLAGITATE**, ef-flaj'e-tate, *v. a.* (*efflagitare*) To demand a thing earnestly.—*Obsolete.*

**EFFLATE**, ef-flate', *v. a.* (*efflo*, Lat.) To breathe or air.—Seldom used.

**EFFLORESCENCE**, ef-flo-res', *s.* (*efflorescere*) In Chemistry, to form a mealy powder surface; to become pulverulent or dusty surface; to form saline vegetation on the surface or rather to shoot out minute spicular crystals.

**EFFLORESCENCE**, ef-flo-res'sens, *s.* (From *efflorescentia*, Lat.) The production of the efflorescences in the form of flowers; the efflorescence of crystals or minerals on exposed surfaces. In Pathology, see Exanthema. In Chemistry, the formation of a mealy powder on the surface of certain bodies, occasioned by decomposition or drying. It is often the cause of the formation of minute spicular crystals.

**EFFLORESCENT**, ef-flo-res'sent, *a.* Shoot white threads or spicules; forming a web on the surface.

**EFFLUENCE**, ef-flu-ens, *s.* (*effluens*, Lat.) Flowing out; that which flows or issues from a source or substance.

**EFFLUENT**, ef-flu-ent, *a.* Flowing out.

**EFFLUVIUM**, ef-flu've-um, *s.* pl. *EFFLUVIA* (*effluo*, to flow out, Lat.) The minute and invisible particles which exhale from most all physical bodies, as the odour or smell of flowers, and the noxious exhalations from diseased or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

**EFFLUX**, ef-fluks, *s.* (*effluxus*, Lat.) The flowing out, or issuing in a stream; a flow; that which flows out; emanation to run or flow away.—*Obsolete* as a verb.

**EFFLUXION**, ef-fluk'shun, *s.* (*effluxio*, Lat.) act of flowing out; that which flows out; emanation.

**EFFODIENT**, ef-fod'e-ent, *a.* Digging; apt to dig.

**EFFORCE**, ef-forse', *v. a.* (*efforcar*, Fr.) To break through by violence; to ravish; to exert with effort.—This term is nearly obsolete and seldom used but in poetry.

All barr'd with double bonds, that ne'er could them to *efforce* by violence or wrong.—*Spenser.*

**EFFORM**, ef-fawm', *v. a.* To shape; to—*Obsolete.*

**EFFORMATION**, ef-fawm'na'shun, *s.* The giving shape or form.

**EFFORT**, ef-fort, *s.* (French.) A straining; exertion of strength; endeavour; vehement



## EFFORTLESS—EFFUSIVE.

**ESS**, ef-fort-less, *a.* Making no effort.  
**EX**, ef-fosh'un, *s.* (*effusus*, Lat.) The act  
 of out of the earth.

**ORERS**, ef-fra'k'torze, *s.* In old law books,  
 or burglars; persons who break open houses  
 —*Blount*.

**URE**, ef-fra'k'ture, *s.* Literally, a breaking  
 ing open. In Surgical Pathology, a frac-  
 ture depression of the cranial bones.

**EF-FRA'**, *v. a.* (*effrayer*, Fr.) To frighten.  
 etc.

*He dam upstart out of her den effraide,*  
*He rushed forth.*—*Spenser*.

**BLE**, ef-fra'-a-bl, *a.* Frightful; dreadful.  
 etc.

**EF-FRE**, ef-fre-na'shun, *s.* (*effrenatio*, Lat.)  
 ed rashness or license; unruliness.—*Ob-*

**ERY**, ef-frun'tur-e, *s.* (*effronterie*, Fr.)  
 nce; assurance; shameless boldness; sau-  
 boldness, transgressing the bounds of mod-  
 est decorum.

**ES**, ef-frun'tes, *s.* A sect who, about the  
 34, scraped their foreheads till they bled,  
 and poured oil upon the wound—a ceremony  
 erved instead of baptism.

**EF-FUL'**, *v. n.* (*effulgeo*, Lat.) To send  
 flood of light; to shine with splendour.

**ENCE**, ef-ful'jens, *s.* A flood of light;  
 stre or brightness; splendour.

**XT**, ef-ful'jent, *a.* Shining; bright; splen-  
 douring a flood of light.

**ILITY**, ef-fu-ma-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality  
 of off in fumes or vapour.

**EF-FUME'**, *v. a.* To breathe out.—*Obso-*

**EF-FUND'**, *v. a.* (*effundo*, Lat.) To pour  
 out.—*Obsolete*.

*Each sweat they spent in furious fight,*  
*Each blood they did effund.*

*Ballad of St. George for England.*

**EF-FUZE'**, *v. a.* (*effusus*, Lat.) To pour out  
 d; to spill; to shed;—*a.* dissipated; pro-  
 bsolete as an adjective;

*Idle or emptiness applies the straw,*  
*And cokes little minds to mirth effuse.*—*Young*.

**EF-FUSION**.—*Obsolete*.

*Each effuse of blood doth make me faint.*—  
*Shaks.*

**EF-FUSION**, applied to an inflorescence in the form  
 of a globe with a very loose one-seeded arrange-

In Conchology, a term applied to shells  
 the aperture is not whole behind, but the  
 separated by a gap.

**EF-FUSION**, *s.* The act of pouring out,  
 and; waste; the act of spilling or shed-  
 ing pouring out of words; the act of pour-  
 ing bestowing divine influence; that which  
 d out; bounteous donation;—(*obsolete in*  
*sense*.) In Pathology, the pouring out or  
 ation of a fluid into a visceral cavity, or  
 areolae of the cellular tissue. In Astro-

logy, part of the sign Aquarius, represented  
 by a globe, figuring the water issuing out  
 from the Waterbearer. *Effusio sanguinis*,  
 et, fine, or penalty imposed by the old  
 laws for the 'shedding of blood,' which  
 granted to many lords of manors.—*Blount*.

**EF-FUSION**, *a.* Pouring out; that pours  
 out.

## EFFUSIVELY—EGOMISM.

**EFFUSIVELY**, ef-fu'ziv-le, *ad.* In an effusive man-  
 ner.

**EFFUTITIOUS**, ef-fu-fish'us, *a.* (*effutitius*, Lat.)  
 Foolishly uttered.—*Obsolete*.

**EFT**, eft, *s.* This and the word *Newt* are old Saxon  
 words still in use for all the species of Batrachian  
 lizards found in Britain: viz., *Lucerta palustris*,  
 or Warty-*eft*; *L. aquaticus*, or Water-*eft*; and  
*L. vulgaris*, or Brown-*eft*.—*ad.* (Saxon.) after;  
 again; soon; quickly.—*Obsolete* as an adverb.

*Eft* through the thick they heard one rudely rush.—  
*Spenser*.

**EFTERS**, eft'ers, *s.* An old Law term for ways,  
 walks, or hedges.—*Blount*.

**EFTSOONS**, eft'soonz, *ad.* (*eft*, after, and *sona*, soon,  
 soon, Sax.) Soon afterwards; in a short time.—  
*Obsolete*.

*Eftsoons*, O sweetheart kind, my love repay,  
 And all the year shall then be holiday.—*Gay*.

**E. G.** (*exempli gratia*.) For the sake of an example;  
 for instance.

**EGAD!** e-gad', *s.* (*exclam.*) A lucky star; good for-  
 tune, as we say, 'My stars!'

**EGEON**.—See *Pontoptulus*.

**EGERAN**, e'jer-an, *s.* A variety of idocrase, found  
 near Eger, in Bohemia, occurring in diverging  
 groups of deeply-streaked translucent crystals of  
 a liver-brown colour, the form of which is a right  
 rectangular prism, having its lateral edges replaced.

**EGERIA**, e-je're-a, *s.* The wife of Numa Pompilius,  
 celebrated for her wisdom, and fabled by Ovid as  
 having been so disconsolate at the death of Numa  
 that she melted into tears, and was changed into  
 a fountain by Diana. In Botany, a genus of  
 plants of the order Cinchonaceæ. Also, a genus  
 of fossil bivalve shells, found in tertiary strata.

**EGERMINATE**.—See *Germinate*.

**EGEST**, e-jest', *v. a.* (*egestum*, Lat.) To cast or throw  
 out; to void as excrement.

**EGESTA**, e-jes'ta, *s.* (Latin.) That which is carried  
 out of the body at the natural vent.

**EGESTION**, e-jes'tyun, *s.* (*egestio*, Lat.) The act of  
 voiding digested matter at the natural vent.

**EGESTUOSITY**, e-jes-tu-os'e-te, *s.* (*egestuositas*,  
 Lat.) Extreme poverty.—*Obsolete*.

**EGESTUOUS**, e-jes'tu-us, *a.* (*egestuosus*, Lat.) Poor;  
 needy.—*Obsolete*.

**EGG**, eg, *s.* (*æg*, Sax.) A body formed in the fe-  
 males of fowls and certain other animals, contain-  
 ing an embryo or fetus of the same species, or the  
 substance from which a like animal is produced.

**EGGPLANT**, eg'plant, *s.* The common name given  
 to certain species of the genus *Solanum*, from the  
 fruit having the shape and appearance of an egg:  
 Order, Solanaceæ.—See *Melengæ*.

**EGILOPICAL**, e-je-lop'e-kal, *a.* Affected with the  
 egilops.

**EGILOPS**.—See *Ægilops*.

**EGIS**.—See *Ægis*.

**EGLANDULOUS**, e-glan'du-lus, *a.* Destitute of  
 glands.

**EGLANTINE**, eg'lan-tine, *s.* One of the English  
 names of the *Rosa rubiginosa* of Linnæus, known  
 from its sweet-scented leaves; also by the name of  
 Sweetbrier—there are several varieties: Order,  
 Rosaceæ.

**EGLOMERATE**, e-glom'ur-ate, *v. a.* To unwind, as  
 thread from a ball.—See *Glomerate*.

**EGOISM**, e-go-izm, } *s.* (from *ego*, I, Lat.) The  
**EGOMISM**, e-go-mizm, } opinion of one who thinks



- everything uncertain except his own existence; selfishness.
- EGOIST**, e'go-ist, *s.* (*ego*, L, Lat.) A name given to certain followers of Des Cartes, who held the opinion that they were uncertain of everything except their own existence, and the operations and ideas of their own minds.
- EGOITY**, e-go'e-te, *s.* Personality.—Not used.
- EGOTISM**, e-go-tizm, *s.* (*egoisme*, Fr.) Primarily, the practice of too frequently using the word *I*—hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self; self-praise; self-commendation; the act or practice of magnifying one's self, or making one's self of great importance.
- EGOTIST**, e'go-tist, *s.* One who repeats the word *I* very often in writing or conversation; one who speaks much of himself, or magnifies to a ridiculous extent his own achievements; one who makes himself the hero of deeds he never accomplished; a foolish, selfish person; one so engrossed with his own importance, as to overlook the solid merits of others.
- EGOTISTIC**, e-go-tis'tik, } *a.* Addicted to
- EGOTISTICAL**, e-go-tis'te-kal, } egotism; contain-
- ing egotism.
- EGOTIZE**, e-go-tize, *v. n.* To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance.
- EGREGIOUS**, e-gre'jus, *a.* (*egregius*, Lat.) Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished, as an *egregious* victory, an *egregious* prince, &c.;—(seldom used in the foregoing senses);—*in a bad sense*, great; extraordinary; remarkable; enormous.
- EGREGIOUSLY**, e-gre'jus-le, *ad.* Greatly; enormously; shamefully.—Usually in a bad sense.
- EGREGIOUSNESS**, e-gre'jus-nes, *s.* The state of being great or extraordinary.
- EGRESS**, e'gres, *s.* (*egressus*, Lat.) The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any enclosed or confined place.
- EGRESSION**, e-gresh'un, *s.* (*egressio*, Lat.) The act of going out from any enclosure or place of confinement.
- EGRESSOR**, e-gres'sur, *s.* One that goes out.
- EGRET**, e'gret, *s.* A name given to two species of Herons, whose feathers on the lower part of the back, at a certain period, become long and attenuated: viz., *Ardea garzetta* and *Ardea alba*, the little and the great egret. These and many other species constitute the genus *Egretta* of Brisson and Swainson. The name also given to a species of monkey, the *Simia lutea* of Linnæus.
- EGRETT**, e-gret', *s.* An ornament of ribbons.
- EGRETTA**, e-gret'ta, *s.* The Egrets, a genus of birds, nearly allied to the Herons: Family, *Ardeæ*.
- AGRIMONY**, eg'gre-mun-e, *s.* See *Agrimonia*. Great sorrow; grief.—Obsolete.
- EGRIOT**, eg're-ot, *s.* A species of sour cherry.
- EGYPTIAN**, e-jip'shan, *s.* An inhabitant of Egypt;—*a* pertaining to Egypt. The term Egyptians was given to the gypsies, of which the latter is a corruption, from its having been known that they emigrated into Europe in the fifteenth century from Egypt, under a leader who styled himself Duke of Lower Egypt. *Egyptian bean*, or *Pythagorean bean*, a name formerly given to the fruit of the plant *Nelumbium speciosum*. *Egyptian lotus*, the plant *Nymphaea lotus*, a native of Egypt, and consecrated by its ancient inhabitants
- to Isis, and sometimes engraven on their is supposed that this aquatic plant began to superstition, in consequence of its near the true East Indian lotus, or *Nelumb* from the remotest antiquity, was adopt emblem of fertility. *Egyptian kale*, a the turnip-stemmed cabbage, called a kale. The stalk of this variety is very extends about ten inches above the groun *tian pebble*, a species of agate or jasper.
- EH!** ay. A word used interjectively, deno sired to hear again that which has been perfectly heard, or not properly underst
- EBRENBURGIA**, er-en-ber'je-a, *s.* (in hon G. Ehrenberg, a Prussian traveller i Lybia, and Arabia.) A genus of plant of Brazil: Order, *Zygophyllaceæ*.
- EHRETIA**, er-e'te-a, *s.* (in memory of G. a French botanist and artist.) A genus consisting of leaves or shrubs: Type of Ehretiaceæ.
- EHRETIACEÆ**, er-e-ti-a'se-a, *s.* (*ehretia*, genera.) A natural order of Exogono consisting of trees, shrubs, or herbs hard pubescence; leaves simple and without stipules; flowers gyrate; caly five-parted, and imbricated in aestivat monopedalous and tubular, with the sa of segments as the calyx; stamens i nating with the segments of the corolla, from the bottom of the tube; ovary tw celled, and seated on a round disk; minal; stigma simple and two-lobed; paccous; seed suspended and solitary tropical.
- EHRHARTIA**, er-hâr'ta, *s.* (in honour of Ehrhart, a Swiss botanist.) A genus Order, *Graminaceæ*.
- EICITÆ**, e-sit'e, *s.* A sect of religious of the seventh century, who accompe devotions by playing upon instruments, drums, singing, and other joyous exte in imitation of the conduct of the child after their passage through the Red S particularly of the sister of Moses, who be on that occasion.
- EIDER DOWN**, e'dur down, *s.* Down, o thers of the eider duck.
- EIDER DUCK**, e'dur duk, *s.* A large spec common in great quantities in the Or brides, and Shetland. The Somateria of zoologists.
- EIDOGRAPH**, e'do-graf, *s.* (*eidos*, and write, Gr.) A kind of pentograph, is Professor Wallace of Edinburgh, for the copying plans or other drawings on th other scales.
- EIDOURANION**, e-dô-ra'ne-un, *s.* (*ouranion*, heaven, Gr.) A representat heavens.
- EIGH!** ay, *s.* (*exclam.*) An expression delight.
- EIGHT**, ate, *a.* (*ahtha*, *eahtha*, Sax.) Twic pressing the number twice four;—*a.* (eg an island in a river.—Obsolete as a sub Some do also plant osiers on their eight, sets.—*Ecclija*.
- EIGHTEEN**, a'teen, *a.* Eight and tee
- EIGHTEENMO**, a'teen-mo, *a.* or *n.* (eight last syllable of the Latin *decimo*.) D



a book, in which the sheet is folded into leaves.

TEEN, *a'teenth, a.* The next in order after nineteenth.

TEENFOLDE, *a.* Eight times the number ten.

TEENTH, *a.* Noting the number next after the ordinal of eight;—*s.* In Music, an composed of five tones and two semitones.

TEENTH, *ad.* In the eighth place.

TEENTH, *a.* The next in order to the ninth; the eighth ten.

TEENTH, *a. or s.* Eight times a hundred and sixty.

TEENTH, *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore.

TEENTH, *s. (ainé, Fr.)* In Law, eldest or first-born, *bastard aîné* is the eldest son of a born out of wedlock; and *mulier puîné*, her son afterwards born in lawful wedlock.

TEENTH, *Bl. Com. 248;—a.* unalienable; en-derelung to the eldest son.—Obsolete in three senses.

TEENTH, *s. (Saxon.)* Vinegar.—Obsolete.

TEENTH, *a.* willing patient, I will drink of you, 'gainst my strong infection.—*Shaks.*

TEENTH, *s. (from eistedd, to sit,*

A name given in former times to the of the Welsh bards. The judges for the on of the prizes were appointed by the rinces, and, after the Conquest, by the kings—the last appointment was issued in ut they are partly revived by the Gwyn- and Cambrian Society, which meet an- r adjudging prizes for poetical recitations rmanes on the harp.

TEENTH, *a. or pro. (ægher, Sax.)* One or f any number; one of two; each; every rately considered. This word, when ap- sentences or propositions, is termed a ve or a conjunction. It precedes the va. or more alternatives, and is answered fore the second or succeeding alterna-

TEENTH, *e-jak'u-late, v. a. (ejacular, Lat.)* To ; to cast; to shoot; to dart.—Seldom pt to express the utterance of a short exclamation.

TEENTH, *e-jak-u-la'shun, s.* The act of r darting out with a sudden force and t;—(the foregoing sense is nearly obso- uttering of a short prayer, or an ar- amation.

TEENTH, *e-jak-u-la'tur, s.* In Anatomy, an pplied to ducts which pass from the minales, across the prostate gland and arts of the vern montanum, and to two nected with the urethra.

TEENTH, *e-jak'u-la-tur-e, a.* Suddenly ; uttered in short sentences; sudden; tting; throwing out.

TEENTH, *v. a. (ejicio, ejectum, Lat.)* To ; to cast forth; to thrust out, as from elosed or confined; to discharge through al passages or emunctories; to evacuate; out or expel from an office; to dismiss fice; to turn out; to dispossess of land ; to drive away; to expel; to dismiss d; to cast away; to reject; to banish.

TEENTH, *s.* In old Law, a woman ravished,

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deflowered, or cast forth from virtuous society.

*Ejectus, a* whoremonger.—*Blount.*

EJECTION, *e-jek'shun, s. (ejectio, Lat.)* The act of casting out; expulsion; dismissal from office; dispossession; a turning out from possession by force or authority; evacuation; vomiting; rejection. In Physiology, the act of expulsion of the feces, urine, and bronchial secretions. *Ejectione custodia*, a writ which anciently lay against any one who ejected the guardian from any land during the minority of the heir.

EJECTMENT, *e-jekt'ment, s.* Expulsion; a dispossession. In Law, a possessory action, by which a lessee for years, when ousted of his farm, may recover his term and damages. It is real in respect of the lands, but personal in respect of the damages. It is now the common method of trying the title to lands or tenements.

EJECTOR, *e-jek'tur, s.* One who ejects or disposes another of his land.

EJULATION, *ed-ju-la'shun, s. (ejulatio, Lat.)* Outcry; a wailing; a loud cry, expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.—Seldom used.

With dismal groans  
And ejulation, in the pangs of death,  
Some call for aid.—*Philips.*

EKE, *eke, v. a. (eacan, Sax.)* To increase; to en- large; to add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition; to lengthen; to prolong;—*ad.* also; likewise; in addition.—Nearly obsolete as an adverb.

'Twill be prodigious hard to prove  
That this is eke the throne of love.—*Prior.*

EKEBERGIA, *eke-ber'je-a, s.* (in honour of Captain C. G. Ekeberg.) A genus of plants, with impari-pinnate leaves and white flowers: Order, Meli-aceæ.

EKEBERGITE, *eke-ber'jite, s.* (in honour of M. Ekeberg, who termed it *sodalite*.) A mineral which occurs in compact or finely fibrous masses of a greenish, greyish, or brownish colour, and occasionally in thin laminae; transparent; lustre vitreous or resinous. It consists of soda, 5.25; silica, 46; alumina, 28.75; lime, 13.50; protoxide of iron, 0.75; water, 2.25: sp. gr. 2.74.

EKING, *e'king, s.* Increase or addition.

ELA, *e'la, s.* In Music, the name formerly given to the highest note in the scale of Guido.

ELABORATE, *e-lab'o-rate, v. a. (elaboro, Lat.)* To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations;—*a. (elabo-ratus, Lat.)* finished with great diligence; per- formed with great labour; studied; executed with exactness.

ELABORATELY, *e-lab'o-rate-le, ad.* With great labour or study; with nice regard to exactness.

ELABORATENESS, *e-lab'o-rate-nes, s.* The quair- of being elaborate, or wrought with great labour.

ELABORATION, *e-lab-o-ra'shun, s.* Improvement by successive operations. In Physics, the various changes which substances undergo in the act of assimilation, from the action of the living organs, previously to their becoming subservient to the purposes of nutrition.

ELACATE, *e-la'ka-te, s.* A genus of fishes, in which the body is lengthened and slender; the mouth wide, with the under jaw longer than the upper; pectoral and caudal fins large: Subfamily, Centronotinae.

ELEAGNACEÆ, *el-e-ag-na'se-e, s. (eleagnus, one*

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of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, usually covered with a leprous scurf; leaves alternate or opposite, and without stipules; flowers axillary, in catkins or panicles, sometimes fragrant; sepals two or four, sometimes united in a cap; stamens three, four, or eight, sessile; anthers two-celled; calyx free, tubular, with a fleshy disk; ovary free, simple, one-celled; ovule solitary and antropeal; stigma simple, subulate, and glandular; fruit crustaceous.

**ELÆAGNUS**, el-e-ag'nus, *s.* (*elaia*, an olive, Gr. the trees having a striking resemblance to that of the olive.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Elæagnaceæ.

**ELÆOCARPUS**, el-e-o-kâr'pus, *s.* (*elaia*, an olive, and *karpus*, fruit, Gr. from the nut being furnished with rugosities, which make it resemble the seed of the olive.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees with small fragrant flowers. The fruit is eatable, and the rugose stones are manufactured into necklaces: Order, Tiliaceæ.

**ELÆODENDRON**, el-e-o-den'dron, *s.* (*elaia*, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.: the fruit is like that of the olive, and the seeds oily.) A genus of trees or shrubs, with smooth laurel-like leaves, and axillary panicles of greenish-white or yellowish-green flowers: Order, Celastraceæ.

**ELÆODIC ACID**, e-le-od'ik as'sid, *s.* A compound produced during the saponification of castor-oil.

**ELÆOSACCHARUM**, e-le-o-sak'a-rum, *s.* (*elaion*, oil, and *sacharon*, sugar, Gr.) An old term for a mixture of an essential oil with sugar.

**ELÆOSELINUM**, el-e-o-se-li-num, *s.* (*elaia*, an olive-tree, and *selinum*, parsley, Gr.) A genus of perennial Umbelliferous herbs with yellow flowers, constituting in Lindley's arrangement, with the genus *Margotia*, the family or tribe Elæoselinidæ.

**ELÆOTERIUM**, el-e-o-te're-um, *s.* (*elaion*, oil, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, an apartment in the ancient baths, in which the bathers anointed themselves.

**ELAIDATE**, e-la'e-date, *s.* A salt formed by the elaidic acid with a base.

**ELAIDEN**, e-la'e-din, *s.* (*elaion*, oil, Gr.) In Chemistry, a fatty matter produced by the action of nitric acid upon castor and certain other oils.

**ELAIDIC ACID**, e-la'id-ik as'sid, *s.* An acid, the result of the action of nitrate of mercury, and more especially of nitrous acid upon oleic acid.

**ELAIDINE**, e-la'e-din, *s.* A name given by Bondet to a substance resembling stearine, which results from the action of hyponitric acid upon olive, almond, and other oils.

**ELAIN**, e-la'in, *s.* That portion of fat or oil which remains in a liquid state when pressed out of hog's-lard or other solid fats; the oily principle of solid fats.

**ELAIOMETER**, e-lay-on'e-tur, *s.* (*elaion*, oil, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument used for discovering adulteration in olive-oil.

**ELAISS**, el-a'is, *s.* (*elaia*, an olive, Gr.) The Oily Palm, a genus of plants: Order, Palmaceæ.

**ELALDEHYDE**, el-al'de-hide, *s.* A chemical product obtained when pure aldehyde is kept long, and loses its solubility in water. Its formula is  $C_{12}H_{12}O_8$ .

**ELAMPING**, e-lamp'ing, *a.* Shining.—Obsolete.

As when the cheerful sun, *elamping* wide,  
Glads all the world.—*G. Fletcher.*

**ELANCE**, e-lans', *v. a.* (*elancer*, Fr.) To shoot; to hurl; to dart.

**ELAND**.—See Boscophalus.

**ELANOSAURES**.—See Enalosaurians.

**ELANUS**, e-la'nus, *s.* (*elans*, sudden motion) genus of birds of the kite kind; *Falconidae*.

**ELAOLITE**, e-la'o-lite, *s.* (*elaion*, oil, and *stone*, Gr.) A mineral of a dark-green grey, or brick-red colour; translucent in lustre; often opalescent when cut. It consists of silica, 46.50; alumina, 30.25; lime, 1.75; potash, 4.73 to 18.00; soda, 0 to 16.00; iron, 1.00; water, 2; sp. gr. 2.5.  $H = 5.5 - 6.0$ .

**ELAPHINE**, el'a-fin, *a.* Pertaining to, or belonging to the genus *Elaphus*.

**ELAPHRIUM**, e-la'fre-um, *s.* (*elaphros*, conifer, Gr. from the trees possessing no beautiful wood no value.) A genus of plants, of significant whitish-green or yellowish flowers: Order, Burseriaceæ.

**ELAPHRUS**, el'a-frus, *s.* A genus of Carabidæ insects: Family, Carabidæ.

**ELAPHUS**, el'a-fus, *s.* (*elaphos*, a stag, Gr.) True Stags, a genus of ruminating antelope deer kind, remarkable for the males having canine teeth; the horns are produced antlers, exclusive of the crown: Family, Cervidæ.

**ELAPIDATION**, e-lap-e-da'shun, *s.* (*elapido*, to remove, Gr.) The removal or clearing away of stone or place.

**ELAPS**, e'laps, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of snakes in which the head is narrow, the dorsal scutes the tail conical, and the subcaudal plate small.

**ELAPSE**, e-laps', *v. n.* (*elapsus*, Lat.) To slip away; to slip or glide away; to pass away; to pass.

**ELAPSINE**, e-lap'se-ne, *s.* (*elaps*, one of the snakes, Gr.) A subfamily of serpents, distinguished by the power of dilating the jaws, which are separate behind, in consequence of the form of their tympanic and mastoidian bones: Order, Colubridæ.

**ELAQUEATE**, e-lak'kwe-ate, *v. a.* (*elapso*, to disentangle, Gr.) To disentangle.

**ELAQUEATION**, e-lak-kwe-a'shun, *s.* (*elapso*, to set free from snares, Lat.) The act of setting free.

**ELASMA**, e-las'ma, *s.* (Greek.) A laminated clyster-pipe.

**ELASMOSE**.—See Tellurium.

**ELASMOTHERIUM**, e-las-mo-the're-um, *s.* A plate, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) In zoology, a genus of extinct Pachyderms characterized by the laminated structure of the skin by being intermediate between the skin of the horse and the rhinoceros.

**ELASTIC**, e-las'tik, *a.* (*elastikos*, Gr.) Having the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted or withheld; springing back to the inherent property of recovering its figure, after any external pressure.

**ELASTICAL**, e-las'te-kal, *a.* Span.) Having the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted or withheld; springing back to the inherent property of recovering its figure, after any external pressure, and returning to its original figure, after any external pressure, which is fixed horizontally in a vertical position, the other loaded with a weight which, by its gravity, has a tendency to bend the plate.



ELASTICALLY—ELATINACEÆ.

ELATINE—ELDERLY.

**ALLY**, e-las'te-kal-le, *ad.* In an elastic; by an elastic power; with a spring.

**GUM**.—See Caoutchouc.

**ITY**, e-las-tis'e-te, *s.* The inherent properties by which they recover their former state, after external pressure, tension, or strain.

**LA**, e-las'to-ma, *s.* (*elastes*, and *stoma*, *n.* Gr.) A genus of fishes in which the body is fusiform; mouth and teeth as in Serpentes very large; caudal fin deeply forked: Percidae.

**-late'**, *a.* (*elatus*, Lat.) Raised; elevated; flushed as with success; lofty; haughty; to raise or swell up the mind or spirits; state with success; to puff up; to make to exalt; to heighten.—Unusual in the sciences.

truth divinely breaking on his mind, and his being, and unfolds his power.—

Thomson.

**'La-te**, *s.* (one of the names given by the ancients to the membrane which envelopes the flowers of the date.) A genus of plants: Palmaceæ.

**RY**, e-la'ted-le, *ad.* In a conceited manner, from success.

**-la'tur**, *s.* (*elater*, an impeller, Gr. in allusion to an elastic spine or spring which projects from the hinder extremity of the breast, by which the insect is enabled to spring up when it falls on its back, and replace itself on its legs.) A family of Coleopterous insects: Family, Elateridae.

**IDE**, e-la-ter'e-de, *s.* (*elater*, one of the names of a family of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Sternoxi.

**INE**, e-lat'e-rin, *s.* The active principle of the inspissated juice of the fruit of *Elaeagnus*.

**OSPERMUM**, e-la-te-re-o-sper'mum, *s.* an impeller, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A family of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

**ITE**, e-lat'e-rite, *s.* Elastic mineral pitch, an unassessable variety of bitumen.

**UM**, e-la-te-re-um, *s.* (*elater*, an impeller, reference to the elastic seed-vessels.) The Squirting Cucumber, a genus of plants, chiefly of Mexico: Order, Cucurbitaceæ. *Ex- elaterium*, when the Squirting Cucumber is cut before it ripens, and the juice is gently pressed, a green sediment is deposited which is dried and dried: one-eighth of a grain operates as a cathartic purge.

**OMETEL**, e-la-ter-om'e-tur, *s.* (*elater*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) In Physics, an instrument for measuring the degree of diversity or difference of air contained in the receiver of an experiment.

**R**, el'a-tur-e, *s.* (*elater*, Gr.) Acting with elasticity.—Unusual.

**RIA**, e-la-the-re-a, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Castoreum bark.

**UM**, e-las-e-na'se-o, *s.* (*elatine*, one of the names of a family of plants.) The Water-peppers, a small natural family of Exogens, consisting of little annual plants growing in marshy places, with fistular creeping stems. The leaves are opposite, with stipules beneath the petioles; the flowers are polypetalous; three or five; petals same number as the

sepals; stamens hypogæous, and twice the number of the petals; ovary with three or five cells; fruit three or five-celled.

**ELATINE**, e-lat'ine, *s.* (*elate*, a fir, Gr. its fine leaves having been compared to those of a fir-tree.) Water-wort, a genus of singular water plants, with insignificant flesh-coloured flowers: Order, Elatinaceæ.

**ELATION**, e-la'shun, *s.* An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity, or pride, resulting from success; haughtiness; pride of prosperity.

**ELATOBANCHIA**.—See Lamellibranchia.

**ELATOR**, e-la'tur, *s.* He or that which elates.

**ELAXATE**, e-laks'ate, *v. n.* (*elazo*, Lat.) To loose; to widen.

**ELAXATION**, e-laks-a'shun, *s.* (*elaxatio*, Lat.) The act of loosening or untying.

**ELBOW**, el'bo, *s.* (*eluboga* or *elneboga*, Sax.) The outer angle made by the bend of the arm; any flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a wall, building, or road; to be at the angle, is to be very near; to be by the side; to be at hand;—*v. a.* to push with the elbow; to push or drive to a distance; to encroach on;—*v. n.* to jut into an angle; to project; to bend. In Anatomy, the juncture of the cubitus and radius, or the outer angle made by the bend of the arm.

**ELBOW-CHAIR**, el'bo-tshare, *s.* A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair.

**ELBOW-ROOM**, el'bo-room, *s.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; perfect freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

**ELCESAITES**, el-se-sa'tes, *s.* An ancient sect of heretics, named after their leader Elcesai. They worshipped but one God, observed the Jewish Sabbath, and rejected almost all the books of Moses, the prophets, and the writings of St. Paul. They made their appearance in the reign of Trajan.

**ELD**, eld, *s.* (*eld* or *ald*, Sax.) Old age; decrepitude; old people; persons worn out with age.—Obsolete.

They count him of the green-hair'd dill.—Chapman.

**ELDER**, el'dur, *s.* The common English name of the trees and shrubs of the genus *Ebulus*.

**ELDER**, el'dur, *a.* (*ealder*, Sax.) The comparative degree of *eld*, now written *old*.—See *Old*. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else; prior in origin; proceeding in the date of a commission;—*s.* one who is older than another or others; an ancestor; a person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office. Among the Jews, *elders* were persons considerable for age, experience, and wisdom, as the seventy men associated with Moses in the government of the people: of the same class were those who afterwards held the first rank in the synagogue as presidents. In the first Christian churches, *elders* were persons who enjoyed offices or ecclesiastical functions; and the term includes apostles, pastors, presbyters, bishops, or overseers—hence the first councils of the Christians were called *presbyteria*, or *councils of elders*. In the Presbyterian churches, *elders* are officers who, with the ministers and deacons, compose the sessions of the kirk, and have authority to take cognizance of matters of religion and discipline.

**ELDERLY**, el'dur-le, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age.



ELDERSHIP—ELECTIVE.

ELECTIVELY—ELECTRIZATION

**ELDERSHIP**, el'dur-ship, *s.* Seniority; the state of being older; the office of an elder; presbytery; order of elders.

**ELDEST**, el'dest, *a.* (*enldest*, Sax.) Superlative of *eld*, old. Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others.

**ELDING**, el'ding, *s.* (*alam*, Sax.) Fuel.—A local term.

**EL DORADA**, el do-ra'da, *s.* (Spanish, the golden region.) A fabulous region, far surpassing all others yet discovered, formerly imagined to exist in the interior of South America.

**ELEATIC**, el-e-at'ik, *a.* An epithet applied to the philosophy of Xenophanes of Elea, the object of which was to confine the thoughts of its disciples to ideas of God, or the Being, as it is in itself. Instead of fixing their attention on external nature, they considered time, space, and change as mere illusions generated by the deceiving senses, and incapable of scientific explanation.

**ELECAMPANE**, el-e-kām'pane, *s.* (from the official name *Enula campana*.) Inula helenium, one of the largest British herbaceous, composite herbs: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**ELECT**, e-lekt', *v. a.* (*electus*, Lat.) To pick out; to select from among two or more; that which is preferred; to select or take for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to select or manifest preference by vote or designation. In Theology, to designate, choose, or select as an object of mercy or favour; to choose; to prefer; to determine in favour of;—*a.* chosen; taken by preference from among two or more; chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office. In Theology, chosen as an object of mercy; chosen, selected, or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the divine counsels;—*s.* one chosen or set apart. In Theology, applied to a person, or persons, chosen or designated by God to salvation—being predestinated to glory as the end, and to sanctification as the means; or to a nation or body set apart as a peculiar church and people.

**ELECTANT**, e-lek'tant, *s.* One who has the power of choosing.—Obsolete.

**ELECTICISM**.—See Eclecticism.

**ELECTION**, e-lek'shun, *s.* (*electio*, Lat.) The act of choosing; choice; the act of selecting one or more from others; the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment by any manifestation of preference, as by ballot, uplifted hands, or *viva voce*; voluntary preference; free-will; liberty to act or not; power of choosing or selecting; discernment; discrimination; distinction; the ceremony of a public choice; the day of a public choice of officers; those who are elected. In Theology, divine choice; predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified, and prepared for heaven.

**ELECTIONEER**, e-lek-shun-eer', *v. a.* To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.

**ELECTIONEERER**, e-lek-shun-eer'ur, *s.* One employed in securing votes, and otherwise using influence for the election of a candidate.

**ELECTIONEERING**, e-lek-shun-eer'ing, *s.* The arts or practices used in securing the election of a candidate for an office.

**ELECTIVE**, e-lek'tiv, *a.* Dependent on choice;

bestowed or passing by election; relating consisting in choice or right of choosing; the power of choice; selecting for comb an *elective attraction or affinity*; a te bodies to unite with certain kinds of preference to others.

**ELECTIVELY**, e-lek'tiv-le, *ad.* By ch preference of one to another.

**ELECTOR**, e-lek'tur, *s.* One who elect who has the right of choice; a person by law or constitution, the right of officer. In Germany, a title of certa who formerly elected the emperor.

**ELECTORAL**, e-lek'to-ral, *a.* Relating or electors.

**ELECTORALITY**.—See Electorate.

**ELECTORATE**, e-lek'to-rate, *s.* The dignitory of an elector in the German emp

**ELECTRA**, e-lek'tra, *s.* A genus of Co which each articulation is composed cells, arranged in a ring: Family, Cell

**ELECTRE**.—See Electron.

**ELECTRESS**, e-lek'tres, *s.* The wife of an elector in the German empire.

**ELECTRIC**, e-lek'trik, *s.* (*elektron*, amber, body or substance capable of exhibiting by means of friction or otherwise, and the passage of it from one body) *Electric fishes*, fishes which, when te duce an electric shock; the most re which are the Torpedo gymnotus, and Malapterurus electricus.

**ELECTRIC**, e-lek'trik, } *a.* (*elect*  
**ELECTRICAL**, e-lek'tre-kal, } Contain city, or capable of exhibiting it when friction; in general, relating to elect rived from or produced by electricity; cating a shock like electricity.

**ELECTRICALLY**, e-lek'tre-kal-le, *ad.* I ner of electricity, or by means of it.

**ELECTRICIAN**, e-lek'trish'an, *s.* One electricity, and investigates its proper sation and experiments; one ver science of electricity.

**ELECTRICITY**, e-lek'tris'e-te, *s.* A na a series of phenomena presented by s tances, either naturally, or when ex tion, consisting in the evolution of an subtle fluid, which seems to be diffu most bodies. It derives its name from word *elektron* (amber), which, when the property of attracting bodies. T given to the fluid as well as to the phenomena which it presents.

**ELECTRIFIABLE**, e-lek'tre-fi-a-bl, *a.* receiving electricity, or of being charg that may become electric; capable e and transmitting the electrical fluid.

**ELECTRIFICATION**, e-lek'tre-fe-ka'shun act of electrifying, or state of being e electricity.

**ELECTRIFY**, e-lek'tre-fi, *v. a.* To e electricity to; to charge with electric electricity to pass through; to affect by to give an electric shock to; to excite to give a sudden shock;—*v. n.* to beco

**ELECTRINE**, e-lek'trin, *a.* (*electrum*, Lat ing to amber.

**ELECTRIZATION**, e-lek'tre-za'shun, *s.* electrizing.



**CTRIZE**, e-lek'trize, *v. a.* (*electriser*, Fr.) To

**e-lek'tro**, *a.* In Composition, a word, or words, denoting their connection with electricity, as—*Electro-chemistry*, that portion of science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in the production of chemical phenomena. *Electro-dynamics*, the science of electricity of motion. *Electro-magnetism*, designating what pertains to magnetism, or electricity, or affected by it. *Electro-metallurgy*, the application of electricity to the operations of gilding, plating, &c.

**Electro-motion**, passage of the electric fluid from one body to another. **Electro-motive**, designating electro-motion. **Electro-negative**, possessing the property of being repelled by bodies electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified. **Electro-polar**, applied to conductors one end of which is positive, and the other negative.

**Electro-positive**, the opposite of electro-negative. **Electro-puncturation**, the operation of passing two or more needles in a part or parts of a body, and then touching them with the poles of a galvanic machine. *Electro-plate*.—See Malaperturus.

**e-lek'trode**, *s.* (*elektron*, and *odos*, Gr.) A name given by Prof. Faraday to a plate in which electricity passes in and out of a body.

**Electrode**, the term *Electrode*, Prof. Faraday has introduced the following in connection with the terms—*Anode*, (from *ana*, up,) the point or points out of which electricity enters; and *Cathode*, (*kata*, down,) the point out of which electricity passes. The parts of an electrolyzed body are termed *ions*—*anions* go to the anode, *cations*—and that which goes to the cathode, *cation*; thus, if water be electrolyzed and hydrogen are *ions*, the former an anion and the latter a cation.

**Electrum**, e-lek'tro-lite, *s.* (*elektron*, and *lyo*, Gr.) A substance susceptible of direct action by the action of the electric current.

**Electrometer**, e-lek'tro-met'ri-ze, *v. a.* (*elektron*, and *metron*, Gr.) To decompose a compound substance by the direct action of galvanism.

**Electrometer**, e-lek'tro-met'ri-ze, *s.* (*elektron*, and *metron*, Gr.) A measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity, or an instrument for discharging it.

**Electrometer**, e-lek'tro-met'ri-ze, *a.* (*elektron*, and *metron*, Gr.) An electrometer; made by an electro-motor.

**Electromotor**, e-lek'tro-mo'tur, *s.* (*elektron*, and *motus*, Gr.) A mover of the electric fluid; an apparatus so called.

**Electro-iron**, *s.* (Greek.) Amber.—See *Electrum*.

**Electrophorus**, e-lek'tro-f'o-rus, *s.* (*elektron*, and *phoros*, Gr.) An instrument, consisting of a plate of resin, having a plate of brass, with a metal rod placed upon it. The resin is negatively electrical by friction, and the brass plate becomes electro-polar by induction. If the brass plate, if touched by the finger whilst the resin is electrified, and lifted off by its glass, it gives a spark of positive electricity. The glass is used as a convenient substitute for the

electric machine, particularly in inflaming a jet of hydrogen gas in Volta's inflammable air-lamp.

**ELECTROSCOPE**, e-lek'tro-sko-pe, *s.* (*elektron*, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) An instrument by which electrical attraction and repulsion is rendered apparent, as in the gold-leaf electrometer.

**ELECTROTINT**, e-lek'tro-tint, *s.* A method of etching by galvanism, in which a paint or pigment is used, possessing the properties of working freely, lying on without spreading, and resisting the action of sulphate of copper: a composition of white wax, lard, lamp-black, olive-oil, and turpentine, is said to answer the purpose well. The plate used is of some mixed metal, presenting a white surface, such as German silver. The artist sketches his design on the dull white surface by means of brushes and composition. All the parts which are white in the impression, are left uncovered by the paint. When the picture is finished, it is coated with black-lead, and exposed to the electro-coppering process, by which a plate is produced for working in the copperplate press, having the lines of the device marked in intaglio, or sunken.—*Pen. Cyc.*

**ELECTROTYPE**, e-lek'tro-tipe, *s.* The art of executing fac-simile medals by electricity. **Electro-plating**, a process by which a pattern, cast in alloy or white metal, composed of copper, nickel, and zinc, hard, white, and fusible only at a high temperature, after being properly chased and prepared, and dipped in a vessel containing a solution of phosphorus, is transferred to a tank or trough, and subjected to galvanic agency. In the tank is a chemical solution of silver; and the wires of a galvanic battery are so arranged that the current, in completing its circuit, must necessarily pass through the solution. The result is, the solution is decomposed, and a fine film of metallic silver is deposited on the surfaces of the articles suspended in the trough.—For further information, see *Sup. Pen. Cyc.*

**ELECTRUM**, e-lek'trum, *s.* (Latin, from *elektron*, Gr.) Argentiferous gold ore, a variety of gold ore of a pale brass colour. According to Pliny, the electrum of the ancients was a mixture of gold and silver; also, amber.

**ELECTUARY**, e-lek'tu-ar-ye, *s.* (*electuarius*, Lat.) In Pharmacy, a powder mixed up with sirup, &c., so as to be of the consistency of honey.

**ELEDONA**, e-led'o-na, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Taxicornes.

**ELEDONE**, e-led'o-ne, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of Cephalopods, distinguished by having a single row of suckers on each arm.

**ELEEMOSYNARY**, el-e-moz'e-na-ry, *a.* (*elemosyne*, Gr.) Given in charity; given or appropriated to support the poor; relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations, whether for the subsistence of the poor, or for the support and promotion of learning;—*s.* one who subsists on alms or charity. *Eleemosynary corporations*, corporations constituted for the perpetual distribution of free alms, or the bounty of their founder, to such persons as he has directed.

**ELEGANCE**, el'e-gans, } *s.* (*elegantia*, Lat.) The beauty of propriety, not of greatness: beauty rather soothing than striking; beauty without grandeur; in a general sense, that which pleases by its symmetry, purity, or beauty; applied to manners or behaviour, it de-



## ELEGANT—ELEMENT.

notes that fine polish, politeness, or grace, the result of a good education, and an association with well-bred company; applied to speaking, it is propriety of diction and utterance, and the gracefulness of action or gesture. In Composition, it consists in correct, appropriate, and rich expressions, or well-chosen words, arranged in a happy manner. In Architecture, the due symmetry and distribution of the parts of an edifice.

**ELEGANT**, el'e-gant, *a.* (*elegans*, Lat.) Polished; neat; pure; rich in expression; pleasing to good taste; graceful; refined; polite; uttering or delivering elegant language with propriety and grace; symmetrical; regular; well-formed in its parts, proportions, and distribution; nice; sensible to beauty; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection; beautiful in form and colours; pleasing; rich; costly and ornamental.

**ELEGANTLY**, el'e-gant-le, *ad.* In a manner to please; with elegance; with beauty; with pleasing propriety; with due symmetry; with well-formed and duly proportioned parts; richly; with rich or handsome materials well disposed.

**ELEGIA**, el-e'je-a, *s.* (*elegos*, lamentation, Gr. from the sad and mourning colour of the plants.) A genus of cord-leaf plants: Order, Restiacea.

**ELEGIAC**, el-e-ji'ak, *a.* (*elegia*, Lat.) Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; used in elegies;—*s.* elegiac verse.

**ELEGIACAL**, el-e-ji'a-kal, *a.* Belonging to an elegy.

**ELEGIAST**, el-e-ji'ast, } *s.* A writer of elegies.

**ELEGIST**, el'e-jist, }

**ELEGIT**, el'e-jit, *s.* In Law, a writ of execution which lies for a person who has recovered debt or damages; or upon recognizance in any court, against a defendant that is not able to satisfy the same in his goods, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to make delivery of a moiety of the party's land and all his goods, except beasts of the plough, the creditor holding the moiety of the land until satisfaction be obtained, during which he is termed tenant by *elegit*.

**ELEGY**, el'e-je, *s.* (*elegia*, Lat.) A plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a short poem without points or affected elegancies.

**ELEIOTIS**, el-e-i-o'tis, *s.* (*eleios*, a dormouse, and *ous*, otos, an ear, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionacea.

**ELEMENT**, el'e-ment, *s.* (*elementum*, Lat.) The first or constituent principle, or minutest part of anything; an ingredient; a constituent part of any composition; in a chemical sense, an atom; the minutest particle of a substance; that which cannot be divided by chemical analysis, and therefore considered as a simple substance, as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, &c.: in the plural, the first rules or principles of an art or science; in a popular sense, fire, air, earth, and water are called the four elements, as it was formerly supposed that these constitute the four simple bodies of which the world is composed; the substance which forms the natural or most suitable habitation of an animal; the proper state or sphere of anything; the state of things suited to one's temper or habits; the matter or substances which compose the world; the outline or sketch, as the *elements* of a plan; moving cause or principle; that which excites action; *element*, in the singular, is sometimes used for the

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## ELEMENTAL—ELENCH.

air;—*v. a.* to compound of elements or principles; to constitute; to make as a first;  
—Seldom or never used as a verb.

His very soul was *elemented* of nothing but a Walton.

**ELEMENTAL**, el-e-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to elements; produced by some of the four elements, as *elemental* war; produced by arising from first principles.

**ELEMENTALITY**, el-e-men-tal'e-te, *s.* Co of principles or ingredients.

**ELEMENTALLY**, el-e-men'tal-le, *ad.* According to elements; literally.

**ELEMENTARITY**, el-e-men-tar'e-te, }

**ELEMENTARINESS**, el-e-men-tar-e-ness, } being elementary; the simplicity of not compounded state.

**ELEMENTARY**, el-e-men'ta-re, *a.* Primitive; uncompounded; uncombined; has one principle or constituent part; infinitesimal; containing, teaching, or discussing principles, rules, or rudiments; treatises; collecting, digesting, or explaining. *Elementary substances*: There are simple or elementary substances at present that is, substances which, under any condition applied to them, are found to be incapable of further analysis, and are therefore called elementary substances. Five of these exist in a separate state as gases—namely, oxygen, chlorine, nitrogen, and fluorine; the last, however, these has not yet been obtained in a separate state and is only known to be a distinct substance by the qualities of the compounds it forms. Seven are non-metallic solids at present—namely, sulphur, phosphorus, selenium, carbon, bromine, and iodine; of these last, bromine and iodine, are either gaseous or solid, according to the temperature. Chlorine, phosphorous, selenium, boron, and carbon, but differ from the remaining four by being non-conductors of electricity. The remainder, thirteen are metallic or metalloids uniting with oxygen to form the earths and salts—namely, sodium, aluminium, magnesium, lithium, potassium, glucinum, barium, thorium, strontium, yttrium, zirconium, nine are what are commonly called metals; five—namely, iron, tin, cadmium, zinc, manganese—decompose water at a red heat; do not decompose water—namely, arsenic, molybdenum, uranium, chromium, cerium, nickel, vanadium, cobalt, tungsten, titanium, mercury, columbium, osmium, silver, palladium, rhodium, gold, iridium. To the class of metalloids addition has recently been made by the discovery of *lantane*, which makes the fifty-fifth body.

**ELEMI**, el'e-mi, *s.* The resinous exudate of the plant *Amyris elemifera*. The composition of the pharmacopoeia, is a preparation of this substance.

**ELENCH**, e-leng'k, *s.* (*elenchus*, Lat.) A victorious argument, which is apt to destroy the appearance of truth; a sophism—used.)

All your *elenches* in logic come within the class of juggling.—Selden.

In Antiquity, a kind of earring set with



## ELENCHICAL—ELEPHAS.

**EAL**, e-leng'ke-kal, *a.* Relating to all.

**EALLY**, e-leng'ke-kal-le, *ad.* By means of all.—Obsolete.

**EZE**, e-leng'kize, *v. n.* To dispute.—Obsolete.

**ICAL**, e-leng'ke-kal, *a.* Serving to connect.

**IS**, e-leng'kus, *s.* (Latin.) In Rhetoric, *a.* In Antiquity, an earring set with pearls. *ogy*, a genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is thin; the spire considerably lengthened; body comparatively smaller; the base of the pillar at a slight angle or an obsolete tooth; the color very brilliant; Family, Trochidae.

**ORUS**, e-len-of-o-rus, *s.* (*eleus*, a lamp, and *carry*, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous in-dolung to the section Heteromera: Family, Mna.

**ARIS**, el-e-ok'a-ris, *s.* (Meaning not given Brown, the author of the term.) A genus (s: Order, Cyperaceae).

**S**, e-le-ō'ris, *s.* A genus of fishes: Fa-tobidae.

**ET**, el'e-fant, *s.* (*elephas*, Gr.) The popu-se of the quadrupeds of the genus *Elephas*.

**CH** see. *Order of the white elephant*, a very Danish order of knighthood, restricted to knights, besides the members of the royal

*Elephant beetle*, a large species of the erous insects belonging to the genus *Scara-*

**ET-APPLE**.—See *Feronia*.

**SIASIS**, el-e-fan-ti'a-sis, *s.* A disease affects the legs and feet, so as to occasion g, with roughness and scales upon the skin, gets thick, unctuous, and insensible; the metimes attains an enormous size, which caused it to be compared to the foot of phant—hence the name.

**TIME**, el-e-fan'tin, *a.* Relating to the t; huge; resembling an elephant, or per-bite like ivory. In ancient Rome, an ap-n given to certain books in which the s registered the transactions of the senate, ates, emperors, and generals; so called, per-om being made of ivory.

**TOID**, el-e-fan'toyd, *s.* (*elephas*, and *eidōs*, Gr.) A thing which has the form of ar.

**TOIDAL**, el-e-fan-toy'dal, *a.* Having the an elephant.

**TOPUS**, el-e-fan'to-pus, *s.* (*elephas*, an t, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. in reference to the leaves bearing some resemblance to the foot ephant.) *Elephant's-foot*, a genus of her-

composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

**ET PAPER**, el'e-fant pa'pur, *s.* Drawing

size, twenty-eight inches by twenty-three.

**ET'S-FOOT**.—See *Elephantopus*.

**E**, el'e-fas, *s.* (*elephas*, an elephant, Gr. from em-blance of the upper lip of the corolla to baccis of that animal.) A genus of plants, eg of erect, annual, hairy-branched plants, posite serrated leaves, and yellow flowers ans or spikes: Order, Rhinanthaceae. Also, phant, a genus of proboscidean Pachyderms, e largest of all living terrestrial mammalia. sts are furnished with a proboscis; they heat canines or incisors, but have two

## ELEPHASTOMA—ELEVÉ.

large tusks implanted in the incisive bone. There are two species extant—*E. Indicus* and *E. Afri-conus*, and one extinct, all of which differ in the form of the teeth.—See *Mammoth*.

**ELEPHASTOMA**, el-e-fas'to-ma, *s.* (*elephas*, an ele-phant, and *stoma*, a month, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.

**ELETTARIA**, e-let-ta're-a, *s.* (*ela*, Sanscrit name.) A genus of Indian plants, which yield the lesser cardamoms: Order, Zingiberaceae.

**ELEUSINIAN**, e-lé-sin'e-an, *a.* (*Eleusis*, a town in Greece.) A term applied to the mystic rites an-ciently performed yearly, in honour of Ceres and Proserpina, at the Attic town of Eleusis.

**ELEUTHEROSPERMUM**, el-u-ther-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*eleutheros*, free, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Apiaceae, or Umbel-lifere.

**ELEVATE**, el'e-vate, *v. a.* (*elevo*, Lat.) In a gen-eral sense, to raise; to raise from a low or deep place to a higher; to exalt; to raise to a higher state or station; to improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions; to raise from a low or common state; to elate with pride; to excite; to cheer; to animate; to raise from any tone to one more acute; to augment or swell; to make louder, as sound; to detract; to lessen by detract;—(obsolete in the last two senses;—*a.* (*elevatus*, Lat.) elevated; raised aloft.

**ELEVATION**, el-e-va'shun, *s.* (*elevatio*, Lat.) The act of raising or conveying from a lower or deeper place to a higher; the act of exalting in rank, degree, or condition; exaltation; an elevated state; dignity; exaltation of mind by more noble conceptions; exaltation of style; lofty expres-sions; words and phrases expressive of lofty con-ceptions; exaltation of character or manners; attention to objects above us; a raising of the mind to superior objects; an elevated place or station; elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or mountain; a passing of the voice from any note to one more acute; also, a swelling or augmenta-tion of voice. In Astronomy, altitude; the dis-tance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon. In Gunnery, the angle which the chace of a cannon or mortar, or the axis of the hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the hori-zon. In Dialling, the angle which the style makes with the substyler line. In Architecture, a view or perspective of an edifice; a front view of a building or object, drawn to a scale, without regard to perspective; height above the ground. *Elevation of the host*, in Catholic countries, that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore.

**ELEVATOR**, el'e-vay-tur, *s.* One who raises, lifts, or exalts. In Anatomy, a muscle which raises any part to which it is attached; a surgical in-strument for raising depressed portions of the skull, formerly termed an *elevatorium* or *elevatory*. In Milling, a series of boxes fastened to a strap, and moved by a wheel, to raise grain, meal, &c., to a higher floor.

**ELEVATORY**, el'e-vay-tur-e, *a.* An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or frac-tured part of the skull;—*a.* tending to raise, or having power to elevate.

**ELEVÉ**, el-e-ve', *s.* (French.) One brought up or protected by another.



## ELEVEN—ELIGIBLENESS.

**ELEVEN**, e-lev'vn, *a.* (*andllefene*, Sax. *ellere*, Dan.) Ten, and one added.

**ELEVENTH**, e-lev'vnth, *a.* (*andlyfta*, Sax. *ellefte*, Dan.) The next in order to the tenth.

**ELF**, elf, *pl.* **ELVES**, *s.* (*alf*, or *elfenne*, Sax.) A wandering spirit; a fairy; a hobgoblin; an evil spirit; a devil; a dwarf. An imaginary being, which our rude ancestors imagined to haunt groves, solitary ruins, and other sequestered spots. The elf was invested by superstition with great sprightliness and eccentricity, and not unfrequently with a disposition for working mischief;

Every elf, and fairy sprite,  
Hop as light as bird from brier.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to entangle hair in so intricate a manner that it cannot be unravelled—(this the vulgar have supposed to be the work of fairies in the night).

*Elf* all my hair in knots.—*Shaks.*

**ELF-ARROW**, elf'ar-ro, } *s.* A name given to flints  
**ELF-BOLT**, elf'bolte, } in the shape of arrow-  
heads, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies.

**ELFIN**, elf'in, *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves; —*s.* a little urchin.

**ELFISH**, elf'ish, *a.* Resembling elves; clad in disguise.

**ELF-LOCK**, elf'lok, *s.* A knot of hair supposed to be twisted by elves.

**ELGIN MARBLES**, el'gin mār'blz, *s.* A collection of ancient reliefs, statues, &c., which formed the decorations of the Parthenon at Athens, and are now preserved in the British Museum. They were sent to England, in 1812, by Lord Elgin, then ambassador at Constantinople, and purchased by the British Government in 1816. They are considered as the first specimens of sculpture in the world.

**ELICHRYSUM**, e-le-kris'um, *s.* (*elios*, the sun, and *chryson*, gold, Gr. in allusion to the brilliant yellow colour of the flowers.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Asteraceae, or Compositae.

**ELICIT**, e-lis'sit, *v. a.* (*elicio*, Lat.) To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce by reason or argument; to strike out; —*a.* brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence.—Seldom used as an adjective.

**ELICITATE**, e-lis'se-tate, *v. a.* To elicit.—Obsolete.

Thus may a skilful man bid truth *elicitate*.—*Mora.*

**ELICITATION**, e-lis-se-ta'shun, *s.* The act of eliciting; the act of drawing out.

**ELIDE**, e-lide', *v. a.* (*elido*, Lat.) To break or dash in pieces; to crush; (obsolete in the foregoing senses;) to cut off a syllable.

**ELIEA**, e-le'a, *s.* (in honour of M. Elie de Beaumont, the geologist.) A genus of shrubs, with cruciately opposite-jointed branches and leaves, and cymbose yellow flowers: Order, Hypericaceae.

**ELIGIBILITY**, el-e-je-bil'e-te, *s.* Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another, or desirable; the state of being capable of being chosen to an office.

**ELIGIBLE**, el'e-je-bl, *a.* (French.) Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable; suitable; proper; desirable; legally qualified to be chosen.

**ELIGIBLENESS**, el'e-je-bl-nes, *s.* Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitability; desirableness.

## ELIGIBLY—ELK.

**ELIGIBLY**, el'e-je-ble, *ad.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

**ELIGURITION**, e-lig-u-rish'un, *s.* The act of devouring.—Not used.

**ELIMATE**, el'e-mate, *v. n.* To polish; to cut off with a file.—Not used.

**ELIMATION**, e-lim-a'shun, *s.* A polishing or filing off.—Not used.

**ELIMINATE**, e-lim'e-nate, *v. a.* (*elimino*, Lat.) To thrust out of doors; to expel; to thrust out; to discharge or throw off; to set at liberty.

**ELIMINATION**, e-lim-e-na'shun, *s.* The act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging or secreting by the pores. In Algebra, the process of reducing a number of equations, containing certain letters, to a smaller number, in which one or more letters shall not be found.

**ELINGUID**, e-ling'gwid, *a.* (*elinguis*, Lat.) Not having the power of speech.

**ELIQUATION**, el-e-kwa'shun, *s.* (*eliquo*, Lat.) In Chemistry, the operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so, by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt the one and not the other.

**ELISENA**, el-e-se'na, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceae.

**ELISION**, e-liz'h'an, *s.* (*elisis*, Lat.) In Grammar, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of sound or measure, when the next word begins with a vowel, as "th' embattled plain;" division; separation.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

**ELISORS**, e-liz'zur, *s. pl.* In Law, two persons appointed by the court to return a jury when the sheriff and the coroners have been challenged as incompetent. In this case the elisors return the writ of *venire* directed to them, with a panel of the jurors' names.—3 *Bl. Com.* 354.

**ELITE**, e-leet', *s.* (French.) A choice or select body.

**ELIXATE**, e-lik'sate, *v. a.* (*elico*, Lat.) To extract by boiling.

**ELIXATION**, e-lik-sa'shun, *s.* (*elixus*, Lat.) The act of boiling or stewing; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion. In Pharmacy, the extraction of the virtues of ingredients by boiling or stewing; lixiviation.

**ELIXIR**, e-lik'sur, *s.* (*elecir*, or *eliksir*, quintessence, Arab.) In Pharmacy, a word formerly applied to many compound tinctures, made by a solution of various pharmaceutical substances in alcohol, and perfectly analogous with the modern compound alcoholic tinctures. *Elixir of life*, a substance prepared at Aboyna, in the East Indies, from the minute farina-like seeds of the plant *Grammatophyllum speciosum*.

**NOTE.**—The following are a list of the principal *elixirs*:—*E. paregoricum*, or *Tinctura camphorae composita*; *E. proprietatis*, the *Elixir* of Nature, or *Tinctura aloes composita*; *E. sacrum*, Sacred *Elixir*, or *Tinctura rhii et aloes*; *E. salutis*, *Elixir* of Health, or *Tinctura sassafras*; *E. stomachicum*, Stomachic *Elixir*, or *Tinctura gentianae composita*; *E. vitrioli*, *Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum*; *E. longivitas*, of Dr. Jernitz of Sweden, an aromatic tincture with aloes; *E. arthritic*, of Cadet de Gassicourt, a mixture of the tinctures of aloes, guaiacum, and myrrh.

**ELIZABETHA**, e-le-za-beth'a, *s.* A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Caealpiniese.

**ELIZABETHIAN**, e-liz-a-beth'e-an, *a.* Relating to Queen Elizabeth, or the time in which she reigned.

**ELK**, elk, *s.* The Cervus alces of Linnaeus; a large and stately species of deer, with palmated horns.



**ELK**, a gigantic species of fallow-deer, assil in Ireland and the Isle of Man—now *Elk-wood*, a name given, in Virginia, to spongy wood of the *Magnolia umbrellata*-tree.

**EL**, *s.* A wild swan; also, a kind of yew, bows were made, mentioned in the Stat. VIII., cap. 9.

(*elne*, Sax. *ell*, *elle*, Dan.) A measure of now superseded in the united kingdom by arial yard. The English ell is three feet less, or one yard and a quarter; and the ell twenty-seven inches, or three quarters of a yard.

**ACID**, *el-la'jik as'sid*, *s.* An acid existing in gall nut, along with gallic acid. These separate from the aqueous infusion in the form of a yellowish crystalline mass; they are then dissolved by boiling water, which dissolves the acid, and leaves the ellagic unacted upon.  $H_2, C_{42}, O_{32} = 76$ .

**EL**, *el-leb'bo-rin*, *s.* A resin of an exsacrid taste, obtained from the plant *Helleborus*.

**EL**, *el'linj*, *a.* (*aleng*, Sax.) Cheerless; sad.

**EL**, *el-le-ot'te-a*, *s.* (in honour of Stephen, North American botanist.) A genus of natives of North America: Order, Cyrt-

**EL-LIPS'**, } *pl.* **ELLIPSES**, *s.* (*ellipseis*, *el-lip'sis*, } *Gr.*) In Geometry, a figure described from the section of a cone by a plane both sides of it, but not parallel to the axis. In Grammar, defect; omission; a figure, by which one or more words are

**ELIPSE**, *el-lip'so-graf*, *s.* (*ellipseis*, and *I* write, *Gr.*) An instrument for delineating ellipses.

**ELIPSE**, *el-lip'soyd*, *s.* (*ellipseis*, and *eidōs*, form, in Geometry, an elliptical spheroid, being generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis.

**DAL**, *el-lip-soy'dal*, *a.* Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipsoid.

**ELIPSE**, *el-lip-so-lith'es*, *s.* (*ellipseis*, and *lithos*, a stone, *Gr.*) A name given formerly to certain fossil Cephalopods found in siliceous limestone.

**TOMATA**, *el-lip-sos-tom'a-ta*, *s.* (*ellipseis*, *ma*, a mouth, *Gr.*) A name given by Linnaeus to a family of Mollusca, the shells of which have an elliptical aperture.

**ELIPSE**, *el-lip'tik*, } *a.* Relating to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse; oval; defective.

**ALLY**, *el-lip'te-kal-le*, *ad.* According to the ellipse; defectively.

**COMPASSES**, *el-lip'tik kum'pas-sis*, *s.* A mathematical instrument for describing an ellipse.

**ELLY**, *el-lip-tis'e-te*, *s.* The property of an ellipse. The term is used in the theory of the figure of the earth. It means the fraction of the excess of the axis major over the axis of an ellipse is to the axis minor itself.

**EL**, *el-lip'toyd*, *s.* In Geometry, an infinite ellipse defined by the indefinite equation  $y^m + x^n = bx^m(a-x)^n$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are greater than 1.

**ELLISIA**, *el-lis'e-a*, *s.* (named by Linnæus in memory of John Ellis, F.R.S., author of a Treatise on Corallines.) A genus of plants, consisting of small North American annual herbs: Order, Hydrophyllaceæ.

**ELLOBOCARPUS**, *el-lob-o-kâr'pus*, *s.* (*ellobos*, enclosed in a pod, and *karpos*, fruit, *Gr.* in allusion to the pod-like form of the divisions of the fronds on which the sori are placed.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

**ELM**, *elm*, *s.* (Saxon.) The *Ulmus* of botanists, a forest tree; the varieties most fit for cultivation are the common elm, the witch-elm, and witch-hazel. The timber is very hard, and is particularly useful in mill-work, and in all other work exposed to wet.

**ELMEN**, *el'men*, *a.* Of or belonging to elms.

**ELMINTHES**, *el-min'this*, *s.* (*elminis*, *elminthos*, *Gr.*) Small intestinal worms.

**ELMIS**, *el'mis*, *s.* (*elminis*, a worm, *Gr.*) A genus of Coleopterous insects found in water, under stones, or on the leaves of the water-lily: Family, Clavicornes.

**ELMY**, *el'me*, *a.* Abounding with elms.

**ELOCATION**, *el-o-ka'shun*, *s.* (*eloco*, *Lat.*) A removal from the usual place of residence; a departure from the usual method; ecstasy.

**ELOCUTION**, *el-o-ku'shun*, *s.* (*elocutio*, *Lat.*) Pronunciation; the utterance or delivery of words, particularly in public discourses and arguments. In Rhetoric, elegance, composition, and dignity: the first embraces the purity and perspicuity of a language; the second ranges the words in proper order; and the last adds the ornaments of tropes and figures, to give strength and dignity to the whole; speech; the power of speaking.

**ELOCUTIONARY**, *el-o-ku'shun-a-re*, *a.* Pertaining to elocution, or containing it.

**ELOCUTIONIST**, *el-o-ku'shun-ist*, *s.* One who is versed in elocution, or who treats of the subject.

**ELOCUTIVE**, *el'o-ku-tiv*, *a.* Having the power of eloquent speaking.

**ELODEA**, *e-lo'de-a*, *s.* (*elos*, a marsh, *Gr.*; habitation of the plants of the genus.) A genus of plants which, in their vegetation, resemble Hypericum, but have the flowers usually red: Order, Hypericaceæ.

**ELODES**, *e-lo'des*, *s.* (*elos*, a swamp or marsh, *Gr.*) A term applied to the sweating fever, or sweating sickness, *Sudor Anglicus*.

**ELOGE**, *el'oje*, *s.* (French.) A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead.

**ELOGIST**.—See Eulogist.

**ELOGIUM**. } — See Eulogy.

**ELOGY**. } — See Eulogy.

**ELOHI**, } *e-lo'e*, *s.* *pl.* **ELOHIM**. One of the names given in Scripture to the Supreme Being. The same title is sometimes given to false gods, princes, and great men.

**ELOIN**, *e-loyn*, *v. a.* (*eloigner*, *Fr.*) In Law, to separate and remove to a distance; to convey to a distance, and withhold from sight.

**ELOINATE**, *e-loyn'ate*, *v. a.* To remove.

**ELOINMENT**, *e-loyn'ment*, *s.* Removal to a distance; distance.

**ELONG**, *e-long*, *v. a.* To put far off; to retard.—Obsolete.

Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat.

Elonging joyful day with her sad note.—

G. Fletcher.



ELONGATA—ELSHOLTZIA.

ELUCIDATE—ELYSIAN.

**ELONGATA**, e-long-ga'ta, *a.* (Latin.) In Law, an epithet used when the sheriff, to a writ of replevin, returns that the goods are carried a long way off to places to him unknown.—3 *Bl. Com.* 148.

**ELONGATE**, e-long'gate, *v. a.* (*elongo*, Lat.) To lengthen; to extend; to remove farther off;—*v. n.* to depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit.

**ELONGATION**, e-long-ga'shun, *s.* The act of stretching or lengthening; the state of being extended; distance; space which separates one thing from another; departure; removal; recession; extension; continuation. In Astronomy, the digression or recess of a planet from the sun, with respect to an eye supposed to see from our earth. The term is chiefly used in speaking of Venus and Mercury; the arch of a great circle, intercepted between either of these planets and the sun, being called the *elongation* of that planet from the sun. The greatest elongation of Mercury amounts to about  $28\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , and that of Venus to  $47^{\circ} 48'$ . In Surgical Pathology, augmentation of the length of a limb from disease or injury of the articulation above; also, the extension practised in the reduction of a dislocated or fractured bone.

**ELOPE**, e-lope', *v. n.* (*loopen*, Dut.) To run away; to depart from one's proper place or station privately or without permission; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint.

**ELOPEMENT**, e-lope'ment, *s.* Private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is assigned by duty or law. In Law, when a married woman, of her own accord, goes away and leaves her husband, and lives with an adulterer.—2 *Bl. Com.* 130.

**ELOPS**, e'lops, *s.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the Clupinæ, or herring tribe: Family, Salmonidæ.

**ELOQUENCE**, e'l'o-kwens, *s.* (*eloquentia*, Lat.) The expression of strong emotion in a manner adapted to excite correspondent emotions in others; the art or act of speaking with grace, effect, and fluency, in which is comprehended a good elocution or utterance; correct, appropriate, and rich expressions, with animation and suitable action; the power of expressing strong emotion with fluency and force; forcible language, which gives utterance to deep emotion: it is sometimes applied to written language.

**ELOQUENT**, e'l'o-kwent, *a.* Having the power of expressing strong emotions in a vivid and appropriate manner; adapted to express strong emotions with fluency and power; characterized by elegance, vigour, fluency, and animation.

**ELOQUENTLY**, e'l'o-kwent-le, *ad.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect, and persuade.

**ELSE**, els, *a.* or *pron.* (*elles*, Sax.) Other; one or something beside, as, 'who *else* is coming?'—*ad.* otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different; beside; except that mentioned.

**ELSEN**, } e'l'sn, *s.* (*aelsene*, Teut.) A shoemaker's  
**ELSIN**, } awl.

**ELSEWHERE**, els'hware, *ad.* In any other place; in some other place; in other places indefinitely.

**ELSHOLTZIA**, el-sholt'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of J. S. Elsholtz, a Prussian botanist.) A genus of plants, with many-whorled minute flowers disposed in spikes: Order, Lamiaceæ.

**ELUCIDATE**, e-lu'se-date, *v. a.* (*elucido*, Lat.) To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove from obscurity from and render intelligible—*trate*.

**ELUCIDATION**, e-lu-se-da'shun, *s.* The explaining or throwing light on any obscure explanation; exposition; illustration.

**ELUCIDATIVE**, e-lu'se-day-tiv, *a.* Throwing explanatory.

**ELUCIDATOR**, e-lu'se-day-tur, *s.* One who explains; an expositor.

**ELUCIDATORY**, e-lu'se-day-tur-e, *ad.* Tending to elucidate.

**ELUCATION**, el-luk-ta'shun, *s.* (*elucatio*, Lat.) The act of bursting forth; escape.

**ELUCUBRATION**.—See Lucubration.

**ELUDE**, e-lude', *v. a.* (*eludo*, Lat.) To evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity; to mock by an escape; to escape being seen; to remain or undiscovered.

**ELUDIBLE**, e-lu'de-bl, *a.* That may be escaped.

**ELUL**, e'lul, *s.* The twelfth month of the Jewish year, and sixth of the ecclesiastical year, consisted of twenty-nine days, and responded with our August.

**ELUMBERED**, e-lum-ba'ted, *a.* (*elumbo*, Lat.) Weakened in the loins.

**ELUSION**, e-lu'zhun, *s.* (*elusio*, Lat.) An artifice or deception; evasion.

**ELUSIVE**, e-lu'siv, *a.* Practising elusion; arts to escape.

**ELUSORINESS**, e-lu'sur-e-nes, *s.* The state of being elusive.

**ELUSORY**, e-lu'sur-e, *a.* Tending to elude; to deceive; evasive; fraudulent; deceitful.

**ELUTE**, e-lute', *v. a.* (*eluo*, Lat.) To wash cleanse.

**ELUTRIATE**, e-lu'tre-ate, *v. a.* (*elutrio*, Lat.) To purify by washing; to cleanse by separating matter, and decanting or straining off the solid matter.

**ELUTRIATION**, e-lu-tre-a'shun, *s.* The operation of pulverizing a solid substance, mixing it with a liquid, and pouring off the liquid, while the finer and more volatile substances are floating, or while the coarser particles have subsided, and while the parts are suspended in the liquor.

**ELUXATE**.—See Luxate.

**ELUXATION**.—See Luxation.

**ELVAN**, el'van, *a.* Pertaining to elves.

**ELVASIA**, el-va'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Francis d'Elvis, a Portuguese, who first illustrated the natural history of Brazil.) A genus of plants with small yellow flowers: Order, Ochnaceæ.

**ELVE-LOCK**.—See Elf-lock.

**ELVERS**, el'vurs, *s.* Young eels; young sea-eels.

**ELVES**. *Plural* of Elf.

**ELVISH**.—See Elfish.

**ELYDORIC**, el-e-daw'rik, *a.* (*elydon*, Gr.) An epithet applied to a kind of oil-painting, invented by M. Vincent of Meuse, which the freshness of water-colours and the lowness of oil-painting are produced.

**ELYNA**, e-li'na, *s.* (*elyo*, I cover, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

**ELYSIAN**, e-lizh'e-an, *a.* (*elysion*, Lat.) Relating to elysium or the seat of delight; joyous.



ELYSIUM—EMANATION.

pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceed-  
lightful.

**ELYSIUM**, e-liz'e-um, *s.* (*elysios*, Gr.) In Mytho-  
region assigned to spirits of good men  
th, represented as in the lower world, but  
with flowery fields, green meadows, ver-  
ves, and delightful rivers. It was the  
the virtuous and patriotic, and opposed  
rus, where the wicked suffered the punish-  
their crimes.

the Elysian fields, earth's farthest end;  
Rhodamanthus dwells, the gods shall send,  
mortals easiest pass the careless hour,  
neither winter comes, nor snow, nor shower,  
an ever to refresh mankind  
as the shrill spirit of the western wind.—  
*Homer's Odyssey.*

**ELYTRON**, el-e-ly-tron'ne, *s.* (*elytron*, a sheath,  
ios, a flower, Gr.?) A genus of plants:  
Orantheaceae.

—See Elytron.

**ELYTRA**, e-le-tra're-a, *s.* (*elytron*, an envelope,  
allusion to the stems being covered with  
velopes or sheaths.) A genus of plants:  
Acanthaceae.

**ELYTRON**, e-li't-re-fawm, *a.* In the form of a  
eath.

**ELYTRON**, el-e-tro-se'le, *s.* (*elytron*, and *kele*, a  
Gr.) Vaginal hernia.

**ELYTRON**, el-e-tro'id-es, *s.* (*elytron*, and *eidos*,  
ance, Gr.) In Anatomy, a term applied  
unica vaginalis, and to the Pessary.

**ELYTRA**, e-li'trun, *pl.* **ELYTRA**, *s.* (Greek, a  
In Entomology, the wing-case or coria-  
covering which sheaths or protects the in-  
membranous wings of coleopterous and  
ous insects: *elytra* is also used for the  
which invest the dorsum of the Annelides.  
omy, the ala vagina.

**ELYTRON**, el-e-tro-pap'pus, *s.* (*elytron*, and  
father, and, in Botany, the crown of the  
composite plants, Gr.) A genus of Com-  
plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

A contraction of them.

**ELYTRON**, e-mas'er-ate, *v. a.* (*emacero*, Lat.)  
lean.—Obsolete.

**ELYTRON**, e-mas'er-a'shun, *s.* Leanness, or  
away in flesh.—Obsolete.

**ELYTRON**, e-ma'she-ate, *v. n.* (*emacio*, Lat.) To  
sh gradually; to become lean by pining  
row, or by loss of appetite or other cause;  
e away, as flesh; to decay in flesh;—  
cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the  
d reduce to leanness;—*a.* thin; wasted.

**ELYTRON**, e-may-she-a'shun, *s.* The act of  
lean or thin in flesh, or a becoming lean  
adual waste of flesh; the state of being  
to leanness.

**ELYTRON**, e-mak'u-late, *v. a.* (*emaculo*, Lat.)  
spots from.—Seldom used.

**ELYTRON**, e-mak'u-la'shun, *s.* The act or  
of freeing from spots.—Seldom used.

**EMANATION**, em'a-nant, *a.* (*emanans*, Lat.) Issuing or  
from.

**EMANATION**, em'a-nate, *v. n.* (*emano*, Lat.) To issue  
source; to flow from; to proceed from a  
fountain.

**EMANATION**, em-a-na'shun, *s.* The act of flowing  
eeding from a source or fountain; that  
issues, flows, or proceeds from any sub-  
source, or body; efflux; effluvia.

EMANATIVE—EMBARGO.

**EMANATIVE**, em'a-nay-tiv, *a.* Issuing from another.

**EMANCIPATE**, e-man'se-pate, *v. a.* (*emancipo*, Lat.)

To set free from servitude or slavery by the  
voluntary act of the proprietor; to liberate; to  
restore from bondage to freedom; to set free or  
restore to liberty; to free from bondage or restraint  
of any kind; to liberate from subjection, con-  
trolling power, or influence. In ancient Rome, to  
set a son free from subjection to his father, and  
give him the capacity of managing his affairs, as  
if he was of age;—*a.* set at liberty.

**EMANCIPATION**, e-man-se-pa'shun, *s.* The act of  
setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection, or  
dependence; deliverance from bondage or control-  
ling influence; liberation.

**EMANCIPATIONIST**, e-man-se-pa'shun-ist, *s.* One

**EMANCIPATOR**, e-man'se-pay-tur, *s.* } opposed  
to slavery; one who advocates the right and  
necessity of giving freedom to the enslaved; one  
who emancipates or liberates from bondage or re-  
straint.

**EMANE**.—See Emanate.

**EMANUEL**, em-man'u-el, *s.* A Hebrew word which  
signifies 'God with us'; a title of the Messiah.

**EMARGINATE**, e-mär'je-nate, *a.* (*emargina-*

**EMARGINATED**, e-mär'je-nay-ted, *s.* } *tus*, Lat.) In  
Botany, applied to a leaf having a small acute notch  
at the summit; in Conchology, to a shell without  
a margin, or when the edges, instead of being level,  
are hollowed out; in Mineralogy, to a mineral  
having all the edges of the primitive form of the  
crystal truncated, each by one face.

**EMARGINATE**, e-mär'je-nate, *v. a.* (*emargino*, Lat.)  
To take away the margin.—Obsolete.

**EMARGINATELY**, e-mär'je-nate-le, *ad.* In the form  
of notches.

**EMARGINULA**, e-mär-jin'u-la, *s.* (*emargino*, I take  
away the margin, Lat.) A genus of cap-shaped  
Limpets, having a fissure on the anterior margin  
of the shell: Tribe, Scutibranchia.

**EMASCULATE**, e-mas'ku-late, *v. a.* (*emasculo*, Lat.)

To castrate; to geld; to deprive of virility;  
to deprive of masculine strength or vigour; to render  
effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly  
softness;—*a.* unmannered; deprived of vigour.

**EMASCULATION**, e-mas-ku-la'shun, *s.* The act of  
depriving a male of the parts which characterize  
the sex; castration; the act of depriving of vigour  
or strength; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

**EMBALE**, em-bale', *v. a.* (*emballer*, Fr.) To make up  
into a bundle, bale, or package; to pack; to bind;  
to enclose.

**EMBALM**, em-bäm', *v. a.* (*embaumer*, Fr.) To open  
a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their  
place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and  
drugs, to prevent its putrefaction; to fill with  
sweet scent; to preserve with care and affection  
from loss or decay.

**EMBALMER**, em-bäm'ur, *s.* One who embalms  
bodies for preservation.

**EMBALMENT**, em-bäm'ment, *s.* Act of embalming.

**EMBAR**, em-bär', *v. a.* To shut close or fasten with  
a bar; to make fast; to enclose, so as to hinder  
egress or escape; to stop; to shut from entering;  
to hinder; to block up.—Seldom used.

He *embarked* all further trade for the future.—*Bacon.*

**EMBARCATION**.—See Embarkation.

**EMBARGO**, em-bär'go, *s.* (Spanish, French, and Por-  
tuguese.) In Commerce, a restraint on ships, or  
prohibition of sailing either out of port or into



EMBELLISHER—EMBLEM.

port, or both, such prohibition being by public authority for a limited time. Most generally, it is a prohibition of ships to leave a port;—*v. a.* (*embargo*, Span. and Port.) to hinder or prevent ships from sailing out of port or into port, or both, by some law or edict of sovereign authority for a limited time; to stop; to hinder commerce from being prosecuted by the departure or entrance of ships.

**EMBARK**, em-'bàrk', *v. a.* (*embarcar*, Span.) To put or cause to enter on board a ship, or other vessel or boat; to engage a person in any affair;—*v. n.* to go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel; to engage in any business; to undertake in; to take a share in.

**EMBARKATION**, em-'bàr-ka'shun, *s.* The act of putting on board of a ship or other vessel, or the act of going aboard; that which is embarked.

**EMBARRASS**, em-bar'ras, *v. a.* (*embarrasser*, Fr.) To perplex; to render intricate; to entangle; to perplex, as the mind or intellectual faculties; to confuse; to perplex, as with debt or demands beyond the means of payment; to disconcert; to abash.

**EMBARRASSMENT**, em-bar'ras-ment, *s.* Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement; confusion of mind; perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporary inability to discharge debts; confusion; abashment.

**EMBASE**, em-base', *v. a.* To lower in value; to vitiate; to deprave; to impair; to degrade; to vilify.—Seldom used.

A pleasure, high, rational, and angelical; a pleasure embased with no appendant sting.—South.

**EMBEASEMENT**, em-base'ment, *s.* Act of depraving; depravation; deterioration.

**EMBASSADOR**.—See Ambassador.

**EMBASSADRESS**.—See Ambadressess.

**EMBASSAGE**.—See Ambassage.

**EMBASSY**, em-bas-se, *s.* (*embazada*, Span. and Port.) The message or public function of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; a solemn message; in an ironical sense, an errand.

**EMBATTLE**, em-bat'tl, *v. a.* To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle; to furnish with battlements;—*v. n.* to be ranged in order of battle.

**EMBATTLED**, em-bat'tld, *a.* Having been in the place of battle. In Heraldry, having the outline resembling a battlement, as an ordinary.

**EMBAT**, em-ba', *v. a.* To enclose in a bay or inlet; to land-lock; to enclose between capes or promontories;—(*baigner*, Fr.) To bathe; to wash.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

For in her streaming blood he did embay  
His little hands, and tender joints embrew.—Spenser.

**EMBED**, em-bed', *v. a.* To lie as in a bed; to lay surrounding matter.

**EMBEDDED**, em-bed'ded, *a.* Sunk in another substance.

**EMBEDMENT**, em-bed'ment, *s.* Act of embedding; state of being embedded.

**EMBELLIA**, em-bel'e-a, *s.* (the Ceylonese name of one of the species.) A genus of Asiatic plants, mostly climbing shrubs, with small flowers: Order, Myrsinaceae.

**EMBELLISH**, em-bel'lsh, *v. a.* (*embellir*, Fr.) To adorn; to beautify; to decorate; to make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; to make graceful or elegant.

**EMBALLER**, em-bal-lsh-ur, *s.* One who embellishes; one who decorates or graces with ornaments.

**EMBALLINGLY**, em-bel'lsh-ing-le, *ad.* In manner so as to embellish.

**EMBALLISHMENT**, em-bel'lsh-ment, *s.* Adorning; ornament; decoration; anything adds beauty or elegance; that which renders pleasing to the eye, or agreeable to in dress, furniture, manners, or in the fit.

**EMBER GOOSE**.—See Emmer Goose.

**EMBERING**, em-'bur-ing, *s.* The embering solete.

For causes good so many ways,  
Keep embers well, and fasting days.

**EMBERIZA**, em-ber-i'za, *s.* (Latin.) The genus of birds belonging to the Fringillidæ family: Family, Emberizidae.

**EMBERIZIDÆ**, em-ber-i'ze-dæ, *s.* (Emberiza) the genera.) The Bunting, a family of which the genus *Emberiza* is the type.

**EMBERS**, em-'burz, *s. pl.* (*emgrian*, Sax.) coals of fire with ashes; the residuum coal, or other combustibles not extinguished cinders.

**EMBER WEEKS**, em-'bur weeks, *s. pl.* (*ymb-wyke*, a circle or revolution, Sax.) seasons in the year more particularly set prayer and fasting—namely, the first Lent, the next after Whitsuntide, the 1st of September, and the thirtieth of 1st *Ember days*, particular days of fasting militation in the ember weeks.

**EMBEZZLE**, em-bez'zl, *v. a.* (*embezzler*, To appropriate fraudulently to one's own is intrusted to one's care and management differs from stealing and robbery in this, latter imply a wrongful taking of another but embezzlement denotes the wrongful action and use of what came into possession to waste; to dissipate in extravagance.

**EMBEZZLEMENT**, em-bez'zl-ment, *s.* (emfilch, Fr.) In Law, the fraudulent appropriation by servants and others of money or goods to their care, or received by them on behalf of their employers.

**EMBEZZLER**, em-bez'zler, *s.* One who embezzles.

**EMBLA**, em-bl'a, *s.* (*embios*, vivacious, Gr.) of Neuropterous insects: Family, Platanidae.

**EMBLAZE**, em-blaze', *c. a.* (*blasonner*, Fr.) with glittering embellishments; to blazon or adorn with figures armorial.

**EMBLAZON**, em-blaz'n, *v. a.* To adorn with heraldry, or ensigns armorial; to deck with colours; to display pompously.

**EMBLAZONER**, em-blaz'n-ur, *s.* A blazer that emblazons; a herald; one that publishes displays with pomp.

**EMBLAZONMENT**, em-blaz'n-ment, *s.* A blazoning.

**EMBLAZONRY**, em-blaz'n-re, *s.* Pictures or display of figures.

**EMBLEM**, em-'blem, *s.* (*emblema*, Gr.) Mosaic work; something inserted in the another; a picture representing one thing, and another to the understanding; enigma, or a figure representing some history; a painting or representation, which hold forth some moral or political instruction.



## EMBLEMATIC—EMBOSS.

a picture; a typical designation; that which has another thing in its predominant quality. *v. a.* to represent by similar qualities.

EMBLEMATIC, em-ble-mat'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to or coming from an emblem; representing by some allusion to a connection; representing by similar things; using emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, em-ble-mat'ik-ly, *ad.* By means of emblems; in the manner of emblem; by way of allusive representation.

EMBLEMATIST, em-blem'a-tist, *s.* A writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBLEMIZE, em-blem'a-tize, } *v. a.* To represent by an emblem.

EMBLEMENTS, em-ble-ments, *s.* (*emblemata*, Norm.) A term used for the produce of land sown for a tenant for life or years, whose is determined suddenly after the land is sown, and before a harvest. In this case, the executor's shall have the emblements.

EMBLEM, em-blem'ma, *s.* A term used by the artists for picture-work of stone, wood, or metal, set in different colours, as seals, chess-boards, &c.; also, for embossed portable ornaments. *a.* em-ble-ma, *s.* (its name in the Moluccas.) One of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceae.

EMBLOOM, em-bloom', *v. a.* To cover or enrich with bloom.

EMBODIMENT, em-bod'e-ment, *s.* One that embodies.

EMBODIMENT, em-bod'e-ment, *s.* Act of embodying.

EMBODIMENT, em-bod'e-ment, *s.* To form or collect into a united mass; to collect into a whole; to unite; to concentrate.

EMBOUCHURE, em-bo'ging, *s.* (*embouchure*, Fr.) The mouth of a river or place where its waters are discharged into the sea.

EMBOWMENT, em-boy't-ment, *s.* (French, the situation of one box within another, from *boite*, a box.)

A term used by Bonnet to indicate that of generation by which hundreds and thousands of individuals lie one within the other, each possessing a complete series of organic parts.

In Military tactics, a term used by the French for closing up a number of men for the purpose of securing the front ranks from injury.

EMBOLDEN, em-bole'dn, *v. a.* To give boldness or courage; to encourage.

EMBELLISH, em-bolde'nur, *s.* One that embellishes.

EMBOLISM, em-bo-lizm, *s.* (*embolisma*, Gr.) Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years into the account of time, to produce regularity. The ancient Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 months, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365, they inserted a lunar month every second or third year, and an additional month they called *embolimaios*, or intercalary month.

EMBOLISM, em-bo-lizm, } *a.* Relating to intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years into the account of time, to produce regularity.

EMBOLISM, em-bo-lizm, } *s.* (*embolos*, Gr.) Something added or acting in another; that which thrusts itself in; a piston.

EMBROIDER, em-bawr'dur, *v. a.* (old French.) To embroider with a border.

EMBROIDER, em-bawr'dur, *v. a.* (old French.) To embroider with a border.

EMBROIDER, em-bawr'dur, *v. a.* (old French.) To embroider with a border.

## EMBOSS—EMBROID.

EMBOSS, em-boss', *v. a.* To form with bosses; to cover with protuberances; to drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell;—(*emboiter*, Fr.) to enclose as in a box; to include; to cover;—(obsolete in the last three senses);

And in the way, as she did weep and wail,  
A knight her met, in mighty arms *emboist*.—*Spenser.*

to enclose in a wood; to conceal in a thicket.—*Obsolete.*

Like that self-begotten bird  
In the Arabian woods *emboist*.—*Milton.*

EMBOSS, em-boss', *a.* In Botany, projecting in the centre like a boss, or umbo, of a round shield or target.

EMBOSSMENT, em-bos'ment, *s.* A prominence like a boss; a jut; relief; figures in relieve; raised work.

EMBOTHRIUM, em-both're-um, *s.* (*bothreum*, a little pit, Gr. in allusion to the form of the anthers.) A genus of plants, with yellowish-green flowers—natives of New Holland: Order, Protaceae.

EMBOTTLE, em-bot'il, *v. a.* To put in a bottle; to bottle; to include or confine in a bottle.

EMBOUCHURE, em-bo'shure, *s.* (French.) A mouth or aperture, as of a river, cannon, &c.; the mouth-hole of a wind instrument of music.

EMBOW, em-bo', *v. a.* To form like a bow; to arch; to vault.

EMBOWEL, em-bow'el, *v. a.* To take out the entrails of an animal body; to eviscerate; to take out the internal parts; to sink or enclose in another substance.

EMBOWELLER, em-bow'el-ur, *s.* One that takes out the bowels.

EMBOWELMENT, em-bow'el-ment, *s.* The act of taking out the bowels; evisceration.

EMBOWER, em-bow'er, *v. n.* To lodge or rest in a bower.

EMBOWED, em-bokst', *a.* Enclosed as in a box.

EMBRACE, em-brase', *v. a.* (*embrasser*, Fr.) To take, clasp, or enclose in the arms; to press to the bosom in token of affection; to seize eagerly; to lay hold on; to receive or take with willingness that which is offered; to comprehend; to include or take in; to comprise; to enclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle; to receive; to admit; to find; to take; to accept; to have carnal intercourse with. In Botany, a leaf is said to *embrace* a stem when it clasps it round with its base;—*v. n.* to join in an embrace;—*s.* enclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms; reception of one thing into another; sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACEMENT, em-brase'ment, *s.* A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace; hostile hug; grapple; comprehension; state of being contained; enclosure; conjugal endearment; sexual commerce; admission; reception.

EMBRACER, em-bra'sur, *s.* One who embraces. In Law, one who attempts to corrupt and influence a jury by bribe, intimidation, or otherwise: spelt also *embraceour* and *embraceor*.

EMBRACERY, em-bra'sur-e, *s.* (*embraseire*, Norm. Fr.) In Law, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

EMBROID, em-brade', *v. a.* To upbraid.—*Obsolete.*

He *embroided* him with cowardice.—*Sir T. Elyot.*



EMBRASURE—EMBRYONATE.

**EMBRASURE**, em-bra'zhure, *s.* (French.) In Gunnery, a piece of iron which grasps the trunnions of a piece of ordnance, when it is raised upon the boring machine. In Fortification, a hole in a parapet through which cannons are laid to fire into the moat or field. In Architecture, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall, for giving greater play for the opening of the door or casement, or for admitting more light.

**EMBRAVE**, em-brave', *v. a.* To embellish; to make showy; to inspire with fortitude.—Obsolete.

*Psyche, embrav'd by Chari's generous flame,  
Strives in devotion's furnace to refine  
Her pious self.*—Beaumont.

**EMBROCATÉ**, em'bro-kate, *v. a.* (*embrecho*, Gr.) In Surgery, to moisten and rub a diseased part of the body with a liquid substance, as with spirit, oil, &c.

**EMBROCATION**, em-bro-ka'shun, *s.* The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge dipped in some liquid substance; the liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

**EMBROIDER**, em-broy'dur, *v. a.* (*broder*, Fr.) To border with ornamental needlework or figures; to adorn with raised figures of needlework, as cloths, stuffs, or muslin.

**EMBROIDERER**, em-broy'dur-ur, *s.* One who embroiders.

**EMBROIDERY**, em-broy'dur-e, *s.* Work in gold, silver, or silk thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin, into various figures; variegated needlework; variegation or diversity of figures and colours; artificial ornaments.

**EMBROIL**, em-broyl', *v. a.* (*embrouiller*, Fr.) To perplex; to entangle; to intermix in confusion; to involve in troubles or perplexities; to disturb or distract by connection with something else; to throw into confusion or commotion.

**EMBROILMENT**, em-broyl'ment, *s.* Confusion; disturbance.

**EMBROTHEL**, em-broth'el, *v. a.* To enclose in a brothel.

**EMBRUTE**.—See Imbrute.

**EMBRYO**, em'bre-o, } *s.* (*embryon*, Gr.) In Phy-  
**EMBRYON**, em'bre-on, } siology, the first rudiments  
of an animal in the womb, before the several mem-  
bers are distinctly formed, after which it is called  
a fetus; the beginning or first state of anything  
not fit for production; the rudiments of anything  
yet imperfectly formed. In Botany, the vegetable  
fetus, a fleshy body occupying the interior of a  
seed, and constituting the rudiment of a future  
plant. It consists of three parts—the plumule  
or growing point, a radicle or root, and a cotyle-  
don or cotyledons;—*a.* pertaining to or noting  
anything in its first rudiments or unfinished state.

**EMBRYOCTONIA**, em-bre-ok-to'ne-a, *s.* (*embryon*,  
and *kteinō*, I destroy, Gr.) In Obstetrics, de-  
struction of the fetus in utero, for the sake of  
preserving the mother.

**EMBRYOGRAPHY**, em-bre-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*embryon*, and  
*graphō*, I write, Gr.) A general description of  
the fetus.

**EMBRYOLOGY**, em-bre-ol'o-je, *s.* (*embryon*, and  
*logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A description of the de-  
velopment of the fetus or embryo of animals.

**EMBRYONATE**, em'bre-o-nate, } *a.* Relating to an  
**EMBRYONIC**, em-bre-on'ik, } embryo, or in the  
state of one.

EMBRYOTHLAST—EMERGENT.

**EMBRYOTHLAST**, em'bre-oth-last, *s.* (*embryon*, and  
*thlao*, I crush, Gr.) An instrument for breaking  
the bones of the dead fetus, in order to facilitate  
its extraction in difficult parturition.

**EMBRYOTOMY**, em-bre-ot'o-me, *s.* (*embryon*, and  
*tome*, a cutting, Gr.) The operation of cutting  
the fetus out of the womb; dissection of the  
fetus.

**EMERYOUS**, em'bre-us, *a.* Of the nature of an  
embryo.

**EMBRYULCIA**, em-bre-ul'se-a, *s.* (*embryon*, and  
*elko*, I drag, Gr.) Extraction of the fetus from  
the womb in difficult parturition.

**EMBRYULCIOUS**, em-bre-ul'kns, *s.* A surgical instru-  
ment used in the operation of embryotomy.

**EMBURSE**.—See Imburse.

**EMBUSTY**, em-biz'e, *v. a.* To employ.—Obsolete.

**EMEDULLATE**, e-med'ul-late, *v. a.* (*emedullo*, Lat.)  
To take out the pith or marrow.—Obsolete.

**EMEND**.—See Amend.

**EMENDABLE**.—See Amendable.

**EMENDATELY**, e-men'date-le, *ad.* Without fault;  
correctly.

**EMENDATION**, em-en-da'shun, *s.* (*emendatio*, Lat.)

The act of altering for the better, or correcting  
what is erroneous or faulty; correction, applied  
particularly to the correction of errors in writings;  
when applied to life and manners, *amend* and  
*amendment* are used—the French orthography;  
an alteration for the better; correction of an error  
or fault. In Law, an amending and correcting of  
abuses. *Emendatio panni*, the power of inspect-  
ing the assize of cloth. *Emendatio pannis et cor-  
visis*, the power of supervising the weights and  
measures of bread and beer.

**EMENDATOR**, em-en-da'tur, *s.* A corrector of  
errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or  
improves.

**EMENDATORY**, e-men'day-tur-e, *a.* Contributing  
to emendation or correction.

**EMENDICATE**.—See Mendicate.

**EMERALD**, em'er-ald, *s.* (*emeraude*, Fr.) A valu-  
able mineral of a beautiful green colour, much  
esteemed in ornamental jewellery. It occurs in  
prismatic crystals, and consists of silica, 65; alu-  
mina, 16; glucina, 13; oxide of chromium, (the  
colouring matter,) 3. The finest emeralds are  
obtained from Peru.

**EMERETI**, e-mer'e-ti, *s.* (Latin.) The soldiers and  
other public functionaries of ancient Rome who  
had retired from their country's service.

**EMERGE**, e-merj', *v. n.* (*emergeo*, Lat.) To rise out  
of a fluid or other covering, or surrounding sub-  
stance; to issue; to proceed from; to reappear  
after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the  
obscuring object; to rise out of a state of depres-  
sion or obscurity; to rise into view.

**EMERGENCE**, e-mer'jens, } *s.* The act of rising

**EMERGENCY**, e-mer'jen-se, } out of a fluid or other  
covering, or surrounding matter; the act of rising  
or starting into view; the act of issuing from or  
quitting; that which comes suddenly; a sudden  
occasion; an unexpected event; exigence; any  
event or occasional combination of circumstances  
which calls for immediate action or remedy;  
pressing necessity.

**EMERGENT**, e-mer'jent, *a.* Rising out of a fluid, or  
anything that covers or surrounds; issuing or  
proceeding from; rising out of a depressed state,  
or from obscurity; coming suddenly; sudden;



unexpected; urgent pressing. *Emergent*, year or epoch from which any computation is made.

EMLY, e-mer'jent-le, *ad.* By emerging; pressing.

e-mer'it-ed, *a.* (*emeritus*, Lat.) Already have done sufficient public service.

—See Hemorrhoids.

e-mer'shun, *s.* (*emerge*, Lat.) The act out of a fluid or other covering, or substance. In Astronomy, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse; the appearance of a star which has been hid by the rays of the sun's light; extrication.

em'e-re, *s.* (*emeri*, Fr.) Granular rhombic corundum. It usually occurs in masses black or bluish-grey colour. It is extensively used for polishing metals and valuable minerals. Composed of alumina, 86.0; silica, 30.0; oxide of iron, 4.0; sp. gr. 3.66.

em'e-a, } *s.* (*emeo*, I vomit, Gr.) A vegetable alkali, obtained from the ipecacuanha root, in which the emetic action of that medicine reside. It is composed of tartar, 7.77; carbon, 64.57; oxygen, 22.95; water, 4.30. When pure, it is white, pulverulent, and uncrystallizable.

em-et'ik, *a.* (*emetico*, Ital. and Span.) Tending to vomit; exciting the stomach to disgorge its contents by the oesophagus and mouth; in medicine, a substance which operates on the stomach as to invert its action and occasion vomiting.

*Emetic tartar*, a treble salt, composed of antimony, potassa, and tartaric acid: a grain to two grains operates as an emetic and sudorific.

em'e-kal-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting.

EMETIC, e-met'ik, *a.* (*emetico*, Ital. and Span.) Applied to such medicines as produce vomiting and purging at the same time.

EMETIC, e-met'ik, *a.* (*emetico*, Ital. and Span.) A treatise on vomiting and emetics; doctrine of vomiting and emetics.

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ground; a hill of moderate elevation above the adjacent ground; summit; highest part; a part rising or projecting beyond the rest, or above the surface; an elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office, or celebrity; exaltation; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; preferment; conspicuousness; supreme degree; notice. A title of honour borne in Europe by different dignitaries at different times, but appropriated to cardinals by a papal decree issued in the year 1630.

EMINENT, em'e-nent, *a.* (*eminens*, Lat.) High; lofty; exalted in rank; high in office; dignified; distinguished; high in public estimation; conspicuous; distinguished above others; remarkable.

EMINENTIAL, em-e-nen'shal, *a.* An epithet applied in algebra to an artificial kind of equation which contains another eminently.

EMINENTLY, em'e-nent-le, *ad.* In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation; in a degree to be conspicuous and distinguished from others.

EMIR, e'mir, *s.* (Arabic, chief or lord.) A Turkish title, expressive of command or office. *Emir-al-mumenin*, chief or commander of the Faithful. *Emir-al-omera*, prince of princes, or chief of chiefs.

EMISSARY, em'is-sar-re, *s.* (*emissarius*, Lat.) A person sent on a mission; a person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent, employed to ascertain or sound the opinions of others; a spy. An emissary may differ from a spy: a spy in war, is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories, to learn the condition of an enemy; an emissary may be a secret agent, employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils: a spy in war must be concealed, or he suffers death; an emissary may be known in some cases as the agent of an adversary, without incurring a like hazard; that which sends out or emits;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*a.* exploring; spying.

EMISSION, e-mish'un, *s.* (*emissio*, Lat.) The act of sending or throwing out; the act of sending abroad or into circulation; that which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes issued by one act of government.

EMISSITIOUS, em-is-sish'us, *a.* Looking or narrowly examining.

EMIT, e-mit', *v. a.* (*emitto*, Lat.) To send forth; to throw or give out; to issue, as notes or bills of credit; to print, and send into circulation; to issue forth, as an order or decree; to let fly; to dart.—(Unusual in the last three senses.)

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,  
Lest, wrathful, the far-shooting god emit  
His fatal arrows.—*Prior*.

EMMENDALS, em-men'dals, *s.* An old word used in the Inner Temple for what remains in bank or in stock in the house.

EMMENOGOGUE, em-me'no-gog, *s.* (*emmenia*, the menstrual discharge, and *ogogos*, that which induces, Gr.) In *Materia Medica*, a medicine which has a tendency to excite the menstrual discharge.

EMMENOLOGY, em-men-ol'o-je, *s.* (*emmenia*, the menstrual discharge, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise or discourse on menstruation.

EMMET.—See Ant.

EMMEW, em-mu', *v. a.* To mew; to coop up; to confine in a coop or cage.



# ENMOVE—EMPERISHED.

# EMPEROR—EMPIRE.

ENMOVE, em-moov', *v. a.* To move; to rouse; to excite.—Obsolete.

One day, when him high courage did *emove*,  
He pricked forth.—*Spenser.*

EMOLLESCENCE, em-mol-les'sens, *s.* (*emollescens*, Lat.) In Metallurgy, that degree of softness in a fusible body which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.

EMOLLiate, e-mol'le-ate, *v. a.* (*emollio*, Lat.) To soften; to render effeminate.

EMOLlient, e-mol'yent, *a.* Softening; making supple; relaxing the solids;—*s.* a medicine which softens and relaxes the solids; that which softens or removes the asperities of the humours.

EMOLLition, em-mol-ish'un, *s.* The act of softening or relaxing.

EMOLument, e-mol'u-ment, *s.* (*emolumentum*, Lat.) The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees, and perquisites; profit; advantage; gains in general.

EMOLumental, e-mol-u-men'tal, *a.* Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous.

EMOTion, e-mo'shun, *s.* (*emotio*, Lat.) A moving of the mind or soul; any agitation of mind or excitement of sensibility. In a philosophical sense, an internal motion or agitation of the mind which passes away without desire; when desire follows, the motion or agitation is called a passion.

EMOTional, e-mo'shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to emotion.

EMOTIVE, e-mo'tiv, *a.* Indicating affection of the mind.

EMPAGUSIA, em-pa-gu'se-a, *s.* A name given by Gray to a genus of Saurian reptiles, belonging to the family Lacertidae, or Long-tongued Lizards.

EMPAIR.—See Impair.

EMPALE, em-pale', *v. a.* (*empalar*, Port. *empaler*, Fr.) To fence or fortify with stakes; to set a line of stakes or posts for defence; to enclose; to surround; to shut in; to thrust a stake up the fundament, and thus put to death; to put to death by fixing on a stake, a punishment formerly practised in Rome.

EMPALEMENT, em-pale'ment, *s.* A fencing, fortifying, or enclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body. In Heraldry, a conjunction of coats of arms pale-wise. In Botany, an old name for calyx.

EMPANNEL.—See Impannel.

EMPARK, em-park', *v. a.* To enclose as with a fence.

EMPARLANCE.—See Imparlance.

EMPASM, em-pazin', *s.* (*empasso*, I sprinkle, Gr.) A powder used to correct any disagreeable odour emitted from the body.—Not used.

EMPASSION.—See Impassion.

EMPASSIONATE, em-pash'un-ate, *a.* Strongly affected.

EMPEACH.—See Impeach.

EMPEOPLE, em-pe'pl, *v. a.* To form into a people or community.—Seldom used.

And what unknown nation there *empeopled* were,—  
*Spenser.*

EMPERIL, em-per'il, *v. a.* To endanger.—Obsolete.

His person to *emperil* so in fight.—*Spenser.*

EMPERISHED, em-per'isht, *a.* Decayed; perished; destroyed.—Obsolete.

I deem thy brain *emperished* be  
Through rusty ead, that hath rotted thee.—*Spenser.*

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EMPEROR, em'per-rur, *s.* (*empereur*, Fr.) the commander of an army. In modern times the sovereign or supreme monarch of a state; a title of dignity superior to that of king; the ancient Romans, a title of honour conferred on a general who had been victorious.

EMPERY, em'per-e, *s.* Empire.—Obsolete.  
Your right of birth, your *emperey*, your crown.

EMPETRACEÆ, em-pe-tra'se-e, *s.* (*empetræ*, the genera.) Crowberries, a natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of small flowers with heath-like evergreen leaves without and having minute flowers in their axils; the corolla consisting of imbricated scales, the lobes of which are sometimes petaloid, or combined into a monopetalous corolla; stamens same as the inner sepals, with which they anthers roundish and two-celled; the ovary and bursting longitudinally; ovary free on a fleshy disk, and three, six, or nine-celled solitary, antropeal, and ascending; style fleshy, and seated in the persistent calyx. Named by Lindley in his Euphorbiales. EMPETRUM, em-pet'rum, *s.* (*em-petrum*, a stone, Gr. from its growing among stones.) Crowberry, a genus of plants. *E. nigrum* is common in the Highlands of Scotland, and berries, as in Russia, &c. are eaten: *Empetraceæ*.

EMPHASIS, em'fa-sis, *s.* (Greek.) In rhetoric, a particular stress of utterance, or force given to the words or parts of a discourse, signification the speaker intends to impress on his audience; or a distinctive of words with such stress as to convey meaning in the best manner.

EMPHASIZE, em'fa-size, *v. a.* To utter or write with a particular or more forcible stress.

EMPHATIC, em-fat'ik, *a.* Foreboding.

EMPHATICAL, em-fat'e-kal, *a.* Impressing emphasis; uttered with emphasis; the eye.

EMPHATICALLY, em-fat'e-kal-le, *ad.* With emphasis; strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

EMPHRACTIC, em-frak'tik, *a.* (*emphracticus*, Gr.) Producing obstruction of the pores of the skin.

EMPHYSEMA, em-fe-se'ma, *s.* (*emphysema*, Gr.) A collection of air in the cellular tissue which renders the part affected tense and crepitant when pressed.

EMPHYSEMATOUS, em-fe-se'ma-tus, *a.* Affected with emphysema; swelled; bloated; easily to pressure.

EMPHYTEUSIS, em-fe-tu'sis, *s.* (*emphyteusis*, plant or ingraft, Gr.) A perpetual lease or possession of land, on condition of paying a fixed sum.

EMPHYTEUTIC, em-fe-tu'tik, *a.* Taken for that for which rent is to be paid.

EMPIERCE, em-perso', *v. a.* To pierce; to penetrate.—Obsolete.

EMPIGHT, em-pite', *a.* Fixed.—Obsolete.

But he was wary, and ere it *empight* his shield.

In the meent mark, *advanc'd* his shield.

EMPIRE, em'pire, *s.* (French.) Supreme governing; supreme dominion; sovereignty.



# EMPIRIC—EMPLOYER.

perial power; the territory, region, or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor. An *empire* is usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom; supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway, as 'the *empire* of reason or of truth;' any region, land, or water, over which dominion is extended.

**EMPIRIC**, em'pe-rik, or em-pir'ik, *s.* (*empeirikos*, Gr.) Literally, one who makes experiments; a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education, and relies on the success of his own experience. The term is commonly used for a quack, or ignorant pretender to medical skill; a charlatan.

**EMPIRIC**, em-pir'ik, } *a.* Relating to experi-  
**EMPIRICAL**, em-pir'e-kal, } ments or experience;  
versed in experiments; known only by experience;  
used and applied without science; derived from  
experiment; practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

**EMPIRICALLY**, em-pir'e-kal-le, *ad.* By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

**EMPIRICISM**, em-pir'e-sizm, *s.* Dependence of a physician on his experience in practice, without the aid of a regular medical education; the practice of medicine without a medical education; quackery.

**EMPIA**, em'pis, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of Dipterous insects, the Empidids of Latreille: Family, Nemoceræ.

**EMPLACEMENT**, em-plas'e-ment, *s.* Place; ground.

**EMPLASTER**, em-plas'tur, *s.* (*emplastron*, Gr.)—See Plaster.—*v. a.* To cover with a plaster.

**EMPLASTIC**, em-plas'tik, *a.* (*emplastikos*, Gr.) An epithet applied to topical remedies, which adhere like plaster to the surface on which they are laid.

**EMPLASTRUM**—See Plaster.

**EMPLEAD**.—See Implead.

**EMPLECTON**, em-plek'tun, *s.* (Greek.) In ancient Architecture, a method of constructing walls, in which, according to Vitruvius, the front stones were wrought fair, and the interior left rough, and filled in with stones of various sizes.

**EMPLEURUM**, em-plu'rūn, *s.* (*em*, in, and *pleuron*, the pleura, or pulmonary envelope, Gr. in allusion to the seeds being attached by a coriaceous membrane.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Rutaceæ.

**EMPLOY**, em-ploy', *v. a.* (*employer*, Fr.) To occupy the time, attention, and labour of; to keep busy or at work; to use; to use as an instrument or means; to use as materials in forming anything; to engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to commission and intrust with the management of one's affairs; to occupy; to apply or devote to an object; to pass in business; to *employ one's self*, is to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self;—*s.* that which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labour of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment; occupation, as art, mystery, trade, profession; public office; agency; service for another.

**EMPLOYABLE**, em-ploy'a-bl, *a.* That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

**EMPLOYE**, em-ploy'ay, *s.* (French.) One who is employed.

**EMPLOYER**, em-ploy'ur, *s.* One who employs; one who uses; one who engages or keeps in service.

# EMPLOYMENT—EMPTY.

**EMPLOYMENT**, em-ploy'ment, *s.* The act of employing or using; occupation; business; that which engages the head or hands; office; public business or trust; agency or service for another, or for the public.

**EMPLUNGE**.—See Plunge.

**EMPOISON**, em-poy'zn, *v. a.* (*empoisonner*, Fr.) To poison; to administer poison to; to destroy or endanger life by giving or causing to be taken into the stomach any noxious drug or preparation; to taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by an admixture of poisonous substances; to imbitter; to deprive of sweetness.

**EMPOISONER**, em-poy'zn-ur, *s.* One who poisons; one who administers a deleterious drug; he or that which imbitters.

**EMPOISONMENT**, em-poy'zn-ment, *s.* The act of administering poison, or causing it to be taken; the act of destroying life by a deleterious drug.

**EMPORETIC**, em-po-ret'ik, *a.* (*emporetikos*, Gr.) Used in market, or in merchandise.

**EMPORIUM**, em-po're-um, *s.* (Latin.) A place of merchandise; a town or city of trade; particularly, a city or town of extensive commerce, or in which the commerce of an extensive country centres. In Pathology, the common sensory of the brain.

**EMPOVERISH**.—See Impoverish.

**EMPOWER**, em-pow'ur, *v. a.* To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize, either by law, commission, letter of attorney, natural right, or by verbal license; to give physical power or force; to enable.—Unusual in the last two senses.

**EMPRESS**, em'pres, *s.* (contracted from *emperess*.) The consort or spouse of an emperor; a female who governs an empire; a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

**EMPRISE**, em-prize', *s.* (old French.) An undertaking; an enterprise.—Seldom used.

Noble minds, of yore, allied were  
In brave pursuit of chivalrous *emprise*.—*Spencer.*

**EMPROSTHOTONIA**, em-pros-tho-to'ne-a, *s.* (*emprosthen*, anterior, and *teino*, I draw, Gr.) In Pathology, that variety of tetanus in which the body is drawn forward by the permanent contraction of the muscle.

**EMPSYCHOSIS**, emp-se-ko'sis, *s.* (Greek.) A term used by the ancients to designate the union of the soul with the body.

**EMPTIER**, em'te-ur, *s.* One that empties or exhausts.

**EMPTINESS**, em'te-nes, *s.* A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing except air; destitution; absence of matter; void space; vacuity; vacuum; want of solidity or substance; unsatisfactoriness; inability to satisfy desire; vacuity of head; want of intellect or knowledge.

**EMPTION**, em'shun, *s.* (*emptio*, Lat.) The act of purchasing; a purchase.—Seldom used.

**EMPTY**, em'te, *a.* (*æmtig*, or *æmti*, Sax.) Containing nothing, or nothing but air; evacuated; not filled; unfurnished; void; devoid; destitute of solid matter; destitute of force or effect; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires; not supplied; having nothing to carry; hungry; unfurnished with intellect or knowledge; vacant of head; ignorant; unfruitful; producing nothing; wanting substance; wanting solidity; destitute; waste; desolate; without effect; without a cargo; in ballast;—*v. a.* to exhaust; to make void or destitute; to deprive of



# EMPTY-HEADED—EMULATIVE.

the contents; to pour out the contents; to waste; to make desolate;—*v. n.* to pour out or discharge its contents; to become empty.

**EMPTY-HEADED**, em-te-hed'ed, *a.* Deficient in invention; having few ideas.

**EMPTYINGS**, em-te-ingz, *s.* The lees of beer, cider, &c.

**EMPURPLE**, em-pur'pl, *v. a.* To tinge or dye of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

**EMPUSA**, em-pu'za, *s.* (*empuos*, ulcerated, Gr.) A genus of Orthopterous insects; Family, Cursoria.

**EMPUSE**, em-puse', *s.* A phantom or spectre.—Obsolete.

A painted lady is to be looked upon rather as some spectre or *empuse*, than as a handsome woman.—*Bp. Taylor.*

**EMPUZZLE**.—See *Puzzle*.

**EMPYEM**, em-pi-em, } *s.* (Latin and Greek.) Li-

**EMPYEMA**, em-pi-e'ma, } terally, an internal abscess or suppuration, but used by modern pathologists for a collection of pus in the cavity of the pleura.

**EMPYOCLE**, em-pi-o-se'le, *s.* (*empyos*, purulent, and *kele*, hernia, Gr.) A collection of pus in the testes, tunica vaginalis, or the cellular tissue of the scrotum.

**EMPYREAL**, em-pir'e-al, *a.* (*empyrée*, Fr.) Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond arial substances; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven; pure; vital; dephlogisticated.

**EMPYREAN**, em-pi-re'an, or em-pir'e-an, *a.* Empyrean;—*s.* the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire has been supposed to subsist.

**EMPYREUM**, em-pir'e-um, } *s.* (Greek.) The pe-

**EMPYREUMA**, em-pe-ru'ma, } culiar odour exhaled by the volatile products which result from the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances when subjected to considerable heat, or to destructive distillation.

**EMPYREUMATIC**, em-pe-ru-mat'ik, } *a.* Hav-

**EMPYREUMATICAL**, em-pe-ru-mat'e-kal, } ing the taste or smell of slightly burnt animal or vegetable substances.

**EMPYRICAL**, em-pir'e-kal, *a.* Containing the combustible principle of coal.

**EMPYROSIS**, em-pe-ro'sis, *s.* (*empuroo*, I burn, Gr.) A general fire; a conflagration.—Seldom used.

**EMU**, e'mu, *s.* The popular name of the bird *Dromiceus Australis*, an Australian genus of the Struthionidæ, or Ostrich family. It is nearly allied to the Cassowary.

**EMUCID**, em-u'sid, *a.* (*emucidus*, Lat.) Mouldy.

**EMULATE**, em'u-late, *v. a.* (*amulor*, Lat.) To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival; to be equal to; to imitate; to resemble;—(unusual in the last two senses;—*a.* ambitious.—Seldom used as an adjective.

Thereto prick'd on by a most *emulate* pride.—*Shaks.*

**EMULATION**, em-u-la'shun, *s.* The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain to it, generally in a good sense; an ardour kindled by the praiseworthy example of others inciting to imitate them, or to equal or excel them; contest; contention; strife; competition; rivalry, accompanied with a desire of depressing another.

**EMULATIVE**, em'u-lay-tiv, *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

# EMULATOR—ENABLE.

**EMULATOR**, em'u-lay-tur, *s.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.

**EMULATRESS**, em'u-lay-tres, *s.* A female who emulates another.

**EMULE**, e-mule', *v. a.* To emulate.—Obsolete. Whom *emuling* I deftly learn'd to sing.—*Edwards.*

**EMULGE**, e-mulj', *v. a.* To milk or drain out.—Obsolete.

**EMULGENT**, e-mul'jent, *a.* (*emulgeo*, Lat.) Milking or draining out. In Anatomy, the emulgent or renal arteries are those which supply the kidneys with blood;—*s.* an emulgent vessel.

**EMULOUS**, em'u-lus, *a.* (*emulus*, Lat.) Desirous or eager to imitate, equal, or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another; rivaling; engaged in competition; factions; contentions.

**EMULOUSLY**, em'u-lus-le, *ad.* With desire of equalling or excelling another.

**EMULSION**, e-mul'shun, *s.* (French, from *emulus*, Lat.) A soft liquid remedy of a colour and consistence resembling milk, prepared by uniting oil and water by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous.

**EMULSIVE**, e-mul'siv, *a.* Softening; milk-like; producing or yielding a milk-like substance.

**EMUNCTORIES**, e-mung'k'to-ris, *s.* (*emungo*, I drain off, Lat.) In Anatomy, the excretory ducts of the body.

**EMUS**, e'mus, *s.* A genus of beautiful insects, densely pubescent, partly coloured with black and yellow—common in gardens; Family, Staphylinidæ.

**EMUSCATION**, 'em-us-ka'shun, *s.* (*emusco*, Lat.) The act of clearing from moss.—Seldom used.

**EMYDA**, e-mi'da, *s.* (*emys*, a tortoise, Gr.) A genus of Trionychidæ, or soft tortoises, in which the margin of the shield is furnished with a series of small bones in front and behind; the limbs covered when withdrawn into the shell by the flaps or valves attached to the sternum.

**EMYDE**, e-mi'de, *s.* (*emys*, one of the genera.) A family of the order Chelonides, consisting of the River or Emys Turtles, in which the feet are palmated, but the toes distinctly separated; claws long and acuminate, five on the fore, and four on the hinder feet; the jaws horny; body depressed, covered with horny plates; those on the sternum eleven or twelve in number.

**EMYDINES**, em'e-dins, *s.* A section of the Chelonian reptiles or tortoises, of which the genus *Emys* is the type.

**EMYDOSAURIA**, em-e-do-saw're-a, } *s.* (*emys*, a

**EMYDOSAURIANS**, em-e-do-saw're-anz, } tortoise, and *sauros*, a saurian, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to an order of reptiles embracing the crocodiles, the Crocodilia of Cuvier.

**EMYS**, e'mis, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of River Turtles, in which the sternum is dilated, large, and solid; the anterior portion truncated; posterior lobe; the symphysis broad, bony, and covered by six pair of hard shields; Family, Emydæ.

**EN**, en. A prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French. It coincides with the Latin *in*, Greek *en*, and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. For the ease of pronunciation it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ*, *empower*. *En* was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as in *housen*, *escapen*; it is retained in *ozen* and *children*.

**ENABLE**, en-a-bl, *v. a.* (*enhabler*, old Fr.) To make



## ENABLEMENT—ENAMEL.

supply with power, physical or moral; to furnish with sufficient power or ability; to furnish means; to furnish with legal ability; to authorize; to furnish with knowledge or skill, and, in general, to furnish means.

**EN-ak-bl'-ment, s.** The act of enablement.

**EN-ak', v. a.** To make as a law; to pass into a law; to perform a last act of a bill, giving it validity as a law; to give relative sanction to a bill; to decree; to do as the will of the supreme power; to perform; to effect;—(obsolete in the last sense.)

*En-ak'* Talbot, above human thought, of wonders with his sword and lance.—*Shaks.*

**EN-ak', v. n.** To be in action;—(obsolete;)

*I did enact Hector.*—*Shaks.*

**EN-ak', v. n.** To determine.—Obsolete.

**EN-ak'-ting, a.** Giving legislative forms or laws.

**EN-ak'-tiv, a.** Having power to enact or pass as a law.

**EN-ak'-ment, s.** The passing of a bill; the act of voting, decreeing, and giving as a law.

**EN-ak'-tur, s.** One who enacts or passes laws; one who decrees or establishes as a law; one who performs anything.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**EN-ak'-ture, s.** Purpose; determination;—(obsolete.)

*En-ak'-ture* own enactors with themselves destroy.—*Shaks.*

**EN-ak'-ture, s.** Purpose; determination;—(obsolete.)

**EN-ak'-ture, s.** Purpose; determination;—(obsolete.)

**EN-ak'-ture, s.** Purpose; determination;—(obsolete.)

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**EN-ak'-ture, s.** Purpose; determination;—(obsolete.)

**EN-ak'-ture, s.** Purpose; determination;—(obsolete.)

## ENAMELLAR—ENAMETER.

add 4 parts of sand and 1 of sea-salt, and melt them together—this should be perfectly white. A blue colour is given by a very little of the oxide of cobalt; a yellow, by the sulphate of silver, or, with mere certainty, by equal parts of white lead and white oxide of antimony, fused with sal-ammoniac; a green, by the dextoxide of copper, or, still better, by the oxide of chrome; red, by the protoxide of copper; black, by the protoxide of iron; and violet, by the protoxide of manganese.—*Dict. of Art and Science.* In Anatomy, the smooth, hard substance which covers the crown of a tooth;—*v. a.* to lay enamel on a metal; to paint in enamel; to form a glossy substance like enamel;—*v. n.* to practise the use of enamel.

**ENAMELLAR, en-am-el-lär, a.** Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.

**ENAMELLED, en-am-el'd, a, part.** Overlaid with enamel; adorned with anything resembling enamel. *Enamelled cards*, cards which are covered on one side with a coating of white lead and size, and, when dry, passed between highly-polished steel rollers to give the requisite gloss.

**ENAMELLER, en-am-el-lur, s.** One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay enamels, or inlay colours.

**ENAMELLING, en-am-el-ling, s.** The act or art of laying enamels.

**ENAMORADO, en-am-o-ra'do, s.** One deeply in love.

**ENAMOUR, en-am'ur, v. a. (amour, Fr.)** To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate.

**ENANTESIS, en-an-te-sis, s. (French and Latin, from *enantios*, opposite, Gr.)** A term applied by the ancients to the confluence of the ascending and descending blood-vessels.

**ENANTHESIS, en-an-the-sis, s. (en, and *anthos*, I flourish, Gr. the inflorescence being from within, or from internal affection.)** A rash; in opposition to *exanthesis*, an eruption on the skin, not connected with internal affection.

**ENANTIOPATHY, en-an-te-op'pa-the, s. (enantios, opposite, and *pathos*, passion, Gr.)** An opposite passion or affection.

**ENANTIOSIS, en-an-te-o-sis, s. (Greek.)** In Rhetoric, a figure where that which is spoken negatively is to be understood affirmatively.

**ENARMED, en-ärmd', a.** In Heraldry, having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c., of a different colour from that of the body.

**ENARRATION, en-ar-ra'shun, s. (enarro, Lat.)** Recital; relation; account; exposition.—Seldom used.

**ENARTHROCARPUS, en-är-thro-kär'pus, s. (ennea, nine, *arthron*, a joint, and *karpus*, a fruit, Gr. in allusion to the pod having nine or ten seeds in the lower joint.)** A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**ENARTHROSIS, en-är-thro-sis, s. (en, and *arthron*, a joint, Gr.)** Ball and socket joint; a species of diarthrosis, or moveable connection of bones, in which the round head of one is received into the cavity of another, so as to admit of motion in every direction.

**ENATATION, en-a-ta'shun, s. (enato, I swim out, Lat.)** A swimming out; escape by swimming.

**ENATE, e-nate', a. (enatus, Lat.)** Growing out.

**ENAMETER, e-nawu'tur, ad.** Lest that.—Obsolete.

*Enameter his rage might cooled be.*—*Spenser.*



# ENAVIGATE—ENCEPHALELCOSIS.

**ENAVIGATE**, e-nav'e-gate, *v. a.* (*enavigo*, Lat.) To sail out or over.

**ENGAGE**, en-ka-jé', *v. a.* To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop.

**ENCALYPTA**, en-ka-lip'ta, *s.* (*en*, in, and *kalypter*, a covering, or extinguisher, Gr. in reference to the unusual size of the calyptra, which entirely encloses the theca.) A genus of small Moss-plants, forming imperfect tufts of green among moist rocks, or on mud-capped walls: Order, Bryaceae.

**ENCAMP**, en-kamp', *v. n.* To pitch tents or form huts, as an army; to halt on a march, spread tents, and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or a company; to pitch tents for the purpose of a siege;—*v. a.* to form into a camp; to place a marching army or company in a temporary habitation or quarters.

**ENCAMPMENT**, en-kamp'ment, *s.* The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as an army or travelling company, for temporary lodging or rest; the place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.

**ENCANKER**, en-kang'kur, *v. a.* To corrode; to canker.

**ENCANTHUS**, en-kan'this, *s.* (*en*, and *kanthos*, the angle of the eye, Gr.) Literally, a growth or tumor in the internal angle of the eye; but more especially used to denote a fungus swelling of the lachrymal gland.

**ENCASE**, en-kase', *v. a.* To enclose or hide, as in a case or cover.

**ENCATALEPSIS**.—See Catalepsis.

**ENCAUMA**, en-kaw'ina, *s.* (*egcauma*, a mark made by fire, Gr.) In Pathology, an ulcer of the cornea, followed by the escape of the humours and destruction of that organ; or, according to others, the mark left, or a vesicle raised by a burn.

**ENCAUSTIC**, en-kaws'tik, *a.* (*en*, and *kaustikos*, caustic, Gr.) Pertaining to the art of enamelling, and to painting in burnt wax;—*s.* enamel or enamelling; the method of painting in burnt wax, practised by the ancients, the art of which is not well known.

**ENCAVE**, en-kave', *v. a.* To hide in a cave or recess.

**ENCEINTE**, ang-saynt, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, enclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains. It is sometimes only flanked by round or square towers, which is termed a Roman wall;—*a.* in Law, pregnant with child.

**ENCELIA**, en-se'le-a, *s.* (*en*, in, and *koilos*, hollow, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

**ENCENIA**, en-se'ne-a, *s. pl.* (*encanea*, Gr.) Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built: by the Jews, to commemorate the purification and dedication of the temple; and by Christians, to commemorate the consecration of their churches. In modern times, the term is used for any commemorative festival.

**ENCEPHALARTOS**, en-sef'a-lár-tos, *s.* (*en*, *kephale*, a head, and *artos*, bread, Gr.) A genus of plants, various species of which are termed Cafferbread at the Cape of Good Hope, where it affords the natives a common article of food: Order, Cycadeaceae.

**ENCEPHALELCOSIS**, en-sef'a-lél-ko'sis, *s.* (*egkepha-*

# ENCEPHALGIA—ENCHANTER.

*los*, and *elkosis*, ulceration, Gr.) Ulceration of the brain.

**ENCEPHALGIA**, en-sef'al'je-a, *s.* (*egkephalos*, the brain, and *algos*, Gr.) Deep-seated headache; pain in the brain.

**ENCEPHALITES**, en-sef-a-li'tes, *s.* (*egkephalos*, the brain, Gr.) Inflammation of the brain.

**ENCEPHALOCLE**, en-sef'a-lo-se'le, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *kele*, hernia, Gr.) Hernia of the brain.

**ENCEPHALO-DIALYSIS**, en-sef'a-lo-di-a-lis'is, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *dialysis*, dissolution, Gr.) The reduction of the brain into pulpy matter.

**ENCEPHALOID**, en-sef'a-loid, *a.* (*egkephalos*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Cerebriform; resembling the matter of the brain; an epithet applied by Laënnec to that species of morbid matter which constitutes the mass of the disease called fungus hæmatoides, scirrhus, or cancer.

**ENCEPHALOLITHIASIS**, en-sef'a-lo-lith-i'a-sis, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *lithiasis*, the formation of stone, Gr.) The formation of calcareous stony masses in the brain.

**ENCEPHALON**, en-sef'a-lon, *s.* (*egkephalos*, the brain, Gr.) The brain and cerebellum of vertebrated animals. In Anatomy, a term comprehending these organs, together with the medulla oblonga and spinal cord.

**ENCEPHALOPATHIA**, en-sef'a-lo-pa'the-a, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *pathia*, disease, Gr.) Disease of the brain.

**ENCEPHALOPHYMA**, en-sef'a-lo-fi'ma, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *phyma*, a boil or tumor, Gr.) A tumor of the brain.

**ENCEPHALORRHAGIA**, en-sef'a-lor-ra'je-a, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *regnymi*, I burst forth, Gr.) Hemorrhage of the brain.

**ENCEPHALOSCOPIA**, en-sef'a-lo-sko'pe-a, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) Inspection of the brain.

**ENCEPHALOSISMUS**, en-sef'a-lo-sis'mus, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *seismos*, agitation, Gr.) Convulsion of the brain.

**ENCEPHALOTHARSIA**, en-sef'a-lo-thár'se-a, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *tharsos*, corrupted, Gr.) Corruption of the brain.

**ENCEPHALOTOMY**, en-sef'a-lot'o-me, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) Dissection of the brain.

**ENCEPHALOTRAUMA**, en-sef'a-lo-trau'ma, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *trauma*, a wound, Gr.) A wound of the brain.

**ENCEPHALOOZOA**, en-sef'a-lo-zo'a, *s.*

**ENCEPHALOOZARIA**, en-sef'a-lo-zo-a're-a, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *zoön*, an animal, Gr.) A division of the animal kingdom, comprehending those animals which possess two nervous systems, a ganglionic and a cerebro-spinal.

**ENCHAFE**, en-tshafe', *v. a.* To chafe or fret; to provoke; to entrage; to irritate.

**ENCHAIN**, en-tshane', *v. a.* (*enchainier*, Fr.) To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage; to hold fast; to restrain; to confine; to link together; to connect.

**ENCHANT**, en-tshant', *v. a.* (*enchanter*, Fr.) To practise sorcery or witchcraft on anything; to give efficacy to anything by songs of sorcery or fascination; to subdue by charms or spells; to delight to the highest degree; to charm; to ravish with pleasure.

**ENCHANTER**, en-tshan'tur, *s.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits at



his command; one who practises en-  
or pretends to perform surprising  
the agency of demons; one who charms

en-tshan'ing, *a.* Charming; de-  
ravishing.

en-tshan'ing-le, *ad.* With the  
chantment; in a manner to delight or

en-tshant'ment, *s.* The act of pro-  
tain wonderful effects by the invocation  
demons, or the agency of certain sup-  
erstitious; the use of magic arts, spells, or  
incantation; irresistible influence; over-  
influence of delight.

en-tshan'tres, *s.* A sorceress; a  
one who pretends to effect wonderful things  
of demons; one who pretends to prac-  
tise; a woman whose beauty or excellencies  
exercise a magical influence. *Enchantress* Night-  
popular name of the plant *Circea alpina*,  
in some parts of Scotland and England;  
a grass.

en-kar-aks'sis, *s.* (*encharaxis*, from  
*en*, I scarify, *Gr.*) Scarification.

en-tsh'ing, *v. a.* To give in charge or

en-tshase', *v. a.* (*enchasser*, *Fr.*) To in-  
fuse in another body, so as to be held  
or concealed; technically, to adorn by  
work; to enrich or beautify any work in  
some design or figure in low relief; to  
being fixed on it; to mark by incision;  
*en.*

en-tshaste', *a.* Ornamented with figures,  
etc. in low relief, such ornaments being  
in a tool and not cast.

en-tsh'e'sun, *s.* (old French.) Cause;  
—Obsolete.

'said he, 'well mote I shame to tell  
id *enchas* that me hither led.'—*Spenser*.

en-ke-lis, *s.* (*egchelys*, an eel, *Gr.*) A  
by Ehrenberg to a genus of polygastric

en-kel-e-so'ma-tus, *a.* (*eg-  
l soma*, a body, *Gr.*) An epithet given  
to fishes which have long cylindrical  
the eel.

en-kid'e-um, *s.* A genus of plants;  
phorbiaceae.

en-ki-rid'e-un, *s.* (*en*, in, and *cheir*,  
*Gr.*) A manual; a book to be carried  
id.—Obsolete.

en-kid'e-un, *s.* (*en*, in, and *cheir*,  
*Gr.*) A manual; a book to be carried  
id.—Obsolete.

en-tshiz'el, *v. a.* To cut with a chisel.

en'ko-dus, *s.* (*egchos*, a sword, and  
oth, *Gr.*) A genus of fossil fishes found  
alk formation.

en-ko-lir'e-um, *s.* (*egchos*, a spear,  
bold, *Gr.*) A genus of plants: Order,  
en.

en-ko're-al, *s.* (*egchorios*, *Gr.*) Be-  
a particular country or district.

en-ke-le-na, *s.* (*egchiliza*, I express  
A genus of plants: Order, Cheno-

en-ki'ma, *s.* (*egchyma*, *Gr.* *enchyma*,  
an effusion; an injection; that which is  
on.

ENCHYMONA, en-ke-mo'na, *s.* (*egchymona*, *Gr.*)  
Literally, an effusion of fluids in the body, but  
employed in Physiology to express spontaneous  
ecchymosis or extravasation of blood from some in-  
ternal cause, as a violent emotion of the mind.

ENCHYMO-SIS, en-ki'mo-sis, *s.* (*egchymosis*, *Gr.*)  
The formation of an enchyma.

ENCINDERED, en-sin'dard, *a.* Burnt to cinders.—  
Obsolete.

ENCIRCLE, en-ser'kl, *v. a.* To enclose or surround  
with a circle or ring, or with anything in a circular  
form; to encompass; to surround; to environ;  
to embrace.

ENCIRCLET, en-ser'klet, *s.* A small circlet; a  
ring.

ENCKEA, engk'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Encke, the  
astronomer.) A genus of plants: Order, Pipera-  
ceae.

ENCKE'S COMET, engks kom'et, *s.* One of the  
periodic comets which have been ascertained as  
belonging to the solar system, revolving round  
the sun in about 1200 days, within the orbit of Ju-  
piter.

ENCLOAVEMENT, en-klave'ment, *s.* (French.) In  
Obstetrics, the wedging or infraction of the head  
of the fetus in the superior aperture of the pelvis  
of the mother.

ENCLITIC, en-klit'ik, *s.* A word which is joined to  
the end of another, as *que* in *virumque*, which  
may vary the accent; a particle or word that  
throws the accent or emphasis back upon the for-  
mer syllable.

ENCLITIC, en-klit'ik, } *a.* (*egklitikos*, *Gr.*)

ENCLITICAL, en-klit'e-kal, } Leaning; inclining,  
or inclined. In Grammar, an *enclitic* particle or  
word, is one which is so closely united to another  
as to seem to be a part of it; throwing back the  
accent upon the foregoing syllable.

ENCLITICALLY, en-klit'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an enclitic  
manner; by throwing the accent back.

ENCLITICS, en-klit'iks, *s.* In Grammar, the art of  
declining and conjugating words.

ENCLOISTER, en-kloy'ster, *v. a.* To shut up as in  
a cloister.

ENCLOSE, en-kloze', *v. a.* (*enclos*, *Fr.*) To sur-  
round; to shut in; to confine on all sides; to  
separate from common grounds by a fence; to  
environ; to encompass; to cover with a wrapper  
or envelope; to cover under seal.

ENCLOSER, en-klo'zur, *s.* He or that which en-  
closes; one who separates lands from common  
grounds by a fence.

ENCLOSURE, en-klo'zure, *s.* The act of enclosing;  
the separation of land from common ground by a  
fence; state of being enclosed; shut up or encom-  
passed; a space enclosed or fenced; that which  
is enclosed in an envelope or letter.

ENCLOUDED, en-klowd'ed, *a.* Covered with clouds.

ENCLYSMA.—See Clyster.

ENCOACH, en-kotshe', *v. a.* To carry in a coach.

ENCCELIALGIA, en-se-le-al'je-a, *s.* (*egkoilia*, the  
intestines, and *algos*, pain, *Gr.*) Enteritis; pain or  
inflammation in the bowels.

ENCCELIIUM, en-se-le-um, *s.* (*en*, in, and *koilos*, hol-  
low, *Gr.* in reference to the hollow and bladdery  
fronds.) A genus of Algae: Order, Fucaceae.

ENCOFFIN, en-kof'fin, *v. a.* To put in a coffin.

ENCOLPISMUS, en-kol-pis'mus, *s.* (*egkolpoo*, I  
embrace, *Gr.*) The introduction of any medica-  
ment in *vaginum*.



# ENCOMBER—ENCOURAGER.

ENCOMBER.—See Encumber.

ENCOMBERMENT, en-kum'bur-ment, *s.* Disturbance; molestation.—Obsolete.

The best advisement was, of bad, to let her  
Sleep out her fil, without encomberment.—  
*Spenser.*

ENCOMIAST, en-ko'me-as't, *s.* (*egkomiastes*, Gr.) One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes commendations.

ENCOMIASTIC, en-ko-me-as'tik, *s.* A panegyric.

ENCOMIASTIC, en-ko-me-as'tik, } *a.* Bestow-  
ENCOMIASTICAL, en-ko-me-as'te-kal, } ing praise;  
praising; commending; laudatory.

ENCOMIASTICALLY, en-ko-me-as'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner that bestows praise.

ENCOMION.—See Encomium.

ENCOMIUM, en-ko'me-um, *s.* (Latin.) Praise; panegyric; commendation.

ENCOMPASS, en-kum'pas, *v. a.* To encircle; to surround; to environ; to enclose; to shut in; to go or sail round.

ENCOMPASSMENT, en-kum'pas-ment, *s.* A surrounding; a going round; circumlocution in speaking.

ENCOPE, en'ko-pe, *s.* (*egkope*, Gr.) An incision or wound made with a cutting instrument.

ENCORE, ang-kore', *ad.* (French.) A term signifying again; once more; used by the auditors and spectators of plays and other public entertainments, when they call for a repetition of a particular part.

ENCOUNTER, en-kown'tur, *s.* (*encontre*, Fr.) A meeting; a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons; a meeting in contest; a single combat, on a sudden meeting of parties; sometimes less properly, a duel; a fight; a conflict; a skirmish; a battle; but more generally, a fight between a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments, rather than a set battle or general engagement; eager and warm conversation, either in love or anger; a sudden or unexpected address or accosting; casual incident; occasion;—(seldom used in the last two senses; )—*v. a.* (*rencontrer*, Fr. *encontrar*, Port.) to meet face to face; particularly, to meet suddenly or unexpectedly; to meet in opposition, or in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict; to engage with in battle; to meet and strive to remove or surmount; to meet and oppose; to resist; to attack and attempt to confute; to meet as an obstacle; to oppose; to oppugn; to meet with reciprocal kindness;—(unusual in the last sense;) See, they encounter thee with their hearts' thanks; Both sides are even.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly; to rush together in combat; to fight, to conflict; to meet in opposition or debate.

ENCOUNTERER, en-kown'tur-ur, *s.* One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist.

ENCOURAGE, en-kur'rij, *v. a.* (*encourager*, Fr.) To give courage to; to give or increase confidence of success; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to inspire.

ENCOURAGEMENT, en-kur'rij-ment, *s.* The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; incentive; that which serves to incite, support, promote, or advance; a favour; countenance; reward; profit.

ENCOURAGER, en-kur'rij-ur, *s.* One who encourages,

# ENCOURAGING—ENCUMBER.

incites, or stimulates to action; one who supplies incitements, either by counsel, reward, or means of execution.

ENCOURAGING, en-kur'rij-ing, *a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success.

ENCOURAGINGLY, en-kur'rij-ing-le, *ad.* In a manner that gives encouragement; in a way that raises confidence.

ENCRADLE, en-kra'dl, *v. a.* To lay in a cradle.

ENCRANIUM.—See Cerebellum.

ENCRANIN, en-krane', *s.* A term for a horse either wrung or spoiled in the withers.

ENCRIMSON, en-krin'zu, *v. a.* To cover with a crimson colour.

ENCRIMSONED, en-krin'znd, *a.* Having a crimson colour.

ENCRINAL, en'kre-nal, } *s.* Pertaining to the  
ENCRINIC, en-krin'ik, } encrinite; contain-  
ENCRINITAL, en-krin'e-tal, } ing encrinites; com-  
ENCRINITIC, en-kre-nit'ik, } posed of encrinites.

ENCRINITE, en'kre-nite, *s.* (*krinon*, a lily, Gr.) The name by which the petrified radiated remains of the Stone-lilies, or Lily-shaped animals, have been long known in Britain.

ENCRINITES, en-kre-ni'tes, } *s.* A genus of crinoid  
ENCRINUS, en-krin-us, } dal Zoophytes, the  
True Lily-shaped animals of Miller. The animal possessed a column formed of numerous round depressed joints, adhering by a radiated grooved surface, and becoming pentangular near the pectus, which was composed of five pieces, giving a lateral insertion to the first series of costal plates, to which the second series and scapulae succeeded, from which tentaculated arms or fingers proceeded, formed by a double series of joints.

ENCHISPED, en-krispt', *a.* (*encrespas*, Spanish.) Curled; formed in curls.

ENCROACH, en-krotshe', *v. n.* (*acroccher*, Fr.) To enter on the rights and possessions of another; to intrude; to take possession of what belongs to another, by gradual advances into his limits or jurisdiction, and usurping a part of his rights or prerogatives; to creep on gradually without right, to pass the proper bounds, and enter on another's rights;—*s.* gradual advance; advance by stealth.—Obsolete as a substantive.

ENCROACHER, en-krotshe'ur, *s.* One who enters on and takes possession of what is not his own by gradual steps; one who makes gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCROACHING, en-krotshe'ing, *a.* Tending or apt to encroach.

ENCROACHINGLY, en-krotshe'ing-le, *ad.* By way of encroachment.

ENCROACHMENT, en-krotshe'ment, *s.* The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another by silent means, or without right; that which is taken by encroaching on another. In Law, if a tenant owes two shillings rent-service to the landlord, and the landlord takes three, it is an encroachment.

ENCRUST.—See Incrust.

ENCUMBER, en-kum'bur, *v. a.* (*encombrer*, Fr.) To load; to clog; to impede motion with a load, burden, or anything inconvenient to the limbs; to render motion or operation difficult or laborious; to embarrass; to perplex; to obstruct; to load with debts.



UMBRANCE—ENDAMAGE.

CE, en-kum'brans, *s.* A load; any impedes motion, or renders it difficult; clog; impediment; useless addition; load or burden on an estate; a legal estate, for the discharge of which the title.

CER, en-kum'bran-sur, *s.* One who embraces or a legal claim on an estate. n-sik'le-a, *s.* (*egkyklo*, I wrap around, nus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

, en-sik'le-kal, *a.* (*en*, and *kyklos*, a Circular; sent to many persons or ended for many, or for a whole order obsolete.

DIA, en-si-klo-pe'de-a, *s.* (*en*, *kyklos*, *f* *los*, and *pridein*, learning, Gr.) of sciences; a general system of inknowledge; a collection of the principles, and discoveries, in all branches and the arts, digested under proper titles, ed in alphabetical order.

DE, en-si'klo-pede, *s.* (French.) The arming.

EMBRACE, en-si-klo-pe'de-an, *a.* Embracing circle of learning.

EMBRACING, en-si-klo-ped'e-kal, *a.* Relating dopedia.

EMBRACER, en-si-klo-pe'dist, *s.* The comencyclopedia, or one who assists in such

, en-si-o-ne'ma, *s.* (*egkyos*, pregnant, a thread, Gr.) A genus of Algae: tomaceæ.

EMBRACED, en-si-klo-pe'de, *s.* (*egkyreo*, I encounter, Gr.) Hemipterous insects: Family, Papi-

en-sis'ted, *a.* (*en*, and *kystes*, a bag or

,) Consisting of a fluid, or other mated in a sac or cyst.

EMBRACED, en-si-klo-pe'de, *s.* (*en*, and *kystes*, a bag or

,) An encysted tumor.

(*end*, *ende*, or *ande*, Sax.) The ext of a line, or of anything that has h than breadth; the extremity or last

eral; the close or conclusion, applied

re conclusion or cessation of an action;

re conclusion, as the end of a chapter;

ate or condition; final doom; the point

ich no progression can be made; final

on; conclusion of debate or delibera-

of life; death; decease; cessation;

se of a particular state of things; limit;

ti; destruction; cause of death; a de-

consequence; issue; result; conclusive

sition; a fragment or broken piece;

te point or thing at which one aims or

views; the object intended to be reached

ished by any action or scheme; pur-

ded; scope; aim; drift; on *end*, up-

t; the *ends of the earth*, in Scripture,

otest parts of the earth, or the inhabi-

tose parts;—*v. a.* to finish; to close;

ti; to terminate; to destroy; to put to

*n.* to come to the ultimate point; to

ti; to terminate; to close; to conclude;

to come to a close.

d'awl, *s.* Final close.—Obsolete.

That but this blow

he be all the end-all here.—*Shaks.*

en-dam'ij, *v. a.* To bring loss or dam-

ENDAMAGEMENT—ENDITE.

age to; to harm; to injure; to do mischief; to prejudice.

ENDAMAGEMENT, en-dam'ij-ment, *s.* Damage; loss; injury.

ENDANGER, en-dane'jur, *v. a.* To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury; to incur the hazard of.—Unusual in the last sense.

ENDANGERING, en-dane'jur-ing, *s.* Injury; damage.

ENDANGERMENT, en-dane'jur-ment, *s.* Hazard-danger.

ENDEAR, en-deer', *v. a.* To make dear; to make more beloved; to raise the price.—Obsolete in the last sense.

ENDEAREDNESS, en-deer'ed-nes, *s.* The state of being endeared.

ENDEARMENT, en-deer'ment, *s.* The cause of love; that which increases or excites affection; particularly, that which excites tenderness of affection; the state of being beloved; tender affection.

ENDEAVOUR, en-dev'ur, *s.* (*devoyer*, Norm.) An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical strength, or the intellectual powers, toward the attainment of an object;—*v. n.* to exert physical strength or intellectual power for the accomplishment of an object; to try; to essay; to attempt;—*v. a.* to attempt to gain; to try to effect.

ENDEAVOURER, en-dev'ur-ur, *s.* One who makes an effort or attempt.

ENDECAGON, en-dek'a-gon, *s.* (*endeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A plain geometrical figure bounded by eleven sides.

ENDECAGYNOUS, en-de-ka'je-nus, *a.* (*endeka*, eleven, and *gynē*, a female, Gr.) In Botany, having eleven pistils.

ENDECANDRIA, en-de-kan'dre-a, *s.* (*endeka*, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) A Linnæan order of plants, the flowers of which have eleven stamens.

ENDECAPHYLLOUS, en-de-ka'fel-lus, *a.* (*endeka*, and *phylon*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, having a winged-leaf composed of eleven leaflets, as in *Indigofera indecaphyllus*.

ENDEICTIC, en-de-ik'tik, *a.* (*endeiknumi*, I show, Gr.) Showing; exhibiting.

ENDEMIC, en-dem'ik, *a.* (*en*, in, and *demōs*, Gr.) Showing; exhibiting.

ENDEMICAL, en-dem'e-kal, *a.* (*en*, in, and *demōs*, Gr.) Na-

ENDEMIAL, en-de'me-al, *a.* (*en*, in, and *demōs*, Gr.) Na-

ENDEMIAL, en-de'me-al, *a.* (*en*, in, and *demōs*, Gr.) Na-

ENDEMICALLY, en-dem'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an endemic manner.

ENDENIZE, en-den'iz, *v. a.* To make free; to

ENDENIZEN, en-den'e-zn, *v. a.* To make free; to

ENDENIZEN, en-den'e-zn, *v. a.* To make free; to

ENDENIZEN, en-den'e-zn, *v. a.* To make free; to

ENDENIZEN, en-den'e-zn, *v. a.* To make free; to

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ENDENIZEN, en-den'e-zn, *v. a.* To make free; to

ENDENIZEN, en-den'e-zn, *v. a.* To make free; to

ENDENIZEN, en-den'e-zn, *v. a.* To make free; to



# ENDIVE—ENDOMYCHUS.

**ENDIVE**, en'dive, *s.* (*hendibeh*, Arab.) The popular name of the herb *Cichorium endivia*.  
**ENDLESS**, end'les, *a.* Without end; having no end or conclusion; perpetual; incessant; continual.  
**ENDLESSLY**, end'les-le, *ad.* Without end or termination; incessantly; perpetually; continually.  
**ENDLESSNESS**, end'les-nes, *s.* Extension without end or limit; perpetuity; endless duration.  
**ENDLONG**, end'long, *ad.* In a line with the end forward.—Seldom used.

Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on,  
 Where Theseus sat on his imperial throne.—  
*Dryden.*

**ENDMOST**, end'most, *a.* Remotest; farthest; at the extreme end.  
**ENDORRACHIATA**, en-do-brang-ki'a-ta, *s.* (*endon*, within, and *brachia*, gills, Gr.) A term applied by Dumeril to a family of the Annelides, in which the organs of respiration are not observable on the exterior of the body.  
**ENDOCARDITES**, en-do-kár-di'tes, *s.* (*endon*, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) Inflammation of the heart.  
**ENDOCARP**, en'do-kárp, *s.* (*endon*, within, and *karpós*, a fruit, Gr.) The inner membrane of fruit which forms the cells, usually under the sarcarp. It is various in consistence.  
**ENDOCARPON**, en-do-kár'pon, *s.* (*endon*, within, and *karpós*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, *Idiethalameæ*.  
**ENDOCADIA**, en-do-klá'de-a, *s.* (*endon*, and *klados*, a young shoot, Gr.) A genus of Algæ: Order, *Ceramiales*.  
**ENDOCRINE**, en-dok'trin, *v. a.* To instruct; to teach.—Obsolete.  
**ENDODONTITES**, en-don-don-ti'tes, *s.* (*endon*, and *odontos*, a tooth, Gr.) Inflammation of the internal membrane of the teeth.  
**ENDODROMIA**, en-do-dro-me-a, *s.* (*endon*, and *dromos*, running, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, *Physomyces*.  
**ENDOSOPHAGITES**, en-do-e-so-fa-jí'tes, *s.* (*endon*, and *oiaophagos*, the esophagus, Gr.) Inflammation of the internal membrane of the esophagus.  
**ENDOGASTRITES**, en-do-gas-tri'tes, *s.* (*endon*, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) Inflammation of the internal membrane of the stomach.  
**ENDOGENÆ**, en-do'je-ne, } *s.* (*endon*, within, and  
**ENDOGENS**, en-do'jens, } *gennao*, I produce, Gr.)  
 The second class of the first grand division of the vegetable kingdom, so called from the wood of the stem being increased by the addition of internal layers, with no evident distinction between the bark and the wood; the leaves are traversed by simple veins, usually without articulation between the leaves and the stem, from which they fall off without leaving a scar, as the exogens do. The embryo is furnished with one cotyledon, or if with two, they alternate; the anterior end is elongated into a radicle or radicles, and the plumule is usually enclosed in the body of the embryo.  
**ENDOGENOUS**, en-do'je-nus, *a.* Of the nature of endogens; increasing in the stem by internal growth; belonging to the class *Endogeneæ*.  
**ENDOGONE**, en-do'go-ne, *s.* (*endon*, and *gone*, seed, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, *Ascomycetes*.  
**ENDOGONIA**, en-do-go'ne-a, *s.* (*endon*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, *Boraginaceæ*.  
**ENDOMYCHUS**, en-do-mí'kus, *s.* (*endomychos*, lurk-

# ENDONARTERITES—ENDRESSA.

ing or concealed, Gr.) A genus of Coleoptera insects: Family, *Fungicolæ*.  
**ENDONARTERITES**, en-do-nár-te-ri'tes, *s.* (*endon*, and *arteria*, an artery, Gr.) Inflammation of the internal membrane of the arteries.  
**ENDONENTERITES**, en-do-nen-te-ri'tes, *s.* (*endon*, and *enteron*, an intestine, Gr.) Inflammation of the internal membrane of the intestinal canal.  
**ENDOPHLEBITES**, en-do-phi-bi'tes, *s.* (*endon*, and *phleps*, a vein, Gr.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of a vein.  
**ENDOPLEURA**, en-do-plu'ra, *s.* (*endon*, and *pleura*, a side, or the membrane which lines the lungs, Gr.) In Botany, the inner coat of seeds under the spermatern.  
**ENDORHIZA**, en-do-ri'za, *s.* (*endon*, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr.) The embryo of an endogenous plant, in which the radicle has to rupture the integument at the base of a seed prior to entering into the earth, appearing as if it came from within the mother root.  
**ENDORHIZOUS**, en'do-re-zus, *a.* Relating to the endorhiza.  
**ENDORSE**, **ENDORSEMENT**.—See *Indorse*, *Indorsement*.  
**ENDOSIPHONITE**, en-do-si'fo-nite, *s.* (*endon*, and *siphon*, a pipe, Gr.) A fossil Cephalopod, in which the siphuncle is ventral: found in the Cambrian rocks.  
**ENDOSIS**, en'do-sis, *s.* (Greek.) The intermission of a fever.  
**ENDOSMOSIS**, en-dos-mo'sis, *s.* (*endon*, and *osmos*, impulsion, Gr.) The passage of liquids through the membranes of living bodies from the exterior to the interior.  
**ENDOSMOSMIC**, en-dos-mos'mik, *a.* Relating to endosmosis.  
**ENDOSPERM**, en'do-sperm, *s.* (*endon*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) The albumen or substance under the inner coating of seeds, surrounding the embryo: it is sometimes absent.  
**ENDOSS**, en-dos', *v. a.* (*endosses*, Fr.) To engrave or carve.—Seldom used.  
 Her name in every tree I will *endoss*.—*Spenser.*  
**ENDOSTOME**, en'dos-to-me, *s.* (*endon*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) The passage through the inner integument of a seed, immediately under the part called the foramen.  
**ENDOTRICHUM**, en-do-trik'e-um, *s.* (*endon*, and *trichion*, hair, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, *Coniomycetes*.  
**ENDOW**, en-dow', *v. a.* (*endower*, Norm.) To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called dower; to settle a dower on; to settle on, as a permanent provision; to furnish with a permanent fund of property; to enrich or furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty; to induce.  
**ENDOWER**, en-dow'ur, *s.* One who enriches with a portion.  
**ENDOWMENT**, en-dow'ment, *s.* The act of settling dower on a woman, or of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of a person or vicar, or of a professor, &c.; that which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund, or revenue, permanently appropriated to any object; that which is given or bestowed on the person or mind by the Creator; gift of nature; any quality or faculty bestowed by the Creator.  
**ENDRESSA**, en-dres'sa, *s.* (in honour of M. Endress, a botanist, who travelled in the Pyrenees.) A



## JUDGE—ENERGETICALLY.

mbelliferous plants, allied to the Meum: lineæ.

en-drug', *v. a.* To make a drudge or solete.

a', *v. a.* (*enduire*, Fr. *induo*, Lat.) To mental excellencies; to invest with powers; to furnish; to supply.

en-du'ra-bl, *a.* That can be borne

en-du'ra-ble, *ad.* In an endurable

en-du'rans, *s.* Continuance; a state or duration; lastingness; a bearing or a continuing under pain or distress; distance, or without sinking or yielding; assure; sufferance; patience; delay; tion.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

dure', *v. n.* (*endurer*, Fr.) To last; in the same state without perishing; to abide; to bear; to brook; to suffer distance or without yielding;—*v. a.* to sustain; to support without breaking, to force or pressure; to bear with patience without opposition, or sinking pressure; to undergo; to sustain; to —Obsolete in the last sense.

i-du'rar, *s.* One who bears, suffers, or

se or that which continues long.

en-du'ring, *a.* Lasting long; perma-

the act of enduring; a sustaining.

id'wise, *ad.* On the end; erectly; in

position; with the end forward.

en-dim'e-un, *s.* In Fabulous History,

Æthlius and Calyce. He is said to

versant in astronomy, and to have found

tions of the moon, whence Diana is said

ten in love with him, and came every

heaven to enjoy his company. Endy-

fed Chromia, daughter of Itonus, by

ad three sons, Pæon, Epeus, and Æolus,

later named Eurydice.

'e-kate, *v. a.* (*eneco*, Lat.) To kill;

—Obsolete.

ish'e-a, *s.* (*enekys*, continuous, Gr.)

e name given by Mason Good to con-

r.

id, *s.* (*Æneis*, Lat.) A heroic poem

Virgil, in which Æneas is the hero.

ne'ina, *s.* (*enemi*, I go in, Gr.) A

medicine injected into the rectum.

i-e'me-un, *s.* (apparently a corruption

.) A genus of North American plants:

umclacææ.

-me, *s.* (*ennemi*, Fr.) A foe; an ad-

private enemy is one who hates another,

him injury, or attempts to do him in-

tify his own malice or ill-will; a public

se who belongs to a nation or party at

nothor; one who hates or dislikes. In

and by way of eminence, the enemy is

the archfiend. In Military affairs, the

my or naval force in war is called the

en-er-jet'ik, } *a.* (*energetikos*,

L, en-er-jet'e-kal, } Gr.) Operating

vigour, and effect; forcible; powerful;

moving; working; active; opera-

LLY, en-er-jet'e-kal-le, *ad.* With force

; with energy and effect.

## ENERGIC—ENFORCE.

ENERGIC, en-er'jik, } *a.* Having energy or  
ENERGICAL, en-er'je-kal, } great power in effect.  
Obsolete.

Warm, *energis*, chaste, sublime.—Collins.

ENERGIZE, en-er-jize, *v. n.* To act with force; to operate with vigour; to act in producing an effect; —*v. a.* to give strength or force to; to give active vigour to.

ENERGIZER, en-er-ji-zur, *s.* He or that which gives energy; he or that which acts in producing an effect.

ENERGY, en-er-je, *s.* (*energeo*, I act, Gr.) Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigour; effectual operation; efficacy, strength, or force producing the effect; strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis.

ENERVATE, e-ner'vate, *a.* Weakened; weak; without strength or force;—*v. a.* (*energo*, Lat.) to deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to render feeble; to cut the nerves.

ENERVATION, en-ner-va'shun, *s.* The act of weakening, or reducing strength; the state of being weakened; effeminacy.

NERVE.—See ENERVATE.

ENFAMISH.—See FAMISH.

ENFEEBLE, en-fee'bl, *v. a.* To deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate.

ENFEBLEMENT, en-fee'bl-ment, *s.* The act of weakening; enervation.

ENFELONED, en-fel'ond, *a.* Fierce; cruel.—Sel-

dom used.

With that like one *enfelon'd* or distraught.—

*Spenser.*

ENFEOFF, en-fef', *v. a.* (*feoffo*, Lat.) To give one a fief; hence, to invest with a fee; to give to another any corporeal hereditament, in fee simple or fee tail, by delivery of seizin; to surrender or give up.—Obsolete in the last sense.

He grew a companion to the common streets,

*Enfeoff'd* himself to popularity.—Shaks.

ENFEOFFMENT, en-fef'ment, *s.* The act of giving the fee simple of an estate; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.

ENFETTER, en-fet'tur, *v. a.* To fetter; to bind in fetters.

ENFEVER, en-fe'vur, *v. a.* To excite fever in.

ENFIERCE, en-fers', *v. a.* To make fierce.—Obso-

lete.

ENFILADE, en-fe-lade', *s.* (French.) A line or straight passage, or the situation of a place which may be seen or scoured with shot all the length of a line, or in the direction of a line;—*v. a.* to pierce, scour, or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or through the whole length of a line.

ENFIRE, en-fire', *v. a.* To fire; to set on fire; to inflame.—Obsolete.

So hard those heavenly beauties he *enfir'd*—

*Spenser.*

ENFORCE, en-fors', *v. a.* (*enforcir*, Fr.) To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate; to make or gain by force; to force; to put in act by violence; to drive; to instigate; to urge on; to animate; to urge with energy; to give force to; to impress on the mind; to compel; to constrain; to put in execution; to cause to take

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# ENGINEERING—ENGRAULIS.

*Civil engineer*, one employed in designing and superintending the construction works, as aqueducts, canals, bridges, &c.; one who manages engines or *artificing engineer*, one employed in combine plans and directing the working of pits, &c.

ENG, en-jin-e'ring, *s.* The art of an

en-jin-man, *s.* A man who manages either in steamers, on railways, or

en-jin-re, *s.* The act of managing artillery; engines in general; artillery; of war; machination.

gerd', *v. a.* To surround; to encircle; iss.

*En*, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Iphidæ.

en'ges-kope, *s.* (*eggico*, I draw, and ervation, Gr.) A reflecting microscope.

-glad', *v. a.* To make glad; to cause

en-glaimd', *a.* Furred; clammy.—

gue en-glaimed, and his nose black.—

*Lilb. Feste.*

—See English.

g'glish, *a.* (*Englisc*, Sax. from *Engles*, tribe of Germans who settled in Britain, it the name of England.) Belonging l or to its inhabitants;—*s.* the people t; the language of England or of the tion, and of their descendants in India, and other countries;—*v. a.* to translate nglish language.

ing'lish-re, *s.* The state or privilege n Englishman: an old law expression. so *Englecery*.—Obsolete.

glut', *v. a.* (*engloutir*, Fr.) To swall; to glut.—Seldom used.

englutted with vanity, he will straightway ding.—*Ascham.*

is.—See Gomphosis.

See Gore.

en-gawrj', *v. a.* (*engorger*, Fr.) To to devour; to gorge; to swallow with or in large quantities;—*v. n.* to deeed with eagerness or voracity.

ENT, en-gawrj'ment, *s.* The act of ; greedily; a devouring with voracity.

m-gū-lay', *a.* (French.) In Heraldry, applied to crosses, saltires, &c., when mities enter the mouths of lions, tigers,

—See Ingraft.

n-grale', *v. a.* (*engreler*, Fr.) In to variegate; to spot as with hail; to make ragged at the edges, as if broken to indent in curve lines.

NT, en-grale'ment, *s.* The ring of dots border of a medal.

granc', *v. a.* To dye in grain, or in aterial; to dye deep.

en-grap'pl, *v. a.* To close with; to o seize and hold.

grasp', *v. a.* To seize with a clasp-to hold fast by enclosing or embracing;

en-gra'u-lis, *s.* The Anchovy, a genus

# ENGRAVE—ENGROSSMENT.

of fishes belonging to the Clupinæ, or Herrings: Family, Salmonidæ.

ENGRAVE, en-grave', *v. a.* (*graver*, Fr.) *Past*, Engraved, *past part.* Engraved or Engraven. To cut metals, stones, or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters, or devices, on stone or metal; to mark by incisions; to picture or represent by incisions; to imprint; to impress deeply; to infix; to bury; to deposit in the grave; to inhumate.—(Obsolete in the last three senses.)

The sixth had charge of them, now being dead,  
In seemly sort their corpses to engrave,  
And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed.—  
*Spenser.*

ENGRAVEMENT, en-grave'ment, *s.* Engraved work; act of engraving.

ENGRAVER, en-gra'vur, *s.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices, on stone, metal, or wood; a sculptor; a carver. *Engraver's cushion*, a cushion used to support the plate or block of wood upon which any engraving is executed. *Engraver's globe*, a globe of glass about six or eight inches in diameter, which, when used, is filled with clear water, through which the light of a lamp or candle passes, as through a powerful lens, and falls concentrated on the plate while engraving.

ENGRAVERY, en-gra'vur-e, *s.* The work of an engraver.—Seldom used.

Some handsome engraveries and medals.—

*Sir T. Brown.*

ENGRAVING, en-gra'ving, *s.* The act or art of cutting stones, metals, and other hard substances, and representing thereon figures, letters, characters, and devices; a branch of sculpture; a print. ENGRIEVE.—See Grieve.

ENGROSS, en-grose', *v. a.* (*engrossir*, Fr.) To thicken; to make thick;—(obsolete in these senses;)

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,  
Engross'd with mud.—*Spenser.*

to seize in the gross; to take the whole; to purchase, with a view to sell again, either the whole or large quantities of commodities in market, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price; to copy in a large hand; to write a fair, correct copy, in large or distinct legible characters, for preservation or duration; to take or assume in undue quantities or degrees; to increase in bulk; to fatten.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Not sleeping, to engross his idle body;  
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul.—  
*Shaks.*

ENGROSSER, en-grose'sur, *s.* He or that which takes the whole; a person who purchases the whole, or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price; one who copies a writing in large, fair characters.

ENGROSSING, en-grose'sing, *s.* (*grossir*, to make bigger, Fr.) Copying in a large hand; the writing a deed over in fair and legible characters. Among Lawyers, it more particularly means the copying of any writing or deed upon parchment or stamped paper.

ENGROSSMENT, en-grose'ment, *s.* The act of engrossing; the act of taking the whole; the appropriation of things in the gross, or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition.



GHTEN—ENNEANDROUS.

en-li'tn, *v. a.* (*enlitan*, Sax.) To ; to shed light on; to supply with luminate; to quicken in the faculty of enable to see more clearly; to give to give clearer views; to instruct; to e or comprehend truth; to illuminate knowledge, or a knowledge of the

n, en-li'tn-ur, *s.* One who illuminates; which communicates light to the eye, ws to the mind.

ENT, en-li'tn-ment, *s.* Act of en- state of being enlightened or in-

ingk', *v. a.* To chain to; to connect. at, *v. a.* To enrol; to register; to is on a list; to engage in public ser- ering the name in a register;—*v. n.* to ublic service, by subscribing articles, one's name.

en-list'ment, *s.* The act of enlisting; by which a soldier is bound.

ive', *v. a.* (from *life*, *live*.) To ani- take alive.—Obsolete.

d body shall be raised out of the dust, h this very soul wherewith it is now ani- ul.

li'vn, *v. a.* To give action or motion e vigorous or active; to excite; to give ivacity to; to animate; to make to make cheerful, gay, or joyous.

en-li'vn-ur, *s.* He or that which en- animates; he or that which invigorates. —See *illumine*.

ang-mang-shay, *a.* In Heraldry, an- lied when two lines are drawn from f the upper edge of the chief to the out half the breadth of the chief. It ewed, or resembling a sleeve, from the sche, a sleeve.

en-már'bl, *v. a.* To make hard as harden.—Obsolete.

Their dying to delay, at *emorable* the proud heart of her, ve before their life they do prefer.— *Spenser*.

ng mas, (French.) In the mass or

mesh', *v. a.* To net; to entangle; to

ne-te, *s.* (*inimitie*, Fr.) The quality a enemy; the opposite of friendship; tred; unfriendly dispositions; malevo- presses more than *aversion*, and less , and differs from *displeasure* in denot- or rooted hatred, whereas *displeasure* isient; a state of opposition.

n-most', *a.* Covered with moss.

HEDRAL, en-ne-a-kon-ta-he'dral, *a.* ty, ninety, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) ty faces.

n'ne-a-gon, *s.* (*ennea*, nine, and *gonia*, r.) In Geometry, a polygon or figure des or nine angles.

, en-ne-an'dre-a, *s.* (*ennea*, nine, and , a male or stamen, Gr.) An order of e sexual system of Linnæus, including as have nine stamens.

s, en-ne-an'dre-an, } *a.* Having nine

s, en-ne-an'drus, } stamens.

ENNEAPETALOUS—ENORMOUSNESS.

ENNEAPETALOUS, en-ne-a-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*ennea*, nine, and *petalon*, a leaf, Gr.) Having nine petals or flower leaves.

ENNEAPHYLLOUS, en-ne-a-fil'lus, *a.* (*ennea*, and *phylon*, a leaf, Gr.) Having nine leaflets com- posing a compound leaf.

ENNEAPOGON, en-ne-a-po'gon, *s.* (*ennea*, nine, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

ENNEASEPALOUS, en-ne-a-se'pal-lus, *a.* Having nine sepals.

ENNEASPERMOUS, en-ne-a-sper'mus, *a.* (*ennea*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) Having nine seeds in the fruit.

ENNEATICAL, en-ne-at'e-kal, *a.* (*ennea*, Gr.) *En- neatical days*, are every ninth day of a disease. *Enneatical years*, are every ninth year of a man's life.

ENNEW, en-nu', *v. a.* To make new.—Obsolete. Our natural tongue is rude, And hard to be *ennee'd*.—*Skelton*.

ENNOBLE, en-no'bl, *v. a.* (*ennoblir*, Fr.) To make noble; to raise to nobility; to dignify; to exalt; to aggrandize; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence; to make famous or illustrious.

ENNOBLEMENT, en-no'bl-ment, *s.* The act of ad- vancing to nobility; exaltation; elevation in degree or excellence.

ENNUI, an-nû-e, *s.* (French.) Weariness; heavi- ness; lassitude of fastidiousness.

ENODATION, en-o-da'shun, *s.* (*enodatio*, Lat.) The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying; solution of a difficulty.—Seldom used in the last sense.

ENODE, e-node', *v. a.* (*e*, out of, and *nodus*, a knot, Lat.) To clear of knots; to make clear.

ENODE, e-node', } *a.* In Botany, destitute of

ENODIS, e-no'dis, } knots or joints; knotless.

ENOMOTARCH, e-nom'o-tárk, *s.* The commander of an enomoty.

ENOMOTY, e-nom'o-te, *s.* (*enomotia*, Gr.) In an- cient Lacedæmon, a body of soldiers, supposed to be thirty-two, but the exact number is uncertain.

ENOPHRYS, en-of'ris, *s.* (*en*, and *ophrys*, eye-brows, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the orbits of the eye are much elevated, and surrounded with a bony lobe or plate.

ENOPLIUM, en-o'ple-um, *s.* (*enoplios*, armed, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serri- cornes.

ENOPLOSUS, e-nop'plo-sus, *s.* (*enoplisso*, I arm, or equip, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidæ.

ENORM.—See *Enormous*.

ENORMITY, e-naw'r-me-te, *s.* (*enormitas*, Lat.) De- viation from rule; irregularity; any wrong, vi- cious, or sinful act, either in government or morals; atrocious crime; flagitious villany; a crime which exceeds the common measure; atrociousness; ex- cessive degree of crime or guilt.

ENORMOUS, e-naw'r'mus, *a.* (*enormis*, Lat.) Going beyond the usual measure or rule; excursive; be- yond the limits of a regular figure; great beyond the common measure; excessive; exceeding the common measure in bulk or height; irregular; confused; disordered; unusual.

ENORMOUSLY, e-naw'r'mus-le, *ad.* Excessively; beyond measure.

ENORMOUSNESS, e-naw'r'mus-nes, *s.* The state of being enormous or excessive; greatness beyond measure.



# ENOUGH—ENRIPEN.

**ENOUGH**, e-nuf', *a.* (*genog*, *genoh*, Sax.) That satisfies desire or gives content; that may answer the purpose; that is adequate to the wants;—*s.* a sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire, or is adequate to the wants; that which is equal to the powers or abilities;—*ad.* sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants; fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree; sometimes it denotes diminution, delicately expressing rather less than is desired; such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence, rather than full satisfaction, as 'the performance is well enough;' an exclamation denoting sufficiency.

**ENOUNCE**, e-nouns', *v. a.* (*enoncer*, Fr.) To utter; to pronounce; to declare.—Seldom used.

He does not fear to *enounce* himself with shouts of exaltation.—*A. Smith.*

**ENOUNCEMENT**, e-nouns'ment, *s.* Act of enouncing. **ENOUREA**, en-ow're-a, *s.* (*cymara-enoura*, the name of the *E. capreolata*, in Guiana.) A genus of plants, with small white flowers in clusters: Order, Sapindaceæ.

**ENOW**, e-now'. The old plural of Enough.—Nearly obsolete.

**ENPASSANT**, ang-paw-sang, *ad.* (French.) In passing; by the way.

**ENQUICKEN**, en-kwik'kn, *v. a.* To quicken; to make alive.—Obsolete.

**ENQUIRE**.—See *Inquire*.

**ENRACE**, en-rase', *v. a.* To implant.—Obsolete.

Whether a creature or a goddess graced  
With heavenly gifts from heaven first *enraced*.—*Spenser.*

**ENRAGE**, en-raje', *v. a.* (*enrager*, Fr.) To excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious.

**ENRANGE**, en-ran-je', *v. a.* To rove over; to put in order.—Obsolete.

As fair Diana, in fresh summer's day,  
Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in shady wood.—*Spenser.*

**ENRANK**, en-rank', *v. a.* To place in ranks or order.

**ENRAPTURE**, en-rap'ture, *v. a.* To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure. *Enrapt*, in a like sense, is seldom used.

**ENRAVISH**, en-rav'ish, *v. a.* To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture.

**ENRAVISHMENT**, en-rav'ish-ment, *s.* Ecstasy of delight; rapture.

**ENREGISTER**, en-rej'is-tur, *v. a.* (*enregistrer*, Fr.) To register; to enrol or record.

**ENRHEUM**, en-rume', *v. n.* (*enrhumet*, Fr.) To have rheum through cold.—Obsolete.

**ENRICH**, en-ritsh', *v. a.* (*enrichir*, Fr.) To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; to supply with abundant property; to fertilize; to supply with the nutriment of plants, and render productive; to store; to supply with an abundance of anything desirable; to supply with anything splendid or ornamental.

**ENRICHER**, en-ritsh'ur, *s.* One that enriches.

**ENRICHMENT**, en-ritsh'ment, *s.* Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement; the addition of fertility or ornament.

**ENRIDGE**, en-rij', *v. a.* To form into ridges.

**ENRING**, en-ring', *v. a.* To encircle; to bind.

**ENRIPEN**, en-ri'pn, *v. a.* To ripen; to bring to perfection.

# ENRIVE—ENSEMBLE.

**ENRIVE**, en-rive', *v. a.* To rive; to cleave.  
**ENROBE**, en-robe', *v. a.* To clothe with robes; to invest.

**ENROCKMENT**, en-rok'ment, *s.* A mass of rocks or stones piled up into a solid mass to resist the force of water beating against.

**ENROL**, en-rol', *v. a.* (*enroler*, Fr.) To roll or register; to insert a name, or list or catalogue; to record; to insert to leave in writing; to wrap; to involve in the last two senses.

*Enroll'd* in dusky smoke and brimstone.

**ENROLLER**, en-rol'lur, *s.* He that enrolls.

**ENROLMENT**, en-rol'ment, *s.* A writing in which anything is recorded; the act of enrolling. In Law, the registering, recording, or recording, judgment, recognizance, acknowledgment, in Chancery, or any other of the inferior courts, being a court of record.

**ENROOT**, en-root', *v. a.* To fix by the roots; to fast.

**ENROUND**, en-rownd', *v. a.* To environ; to round; to enclose.—Obsolete.

Upon his royal face there is no note

How dread an army hath *enrounded* his face.

**ENS**, enz, *s.* (Latin.) In Metaphysics, being; existence. Among the old Greeks, power, virtue, or efficacy, which certain exert on our bodies, or the things which are supposed to contain all the qualities or virtues, ingredients they are drawn from.—See *Ensis*.

**ENSAFE**, en-safe', *v. a.* To render safe.

**ENSAMPLE**, en-sam'pl, *s.* (*exemplum*, Lat.) example; a pattern or model for imitation.

Ye have us for an *ensample*.—*Phil. i.*

—*v. a.* to exemplify; to show by example; to use either as a substantive or as a verb.

**ENSANGUINE**, en-sang'win, *v. a.* (*ensanguinare*, Lat.) To stain or cover with blood; with gore.

**ENSATE**, en'sate, *a.* (*ensis*, a sword, Lat.) sword-shaped leaves.

**ENSATELLA**, en-sa-tel'la, *s.* (*ensis*, a sword, Lat.) A genus of gaping bivalve Mollusca, which is slightly curved. It is formed by the fusion of two *Solen ensis*.

**ENSCHEDULE**, en-sed'ule, *v. a.* To schedule; to enter in a schedule.

**ENSCONCE**, en-skons', *v. a.* To cover with a sconce or fort; to protect; to ensconce.

**ENSEAL**, en-seal', *v. a.* To seal; to fasten; to impress.

**ENSEALING**, en-seal'ing, *s.* The act of sealing to.

**ENSEAM**, en-seme', *v. a.* To sew up by a seam or juncture of needlework; to fatten.—Obsolete in the last sense.

And bounteous Trent, that in himself *ensemeth* Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry.

**ENSEAMED**, en-seemd', *a.* Greasy.—*Obsolete.*

The rank sweat of an *ensem'd* bed.

**ENSEAR**, en-sere', *v. a.* To sear; to close or stop by burning to hardness.

**ENSEARCH**, en-sertsh', *v. a.* To search for; to find.—Obsolete.

**ENSEMBLE**, en-sem'bl, or ang-sang-bl,



# NSHIELD—ENSTYLE.

in the fine arts to denote the general whole work, without reference to the with another; together.

n-shield', *v. a.* To shield; to cover;

o-shrine', *v. a.* To enclose in a shrine to deposit for safe keeping in a ca-

en-sif'e-rus, *a.* (*ensis*, a sword, and *Lat.*) Bearing or carrying a sword. n'se-fawrin, *a.* (*ensiformis*, Latin.) shape of a sword.

Following Latin compounds with *ensis*, a in Natural History:—*Ensicaudatus*, bay-sword-shaped; *ensiferus*, having appen-sword-like shape, as in the long, straight *Acyonum ensiferum*; *ensifolius*, having d leaves; *ensirostris*, having the beak l.

ine, *s.* (*enseigne*, Fr.) The flag or military band; a banner of colours; a my signal to assemble or to give no-ge; a mark of distinction, rank, or officer who carries the flag or colours, west commissioned officer in a com-antry. *Naval ensign*, a large banner a staff, and carried over the poop or ship, used to distinguish the ships of ions, or to characterize different squad-same navy.

IER, en-sine-ba'rur, *s.* He that car-; an ensign.

(sine-se, *s.* The rank, office, or com-n ensign.

, en-sis'ter-nal, *a.* Belonging to the s appendix of the human sternum.

IS, en-sis-ter-na'lis, *s.* (*ensis*, a sword, e, the breast, Gr.) A term used by lenote the lower portion of the human

-skide', *a.* Placed in heaven; made -Obsolete.

a a thing *ensked* and sainted.—*Shaks.*

-slave', *v. a.* To reduce to slavery or o deprive of liberty, and subject to the master; to reduce to servitude or sub-

SS, en-sla'ved-nes, } *s.* State of being t, en-slave'ment, } enslaved; sla-age; servitude.

n-sla'var, *s.* One who reduces another

en-sle'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Aloysius A genus of plants: Order, Asclepia-

See *Insnare*.

-snarl', *v. a.* To entangle;—*v. n.* to nash the teeth.

-so'bur, *v. a.* To make sober.

en-sfere', *v. a.* To place in a sphere; o roundness.—Seldom used.

I *enosphere* thine eyes, another shall thy teeth.—*Carac.*

i-stamp', *v. a.* To impress as with a impress deeply.

See *Insteep*.

-stile', *v. a.* To style; to name; to lete.

wned isle, men beauty's garden-plot *enstyle*.—

*Broune.*

# ENSUE—ENTE.

ENSUE, en-su', *v. a.* (*ensuire*, Fr.) To follow; to pursue;—(obsolete as an active verb;)

Eschew evil, and do good; seek peace, and ensue it.—*Psalm xxxiv. 14.*

—*v. n.* to follow as a consequence of premises; to follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after.

ENSURE.—See *Insure*.

ENSWEEP, en-sweep', *v. a.* To sweep over; to pass over rapidly.

ENTABLATURE, en-tab'la-ture, } *s.* (*entablamento*,  
ENTABLEMENT, en-ta'bl-ment, } *Span. entable-*  
*ment*, Fr.) In Architecture, the whole of the parts of an order above a column. The assem- blage is divided into three parts—the architrave, which rests immediately on the column; the frieze, next over the architrave, being the middle mem- ber; and the cornice, which is the uppermost part. The first and last are variously subdivided in the different orders.

ENTACKLE, en-tak'kl, *v. a.* To supply with tackle. —Obsolete.

Your storm-driven shyp, I repaired new,  
So well *entackled*, what wind soever blow,  
No stormy tempest your barge shall o'erthrow.—  
*Skelton.*

ENTADA, en-ta'da, *s.* (the Malabar name of one of the species.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Mimoseæ.

ENTAIL, en-tale', *s.* (*entailler*, Fr.) In Law, a rule of descent settled for an estate; engraver's work; inlay;—(obsolete in the last two senses); A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold Woven with anticks and wild imagery.—  
*Spenser.*

—*v. a.* to settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent pos- sessor can alienate or bequeath it; to fix unalien- ably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants; to cut; to carve for ornament.— Obsolete in the last two senses.

Golden bends, which were *entail'd*  
With curious anticks.—*Spenser.*

ENTAILMENT, en-tale'ment, *s.* The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent, or of limiting the descent to a particular heir or heirs; the act of settling unalienably on a man and his heirs.

ENTALOPHORO, en-tal-of-o-ra, *s.* A genus of corals.

ENTAME, en-tame', *v. a.* To tame; to subdue.

ENTANGLE, en-tang'gl, *v. a.* To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered; to involve in any- thing complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self; to lose in numerous or com- plicated involutions; to involve in difficulties; to perplex; to embarrass; to puzzle; to bewilder; to ensnare by captious questions; to catch; to involve in contradictions; to perplex or distract; to multiply intricacies and difficulties.

ENTANGLEMENT, en-tang'gl-ment, *s.* Involution; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; per- plexity.

ENTANGLER, en-tang'glur, *s.* One who entangles or confuses.

ENTASIA, en-ta'se-a, } *s.* Constrictive spasm.

ENTASIS, en-ta'sis, }

ENTASTIC, en-tas'tik, *a.* Relating to entasis, or to diseases characterized by tonic spasms.

ENTE, ang'tay, *s.* (French.) In Heraldry, a method



of marshalling, signifying grafted or engrafted. In British Heraldry, there is one instance in the fourth quarter of the royal ensign, the blazon of which is Brunswick and Lunenburg, unpaled with ancient Saxony, *enté en pointé*, grafted in point.

**ENTELEA**, en-te-le'a, *s.* (*enteles*, perfect, Gr. in allusion to the stamens being all fertile.) A genus of plants, with cordate leaves and white flowers: Order, Tiliaceæ.

**ENTELMINTHA**, en-tel-min'tha, *s.* (*entos*, within, and *elmis*, a worm, Gr.) Same as Entozoa, which see.

**ENTENDER**, en-ten'dur, *v. a.* To treat with tenderness or kindness.

**ENTER**, en'ter, *v. a.* (*entrer*, Fr.) To move or pass into a place in any manner whatever; to come or go in; to walk or ride in; to flow in; to pierce or penetrate; to advance into, in the progress of life; to begin in a business, employment, or service; to enlist or engage in; to become a member of; to admit or introduce; to set down in writing; to set an account in a book or register; to set down as a name; to enrol; to lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house, and gain admittance or permission to land;—*v. n.* to go or come in; to flow in; to pierce; to penetrate; to penetrate mentally; to engage in; to be initiated in; to be an ingredient; to form a constituent part.

**ENTERADENE**, en-ter-a-de'ne, *s.* (French, from *enteron*, an intestine, and *aden*, a gland, Gr.) An intestinal gland.

**ENTERADENOGRAPHY**, en-ter-a-de-nog'ra-fe, *s.* (*enteron*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) An anatomical description of the intestinal glands.

**ENTERADENOLOGY**, en-ter-a-de-nol'o-je, *s.* (*enteron*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise upon the intestinal glands.

**ENTERALGIA**, en-ter-al'je-a, *s.* (*enteron*, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the intestines.

**ENTERANGIEMPHRAXIS**, en-ter-an-je-em-frak'sis, *s.* (*enteron*, *agcho*, I strangle, and *emphrasso*, I obstruct, Gr.) Obstruction of the bowels from strangulation.

**ENTERDEAL**, en'ter-dele, *s.* Mutual dealings.—Obsolete.

To learn the *enterdeal* of princes strange,  
To mark the intent of counsels, and the change  
Of states.—*Spenser*.

**ENTERELESIA**, en-ter-o-le'se-a, *s.* (*enteresies*, Fr. from *enteron*, and *eleos*, sorrow, Gr.) A term used by Alibert for pain resulting from invagination or strangulation of the bowels.

**ENTERENCHYTA**, en-ter-en'ke-ta, *s.* (*enteron*, and *cheyo*, I pour or effuse, Gr.) A clyster syringe.

**ENTERER**, en'ter-ur, *s.* One who is making a beginning or first entrance.

**ENTERIC**, en'te-rik, *a.* Relating to the intestines.

**ENTERING**, en'ter-ing, *s.* Entrance; passage into a place.

**ENTERITIS**, en-ter-i'tes, *s.* (*enteron*, intestines, Gr.) Inflammation of the bowels.

**ENTERLACE**.—See Interlace.

**ENTEROCELE**, en-ter-o-se'le, *s.* (*enteron*, and *kele*, a tumor, Gr.) Hernia or rupture of a portion of the intestines.

**ENTEROCYSTOCELE**, en'ter-o-sis-to-se'le, *a.* (*enteron*, *kystis*, bladder, and *kele*, a tumor, Gr.) Hernia formed by the intestine and bladder.

**ENTERODELA**, en-ter-o-de'la, *s.* (*enteron*, and *delos*, manifest, Gr.) A name given by Ehrenberg to

a section of his polygastric Infusoria, coming such as have a complete alimentary canal terminated by a mouth and anus.

**ENTEROEPILOMPHALUS**, en'ter-o-e-pi-lus, *s.* (*enteron*, *epiploon*, the omentum, *phalos*, the navel, Gr.) Umbilical hernia by intestine, and the omentum. This is *Enterepiplomphacele* by Kraus.

**ENTEROGASTROCELE**, en'ter-o-gas-tro-se'teron, *s.* (*gaster*, the belly, and *kele*, a tumoral swelling, Gr.) Ventral or abdominal hernia formed by the protrusion of the intestine through a breach or opening in the abdominal wall. The term is also used for hernia of the stomach by Kraus.

**ENTEROHYDROCELE**, en'ter-o-hi-dro-se'teron, *s.* (*water*, and *hydrokele*, dropsy of the Gr.) Intestinal hernia, with dropsy, or with hydrocele.

**ENTEROHYDROMPHALUS**, en'ter-o-hi-dro-mphalus, *s.* (*enteron*, *hydor*, water, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.) Umbilical hernia, with complicated sac.

**ENTEROISCHIOCELE**, en'ter-o-is-ke-o-se'teron, *s.* (*ischion*, ischium, and *kele*, Gr.) Intestinal hernia.

**ENTEROLITHUS**, en-ter-ol'e-thus, (*enteron*, a stone, Gr.) Intestinal concretion or calculus.

**ENTEROLOBIUM**, en-ter-o-lo'be-um, *s.* (*intestine*, and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr.) A Leguminous plant: Suborder, Mimoseæ.

**ENTEROLOGY**, en-ter-ol'o-je, *s.* (*enteron*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise upon the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the bowels and belly.

**ENTEROMEROCELE**, en'ter-o-mer-o-se'le, *s.* (*meros*, the thigh, and *kele*, Gr.) Crumpled hernia by intestine.

**ENTEROMIASIS**, en-ter-o-mi-as'is, *s.* (*enteromiasis*, I defile, Gr.) A disease produced by the state of the intestines.

**ENTEROMISENTERIC**, en'ter-o-mis-en'terik, *s.* (*enteron*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise upon the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the bowels and belly.

**ENTERONODIUM**, en-ter-o-no'de-um, *s.* (*Fr.*) In Botany, the interspace comprised between two knots of a vegetable stem.

**ENTEROPATHIA**, en-ter-o-pa'the-a, *s.* (*enteropathia*, disease, Gr.) Disease of the intestines.

**ENTERORAPHIA**, en-ter-o-ra'fe-a, *s.* (*enterorraphe*, a suture, Gr.) Suture of a wound of the intestines.

**ENTERORRHAGIA**, en'ter-or-ra'je-a, *s.* (*enterorrhagia*, I burst forth, Gr.) Intestinal hemorrhage.

**ENTEROSARCOCELE**, en-ter-o-sar-ko-se'teron, *s.* (*sarkokele*, sarcocele, Gr.) Intestinal hernia, accompanied with sarcocele.

**ENTEROSCHEOCELE**, en'ter-os-ke-o-se'le, *s.* (*osche*, the scrotum, and *kele*, a hernia, Gr.) Scrotal hernia, formed by intestine.

**ENTEROTOME**, en-ter-ot'o-me, *s.* (*enteron*, and *tome*, I cut, Gr.) A surgical instrument used for operating on the intestines.

**ENTEROTOMY**, en-ter-ot'o-me, *s.* (*enteron*, and *tome*, I cut, Gr.) In Anatomy, dissection of the intestines. In Surgery, incision of the bowels.



## ENTRAP—ENTROCHITE.

raw the soul, and leave the body in a dead sleep or insensibility; to make into present objects; to put in an ecstasy; the soul with delight or wonder.

*n-trap'*, *v. a.* (*attraper*, Fr.) To catch, trap; to insnare; to catch by artifices; to in difficulties or distresses; to entangle; or involve in contradiction.

*en-trete'*, *v. a.* (*en*, and *traiter*, Fr.) To treat; to beseech; to petition or pray with supplicate; to solicit pressing; to prevail on by prayer or solicitation; to entreaty; to treat in any manner; promise or manage; to entertain; to amuse; etc. in the last two senses;)

I must *entreat* the time alone.  
I shield I should disturb devotion.—*Shaks.*

;(—obsolete;)

to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*.—*Spenser.*

to make an earnest petition or request; to treaty or compact;—(obsolete in the last

was the first that *entreated* of true peace—*1 Mac. x. 47.*

to discourse; to make a petition.—Ob-

ged me, on pain of perpetual displeasure, speak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way.—*Shaks.*

*BLE*, *en-tre'ta-bl*, *a.* That may be entered is soon entreated.

*NCE*, *en-tre'tans*, *s.* Entreaty; solicitation.—(obsolete.)

o *entreatance* made they might be heard, their just petition long deny'd.—*Fairfax.*

*ER*, *en-tre'tur*, *s.* One who makes a petition earnestly.

*UL*, *en-tre'té-fal*, *a.* Full of entreaty.

*GLY*, *en-tre'ting-le*, *ad.* In an entreaty.

*RE*, *en-tre'tiv*, *a.* Pleading; treating.

, *en-tre'te*, *s.* Urgent prayer; earnest pressing solicitation; supplication.

*ng-tray*, *s.* (French.) Entry.

*en*, *ang-trem-ay*, *s.* (French.) Small plates on the principal dishes at table, or dainty

, *ang-trep-aw*, *s.* (French.) In the broken pace, which is neither walk nor somewhat of an amble.

, *ang-trep-o*, *s.* (French.) In Commerce, given in France, and some other countries, a warehouse or other place, where goods from abroad may be deposited.

, *ang-tres-sol*, *s.* In Architecture, a word for a floor between other floors, consisting of a low apartment or apartment above the first floor.

*MA*, *en-tre-ko'ma*, *s.* (Greek.) The border of the lashes in which the eyelids

ted.  
*en-trik'*, *v. a.* To trick; to deceive; to

—Obsolete.  
that love most *entrick'd*.—*Chaucer.*

*L*, *en'tro-kal*, *a.* Resembling an entrochite.

*RE*, *en'tro-kite*, *s.* (*en*, in, and *trochos*, a *r.* in reference to the wheel-like shape of

## ENTROPIUM—ENVASSAL.

the detached joints or vertebræ of the column and fingers, Gr.) A name formerly given to the fossil remains of the Crinoidians which occur so abundantly in the carboniferous limestone.

*ENTROPIUM*, *en-tro'pe-um*, *s.* (*entropie*, turning round, Gr.) The turning in of the eyelashes and eyelid, so as to irritate the ball of the eye.

*ENTRY*, *en'tre*, *s.* (*entrée*, Fr.) The passage by which persons enter a house or other building; the act of entering; entrance; ingress; the act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book; the exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house, to procure license to land goods. In Law, the taking possession of lands and tenements where a person has title of entry. The word is also used for a writ of possession.

*ENTUNE*, *en-tune'*, *v. a.* To tune; to chant.

*ENTWINE*, *en-twine'*, *v. a.* To twine; to twist round.

*ENTWINEMENT*, *en-twine'ment*, *s.* The act of twisting round; union; conjunction.

*ENTWIST*, *en-twist'*, *v. a.* To twist or wreath round.

*ENTYPOSIS*, *en-te-po'sis*, *s.* (Greek.) The glenoid cavity of the scapula.

*ENUBILATE*, *e-nu'be-late*, *v. a.* (*e*, from, and *nubilum*, a cloud, Lat.) To clear from mist, clouds, or obscurity.

*ENUBILOUS*, *e-nu'be-lus*, *a.* Clear from fog, mist, or clouds.

*ENUCLEATE*, *e-nu'kle-ate*, *v. a.* (*enucleo*, Lat.) To clear from knots or lumps; to clear from intricacy; to disentangle; to open as a nucleus; to explain; to clear from obscurity; to make manifest.

*ENUCLEATION*, *e-nu-kle-a'shun*, *s.* (*enucleare*, to take out a kernel, Lat.) The extrication of a kernel from its shell. In Surgery, a mode of extirpation of tumors, through a simple incision of the skin, by cautious isolation with the finger from the surrounding cellular structure.

*ENUMERATE*, *e-nu'me-rate*, *v. a.* (*enumero*, Lat.) To count or tell, number by number; to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately.

*ENUMERATION*, *e-nu-me-ra'shun*, *s.* (*enumeratio*, Lat.) The act of counting or telling a number, by naming each particular; an account of a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article. In Rhetoric, a part of a peroration, in which the orator, collecting the scattered heads of what has been delivered throughout the discourse, makes a brief recapitulation thereof.

*ENUMERATIVE*, *e-nu'me-ray-tiv*, *a.* Counting; reckoning up.

*ENUNCIATE*, *e-nun'she-ate*, *v. a.* (*enuncio*, Lat.) To utter; to declare; to proclaim; to relate.

*ENUNCIATION*, *e-nun'she-a'shun*, *s.* The act of uttering or pronouncing; expression; manner of utterance; declaration; open proclamation; public attestation; intelligence; information.

*ENUNCIATIVE*, *e-nun'she-a-tiv*, *a.* Declarative; expressive.

*ENUNCIATIVELY*, *e-nun'she-a-tiv-le*, *ad.* Declaratively.

*ENUNCIATORY*, *e-nun'she-a-tur-e*, *a.* Containing utterance or sound.

*ENURESIS*, *en-u-re'ses*, *s.* (Greek.) Incontinence of urine.

*ENVASSAL*, *en-vas'sal*, *v. a.* To reduce to vassalage; to make over to another as a slave.



ENVELOP—ENVY.

ENVYING—EOPSALTRIA.

ENVELOP, } en-vel'up, *v. a.* (*enveloppe*, Fr.) To ENVELOPE, } cover by wrapping or folding; to inwrap; to surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to hide; to invest with a covering; to line; to cover on the inside. To develop the surface of a solid is to find the envelopes that will cover its different parts.

ENVELOP, } en've-lope, or ang-ve-lope, *s.* A wrap- ENVELOPE, } per; an inclosing cover; an integument. In Fortification, a work of earth, in form of a parapet, or of a small rampart with a parapet. In Architecture, the covering of a portion of the surface of a solid with a thin substance or wrapper, which in all points or parts comes in contact with the surface of such surface.

ENVELOPEMENT, en-vel'up-ment, *s.* A wrapping; an enclosing or covering on all sides.

ENVENOM, en-ven'um, *v. a.* To poison; to taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; to taint with bitterness or malice; to make odious; to enrage; to exasperate.

ENVERMEIL, en-ver'meel, *v. a.* (*vermeil*, Fr.) To dye red.—Obsolete.

ENVIALE, en've-a-bl, *a.* That may excite envy; capable of awakening ardent desire of possession.

ENVIABLY, en've-a-ble, *ad.* In an enviable manner.

ENVIER, en've-ur, *s.* One who envies another.

ENVIOUS, en've-us, *s.* (*envieux*, Fr.) Feeling or harbouring envy; repining or feeling uneasiness at a view of the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another; disposed to deprecate or lessen the character or qualities of another; tintured with envy; excited or directed by envy.

ENVIOUSLY, en've-us-le, *ad.* With envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another.

ENVIRON, en-vi'run, *v. a.* (*environner*, Fr.) To surround; to encompass; to encircle; to involve; to envelope; to besiege; to enclose; to invest.

ENVIRONMENT, en-vi'run-ment, *s.* Act of surrounding; state of being environed.

ENVIRONNE, ang-ve-ron-nay, *a.* (French.) In Heraldry, surrounded with other things.

ENVIRONS, en-vi'ronz, *s. pl.* The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighbourhood, on different sides.

ENVOY, en'voy, *s.* (*envoyé*, Fr.) A person deputed by a prince or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government; a common messenger;—(obsolete in the last sense; )—(*envoi*, Fr.) formerly a postscript sent with literary compositions to enforce them.

Tragical tales in prose, translated by Turbenville in time of his troubles out of sundrie Italians, with the argument and *l'envoy* to each tale.—*Warton*.

ENVOYSHIP, en'voy-ship, *s.* The office of an envoy.

ENVY, en've, *v. a.* (*envier*, Fr.) To feel uneasiness, mortification, or discontent, at the sight of superior excellence, reputation, or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity; to fret or grieve one's self at the real or supposed superiority of another, and to hate him on that account; to grudge; to withhold maliciously;—*s. pain*, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and not unfrequently with a desire or

an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed.

*Envy and admiration are the Scylla and Charybdis of authors.—Pope.*

*Emulation* differs from *envy*, in not being accompanied with hatred, and a desire to depress a more fortunate person; malice; malignity; public odium; ill repute; invidiousness; rivalry; competition.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

You may see the parliament of women, the little *envies* of them to one another.—*Dryden*.

ENVYING, en've-ing, *s.* Mortification experienced at the supposed prosperity and happiness of another; ill-will at others on account of some supposed superiority.

ENWALLOWED, en-waw'lode, *a.* Being wallowed, or wallowing.

ENWHEEL, en-hweel', *v. a.* To encircle; to encompass.—Seldom used.

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n,  
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand  
*Enwheel* thee round.—*Shaks.*

ENWIDEN, en-wi'dn, *v. a.* To make wider.—Obsolete.

ENWOMB, en-woom', *v. a.* To make pregnant;—(obsolete in the foregoing sense; )

Me then he left *enwomb'd* of this child,  
This luckless child, whom thus ye see with blood.—*Spenser.*

to bury; to hide, as in a gulf, pit, or cavern.

ENWRAP.—See INWRAP.

ENWRAPMENT, en-rap'ment, *s.* A covering; a wrapper.

ENZOOTIA, en-zo-o'te-a, *s.* (*enzootie*, Fr. from *en*, in, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) A term applied to those diseases which simultaneously attack the different animals of a country.

EOCENE, e'o-sene, *s.* (*eos*, the dawn, and *ionos*, recent, Gr.) In Geology, a name given by Lyell to the oldest group of tertiary strata, from its containing 3½ per cent. of existing species, whereas none occur in older formations, and they become more numerous in the more recent, which he terms the Miocene and Pliocene. The per centage in the former is 18, in the older Pliocene, from 35 to 50, and, in the newer, from 90 to 95. The strata of the London and Paris basins are Eocene deposits. Deshayes enumerates 1238 species of fossil shells as belonging to the Eocene group, 42 of which are all that can be identified with living species.

EODORBRICE, e-o-daw'r'bris, *s.* A very ancient Law term for housebreaking, used in the laws of King Alfred.—*Leg. Alfred*, c. 35.

EOLIAN, e-o'le-an, } *a.* Pertaining to *Æolia*, or  
EOLIC, e-o'lik, } *Æolis*, in Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks.

EOLIDIA, e-o-lid'e-a, } *s.* A genus of small ma-  
EOLIS, e-o'lis, } rine slugs or snails, with

four tentacula above and two at the side of the mouth; allied to *Doris*, or *Cavilina*.

EOLIPILE.—See *Æoliple*.

EON, e'on, *s.* (*aión*, duration, Gr.) In the Platonic philosophy, a virtue, attribute, or perfection. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of *eons*. The Gnostics considered *eons* as certain substantial powers, or divine natures, emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe.

EOPSALTRIA, e-op-saw'l'tre-a, *s.* (*eos*, the morning,



It is destitute of nerves and blood-vessels. In Zoology, the thin pellicle which covers the exterior of plants and shells.

**EPIDIDYMIS**, ep-e-did'e-mis, *s.* (*epi*, and *didymos*, the testes, Gr.) The small oblong vermiform body which is situated on the superior border of the testes. It consists of a tube of great length, which receives all the semiferous trunks, and forms the commencement of the *vas deferens*.

**EPIDOTE**, ep'e-dote, *s.* (*epidosis*, addition, Gr. from an enlargement of the base of the crystal.) A mineral. The primary crystal is an oblique rhombic prism, variously terminated, and striated longitudinally; the colour is of various shades of green, greenish-grey, brownish-yellow, and blackish-red. It consists of silica, 37; alumina, 21; lime, 15; oxide of iron, 24; oxide of manganese, 1.5.

**EPIDOTIC**, ep-e-dot'ik, *a.* Relating to epidote, or containing it.

**EPIDROMIA**, ep-e-dro'me-a, *s.* (*epi*, and *dromaia*, running, Gr.) In Pathology, the afflux of humours, and particularly of congestion of blood, to any part of the body.

**EPIGEA**, ep-e-ge'a, *s.* (*epi*, and *gaia*, the earth, Gr. in allusion to the plant creeping on the ground.) A genus of plants: Order, Ericaceæ.

**EPIGEOS**, ep-e-je'us, *a.* (*epi*, and *gaia*, the earth, Gr.) In Botany, growing close on the earth.

**EPIGASTRALGIA**, ep-e-gas-tral'je-a, *s.* (*epigastrium*, the epigastrium, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the epigastric region.

**EPIGASTRIC**, ep-e-gas'trik, *a.* (*epigastrium*, the upper part of the belly, Gr.) Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen.

**EPIGASTRIUM**, ep-e-gas'tre-um, *s.* (*epigastrium*, from *epi*, and *gaster*, the belly or stomach, Gr.) In Anatomy, the superior part of the abdominal region.

**EPIGASTROCELE**, ep-e-gas-tro-se'le, *s.* (*epigastrium*, and *cele*, a hernial tumor, Gr.) Hernia in the epigastric region.

**EPIGIGNOMENA**, ep-e-je-no-me'na, *s.* (*epigignomai*, I succeed to, Gr.) In Pathology, symptoms which supervene in the progress of a disease, and are attributable to some error committed by the patient or his attendants.

**EPIGLOTTIC**, ep-e-glot'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the epiglottis.

**EPIGLOTTIS**, ep-e-glot'tis, *s.* (Greek.) In Anatomy, a thin, flexible, elastic cartilage of the larynx above the glottis. It is fixed by its lesser and lower extremity to the superior border of the thyroid cartilage and base of the tongue, and covers the *rima glottidis*, so as to prevent the introduction of food into that tube during the act of swallowing.

**EPIGONI**, e-pig'o-ne, *s.* (*epi*, in the sense of *after*, and *gignomai*, I am born, Gr.) The collective appellation given to the seven Grecian princes, who conducted the first war against Thebes without success.

**EPIGRAM**, ep'e-gram, *s.* (*epigramma*, an inscription, Gr.) A short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some lively, ingenious, and natural thought. Epigrams were originally inscriptions on tombs, statues, temples, triumphal arches, &c.

**EPIGRAMMATIC**, ep-e-gram-mat'ik, *a.* Writ-

**EPIGRAMMATICAL**, ep-e-gram-mat'e-kal, *a.* ing epigrams; dealing in epigrams; suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant.

**EPIGRAMMATIST**, ep-e-gram'ma-tist, *a.* composes epigrams, or deals in them.

**EPIGRAPH**, ep'e-graf, *s.* (*epi*, and *graphe*, Gr.) Among Antiquaries, an inscribed building, pointing out the time of its builders, its uses, &c.

**EPIGYNANTHUS**, ep-e-je-nan'thus, *s.* (*epi*, female, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of aquatic plants: Order, Naiadaceæ.

**EPIGYNOUS**, e-pij'e-nus, *a.* (*epi*, and *gynê*, or, in botany, a pistil, Gr.) Having a calyx growing to the side of either the calyx or ovary inferior or nearly so.

**EPILEPIS**, ep'e-lep-is, *s.* (*epi*, and *lepsis*, a seizure, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Subgenus *Epilaps*.

**EPILEPSY**, ep'e-lep-se, *s.* (*epilepsia*, from *epi*, I seize upon, Gr.) In Pathology, a disease connected with cerebro-spinal origin, and attended with convulsions.

**EPILEPTIC**, ep-e-lep'tik, *a.* Pertaining to sickness; affected with epilepsy; epileptic; *s.* one affected with epilepsy; a medicine useful in the cure of epilepsy.

**EPILEPTICAL**, ep-e-lep'te-kal, *a.* Caused by epilepsy.

**EPILOBIUM**, ep-e-lo-be-um, *s.* (*epi*, and *bion*, from the flower being seated as it is on the top of the pod.) A genus of plants, herbs with axillary flowers, purple, rarely yellow: Order, Onagraceæ.

**EPILOGISM**, ep'e-lo-jizm, *s.* (*epilogismos*, a putting together, Gr.) A genus of plants, herbs with axillary flowers, purple, rarely yellow: Order, Onagraceæ.

**EPILOGISTIC**, ep-e-lo-jis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the nature of an epilogue.

**EPILOGUE**, ep'e-lo-ge, *s.* (*epilogus*, Lat.) a conclusion; the closing part of a drama, in which the principal matters are recapitulated; a speech or poem addressed to spectators by one of the actors, after the end of the play.

**EPILOGUISE**, ep'e-lo-gize, *v. n.* To conclude; to say in an epilogue.

**EPILOGUISE**, ep'e-lo-gize, *v. a.* To conclude; to say in an epilogue.

**EPILOCHUS**, ep-e-ma'kus, *s.* (*epimochos*, to assault, Gr.) A genus of birds, the Promeropidae, or Hoopoes: Family, Promeropidae.

**EPIMEDIIUM**, ep-e-me'de-nim, *s.* (*epi*, and *medion*, said to grow in Media.) A genus of plants: Order, Berberidaceæ.

**EPIMETHEUS**, ep-e-me'the-us, *s.* In Mythology, the son of Japetus and Clymene, one of the Titans who inconsiderately married Pandora, had Pyrrha, the wife of Deucalion. He was curious to open the box which Pandora brought with her, and from thence issued a swarm of evils, which, from that moment, began to afflict the human race. Hope alone remained at the bottom of the box, and it alone continues to comfort mankind in misfortune,—so runs the fable.

**EPIPHONE**, ep'e-mo-ne, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, a figure of speech by which one thing is compared to another above measure.

**EPINEPHILUS**, ep-e-nef'e-lus, *s.* (*epinephelus*, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Pomacentridæ.

**EPINTOTIS**, ep-e-nik'tis, *s.* (*epi*, and *intotos*, to be full, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Pomacentridæ.



kind of rash, which consists of vesiculating the night, and disappearing in . The word is also written *Epinyco-*

*-e-pak'tis*, *s.* (*epipaktis*, the name of Heliobore, Gr.) A genus of plants: idaceæ.

*US*, *ep-e-pa-rok-sis'mus*, *s.* (*epi*, and a paroxysm, Gr.) In Pathology, an of disease, superadded or almost im- following the preceding paroxysm, as a paroxysm occurs with unusual fre-

*-e-pas'tik*, *a.* (*epi*, and *spao*, I draw,ateria Medica, an epithet given to hich, when applied to the skin, as in ion of cantharides or mustard, produce f the epidermis, and effusion of lymph. *RY*, *ep-e-pe-dom'e-tre*, *s.* (*epi*, *pous*, a *tron*, a measure, Gr.) The mensura- es standing on the same base.

*s*, *ep-e-pet'a-lus*, *a.* (*epi*, and *petalon*, ) An epithet applied in Botany to f a plant which is seated upon, or in- the corolla or petal, as the stamens of its are.

*-pi'a-ne*, *s.* (*epiphaneia*, Gr.) A stival, celebrated on the sixth day of d the twelfth after Christmas, in com- of the appearance of our Saviour to r philosophers of the east, who came n and bring presents.

*ep-e-fe'gus*, *s.* (*epi*, and *phegos*, beach, nt being parasitical on the roots of American Beech-drops, a genus of plants: panchacææ.

*IN*, *ep-e-fe-nom'e-non*, *s.* (*epi*, and I appear suddenly, Gr.) In Pathology, tied to the symptoms which occur un- in a disease, the appearance of which site to determine its character. *-e-pif'o-nem*, } *s.* (*epiphonema*, ex- t, *ep-e-fo-ne'ma*, } clamation, Gr.) In exclamation; a vehement utterance of o express strong passion, in a sentence connected with the general strain of e, as 'Oh, cruel fate! Oh, just retribu-

*-pi'o-ra*, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, a peech in which the orator inveighs . In Logic, a conclusion or consequence in the assumption in a syllogism. In an impetuous flux of the humours; the ; a superabundant secretion of tears.

*s*, *ep-e-frag'ma*, *s.* (*epi*, and *fragma*, a Gr.) A transverse membrane attached tome of some mosses, as in Polytrichium. *PERMOUS*, *ep'e-fil-o-sperm'us*, *a.* (*epi*, leaf, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) In Bo- ithet applied to such plants as bear their eproduction on the back of the leaves, Polypodium and other ferns.

*s*, *ep'e-fil-us*, *a.* (*epi*, and *phyllon*, Gr.) applied in botany to plants, or parts when inserted upon the leaf. The *epi-* ngi are those which vegetate on the leaves ants.

*s*, *ep-e-fil'um*, *s.* (*epi*, and *phyllon*, a n reference to the flowers rising from anches, which appear like leaves.) A

genus of plants, with flowers usually large and showy, and often extremely beautiful: Order, Cactaceæ.

**EPIPHYSIS**, *e-pif'e-sis*, *s.* (*epi*, and *phye*, I grow, Gr.) In Anatomy, an excrescence separated from the body of a bone by intervening cartilage, which characterizes all the long bones and many others in early years, but disappears in age, when *epiphy-* sis is converted into a process.

**EPIPHYTAL**, *ep'e-fe-tal*, *a.* Pertaining to an epi- phyte.

**EPIPHYTE**, *ep'e-fite*, *s.* (*epi*, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A plant which grows on other plants, as many of the Fungi do, from which they are termed Epiphytæ, by certain botanists.

**EPIPLEROSIS**, *e-pip-le-ro'sis*, *s.* (*epiplotero*, I over- fill, Gr.) In Pathology, overfilling; extensive dis- tension, as of the veins or arteries with blood.

**EPIPLOCE**, } *e-pip'lo-se*, *s.* (*epiploke*, Gr.) A figure **EPIPLOCY**, } in Rhetoric, by which one aggravation or striking circumstance is added in due gradation to another; as, 'He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in his employment: not only continued them, but advanced them.'

**EPIPLOCELE**, *e-pip-lo-se'le*, *s.* (*epiploon*, the omen- tum, and *kele*, a hernial tumor, Gr.) Hernia of the omentum.

**EPIPLOIC**, *e-pip'lo-ik*, *a.* (*epiploon*, Gr.) Relating to the caul or omentum.

**EPIPLOON**, *e-pip'loon*, *s.* (Greek, from the verb *pleo*, I float.) The omentum or caul, so called from its floating on the intestines. It passes from the diaphragm, the liver, and the spleen, invests both surfaces of the stomach, and descending beyond the curvature of that organ, in front of the packet of small intestine, is reflected upward to the arch of the colon.

**NOTE**.—The following combinations of *epiploon*, omen- tum, with *kystis*, the bladder; *ooche*, the scrotum; *kele*, hernia; *ischion*, the ischium; *meros*, the thigh; and *sarx*, flesh, occur in the works of Kraus, &c.:—*Epiplo-cystoche-* *ooche*, scrotal hernia formed by omentum and bladder; *epiplo-enterocheoce*, hernia formed by omentum and blad- der; *epiplo-ischiocele*, hernia formed by omentum through the ischiatic notch; *epiplo-meroce*, femoral hernia formed by omentum; *epiplo-sarcophalus*, umbilical hernia formed by endurated and enlarged omentum; *epiplo-scheoce*, omental hernia contained in the scro- tum.

**EPIPOEIA**, *ep-e-po-e'ya*, *s.* (Greek.) In Poetry, the story, fable, or subject treated of in an epic poem.

**EPIPOGIUM**, *ep-e-po'je-um*, *s.* (*epi*, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchid- acææ.

**EPIPONES**, *ep-e-po'nes*, *s.* (*epiponos*, laborious, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Tribe, Ves- pidæ.

**EPIRRHEOLOGY**, *e-pir-re-ol'o-je*, *s.* (*epirros*, a flow- ing on, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise regarding the effects of external agents on living plants.

**EPISCHEISIS**, *e-pis-ke'sis*, *s.* (Greek.) Retention or suppression of a natural evacuation, as of the urine, or of the menstrual discharge.

**EPISCOPACY**, *e-pis'ko-pa-se*, *s.* (*episcopoeo*, I inspect, Gr.) Government of the church by bishops; that form of ecclesiastical government in which diocesan bishops are established, as distinct from and su- perior to priests or presbyters; watch; careful inspection.

**EPISCOPAL**, *e-pis'ko-pal*, *a.* Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; governed by bishops.



EPISCOPALIA—EPISTILBITE.

EPISTLE—EPITHELIUM.

**EPISCOPALIA**, e-pis-ko-pa'le-a, *s.* Synodals, pentecostals, and other customary payments from the clergy to their diocesan bishops.

**EPISCOPALIAN**, e-pis-ko-pa'le-an, *a.* Pertaining to bishops, or government by bishops; episcopal; —*s.* one who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.

**EPISCOPALIANISM**, e-pis-ko-pa'le-an-ism, *s.* The system of episcopal religion, or government of the church by bishops.

**EPISCOPALLY**, e-pis'ko-pal-le, *ad.* By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.

**EPISCOPATE**, e-pis'ko-pate, *s.* A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop; the order of bishops; —*v. n.* to act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate.

**EPISCOPICIDE**, e-pis-kop'e-side, *s.* (*episcopus*, a bishop, and *cedo*, I kill, Lat.) The killing of a bishop.

**EPISCOPT**, e-pis'ko-pe, *s.* Survey; superintendence; search.

**EPISENIUM**, ep-e-se-ne'um, *s.* (*epi*, upon, and *skene*, a scene, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, the upper order of the scene in a theatre.

**EPISINUS**, e-pis'e-nus, *s.* (*epi*, and *sinis*, a robber, Gr.) A genus of spiders, belonging to the order Pulmonarie, and family Araneidae.

**EPISODE**, ep'e-sode, *s.* (Greek.) In Poetry, a separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

**EPISODIC**, ep-e-sod'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to an  
**EPISODICAL**, ep-e-sod'e-kal, } episode; contained  
in an episode or digression.

**EPISODICALLY**, ep-e-sod'e-kal-le, *ad.* By way of episode.

**EPISOMITE**, ep'e-so-mite, *s.* The native sulphate of magnesia; it occurs in crystalline fibres in old coal mines, at Hurlet, near Paisley, and Dumtocher, Dumbartonshire, and in the gypsum quarries of Montmartre, near Paris.

**EPISPADIAS**, ep-e-spa'de-as, *s.* (*epi*, and *spao*, I draw, Gr.) That malformation 'quo uthere orificium in superiori parte membri verilis apertum est.'

**EPISPASTIC**, ep-e-spas'tik, *a.* (*epispastika*, Gr.) In Pathology, drawing; attracting the humours to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering.

**EPISPERM**, ep'e-sperm, *s.* (*epi*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) The external pellicle, or proper envelope of the seed of plants.

**EPISTATES**, e-pis'ta-tes, *s.* (Greek.) The title of the two great councils of the Athenians—namely, the Ecclesia and the Senate of Five Hundred.

**EPISTERNAL**, ep-e-ster'nal, *a.* (*epi*, and *sternon*, the sternum, Gr.) An epithet applied to the anterior portion of the sternum, which, in birds, sustains the fork-bone.

**EPISTEPHIUM**, ep-e-ste'fo-um, *s.* (*epi*, and *stephane*, a crown, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.

**EPISTHOTONOS**, e-pis-thot'o-nus, *s.* (*episthen*, forward, and *teino*, I bend, Gr.) A spasmodic affection in which the body is bended forward.

**EPISTILBITE**, ep-e-stil'bite, *s.* (*epi*, and *stilbite*, a mineral, Gr.) A mineral occurring in maculated crystals of a white or yellowish colour. It consists of soda 1.78; silica 58.59; alumina 17.52; lime

7.56; water 14.00; sp. gr. 2.2 to 2.23 4.5.—Localities: Iceland, and Faroe Isl.

**EPISTLE**, e-pis'al, *s.* (*epistole*, Gr.) A directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; a letter missive.

**EPISTLER**, e-pis'lur, *s.* A writer of epistles (seldom used);—formerly, one who attended at the communion table, and read the epistles.

**EPISTOLARY**, e-pis'to-la-re, *a.* Pertaining to letters or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar; contained in letters; by letters.

**EPISTOLIC**, ep-is-tol'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to  
**EPISTOLICAL**, ep-is-tol'e-kal, } letters  
designating the method of representing letters and words.

**EPISTOLIZE**, e-pis'to-lize, *v. n.* To write or letters.

**EPISTOLIZER**, e-pis'to-li-zur, *s.* A writer of letters.

**EPISTOLOGRAPHIC**, e-pis-to-lo-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a letter, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Pertaining to the writing of letters.

**EPISTOLOGRAPHY**, e-pis-to-log'gra-fe, *s.* Art or practice of writing letters.

**EPISTROPHE**, } e-pis'tro-fe, *s.* (*epistrophe*, Gr.)  
**EPISTROPHY**, } Rhetoric, a figure in which successive sentences end with the same affirmation.

**EPISTROPHEUS**, e-pis'tro-fe-us, *s.* (*epi*, turn round upon, Gr.) A term applied to the second cervical vertebra, the first turning on a pivot.

**EPISTYLA**, e-pis'te-la, *s.* (*epistylon*, a column, Gr.) A genus of the Helicinae, or Common Land Snails, the shell of which is very thick, conic, and the whorls very numerous; body without aperture small; outer lip thin: Family, Helicidae.

**EPISTYLE**, ep'e-stile, } *s.* (*epi*, and  
**EPISTILUM**, ep-e-stil'e-um, } column,  
ancient Architecture, a term used by the ancients for what is now called the architrave,

piece of stone or wood laid immediately above the capital of a column or pilaster.

**EPISTYLUM**, ep-e-stil'e-um, *s.* (*epi*, and *style*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Biacaceae.

**EPISYNANCHE**, e-pe-sin'ang-ke, } *s.* (*epi*, and  
**EPISYNANGINE**, e-pe-sin'an-ge-ne, } inflammation of the throat, Gr.) Spasmodic pharynx.

**EPITAPH**, ep'e-taf, *s.* (*epi*, and *tapheo*, I bury, Gr.) An inscription on a monument, in memory of the dead; a eulogy in prose or verse composed without any intent to be engraved on a monument.

**EPITAPHIAN**, ep-e-taf'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph.

**EPITASIS**, e-pit'a-sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, the consequent term of a proposition. In Drama, the progress of the plot.

**EPITAXIS**, ep'e-tak-sis, *s.* (*epi*, and *stazo*, I distil, Gr.) Blowing from the nose.

**EPITHALAMIUM**, ep-e-tha-la-me-um, } *s.* (*epi*, and  
**EPITHALAMY**, ep-e-thal'a-me, } a nuptial song or poem made in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their happiness.

**EPITHELIUM**, ep-e-the'le-um, *s.* (*epi*, and *thello*, I suckle, Gr.) The delicate layer which covers the surface of the skin.



the lips, and other parts destitute dermis.

*-them*, *s.* (*epi*, and *tithemi*, I place, ion or other topical remedy, except inguents; also, the name given by the horny appendage which surmounts certain birds.

*-e-them'a*, *s.* (*epi*, and *thema*, a root, us of plants: Order, Gesneriaceae.

*-thet*, *s.* (*epitheton*, a name added, jective, expressing some real quality to which it is applied, or an attributing some quality ascribed to it;—*v. a.* o describe by epithets.

*-e-thet'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to an epithet; abounding with epithets.

*-e-thin'e-a*, *s.* (*epi*, and *thin*, the season its growing among mangroves on t.) A genus of plants, consisting of os with white flowers: Order, Cin-

*-ep-e-thu-met'ik*, } *a.* (*epithu-*  
*-al*, *ep-e-thu-met'e-kal*, } *metikos*,  
ed to lust; pertaining to the animal

*ep-e-tith'e-dis*, *s.* (*epitithemi*, I place The crown or upper mouldings of an

*pit'o-me*, *s.* (*epitome*, Gr.) An abridgment; a brief summary or abook or writing; a compendium.

*pit'o-mist*, *s.* An epitomizer.

*pit'o-mize*, *v. a.* To shorten or writing or discourse; to abstract, in the principal matters of a book; to narrower compass; to diminish; to dom used in the last sense.

*pit'o-mized* many particular words, to the tongue.—Addison.

*e-pit'o-mi-zur*, *s.* One who abridges; an epitome.

*p-e-tra'gus*, *s.* (*epi*, and *tragos*, a he-A genus of Coleopterous insects: elytra.

*-trite*, *s.* (*epitritos*, Gr.) In Prosody, ating of three long syllables and one

*ep-e-trok'le-a*, *s.* (*epi*, and *trochilia*, ) A name given by Chaussier to a tubercle on the internal side of the emity of the humerus.

*-pit'ro-pe*, *s.* (*epitrope*, Gr.) In Rhetoric, concession; a figure by ing is granted, with a view to obtain e, as 'I concede the fact, but this ady part overthrows the argument you

*-e-zuke'sis*, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, hich a word is repeated with vehem-*you*, *you*, Antony, pushed Caesar upon

*-zo'a*, } *s.* A class of parasitic  
*-e-zo'anz*, } animals, which particu-  
ahes.

*-e-zo-ot'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to amurrain among the lower animals; pertaining y.

*e-zo'o-te*, *s.* (*epi*, and *zoon*, an animal, rain or pestilence among the lower

EPOCH, ep'ok, or e'pok, } *s.* (*epocha*, Lat.) In  
EPOCHA, ep'o-ka, } Chronology, a fixed point  
of time, from which succeeding years are numbered;  
a point from which computation of years begin;  
any fixed time or period; the period when any-  
thing begins, or is remarkably prevalent.

EPOCHNIUM, e-pok'ne-um, *s.* (*epocheo*, I am carried  
by water, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hy-  
menomycetes.

EPODE, ep'ode, or e'pode, *s.* (Greek.) In Lyric  
Poetry, the third or last part of the ode; that  
which follows the strophe and antistrophe, the  
ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe,  
and epode. The term is now used as the name of  
any little verse or verses that follow one or more  
great ones.

EPOMEOPTERON, e-po-me-dop'te-run, *s.* (*epoma-*  
*dios*, the shoulders, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A  
genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Sco-  
liadæ.

EPOMIS, e'po-mis, *s.* (*epomais*, I pursue, Gr.) A  
genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

EPOPEE, ep-o-pe', } *s.* (*epos*, a poem, and *poico*, I  
EROS, ep'os, } make, Gr.) An epic poem;  
more properly, the history, action, or fable which  
makes the subject of an epic poem.

EPROUVETTE, ay-proo-vet', *s.* (French.) An ap-  
paratus consisting of a gun or mortar, suspended  
from a horizontal axis, for the purpose of deter-  
mining the strength of gunpowder.

EPSOM SALT, ep'sum sawlt, *s.* Sulphate of mag-  
nesia, formerly produced by boiling down the  
mineral water of Epsom, but now prepared from  
sea water.

EPULARY, ep'u-la-re, *a.* (*epularis*, Lat.) Pertain-  
ing to a feast or banquet.

EPULATION, ep-u-la'shun, *s.* (*epulatio*, Lat.) A  
feasting or a feast.

EPULIS, e-pu'lis, *s.* (*epi*, and *oula*, the gums, Gr.)  
In Pathology, a small tubercle or fungous excre-  
scence on the gum, sometimes between the teeth,  
which become loosened by it, occasionally becom-  
ing cancerous.

EPULOSE, ep'u-lose, *a.* (*epulus*, Lat.) Feasting to  
excess.

EPULOSITY, ep-u-los'e-te, *s.* (*epulositas*, Lat.) Ex-  
cessive feasting.

EPULOTIC, ep-u-lot'ik, *a.* (*epulotikos*, Gr.) In  
Materia Medica, producing cicatrization of a wound  
or sore.

EQUABILITY, e-kwa-bil'e-te, *s.* (*æquabilitas*, Lat.)  
Equality in motion; continued equality, at all  
times, in velocity or movement; uniformity; con-  
tinued equality; evenness or uniformity.

EQUABLE, e'kwa-bl, *a.* (*æquabilis*, Lat.) Equal  
and uniform at all times, as motion; even; smooth;  
having a uniform surface or form.

EQUABLENESS, e'kwa-bl-nes, *s.* State of being  
equable.

EQUABLY, e'kwa-ble, *ad.* With an equal or uni-  
form motion; with continued uniformity.

EQUAL, e'kwal, *a.* (*æqualis*, Lat.) Having the same  
magnitude or dimensions; being of the same  
extent; having the same value; having the same  
qualities or condition; having the same degree;  
even; uniform; not variable; being in just pro-  
portion; impartial; neutral; not biassed; indif-  
ferent; of the same interest or concern; just;  
equitable; giving the same or similar rights or  
advantages; being on the same terms; enjoying



the same or similar benefits; adequate; having competent power, ability, or means;—*s.* one not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.;—*v. a.* to make equal; to make one thing of the same quantity, dimensions, or quality as another; to rise to the same state, rank, or estimation with another; to become equal to; to be equal to; to make equivalent to; to recompense fully; to answer in full proportion; to be of like excellence or beauty. In Botany, applied to petals and sepals when they are equal in size and shape with each other; and to the calyx in Cruciferous plants, when it is without pouches at the base.

**EQUALITY**, e-kwal'e-te, *s.* (*æqualitas*, Lat.) An agreement of things in dimensions, quantity, or quality; likeness; similarity in regard to two things compared; the same degree of dignity or claims; evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; plainness.

**EQUALIZATION**, e-kwal-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

**EQUALIZE**, e'kwal-ize, *v. a.* To make equal.

**EQUALLY**, e'kwal-le, *ad.* In the same degree with another; alike; in equal shares or proportions; impartially; with equal justice.

**EQUALNESS**, e'kwal-nes, *s.* Equality; a state of being equal; evenness; uniformity.

**EQUANGULAR**, e-kwang'gu-lar, *a.* (*æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle, Lat.) Consisting of equal angles.

**EQUANIMITY**, e-kwa-nim'e-te, *s.* (*æquus*, and *animus*, mind, Lat.) Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed, which sustains prosperity without excessive joy, and adversity without violent murmurs or bitter repining.

**EQUANIMOUS**, e-kwan'e-mus, *a.* Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

**EQUANT**, e'kwant, *s.* In Astronomy, an imaginary circle, used for determining the motions of the planets.

**EQUATION**, e-kwa'shun, *s.* In Algebra, a proposition stating the equality of two quantities by placing the sign (=) between them. The general rule for the solution of questions producing simple equations, is to express the unknown quantities by letters, and the relations between the known and unknown, or, as they are called, the conditions, by equations, which, being resolved, give the answer. *Example*:—If the question is concerning two numbers, they may be called *x* and *y*, and the conditions from which they are to be investigated must be expressed by equations, thus: If it be required that the sum of two numbers sought be 60, that condition is thus expressed,  $x+y=60$ . If their difference must be 24, then  $x-y=24$ . If their product is to be 96, then  $xy=96$ . If their quotient is to be 6, then  $\frac{x}{y}=6$ . *Equation of a curve*, an equation expressing the nature of a curve, the relation between an absciss and a corresponding ordinate, or the relation of their fluxions. *Equation of time*, in Astronomy and Chronology, the reduction of the apparent time or motion of the sun, to equable, mean, or true time. In Astronomy, the small connections which must be added or subtracted from the results of the

simple law, characteristic of all the heliotropions, are termed equations, as in the time, equation of the equinoxes, equinoctial centre, and annual equation. *Equations*, in Arithmetic, finding the time of several debts at once, which are due at different dates, and bearing no interest till after the day of payment, so that no loss shall be sustained by the parties making or receiving payment.

**EQUATOR**, e-kwa'tur, *s.* (*Æquator*, Lat.) A great circle of the terrestrial globe, equidistant from the poles, and dividing it into two equal hemispheres, one north and the other south.

**EQUATORIAL**, e-kwa-to're-al, *a.* Pertaining to the equator. *Equatorial, universal*, or *perpetual*, is an instrument intended for the determination of the number of useful purposes in practical astronomy, independent of any particular observation.

**EQUERY**, ek'kwer-re, or e-kwer'e, *s.* (*Æquarius*, Lat.) An officer of princes, who has the management of his horses; a stable of horses.

**EQUES**, e'kwis, *s.* (Latin, a horseman.) given to the equestrian order among the Romans. The Equites constituted the second order of the state, succeeding the senators in point of rank, they required to be possessed of 4000 sesterces before being admitted into the order. A horse given and kept at the public expense, a soldier, he was obliged to serve in the cavalry, wore a ring given him by the state, and was called *equus*, having, as in Umbria, the head of a horse, obtuse, and truncate; caudal fin rounded upwards; two dorsal fins, the first small, and the second long; ventral fins, the pectoral; anal very short and oval, and situated at the base. Family, Chetodonidae.

**EQUESTRIAN**, e-kwes'tre-an, *a.* (*equester*, a horse, Lat.) Relating to horses or riding; performed with horses; being an order of the state, representing horsemanship; representing horseback; celebrated by horse races, and given to knights. Among the ancient Romans, the equestrian order was the order of knights, and their troopers or horsemen in the civil life, the knights stood contrasted from the senators in the field from the knights. —See *Equus*.

**EQUIANGULAR**, e-kwe-ang'gu-lar, *a.* (*æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle, Lat.) In Geometry, consisting of, or having equal angles, applied to polygons whose angles are all equal, such as the equilateral triangle, a parallelogram.

**EQUIBALANCE**, e-kwe-bal'ans, *s.* (*æquus*, equal, and *balans*, a balance, Lat.) Equal weight;—*v. n.* to have a balance with something.

**EQUICRURAL**, e-kwe-kroo'ral, } *a.* (*æquus*, equal, and *cruralis*, of the leg, Lat.) } a leg, having legs of equal length; having equal length; longer than the base; isosceles.

**EQUIDIFFERENT**, e-kwe-dif'er-ent, *a.* (*æquus*, equal, and *differe*, to differ, Lat.) Equal differences; arithmetically. *Equidifferent numbers*, in Arithmetic, a series of three numbers, there is the same difference between the first and the second, and between the second and third—as, 3, 5, 7. 2. Discretely equidifferent is when, in a series of four numbers or quantities, there is the same difference between the first and second



# DISTANCE—EQUINOCTIAL.

# EQUINOCTIALLY—EQUIPAGE.

the third and fourth—such are 3, 6,

NCE, e-kwe-dis'tans, *s.* (*æquus*, and distant, Lat.) Equal distance.

NT, e-kwe-dis'tant, *a.* Being at an equal from some point or place.

NTLY, e-kwe-dis'tant-le, *ad.* At the an equal distance. In Botany, applied to f vernalion, or of arrangement of leaves pect to each other, in which the sides or ernately overlap each other.

ITY, e-kwe-fawr'me-te, *s.* (*æquus*, and orm, Lat.) Uniform equality.

RAL, e-kwe-lat'er-al, *a.* (*æquus*, and late-st.) Having all the sides equal;—*s.* a tly corresponding to others.

ATE, e-kwe-li'brate, *v. a.* (*æquus*, and poise, Lat.) To balance equally two ides or ends; to keep even with equal n each side.

ATION, e-kwe-li-bra'shun, *s.* Equipoise; of keeping the balance even, or the state equally balanced.

IOUS, e-kwe-lib're-us, *a.* Equally poised.

IOUSLY, e-kwe-lib're-us-le, *ad.* In equal

IST, e-kwil'e-brist, *s.* One that balances

ITY, e-kwe-lib're-te, *s.* (*æquilibras*, Lat.) e of being equally balanced; equal balance sides; equilibrium.

UM, e-kwe-lib're-um, *s.* (Latin.) In es, equipoise; equality of weight; the two ends of a lever or balance, when e charged with equal weight, and they e an even or level position parallel to the equality of powers; equal balancing of l between motives or reasons; a state of ee or of doubt, when the mind is sus- n indecision between different motives, or rent forces of evidence.

PLES, e-kwe-mul'te-pls, *s.* (*æquus*, and o, Lat.) Multiples in which equal num- times are taken: thus 7 times A and 7 are equimultiples of A and B; a league rd are equimultiples of a mile and a foot. e-kwi'nal, *a.* (*equinus*, Lat.) Pertain- 'kwine, } ing to a horse, or to the quus.

SSARY, e-kwe-nes'es-sa-re, *a.* Neces- seedful in the same degree.

IAL, e-kwe-nok'shal, *a.* (*æquus*, and nox, at.) Pertaining to the equinoxes; desig- an equal length of day and night; per- to the regions or climate of the equinoc- or equator; in or near that line; per- to the time when the sun enters the ial points; *equinoctial flowers*, flowers n at a regular stated hour;—*s.* in Astro- great circle of the celestial globe, whose poles poles of the world. It is so called, be- whenever the sun comes to this circle, the d nights are equal all over the globe; e same with that which the sun seems rbe, at the time of the equinoxes of and autumn. All stars directly under cle have no declination, and always rise e and set full west. The hour circles are t right angles to it, passing through every e degree; and the parallels to it are called

parallels of declination. *Equinoctial colure*, the great circle which passes from the poles of the world through the equinoctial points. *Equinoc- tial dial*, a dial, the plane of which is parallel to the equator. *Equinoctial line*, same as equator. *Equinoctial points*, the two great points in which the equator and ecliptic cross each other, the one in the first point of Aries, and the other in the first point of Libra.

EQUINOCTIALLY, e-kwe-nok'shal-le, *ad.* In the direction of the equinox.

EQUINOX, e'kwe-noks, *s.* (Latin.) The time when the sun enters either of the equinoctial points, where the ecliptic intersects the equinoctial. Knowing the precise moments, and also the rate of the sun's motion in the ecliptic, it is easy to ascertain the precise point of the ecliptic in which the equator intersected it. By a series of such observations made at Alexandria, between the years 161 and 127 B.C., Hipparchus found that the point of the autumnal equinox was about six degrees to the eastward of the star called Spica Virginis. Eager to determine every- thing by multiplied observations, he ransacked all the Chaldean, Egyptian, and other records, to which his travels could procure him access, for observations of the same kind; but he does not mention his having found any. He found, how- ever, some observations of Aristillus and Timo- chares, made about 150 years before. From these, it appeared evident that the point of the autumnal equinox was then about eight degrees east of the same star. He discusses these observations with great sagacity and rigour; and on their authority, he asserts that the equinoctial points are not fixed in the heavens, but move to the westward about a degree in 75 years. This motion is called the precession of the equinoxes, because by it the time and place of the sun's equinoctial station precedes the usual calculations. It is fully confirmed by all subsequent observations. In 1750, the autumnal equinox was observed to be 20° 21' westward of Spica Virginis. Supposing the motion to have been uniform during this period of ages, it follows that the annual precession is about 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ °; that is, if the celestial equator cuts the ecliptic in a particu- lar point on any day of this year, it will, on the same day of the following year, cut it in a point 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ ° to the west of it, and the sun will come to the equinox 20' 23" before he has completed his round of the heavens. Thus, the equinoctial, or tropical year, or true year of seasons, is so much shorter than the revolution of the sun or the side- real year. The *Vernal equinox* is that intersec- tion of the equator and the ecliptic in which the sun is when about to rise into the northern hemi- sphere; the *Autumnal equinox* being that in which the sun is when about to sink into the southern hemisphere.

EQUINUMERANT, e-kwe-nu'me-rant, *a.* (*æquus*, and numerus, number, Lat.) Having or consisting of the same number.—Seldom used.

EQUIP, e-kwip', *v. a.* (*équiper*, Fr.) To dress; to habit; to furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service; to furnish with men, artillery, and munitions of war, as a ship; to fit for sea.

EQUIPAGE, ek'kwe-paje, *s.* The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appen- dages; the furniture of an army or body of troops



## EQUIPAGED—EQUISONANCE.

infantry, or cavalry; the furniture of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; attendance; retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, &c.; carriage of state; vehicle; accoutrements; habiliments; ornamental furniture.

**EQUIPAGED**, ek'kwe-payjd, *a.* Furnished with equipage; attended with a splendid retinue.

**EQUIPENDENCY**, e-kwe-pen'den-se, *s.* (*æquus*, and *pendeo*, I hang, Lat.) The act of hanging in equipoise; not determined either way.

**EQUIPMENT**, e-kwip'ment, *s.* The act of equipping, or fitting for a voyage or expedition; anything that is used in equipping furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessities for an expedition or voyage.

**EQUIPOISE**, e'kwe-poyz, *s.* (*æquus*, Lat. and *poids*, weight, Fr.) Equality of weight or force; equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced.

**EQUIPOLLENCE**, e-kwe-pol'lens, } *s.* (*æquus*, and  
**EQUIPOLLENCY**, e-kwe-pol'len-se, } *pollentia*, power,  
Lat.) Equality of power or force. In Logic, an

equivalence between two or more propositions, or when two or more propositions signify the same thing, though differently expressed.

**EQUIPOLLENT**, e-kwe-pol'lent, *a.* Having equal power or force; equivalent. In Logic, having equivalent signification.

**EQUIPOLLENTLY**, e-kwe-pol'lent-le, *ad.* With equal power.

**EQUIPONDERANCE**, e-kwe-pon'der-ans, *s.* (*æquus*, and *pondus*, weight, Lat.) Equality of weight; equipoise.

**EQUIPONDERANT**, e-kwe-pon'der-ant, *a.* Being of the same weight.

**EQUIPONDERATE**, e-kwe-pon'der-ate, *v. n.* (*æquus*, and *pondero*, I weigh, Lat.) To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing.

**EQUIPONDIOUS**, e-kwe-pon'de-us, *a.* Having equal weight on both sides.

**EQUIREA**, ek-we're-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, an equestrian festival instituted by Romulus, and celebrated on the 27th February, in honour of Mars.

**EQUISETACEÆ**, ek-we-se-ta'se-e, *s.* A natural order of Acrogens, belonging to the Muscal alliance of Lindley. The Equiseta are leafless branched plants, with a striated hollow stem, in the cuticle of which silica is secreted to the amount of nearly half their weight when dried; stomates arranged longitudinally on the cuticle; spore cases opening inwards by a longitudinal slit attached to the lower face of peltate scales, which are collected into terminal cones; spores oval, grains wrapped with a pair of highly elastic clavate elaters. The Equisetum is the only genus belonging to the order.

**EQUISETIC**, ek-we-set'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Equisetum;—*s.* *Equisetic acid*, an acid obtained from the plant Equisetum fluviatile, in which it exists in combination with magnesia. It is obtained in small colourless radiating crystals, and is somewhat analogous to tartaric acid.

**EQUISETIFORM**, ek-we-se'te-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of the Equisetum; resembling the Equisetum, or Horse-tail plant.

**EQUISETUM**, ek-we-se'tum, *s.* (Latin.) Horse-tail, a genus of plants: Type and only genus of the natural order Equisetaceæ.

**EQUISONANCE**, e-kwe-so'nans, *s.* An equal sounding; a name by which the ancient Greeks distin-

## EQUITABLE—EQUIVALENT.

guished the consonances of the octave and double octave.

**EQUITABLE**, ek'kwe-ta-bl, *a.* (French.) Equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; assigning to one or more what law or justice demands; just; impartial; having the disposition to do justice, or doing justice; held or exercised in equity, or with chancery powers.

**EQUITABLENESS**, ek'kwe-ta-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being just and impartial; equity; the state of doing justice, or distributing to each according to his legal and just claims.

**EQUITABLY**, ek'kwe-ta-ble, *ad.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially.

**EQUITANGENTIAL**, ek-kwe-tan-jen'shal, *a.* (*æquus*, and *tangent*, Lat.) In Geometry, applied to the tangent of a curve, equal to a constant line.

**EQUITANT**, ek'kwe-tant, *a.* (*equitans*, Lat.) In Botany, such a situation of unexpanded leaves in a leaf-bud, that they overlap each other entirely, and in a parallel manner, without any involution.

**EQUITATION**, ek-kwe-ta'shun, *s.* A riding on horse-back.

**EQUITY**, ek'kwe-te, *s.* (*æquitas*, Lat.) Justice; right; impartiality; a just regard to right or claim. In practice, equity is the impartial distribution of justice, or the doing that to another which the laws of God and man, and of reason, give him a right to claim; it is the treating of a person according to justice and reason. In Jurisprudence, the correction or qualification of law when too severe or defective, or the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed, yet coming within the reason of the law. Hence, a court of equity or chancery, is a court which corrects the operation of the literal text of the law, and supplies its defects, by reasonable construction, and by rules of proceeding and deciding, which are not admissible in a court of law. Equity, then, is the law of reason exercised by the chancellor or judge, giving remedy in cases to which the courts of law are not competent. *Equity of redemption*, in Law, the advantage, allowed to a mortgager, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, when the estate is of greater value than the sum for which it was mortgaged.

**EQUIVALENCE**, e-kwiv'va-lens, *s.* (*æquus*, and *lens*, strong, Lat.) Equality of value; equal value or worth; equal power or force;—*s. a.* to equiponderate; to be equal to.—Obsolete as a verb.

Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen.—Brown.

**EQUIVALENT**, e-kwiv'va-lent, *a.* Equal in value or worth; equal in force, power, or effect; equal in moral force, cogency, or effect on the mind; of the same import or meaning; equal in excellence or moral worth;—*s.* that which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force, with something else. In Chemistry, the proportion in which the various chemical bodies unite, oxygen or hydrogen being assumed as unity. Under the word **CHEMICAL** is given a table of equivalents, assuming hydrogen as unity. The following comprises Dr. Thomson and Berzelius's table of atomic weights or equivalents:—



## EQUIVALENTLY—EQUIVOCAL.

## EQUIVOCALLY—EQUUS.

## THE ATOMIC WEIGHTS OF ELEMENTARY BODIES.

THOMSON.	BERZELIUS.
Oxyg. = 1 Hydr. = 1	Oxyg. = 100 Hydr. = 1
.. 0.125... 1	12.4795 1.000
.. 0.75 ... 6	76.438 6.125
.. 0.75 ... 6	80.375 6.440
.. 1 ... 8	100 8.013
.. 1 ... 8	136.204 10.914
.. 1 ... 8	277.312 22.221
.. 1.25 ... 10	171.166 13.716
.. 1.5 ... 12	158.352 12.689
.. 1.75 ... 14	88.518 7.093
.. 2 ... 16	196.143 15.717
.. 2 ... 16	256.019 20.515
.. 2.25 ... 18	116.900 9.367
.. 2.25 ... 18	331.261 26.544
.. 2.5 ... 20	256.019 20.515
.. 2.75 ... 22	420.201 33.671
.. 3 ... 24	290.897 23.310
.. 3.25 ... 26	303.662 24.332
.. 3.25 ... 26	369.675 29.622
.. 3.25 ... 26	368.991 29.568
.. 3.5 ... 28	339.205 27.181
.. 3.5 ... 28	345.887 27.716
.. 4 ... 32	395.695 31.707
.. 4 ... 32	806.452 64.622
.. 4 ... 32	351.815 28.191
.. 4.25 ... 34	403.226 32.311
.. 4.5 ... 36	221.326 17.735
.. 4.5 ... 36	402.514 32.254
.. 4.75 ... 38	470.042 37.665
.. 5 ... 40	489.916 39.257
.. 5 ... 40	494.583 39.631
.. 5.5 ... 44	547.285 43.854
.. 6 ... 48	598.520 47.960
.. 6.25 ... 50	574.696 46.051
.. 6.25 ... 54	665.899 53.359
.. 6.75 ... 54	651.387 52.196
.. 7 ... 56	696.767 55.833
.. 7.25 ... 58	735.294 58.920
.. 7.5 ... 60	844.900 67.701
.. 8 ... 64	806.452 64.622
.. ... ...	855.840 68.578
.. 8.5 ... 68	856.880 68.663
.. 9 ... 72	1330.377 106.604
.. 10 ... 80	489.153 39.196
.. 12 ... 96	1233.499 98.841
.. 12.25 ... 98	1233.499 98.841
.. 12.5 ... 100	1265.823 101.431
.. 12.5 ... 100	1243.013 99.604
.. 12.5 ... 100	1183.000 94.795
.. 12.5 ... 100	1244.487 99.722
.. 13 ... 104	1294.498 103.729
.. 13.75 ... 110	1351.607 108.305
.. 15.75 ... 126	789.750 63.283
.. 22.75 ... 182	1153.715 92.448
.. 26 ... 208	2711.358 217.263

NTLY, e-kwiv'va-lent-le, *ad.* In an equal

*z*, e'kwe-valv, *s.* A bivalve shell, in which the valves are equal in size and form;—*g* the valves equal.

*cy*, e-kwiv'vo-ka-se, *s.* (*æquus*, and *voco*, *Lat.*) Equivocalness.—Obsolete.

*z*, e-kwiv'vo-kal, *a.* (*æquus*, and *voc*, *s.*) Being of doubtful signification; that understood in different senses; capable of interpretation; ambiguous; doubtful; *le* of different constructions; not decided;

uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause;—*s.* a word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings. In Logic, a word is said to be employed *equivocally*, and called an *equivocal term*, when the middle term is used in different senses in the two premises; or when a proposition is liable to be understood in various senses, according to the various meanings of one of its terms. *Equivocal generation*, a term applied to such species of generation in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, as is supposed by some to take place without seed or sexual intercourse.

**EQUIVOCALLY**, e-kwiv'vo-kal-le, *ad.* Ambiguously; in a doubtful sense; in terms susceptible of different senses; by uncertain birth; by equivocal generation.

**EQUIVOCALNESS**, e-kwiv'vo-kal-nes, *s.* Ambiguity, double meaning.

**EQUIVOCATE**, e-kwiv'vo-kate, *v. n.* (*equivocuer*, *Fr.*) To use words of a doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions;—*v. a.* to render capable of a double interpretation.

**EQUIVOCATION**, e-kwiv'vo-ka'shun, *s.* Ambiguity of speech; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification.

**EQUIVOCATOR**, e-kwiv'vo-kay-tur, *s.* One who equivocates.

**EQUIVOCATORY**, e-kwiv'vo-ka-tur-e, *a.* Savouring of equivocation.

**EQUIVOKE**, e'kwe-voke, *s.* (*equivoque*, *Fr.*) An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations; equivocation.—An old term, and seldom or never used.

I know your *equivokes*;

You're grown the better fathers of 'em o' late.—*Ben Jonson.*

**EQUIVOROUS**, e-kwiv'o-rus, *a.* (*æquus*, a horse, and *voro*, I eat, *Lat.*) Feeding or subsisting on horse flesh.

**EQUULA**, ek-u'n-la, *s.* (*Latin*, a filly.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is short, oval, and often diaphanous; the mouth capable of being projected in the form of a tube, but, when shut, forming an angle on the throat; scales smooth and soft, or wanting.

**EQUULEUS**, e-ku-ul'e-us, *s.* (*Latin*, a colt.) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, whose stars, according to Ptolemy and Tycho's catalogues, are four, but in Mr. Flamsteed's ten. Also, a kind of rack used by the ancient Romans in extorting confessions. It was originally practised upon slaves, but, at a later period, it was employed against the Christians. *Equuleus Pictoria*, the Painter's Horse or Easel, a constellation of Lacaille, situated close to Canopus, the principal star in the constellation Argo.

**EQUUS**, e'ku-us, *s.* (*Latin*.) The Horse, a genus of quadrupeds, placed by Cuvier in his family Solipedes, and order Pachydermata. Its distinguishing generic characteristics are the possession of six incisors, or cutting teeth, in each jaw, the crowns of which, at an early age, are marked with a fossula; and six molars throughout with a square crown, marked by laminae of enamel which dip into them, with four crescents, and, in the upper ones, with a small disk in the inner edge. The male has also two small additional canines in the upper, and sometimes in both, which are



almost always wanting in the female. Between these canines and the first molar is an unoccupied space, which corresponds to the angle of the lips where the bit is placed, by which man alone has been able to subdue these powerful and most useful animals. The stomach is simple and moderate in size, but the intestines are long, and the cæcum enormous. The mammae are situated between the thighs. The species are *E. caballus*, or Common horse; *E. hemionus*, or Tartary horse; it is intermediate between the horse and ass, and lives in troops in a wild state in the deserts of Central Asia; *E. asinus*, the Ass; *E. zebra*, the Zebra, marked over the whole body with elegant black and white stripes; *E. quagga*, or *quaccha*, the Quagga; *E. montana*, the Onagga or Dauw, an African species, smaller than the ass, of a brownish colour, with black stripes, alternately wider and narrower on the head, neck, and body, with the legs and tail white.

**ER**, the termination of many English words, is the Teutonic form of the Latin *or*, the one contracted from *uer*, the other from *vir*, a man. It denotes an agent, originally of the masculine gender, but now applied to men or things indifferently, as in *hater*, *farmer*, *heater*, *grater*. At the end of names of places, *er* signifies a man of the place, as *Londoner*, a *London man*.

**ERA**, *e-ra*, *s.* (*era*, Lat. *ere*, Fr. *era*, Span.) In Chronology, a fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted, as the Christian *era*. It differs from *epoch* in this—*era* is a point of time fixed by some nation or denomination of men; *epoch* is a point fixed by historians and chronologists;—a succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points.

**ERADIATE**, *e-ra'de-ate*, *v. n.* (*e*, from, and *radio*, I beam, Lat.) To shoot as rays of light; to beam.

**ERADIATION**, *e-ra-de-a'shun*, *s.* Emission of rays or beams of light; emission of light or splendour.

**ERADICABLE**, *e-rad'e-ka-bl*, *a.* (*e*, from, and *radix*, a root, Lat.) That may or can be eradicated.

**ERADICATE**, *e-rad'e-kate*, *v. a.* (*eradico*, Lat.) To pull up the roots, or by the roots; to destroy anything that grows; to extirpate; to destroy thoroughly.

**ERADICATION**, *e-rad'e-ka'shun*, *s.* The act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction; the state of being plucked up by the roots.

**ERADICATIVE**, *e-rad'e-ka-tiv*, *a.* That extirpates; that cures or destroys thoroughly;—*s.* a medicine that effects a radical cure.

**ERAGROSTIS**, *e-ra-gros'tis*, *s.* (*er*, the spring, and *agrostis*, herbage, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

**ERANARCHA**, *er-a-nâr'ka*, *s.* (*eranizo*, I collect contributions, and *arche*, a magistrate, Gr.) A public officer among the ancient Greeks, whose business was to preside over and direct the alms of the poor.

**ERANI**, *er'a-ni*, *s.* (*eranoi*, Gr.) Clubs or societies which existed during the Roman empire, for charitable, convivial, commercial, or political purposes.

**ERANTHEMUM**, *e-ran'the-mum*, *s.* (a name applied by the ancients to their Anthemis, from *er*, the spring, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

**ERANTHIS**, *e-ran'this*, *s.* (*era*, the earth, and *anthos*,

a flower, Gr. in reference to the bright yellow blossoms which seem to lie upon the earth.) Winter-aconite, a genus of pretty little tuberous-rooted plants, with divided leaves. The name Winter-aconite is given to it from its time of flowering, and from its leaves resembling those of the aconite: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

**NOTE**.—We have given G. Don's etymology of the term, but incline to think the true one is the same as is given under *Eranthemum*—*er*, the spring, from its flowering so early in the year.

**ERASABLE**, *e-ra'sa-bl*, *a.* (*e*, out, and *rado*, I scrape, Lat.) That may or can be erased.

**ERASE**, *e-rase'*, *v. a.* To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface; to obliterate; to expunge; to blot out; to destroy; to destroy to the foundation. In Heraldry, anything is said to be *erased* which appears forcibly torn off, leaving the edges jagged and uneven.

**ERASEMENT**, *e-rase'ment*, *s.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; expunction; obliteration; destruction.

**ERASION**, *e-ra'zhun*, *s.* The act of erasing; obliteration.

**ERASMA**, *e-ras'ma*, *s.* (*erasmos*, lovely, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Bruniaceæ.

**ERASTIAN**, *e-ras'te-un*, *s.* A follower of Erastus, the leader of a religious sect, who denied the power of the church to discipline its members.

**ERASTIANISM**, *e-ras'te-un-izm*, *s.* The principles of the Erastians. This sect maintained that the pastoral office was only persuasive. The Lord's Supper, like other ordinances of the gospel, they asserted should be free to all; unworthy applicants were to be reasoned with on the impropriety of their partaking, but in no case refused or censured; the punishment of all offences being referred to the civil magistrate.

**ERASURE**, *e-ra'zhure*, *s.* The act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration; the place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

**ERATA**, *er-a'ta*, *s.* (*eratos*, lovely, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Ovulinea or Ovules, the shell of which is ovate, more or less angulated, smooth or granulated, with a dorsal scar, short spire, and larger, angulated, emarginated aperture; the pillar slightly crinated; outer lip reflected, and denticulated on the inner. It resembles *Marginea*, but has no folds on the pillar: Family, Cypræidæ.

**ERATO**, *er'a-to*, *s.* (*eros*, love, Gr.) In Mythology, the Muse who presided over lyric and love poetry. She is represented as crowned with roses and myrtle, and holding a lyre in her hand.

**ERATOBOTRYS**, *er-a-to-bot'ris*, *s.* (*eratos*, lovely, and *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

**ERE**, *ayr*, *ad.* (*ær*, Sax.) Before; sooner than;—*prep.* before.

**EREBUS**, *e're-bus*, *s.* (*erebos*, Gr.) A deity of hell, son of Chaos and Darkness. He married Night, by whom he had Light and Day. Erebus is often used by the poets to signify hell itself, and particularly that part where the souls of the virtuous dwell previous to passing into the Elysian fields. In Zoology, a genus of large Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturnæ.

**ERECT**, *e-rekt'*, *a.* (*erectus*, Lat.) Upright, or in a perpendicular posture; directed upward; upright



## ERECTABLE—EREMACAUISIS.

and firm; bold; unshaken; raised; stretched; intent; vigorous; extended;—*v. a.* to raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such; to raise as a building; to set up; to build; to set up or establish anew; to found; to form; to elevate; to exalt; to excite; to animate; to encourage; to extend; to distend; to raise a consequence from premises;—(seldom used in the last sense.)

Malebranche erects this proposition.—Locke.

To erect a perpendicular, is to set or form one line on another at right angles;—*v. a.* to raise upright;—*a.* in Botany, leaves are said to be erect when they form a very acute angle with the stem. The epithet is applied to petioles, flowers, pedicels, or branches, rising in an upright direction.

ERECTABLE, e-rek'ta-bl, *a.* That can be erected.

ERECTED, e-rek'ted, *a.* Aspiring; generous; noble; sublime.—Seldom used as an adjective.

Glory, the reward

That sole excites to high attempts, the flame  
Of most erected spirits, most temper'd pure  
Etheral, who all pleasures else despise.—Milton.

ERECTOR, e-rek'tur, *s.* One who erects; one that raises or builds.

ERECTILE TISSUE, e-rek'tile tish'n, *s.* A peculiar tissue described by Dupuytren and Rullier, which is susceptible of erection and active turgescence by an increased flow of blood. This tissue is said to be found in the corpus cavernosa of the penis and clitoris, in the corpus spongiosum uteræ, the nipples, lips, &c. The existence of this tissue is a matter of dispute, it being considered by some anatomists as merely a congeries of blood-vessels largely supplied with blood.

ERECTION, e-rek'shun, *s.* The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright; the act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortification; the state of being raised, built, or elevated; establishment; settlement; formation; elevation; exaltation of sentiments; act of rousing; excitement; anything erected; a building of any kind; distension and extension.

ERECTIVE, e-rek'tiv, *a.* Setting upright; raising.

ERECTLY, e-rekt'le, *ad.* In an erect posture.

Erectly-spreading, in Botany, between erect and spreading.

ERECTNESS, e-rekt'nes, *s.* Uprightness of posture or form.

ERECTOR, e-rek'tur, *s.* (*erecteur*, Fr.) In Anatomy, a term applied to the muscles, *E. penis* and *E. clitoris*; also, in Physiology, to designate an organ which, previously flaccid, swells from an accumulation of blood.

ERELONG, ayr-long', *ad.* Before a long time shall elapse; before a long time had elapsed.—Seldom used in the last sense.

The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, erelong he had not only gotten pity but pardon.—Shakspeare.

EREMACAUISIS, er-e-ma-kaw'sis, *s.* (*eremos*, lonely, or tranquil, and *kaunos*, burning, Gr.) In Chemistry, the gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the atmosphere, as in the change of the elements of wood into the substance called humus, the formation of acetic acid from alcohol, and the production of nitrates of the alkalies. *Eremacausis* differs from fermentation and putrefaction in its

## EREMEA—ERGASTULUM.

requiring the access of atmospheric air; and to its action are owing the changes in colour, consistence, &c., which vegetable juices, saw-dust, and leaves of plants undergo when exposed to the atmosphere. It requires a higher temperature than that of 32 deg. Fahrenheit to enable oxygen to combine in the manner of *eremacausis*.

EREMEA, er-e-me'a, *s.* (*eremaia*, solitary, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Myrtaceæ.

EREMITAGE.—See Hermitage.

EREMITE.—See Hermit.

EREMITICAL.—See Hermitical.

EREMOCARPUS, er-e-mo-kâr'pus, *s.* (*eremos*, solitary, and *karpos*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Tribe, Sesselinæ.

EREMODON, er-e-mo'don, *s.* (*eremos*, solitary, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of moss plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

EREMOPHILUS, er-e-mof'e-lus, *s.* (*eremophiles*, a lover of solitude, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is smooth and oblong; eyes very small and lateral; dorsal fin single; caudal short; pectoral pedunculated, and placed near the belly; cirri six: Family, Siluridae.

EREMOSTACHYS, er-e-mos'ta-kis, *s.* (*eremos*, solitary, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr. in reference to the species being inhabitants of desert places, and from the flowers growing in verticillate spikes.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs with yellow or purple flowers: Order, Lamiaceæ.

EREMURUS, er-e-mu'r-us, *s.* (*eremos*, solitary, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from its inhabiting the desert, and its long yellow tail-like spikes.) A genus of plants, natives of Siberia: Order, Liliaceæ.

EREMUS, er'e-mus, *s.* (*eremos*, Gr.) In Botany, a term applied by Mirabel to a pericarp which has neither valve nor suture, but proceeds from an ovary not supporting a style.

ERENOW, ayr-now', *ad.* Before this time.

EREOCNEMA, er-e-ok-ne'ma, *s.* (*erion*, and *knema*, a shank, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

EREPTION, e-rep'shun, *s.* (*ereptio*, Lat.) A taking or snatching away by force.

ERESUS, er'e-sus, *s.* (*ereso*, I row, Gr.) A genus of spiders, belonging to the family Araneidae: Order, Pulmonaria.

ERETHISM, er'e-thiz'm, } *s.* (*erethizo*, I excite,  
ERETHISMUS, er-e-thiz'mus, } Gr.) Constitutional  
irritation; a morbid state of energy in the performance of any function.

ERETHISTIC, er-e-this'tik, *a.* Relating to erethism.

ERETHIZON, er-e-thi'zun, *s.* (*erethizo*, I excite, Gr.)

The *Hystrix dorsata* of some authors, a subgenus of American porcupines, furnished with long hair, having the spines short and concealed, and a prehensile tail of moderate length: Order, Rodentia.

EREWHILE, ayr'hwile, } *ad.* Some time ago; be-  
EREWHILES, ayr'hwilze, } fore a little while.—  
Obsolete.

I am as fair now as I was erewhile;  
Since night you lov'd me, yet since night you left me.  
—Shakspeare.

Armed uninvited guests, who erewhiles, we know, were wont to surprise us.—Deacy of Picty.

ERGASTULUM, er-gas'tu-lum, *s.* (Latin.) A name given by the ancient Romans to a prison or house of correction, where slaves, on the authority of their masters, were confined and subjected to hard labour as a punishment for offensive conduct.



**ERGAT**, er'gat, *v. n.* (*ergo*, Lat.) To infer; to draw conclusions.—Obsolete.

Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools.—*Heuyt*.

**ERGO**, er'go, *ad.* (Latin.) Therefore; consequently.

**ERGOT**, er'got, *s.* (French.) In Agriculture, a disease of the rye, produced by the parasitical fungus *Acinula clava*, which is horn-like, cylindrical, powdery, purple-black outside, and white inside. In Med.cine, it produces a stimulating effect on the uterus, on which account it is used in cases of difficult parturition. In Farriery, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the size of a chesnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint, and commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. In Anatomy, a medullary cavity in the lateral ventral of the brain, composed interiorly of cortical substance.

**ERGOTINE**, er'go-tine, *s.* A narcotic and poisonous substance, obtained as a brown powder, of a pungent and bitter taste, in the ergot of rye, *secale cornutum*.

**ERGOTISM**, er'go-tizm, *s.* (*ergo*, Lat.) A logical inference; a conclusion. In Pathology, the morbid affection produced on the human system by the ergot of rye, the chief symptoms of which are gangrene of the fingers and toes, sometimes of the hands and feet, and occasionally convulsions.

**ERIA**, e're-a, *s.* (*erion*, wool, Gr. on account of the downy nature of the flowers.) A genus of Epiphytous plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**ERIACH**, e're-ak, *s.* In the Irish Brehon Law, in a case of murder, the brehon or judge was wont to compound between the murderer and the friends of the deceased who prosecuted him, by causing the malefactor to give them, or the wife or child of the murdered person, a recompense, which was called an *eriach*.—4 *Bl. Com.* 313.

**ERICHNE**, er-e-ak'ne, *s.* (*erion*, and *achne*, a glume, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

**ERIANThERA**, er-e-an-the'ra, *s.* (*erion*, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. from its downy anthers.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

**ERICA**, e-ri'ka, *s.* (*ereike*, from *eriko*, I break, Gr. from the supposed quality of some of the species in breaking the stone in the bladder, and because the small leaves are cleft.) Heath, a genus of plants, with scattered, verticillate, or acerose leaves, and terminal, fascicled, or racemose flowers; pedicels scaly;—natives of Europe and Africa: Type of the natural order Ericaceæ.

**ERICACEÆ**, er-i-ka'se-e, *s.* (*erica*, one of the genera.) The Heaths, or Heath-worts, a natural order of hypogynous Exogens, consisting of shrubs, or under-shrubs, with evergreen leaves, which are rigid, entire, whorled, or opposite, and without stipules; the inflorescence variable, and often exceedingly beautiful; the pedicels generally bracteate; flowers hermaphrodite, symmetrical, and regular; calyx four or five-cleft, nearly equal, inferior, and persistent; corolla hypogynous, monopetalous, four, rarely five-parted; stamens definite, and equal in number to the segments of the corolla, or double that number, hypogynous, or scarcely inserted into the base of the corolla; style and stigma undivided; capsule free, or adhering to the fleshy calyx, therefore baccate; cells for the most part many-seeded; albumen fleshy; embryo erect and slender.

**ERICALA**, er-ik'a-la, *s.* (*erica*, a heath, Lat.?) A

genus of plants, consisting of small perennial or annual herbs: Order, Gentianaceæ.

**ERICEÆ**, er-i'se-e, } *s.* A tribe of the Heaths, in  
**ERICIDÆ**, er-i'id-e, } which the fruit is multilobular, rarely septicidal or berried, and the buds naked; anthers two-celled; ovarium free; disk hypogynous and nectariferous, and sometimes, though rarely, ornamented with scales; leaves usually with revolute margins.

**ERICHTHUS**, e-rik'thus, *s.* (*eri*, much, and *chthon*, the earth, Gr.) *Erichthians*, a genus of long-tailed decapod Crustaceans, inhabitants of tropical seas. The genus is now subdivided into *Squilli*, *Almia*, and *Erichthus* proper, in the family *Erichthidæ*.

**ERICHTHYS**, } e-rik'this, *s.* (*er*, the spring, and *ich-*  
**ERYCHTHYS**, } *thys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the family *Chaetodonidæ*: Subfamily, *Spariane*.

**ERICIUS**, e-rish'us, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a military engine full of sharp spikes, which was placed at the gate of the camp to prevent the entrance of the enemy.

**ERICOMA**, er-e-kom'a, *s.* (*eri*, much, and *koma*, foliage, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

**ERIDANUS**, e-rid'a-nus, *s.* (Latin.) The River Eridanus, one of the constellations of the southern hemisphere, fabled to have derived its name from Phæton falling into the river Eridanus or Po. It contains eighty-four stars, and is represented on the celestial globe as a river winding from Orion to Cetus, and from thence to Phoenix.

**ERIGENIA**, e-re-je'ne-a, *s.* (*er*, spring, and *gena*, I bring forth, Gr. in allusion to the early plant in spring.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, natives of North America: Tribe, Hydrocotylæ.

**ERIGERON**, e-rij'e-ron, *s.* (*er*, the spring, and *geron*, an old man, Gr. in allusion to the plant becoming old early in the year.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**ERIGIBLE**, er'e-je-bl, *a.* That may be erected.—Obsolete.

**ERIGONE**, e-rig'o-ne, *s.* In Mythology, a daughter of Icarus, who hung herself when she heard that her father had been killed by some shepherds whom he had intoxicated. She was made a constellation under the name of Virgo. Bacchus deceived her by changing himself into a beautiful grape.

**ERIN**, er'in, *s.* Ireland.

**ERINACEUS**, er-e-na'se-us, *s.* (Latin.) The Hedgehog, a genus of insectivorous Mammalia, thickly bristled over with strong elastic spines. The hedgehog subsists on insects, such as beetles, and also on cold-blooded animals and fruit. It hibernates in winter. The female produces from two to four young.

**ERINEUM**, e-rin'e-um, *s.* (*erineus*, a hedgehog, Lat. in reference to its hispid appearance, which resembles the common hedgehog.) A genus of Fungi, found growing upon leaves in little tufts: Tribe, Hyphomycetes.

**ERINITE**, e're-nite, *s.* (*Erin*, one of the names of Ireland.) Hydrous sub-bisquisarseniate of copper, a mineral occurring in masses, or arranged in concentric layers; colour emerald-green, inclining to grass-green. It consists of oxide of copper, 59.44; alumina, 1.77; arsenic acid, 33.78; water, 5.01: sp. gr. 4.043. H = 4.75.



**ERINNY**, e-rin'nis, *s.* (from *eris*, the goddess of Discord, and *noys*, the mind, Gr.) In Mythology, one of the Furies, or Eumenides. Also, a surname of Ceres, on account of her amour with Neptune. She had a temple under this name on the banks of the Ladon in Arcadia, with a statue representing her as holding a basket in the left hand, and a flambeau in the other.

**ERINOSMA**, er-e-nos'ma, *s.* (*eri*, and *osme*, a scent, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

**ERINUS**, e-ri'nus, *s.* (*erinos*, Gr. the name given by Dioscorides.) A genus of small alpine-tufted plants, with purple or red flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

**ERIOBOTRYA**, er-e-o-bot're-a, *s.* (*erion*, wool, and *botrya*, a bunch of grapes, Gr. in reference to the bunch of grapes and flowers, which are woolly.) A genus of plants, consisting of small trees, with broad, serrated, woolly leaves, and small white flowers: Order, Pomaceæ.

**ERIOCAULACEÆ**, er-e-o-kaw-la'se-e, *s.* Pipe-worts, a natural order of Exogens, consisting of perennial marsh plants, with linear, cellular, spongy leaves sheathing at the base, and having a two or three-celled ovary, a pendulous glume, two-celled anthers, a terminal embryo, and a three-lobed cap within the glumes; the flowers capitate, bracteate, and very minute.

**ERIOCAULON**, er-e-o-kaw'lon, *s.* (*erion*, and *kaulon*, a stalk, Gr. in allusion to the down on the stems of some of the species.) Pipe-wort, a genus of plants: Type of the natural order Eriocaulaceæ.

**ERIOCEPHALUS**, er-e-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*erion*, and *kephale*, a head, Gr. in allusion to the woolly grains collected in terminal heads.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**ERIOCHILUS**, er-e-o-kil'us, *s.* (*erion*, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr. from the labellum being pubescent.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**ERIOCHRYSIS**, er-e-ok're-sis, *s.* (*erion*, and *chryseos*, golden, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

**ERIOCOCCUS**, er-e-o-kok'kus, *s.* (*erion*, and *kokkos*, a kernel, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

**ERIODENDRON**, er-e-o-den'drun, *s.* (*erion*, wool, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr. in allusion to the capsule being filled with a fine silken-woolly substance.) Wool-tree, a genus of plants, with palmate leaves, and red, scarlet, or white flowers rising singly or in clusters from the sides or tops of the branches.

**ERIODESMA**, er-e-o-des'me-a, *s.* (*erion*, and *desme*, a fascicle, Gr. from the flowers resembling a fascicle of wool.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ericaceæ.

**ERIODON**, e-ri'o-don, *s.* (*eri*, much, or great, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of spiders, belonging to the family Araneides: Order, Pulmonarie.

**ERIOGLOSSUM**, er-e-o-glos'sum, *s.* (*erion*, wool, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr. in allusion to the scales of the petals being woolly.) A genus of plants, with pinnate leaves and edible fruit; natives of Java: Order, Sapindaceæ.

**ERIOGONUM**, er-e-o-go'num, *s.* (*erion*, and *gone*, a knee, Gr. the stem of the plants being very woolly at the joints.) A genus of plants: Order, Polygonaceæ.

**ERIOLENA**, er-e-o-le'na, *s.* (*erion*, wool, and *chlaina*, a clock, Gr. in reference to the woolly involucre and

calyx.) A genus of East Indian plants, consisting of trees with yellow flowers: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

**ERIMETER**, er-e-om'e-tur, *s.* An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres, by ascertaining the diameter of any one of the series of rings which they produce.

**ERIOPE**, e-ri'o-pe, *s.* (probably from *erion*, and *ope*, a hole, Gr. because the throat of the calyx is closed with wool.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

**ERIOPETALUM**, er-e-o-pet'a-lum, *s.* (*erion*, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr. from the segments of the corolla being internally densely woolly.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

**ERIOPHORUM**, er-e-o-f'o-rum, *s.* (*erion*, and *phoro*, I bear, Gr. the seeds being covered with silky tufts of a wool-like substance.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

**ERIOPHYLLUM**, er-e-o-fil'lum, *s.* (*erion*, and *phyl-lon*, a leaf, Gr. from its woolly foliage.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**ERIOPHYTON**, er-e-o-fi'ton, *s.* (*erion*, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr. in allusion to the plant being clothed with long white wool.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

**ERIOPTERA**, er-e-op'ter-a, *s.* (*erion*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

**ERIOSICTYON**, er-e-os-dik'te-un, *s.* (*erion*, and *diktyon*, a net, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Hydrophyllaceæ.

**ERIOSEMA**, er-e-o-se'ma, *s.* (*erion*, and *sema*, a standard, Gr. in reference to the vexillum, which is clothed with silky hairs.) A genus of Leguminous subshrubs, with trifoliate leaves and yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**ERIOSOLENA**, er-e-o-so-le'na, *s.* (*erion*, and *solen*, a funnel or tube, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Thymelaceæ.

**ERIOSTEMON**, er-e-o-ste'mon, *s.* (*erion*, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. the stamens being woolly.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of New Holland: Order, Rutaceæ.

**ERIOSYNAPHE**, er-e-o-sin'a-fe, *s.* (*erion*, wool, and *synaphe*, connection, Gr. in reference to the commissure, which is the connection of the two mericarps that compose the fruit, and which is clothed with wool-like down, in the hollows between the nerves.) A genus of Composite plants, with yellow flowers: Tribe, Peucedaneæ.

**ERIOTHICA**, er-e-oth'e-ka, *s.* (*erion*, and *theke*, a receptacle, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Sterculiaceæ.

**ERIPHIA**, e-ri'f'e-a, *s.* (*eriphos*, a kid, Gr.) A genus of brachyurous or short-tailed Crustaceans, including Cancer spinifrons, Cancer conagra, and other later discovered species. Also, a genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the tribe Muscidæ: Family, Athericera.

**ERIPHILEMA**, er-e-fe-le'ma, *s.* (*eri*, and *philema*, a kiss, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

**ERIS**, er'is, *s.* The name among the Greeks of the Discordia of the Latins; the goddess of Discord.

**ERISICTHON**, er-e-sik'thon, *s.* (Greek.) In Fabulous History, a son of Triops, who derided Ceres, and cut down her groves, for which impiety the goddess doomed him to endure the pain of continual hunger; to gratify his appetite he sold all his possessions, and at last ate his own limbs for want of food.



## ERISMA—ERODE.

**ERISMA**, e-ris'ma, *s.* (*erisma*, contention, Gr. so named from the anomalous form of the genus, which is much at variance with others.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of tropical America: Order, Vochysiaceæ. Also, a term used in Vitruvius for an arch, buttress, or shore prop.

**ERISTIC**, e-ris'tik, } *a.* (*eris*, contention, *eris-*  
**ERISTICAL**, e-ris'te-kal, } *tikos*, contentious, Gr.)  
Pertaining to disputes; controversial.—Obsolete.

So many *eristick* writings.—*Life of Fermia*.

**ERITHALIS**, e-rith'a-lis, *s.* (*eri*, splendidly, and *thallo*, I grow green, Gr. in allusion to the leaves being of a deep shining green.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, with petiolate leaves and small white flowers.

**ERIX**, e'riks, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, Gr.) A genus of serpents, allied to the Pseudo-Boas, but differing from them in the tail being very short and obtuse; the head is short, and not distinct from the body.

**ERKE**, erk, *a.* (*argos*, Gr.) Idle; slothful.—Obsolete.

For men therein should hem delite;  
And of that dede be not *erke*,  
But oft sithes haunt that werke.—*Chaucer*.

**ERLANITE**, er'lan-ite, *s.* (from its being first observed at Erla iron forges, in the Saxon Erzgebirge.) A mineral of a light green or grey colour, with a white streak; compact, or in small fine granular concretions. It consists of silica, 53.160; alumina, 14.034; lime, 14.397; soda, 2.611; magnesia, 5.420; peroxide of iron, 7.138; oxide of manganese, 0.639; volatile matter, 0.606: sp. gr. 3.0. H. = 6—7.

**ERMELINE**.—See *Ermine*.

**ERMINE**, er'min, *s.* The *Mustella erminea* of Linnæus, *Putorius erminea* of Cuvier, the Stoat weasel of Pennant, the Seegoo and Shacoosheew of the Cree Indians, and the Ferreeya of the Esquimaux Indians. A species of Pole-cat, remarkable for the value of its fur. It is a native of Britain, and is common in the colder parts of Europe and America, where it is the pest and detestation of those farmers upon whose premises it takes up its abode. It emits a strong musky smell. In Heraldry, *ermine* is represented by a white field or fur with black spots, and is supposed to represent the linings of mantles and robes.

**ERMINED**, er'mind, *a.* Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine.

**ERN**, } ern, *s.* A Saxon affix to places, signifying  
**ÆRN**, } a melancholy situation. It also forms the  
termination of some English words as well as Latin, as in *tavern*, *lantern*, &c. *Ern*, the name in Scotland given to the Sea-eagle.

**ERNES**, ernz, *s.* An old term for loose scattered ears of corn, after binding in the field. The word is from the Teutonic *ernde*, harvest, or *ernden*, to cut or mow corn—hence, to *ern*, is in some places to glean.—*Kennet's Glossary*.—Covell.

**ERNESTIA**, er-nes'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Ernest Meyer, author of *Primitivæ Floræ Essequiboensis*.) A genus of plants, natives of New Granada: Order, Melastomaceæ.

**ERNODIA**, er-no'de-a, *s.* (*ernos*, a young shoot, Gr. the plant being much branched.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, with axillary pale yellow flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**ERODE**, e-rode', *v. a.* (*erodo*, Lat.) To eat in or away; to corrode.

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## ERODENT—ERPICHTHYS.

**ERODENT**, e-ro'dent, *s.* In Medicine, a substance which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths.

**ERODIUM**, e-ro'de-um, *s.* (*erodios*, a heron, Gr. from the form of the carpels resembling the head and beak of that bird.) Heronsbill, or Storks-bill, a genus of plants: Order, Geraniaceæ.

**EROGATE**, er'o-gate, *v. a.* (*erogo*, Lat.) To lay out; to give; to bestow upon.—Obsolete.

**EROGATION**, er-o-ga'shun, *s.* The act of conferring.—Obsolete.

Some think such manner of *erogation* not to be worthy the name of liberality.—*Str T. Elgot*.

**EROPHILA**, e-rof'e-la, *s.* (*er*, the spring, and *phileo*, I love, Gr. in allusion to the time in which the species flower.) Whitlow-cress, a genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Plenorrhizeæ.

**EROSE**, e-rose', *a.* (*erosus*, Lat.) In Botany, gnawed, bitten; an epithet used to denote a particular kind of denticulation of leaf; irregularly serrated.

**EROSELY**, e-rose'le, *ad.* In Botany, in a gnawed-like manner; *erose*-toothed, when the teeth are gnawed or erose; *erose*-serrated, when the serratures are gnawed-like.

**EROSION**, e-ro'zhun, *s.* (*erosio*, Lat.) The act or operation of eating away; the state of being eaten away; corrosion; canker.

**EROTIC**, e-rot'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to love;  
**EROTICAL**, e-rot'e-kal, } treating of love.

**EROTOMANIA**, er-o-to-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*eros*, and *manis*, madness, Gr.) A term used by some writers to denote that modification of insanity, of which the passion of love is the origin, and in which the love of a particular individual constitutes the absorbing idea.

**EROTYLIDÆ**, er-o-til'e-de, *s.* (*erotylus*, one of the genera.) A family of Monilicorn Coleopterous insects, characterized by having an enlarged compressed club to the antennæ; a gibbous body, and longer legs than the cognate families. They live on fungi.

**EROTYLUS**, e-rot'e-lus, *s.* (*erotylus*, amatory, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects.

**ERPETION**, er-pet'e-un, *s.* (*erpetos*, creeping, and *ion*, a violet, Gr.) A genus of small tufted plants, with running stems and beautiful blue flowers: Order, Violaceæ.

**ERPETODRYAS**, er-pe-tod're-as, *s.* (*erpetos*, a reptile, and *drys*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of serpents, in which the tail is very long, the head lengthened, mouth very wide, the scales small, and partly carinated and arranged in oblique series.

**ERPETOLOGIST**, er-pe-tol'o-jist, *s.* (*erpetos*, a reptile, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) One who writes on the subject of reptiles, or is versed in the natural history of reptiles.

**ERPETOLOGY**, er-pe-tol'o-je, *s.* That part of Natural History which treats of the nature and classification of reptiles.

**ERPICHTHYS**, er-pik'this, *s.* (*erpo*, I creep, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Blennine, or true Blennies, in which the dorsal fin is slightly or not at all emarginated, and the canine teeth generally wanting: Family, Blennide.



**ERPODIUM**, er-po'de-um, *s.* (*era*, the ground, and *podion*, a pod, Gr.) A genus of moss plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

**ERR**, er, *v. n.* (*erro*, I wander, Lat.) To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose; to miss the right way in morals or religion; to deviate from the path or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake; to mistake; to commit error; to do wrong from ignorance or inattention; to ramble;—*v. a.* to mislead; to cause to err.—Unusual as an active verb.

Sometimes he (the devil) tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c.; *err*, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do their horses.—*Burton*.

**ERRABLE**, er-ra-bl, *a.* Liable to mistake; fallible.

**ERRABLENESS**, er-ra-bl-nes, *s.* Liableness to mistake or error.

**ERRAND**, er-rand, *s.* (*arend*, Sax.) A verbal message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; a communication to be made to some person at a distance.

**ERRANT**, er-rant, *a.* (French.) Wandering; roving; rambling; applied particularly to knights who, in the middle ages, wandered about to seek adventures, and display their heroism and generosity, termed *knights-errant*; deviating from a certain course; itinerant.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Our judges of assize are called *justices-errant*, because they go no direct course.—*Bulwer*.

**ERRANTES**, er-ran'tes, *s.* (*errans*, wandering, Lat.)

A family of Annelides, consisting of several tribes and a multitude of genera. They have a distinct head, furnished with antennæ, eyes, and almost always a retractile proboscis, armed with maxillæ. Each ring of their body bears a pair of feet. They walk and swim well, but generally dwell beneath stones, among shells, or buried in the sand. They are all marine animals.

**ERRANTRY**, er-rant-re, *s.* A wandering; a roving or rambling about; the employment of a knight-errant.

**ERRATIC**, er-rat'ik, } *a.* (*erraticus*, Lat.)

**ERRATICAL**, er-rat'e-kal, } Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination; moving; not fixed or stationary; irregular; mutable. *Erratic blocks*, in Geology, a term used for those transported boulders which are so largely and so confusedly mixed up in what is termed the Diluvium or Till; it is sometimes called the *Erratic Block Group*.

**ERRATICALLY**, er-rat'e-kal-le, *ad.* Without rule, order, or established method; irregularly.

**ERRATION**, er-ra'shun, *s.* A wandering.—Obsolete.

**ERRATUM**, er-ra'tum, *pl.* **ERRATA**, *s.* An error or mistake in writing or printing.

**ERRHINE**, er'rine, *a.* (*errinon*, Gr.) Affecting the nose, or to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose;—*s.* a medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus.

**ERRONEOUS**, er-ro'ne-us, *a.* (*erroneus*, Lat.) Wandering; roving; unsettled; deviating; devious; irregular; wandering from the right course;—(the foregoing meanings of the term are unusual;)

They roam  
*Erroneous* and disconsolate.—*Philips*.

*Erroneous* circulation of the blood.—*Arbutnot*.

mistaken; misled; -deviating by mistake from the

truth; wrong; false; not conformable to truth; erring from truth or justice.

**ERRONEOUSLY**, er-ro-ne-us-le, *ad.* By mistake; not rightly.

**ERRONEOUSNESS**, er-ro'ne-us-nes, *s.* The state of being erroneous; deviation from right; want of conformity to truth.

**ERROR**, er-rur, *s.* (Latin.) A wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment, by which persons assent to or believe what is not true; a mistake made in writing or other performance; roving excursion; irregular course;—(unusual in the last two senses;)

What brought you living to the Stygian state?

Driv'n by the winds and *errors* of the sea;

Or did you heaven's superior doom obey?

*Dryden*.

deviation from law, justice, or right; oversight; mistake in conduct. In Scripture and Theology, sin; iniquity; transgression. In Law, a mistake in pleading or in judgment. In Arithmetic, the difference between the result of any operation obtained by trial, and the true result required by the question. In Astronomy, the difference between the places of the heavenly bodies, as determined by calculation and observation. *Writ of error*, in Law, a writ which authorizes the judges of a superior court to examine a record on which judgment has been given in an inferior court, on an allegation of error in pleading a process, &c., and to affirm or reverse the same. *Error loci*, error of place, in Pathology, a term formerly applied to acute cutaneous diseases;—*v. a.* to determine a judgment of court to be erroneous.—Not well authorized as a verb.

**ERRORIST**, er-rur-ist, *s.* One who errs; one who encourages or propagates error.

**ERSE**, ers, *s.* The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts in the highlands of Scotland.

**ERSH**, } *ersh*, *s.* The stubble after corn is cut.

**EARSH**, }

**ERST**, erst, *ad.* (*arest*, Sax.) First; at first; at the beginning; once; formerly; long ago; before; till then or now; hitherto.—Obsolete except in poetry.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,

Abandon this forestalled place at *erst*.

For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.—

*Spenser*.

Openere mine eyes,

Dim *erst*; dilated spirits, ampler heart.—

*Milton*.

**ERSTWHILE**, erst'hwile, *ad.* Till then or now; formerly.—Obsolete.

**ERUBESCENCE**, er-u-bes'sens, *s.* (*erubescens*, *erubesco*, from *rubeo*, I am red, Lat.) A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing.

**ERUBESCENT**, er-u-bes'sent, *a.* Red or reddish; blushing.

**ERUCA**, er-u'ka, *s.* (*uro*, I burn, Lat. in reference to the seeds having an acrid, burning taste, and when applied to the skin occasioning blisters.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, consisting of erect annual branching herbs, with racemes of white or yellow flowers, which are beautifully reticulated with brown veins: Suborder, Orthoplocæ. Also, a genus of univalve Mollusca, the shell of which resembles that of *Pupella*, only the tip of the spire is thicker, and there is only one or no plate upon the thinner lip: Subfamily, Achatinae.



ERUCARIA—ERYNGIUM.

**ERUCARIA**, er-u-ka're-a, *s.* (*eruco*, a rocket, Lat. from its resemblance to that plant.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, forming the type of the tribe *Erucarieæ*, in which the silique is lomentaceous, (i. e. falls asunder when ripe at the joints;) two-jointed; lower joint two-celled, upper one ensiform. The genus consists of smooth annual herbs, with white or purple flowers: Suborder, *Spirolobeæ*.

**ERUCIVORA**, e-ru-siv'o-ra, *s.* (*eruca*, a plant, and *vora*, I devour, Lat.) A genus of birds belonging to the *Ceblepyrinæ*, or Caterpillar-catchers: Family, *Laniadæ*.

**ERUCT**, e-rukt', } *v. a.* (*eructo*, Lat.) To  
**ERUCTATE**, e-rukt'ate, } belch; to eject from the stomach, as wind.—Seldom used.

They would make us believe in *Syracusa*, now *Messina*, that *Ætna* in times past hath *eructated* such huge globets of fire, that the sparks of them have burnt houses in *Malta*, above fifty miles off.—*Houell*.

**ERUCTION**, e-ruk-ta'shun, *s.* (*eructatio*, Lat.) The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch; a violent bursting forth, or ejection of wind or other matter from the earth.

**ERUDITE**, er'u-dite, *a.* (*eruditus*, Lat.) Instructed; taught; learned.

**ERUDITION**, er-u-dish'un, *s.* Learning; knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences.

**ERUGINOUS**, er-ru'je-nus, *a.* (*ærginosus*, Lat.) Partaking of the substance or nature of copper, or the rust of copper; resembling rust.

**ERUPT**, e-rupt', *v. n.* (*eruptus*, Lat.) To burst forth.—Obsolete.

**ERUPTION**, e-rup'shun, *s.* (*eruptio*, Lat.) The act of breaking or bursting forth from enclosure or confinement; a violent emission of anything, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano; a sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops for invasion; sudden excursion; violent exclamation.—(Seldom used in the last sense.)

It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions*, but filled the soul, as God the universe, silently and without noise.—*South*.

In Pathology, an acute cutaneous disease; a breaking out or efflorescence of the skin.

**ERUPTIVE**, e-rup'tiv, *a.* Bursting forth; attended with eruptions or efflorescence, or producing eruptions.

**ERYUM**, er'yum, *s.* (*erw*, tilled land, Celt. from some of the species being a pest in cultivated fields.) Lentil, a genus of Leguminous plants, the pea of which is in very general use on the Continent, and particularly by Roman Catholics in the time of Lent.

**ERYCINA**, er-e-si'na, *s.* (*Erycina*, one of the names of *Venus*.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is bivalve, always transverse, generally cuneate, but rarely equilateral; both valves closing; cardinal teeth 2, with the ligament between them; lateral teeth 3, one of which is lengthened: Family, *Tellinidæ*. Also, a genus of Lepidopterous insects.

**ERYCINIDÆ**, er-e-sin'e-de, *s.* (*erycina*, one of the genera.) A family of beautiful, and in colouring exceedingly diversified, Lepidopterous insects, containing the genera *Erycina*, *Polyommatus*, and *Thecla*; the larva is short, broad, flattened, and naked.

**ERYNGIUM**, e-rin'je-um, *s.* (*eryngo*, I belch, Gr.

ERYON—ERYTHRINUS.

from its being considered a remedy for flatulency.) *Eryngo*, a genus of Umbelliferous herbs, usually spiny, with the flowers congregated into oblong or roundish heads: Suborder, *Orthospermeæ*.

**ERYON**, e-ri'on, *s.* (*eryo*, I draw, Gr.) A genus of decapod Crustaceans: Family, *Macroura*.

**ERYSIBE**, er-e-si'be, *s.* (the East Indian name of one of the species.) A genus of climbing shrubs, with alternate leaves, and terminal panicles of flowers: Order, *Cordiaceæ*.

**ERYSIMUM**, e-ris'e-mum, *s.* (*eryso*, I draw, Gr.; it is said to draw and produce blisters, and is reckoned a powerful cure for a sore throat.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, *Notorhizeæ*.

**ERYSIPELAS**, er-e-sip'e-las, *s.* (Greek, from *eryo*, I draw, and *pelas*, adjoining, from its propensity to spread.) A disease which consists in a particular kind of inflammation, vulgarly termed *Rose*, from its redness; and *St. Anthony's Fire*, because he was supposed to heal it miraculously. It occurs chiefly in the skin, and is generally attended with vesications on the afflicted part, and with symptomatic fever. Its species are *E. phlegmonodes*, phlegmonous; *E. edematodes*, edematose; *E. gangrene*, gangrenous; *E. erraticum*, wandering.

**ERYSIPELATOUS**, er-e-se-pel'a-tus, } *a.* Eruptive;  
**ERYSIPELOUS**, er-e-sip'e-lus, } resembling  
erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

**ERYTHEMA**, er-e-the'ma, *s.* (*erythros*, red, Gr.) A morbid redness of the skin; an inflammatory blush; a full redness of the skin, terminating in scales, and sometimes in gangrene. Its species are *E. fugax*, fugaceous; *E. leve*, smooth; *E. marginatum*, marginated; *E. papulatum*, papulated; *E. tuberculatum*, tuberculated; *E. nodosum*, nodose; *E. intertrigo*, fret or erosion of the skin.

**ERYTHRÆA**, er-e-thræ'a, *s.* (*erythros*, red, Gr. in reference to the red-coloured flowers.) Centaury, a genus of small annual glabrous plants, with opposite leaves and funnel-shaped red or yellow flowers: Order, *Gentianaceæ*.

**ERYTHREUS**, e-ri-th're-us, *s.* (*erythraios*, reddish, Gr.) A genus of Arachneides, belonging to the *Acarides* or Mite tribe: Family, *Holetra*.

**ERYTHRIC ACID**, e-ri-th'rik as'sid, *s.* (*erythros*, red, Gr.) Red-coloured acid, obtained by the action of nitric upon uric acid.

**ERYTHRINA**, er-e-thri'na, *s.* (*erythros*, red, Gr. in allusion to the red colour of the flowers.) A genus of Leguminous plants, with red, scarlet, or crimson flowers: Suborder, *Papilionaceæ*.

**ERYTHRINUS**, er-e-thri'nus, *s.* A genus of fishes, with oblong bodies, covered with large and strong but deciduous scales; the mouth large, and the jaws armed with a row of formidable conic teeth. They inhabit the rivers of Central America. They are classed by Swainson among the *Cyprinæ*, or Carps: Family, *Salmonidæ*.

**NOTE.**—The following Latinized adjectives occur in Natural History, having *erythros*, red, or some of its forms, thus compounded:—*Erythrinus*, red or nearly red; *erythrocerus*, having red seeds; *erythroceras*, having red antennæ; *erythropectinus*, having antennæ pectinated and ferruginous in appearance; *erythropter*, having a red abdomen; *erythrogrammus*, marked with red rays; *erythrocleucus*, being red and white; *erythrophus*, having a red crest or tuft; *erythromelas*, red and black; *erythronotus*, having a red back; *erythrophthalmus*, having red eyes; *erythrophyllus*, having red leaves; *erythropterus*, having red wings; *erythropygus*, having a red crop; *erythroramphus*, having a red beak; *erythrorhynchus*, having a red snout; *erythrosomus*, having a red body; *erythrosperrus*, having red seeds; *erythrostomus*, having a red mouth; *erythrothorax*, having a red breast; *er-*



**HYDROCANTHUS—ERYTHROSTIGMA.**

having red wood; *erythrocephalus*, having a *erythronus*, having a red tail.

**HYDROCANTHUS**, er-e-thro-kan'thus, *s.* (*erythros*, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr. from its red-coloured) A genus of plants: Order, Acan-

**HYDROCHITON**, er-e-thro-ki'ton, *s.* (*erythros*, and an outer coat, Gr. in allusion to the red of the calyx.) A genus of plants, with, having the corolla white and calyx red—of Brazil: Order, Rutaceæ.

**HYDROGEN**, e-rith-ro-jen, *s.* (*erythros*, and *gen*, bringing forth, Gr.) A substance, supposed Bizio of Venice to be identical with the matter of blood. It was discovered by him in the gall-bladder of a person who had jaundice. It was a green, tasteless liquid, became a deep purple in nitric acid and dia, and when heated in the air produced a coloured vapour.

**HYDROID**, e-rith'royd, *a.* (*erythros*, red, Gr.) Red. *oid* membrane, a peculiar membrane which, in animals, occupies the situation of the is. *Tunica erythroides*, a name given by scientists to the reddish expanse of muscular which constitutes the cremaster.

**HYDROGENA**, er-e-thro-le'na, *s.* (*erythros*, and a clock, Gr. in allusion to the red colour calyx.) A genus of Composite plants: Order, Tubulifloræ.

**HYDROIC ACID**, er-e-thro-le'ik, as'id, *s.* (*erythros*, red, Gr.) A red substance of an oily apce contained in archil.

**HYDROLYTIC**, er-ith-ro-lit'mine, *s.* (*erythros*, and *lytic*, and *litmus*.) In Chemistry, a red sub-obtained from Litmus. It is sparingly solu- water, but is soluble in hot alcohol. It es in alkalis with a blue colour. Formula, 23, NO18.

**HYDRONIUM**.—See Vanadium.

**HYDROPALEUM**, er-e-thro-pa'lum, *s.* (*erythros*, and *palos*, a shaking, Gr.) A genus of Javanese plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

**HYDROPHLEUM**, er-e-thro-fle-um, *s.* (*erythros*, and *phlo*, I flow, Gr. in reference to the red juice exudes from the tree when cut.) A genus its, consisting of the Grege-tree, or Ordeal- of Sierra Leone, the red juice of which is used ordeal by the natives, to detect the guilt or ice of persons accused of any crime. The taken in large draughts, and those who are ficiently strong to withstand its effects are d guilty, and those who are, are pronounced at: Order, Fabaceæ.

**HYDROPHYS**, er-e-thro-fis, *s.* (*erythros*, and the eyebrow, Gr.) A genus of birds belong- the Cuculina, or Parasitic cuckoos: Family, Æ.

**HYDROGON**, er-e-thro-p'o-gon, *s.* (*erythros*, gon, a beard, Gr.) A genus of Composite: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**HYDROCHIS**, er-ith-raw'kis, *s.* (*erythros*, red, and *orchis*.) Red orchis, a genus of plants: Orchidaceæ.

**HYDROSPERMUM**, er-e-thro-sper'mum, *s.* (*erythros*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the our of the seeds.) A genus of plants, con- of smooth shrubs, with small greenish- flowers: Order, Flacourtiaceæ.

**HYDROSTIGMA**, er-e-thro-stig'ma, *s.* (*erythros*,

**ERYTHROSTOMUS—ESCAPE.**

and *stigma*, Gr. the stigmas being red.) A genus of plants: Order, Anacardiaceæ.

**ERYTHROSTOMUS**, er-ith-ros'to-mus, *s.* (*erythros*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of birds be- longing to the Psittacinæ, or Parrots: Family, Psittacideæ.

**ERYTHROXYLACEÆ**, er-e-throk-se-la'se-e, } *s.* (*erythros*, and *xylos*, wood, Gr.) Redwood, a genus of plants, type of the order Erythroxylaceæ, of which, according to Lindley, it is the only genus.

**ERYTHURA**, er-e-thu'ra, *s.* (*erythros*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Coccothraustina, or Hardbills: Family, Fringil- lidæ.

**ERYX**, e'riks, *s.* In Mythology, the son of Venus and Butes. Relying on his strength, he challenged all strangers to fight with him in the combat of the Cestus. Hercules, after many had yielded to his superior dexterity, accepted his challenge and slew him. In Zoology, a genus of serpents: Family, Coluberidæ.

**ESCALADE**, es-ka-lade', *s.* (French.) In Military tactics, a furious attack made by troops on a for- tified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart;—*v. a.* to scale; to mount and pass, or enter by means of ladders.

**ESCALLONIA**, es-kal-lo'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of a Spaniard of the name of Escallon, who discovered *E. serrata* in New Granada.) A genus of plants: Order, Escalloniaceæ.

**ESCALLONIACEÆ**, es-ka-lo-ni-a'se-e, *s.* (*escallonia*, one of the genera.) A small order of epigynous Exogens, consisting of shrubs or trees, having the leaves alternate, stipulate, and full of resinous glands; the flowers axillary, conspicuous, and usually white, rarely reddish; calyx superior and five-toothed; corolla with five petals; stamens rising from the calyx, and alternating with the petals; anthers bursting longitudinally; ovary inferior and two-celled; style simple; stigma two-lobed; fruit capsular, two-celled, and crowned by the style and calyx; seeds numerous and minute.

**ESCALOP**.—See Scallop and Scollop. *Escallop shell*, in Heraldry, a frequent bearing on the escutcheon, it having been the pilgrims' ensign in their expeditions to the Holy Land.

**ESCAMBIO**, es-kam'be-o, *s.* (*camber*, to change, Span.) In Law, a license granted to one to make over a bill of exchange to another beyond seas.

**ESCAPADE**, es'ka-pade, *s.* (French.) The fling or irregular motion of a horse.

**ESCAPE**, e-skape', *v. a.* (*echapper*, Fr.) To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way; to shnn; 663



## ESCAPEMENT—ESCHEAT.

to obtain security from; to pass without harm; to pass unobserved; to evade; to avoid the danger of;—*v. n.* to flee, shun, and be secure from danger; to avoid an evil; to be passed without harm;—*s.* flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger; a being passed without receiving injury; excuse; subterfuge; evasion. In Law, the escape or getting out of lawful restraint; as when a person has been arrested or imprisoned, and gets away before he is discharged in due course of law. *Escape warrant*, a warrant granted to retake a person who has escaped from prison or custody;—oversight; mistake; sally; flight; irregularity.—Seldom used in the last five senses.

Thousand 'scopes of wit,  
Make thee the father of their idle dreams,  
And rack thee in their fancies.—*Shaks.*

**ESCAPEMENT**, e-ska'p'ment, *s.* That part of a clock or watch which regulates its movements, and prevents their acceleration.

**ESCAPER**, e-ska'pur, *s.* One who gets out of danger.

**ESCAPING**, e-ska'ping, *s.* Avoidance of danger.

**ESCARBUNCLE**, es-kár'bung-kl, *s.* The heraldic name for the precious stone called the carbuncle.

**ESCARGATOIRE**, es-kár-ga-toir, *s.* (French.) A nursery of snails.

**ESCARP**, es-kárp', *v. a.* (*escarper*, Fr.) To slope; to form a slope—a Military term;—*s.* in Fortification, any high and precipitous part.

**ESCARPMENT**, es-kárp'ment, *s.* A slope; a steep descent; a declivity. In Geology, the steep face frequently presented by the abrupt termination of stratified rocks.

**ESCAUN**, es-kawn', *s.* A Dutch and Flemish coin, value sixpence.

**ESCHAR**, es'kár, *s.* (*eschara*, Gr.) The crust or scab formed after a part of the body has been burned by fire, or the application of caustics.

**ESCHARA**, es'ka-ra, *s.* A genus of Corallines, furnished with flattened foliaceous expansions: *Cu-erier*. In the system of Linnaeus, an order of Coralline Zoophytes, in which each polypus is contained in a calcareous or horny cell; the cells without any central axis, but arranged in leaf-like expansions.

**ESCHAROTIC**, es-ka-rot'ik, *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh;—*s.* a caustic application.

**ESCHEAT**, es-tshet', *s.* (*eschet*, chance or accident, Norm. Fr., from *échoir*, to fall, old Fr.) In Law, an obstruction to the course of descent by some unforeseen contingency, which consequently determines the tenure. In this case the land results back, by a kind of reversion, to the original grantor, or lord of whom it is holden. Since the 1st day of January, 1834, there can be no escheat or failure of whole blood wherever there are persons of the half blood capable of inheriting, under 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 106. Escheat takes place upon attainder for murder or treason; the lands of such felons revert to the lord, except in cases of treason, when a superior law intervenes, and they become forfeited to the crown. The word *escheat* is used also for the land or estate itself, which so reverts to the lord, as well as for the mere act of reverting;—*v. n.* to revert as land, to the lord of a manor, by means of the extinction of the blood

## ESCHEATABLE—ESCURIAL.

of the tenant;—*v. a.* to forfeit.—Obsolete as an active verb.

**ESCHEATABLE**, es-tshe'ta-bl, *a.* Liable to escheat. **ESCHEATAGE**, es-tshe'tij, *s.* The right of succeeding to an escheat.

**ESCHEATOR**, es-tshe'tur, *s.* (*escheat*, Fr.) The name of an officer who, in former times, was appointed by the lord treasurer, in every county, to look after the escheats which fell due to the king in his particular county, and to certify them into the chancery or exchequer. The appointment was made annually, and no one could hold the office above once in three years.

**ESCHEW**, es-tshoo', *v. a.* (*eschewer*, Norm.) To flee from; to shun; to avoid.—Nearly obsolete.

The old year's sins forpast let us *eschew*,  
And fly the faults with which we did offend.—*Spenser.*

**ESCOBEDIA**, es-ko-be'de-a, *s.* (in honour of George Escobedo, a Spanish naturalist.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs, with generally opposite leaves and showy white flowers—natives of Mexico and South America: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

**ESCOCHEON**, es-ko'tshun, *s.* (French.) The shield of the family.—Obsolete.

**ESCORT**, es'kawrt', *s.* (*escorte*, Fr.) A guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions, or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them from an enemy, or, in general, for security.—This term is rarely, and never properly used for naval protection or protectors: the latter we call a *convoy*.

**ESCORT**, es-kawrt', *v. a.* To attend and guard by land.

**ESCOT**, es-kot', *s.* An ancient tax—see *Scot*;—*v. a.* to pay a man's reckoning; to support.—Obsolete.

What! are they children? who maintains them!  
How are they *escoted*?—*Shaks.*

**ESCOUT**.—See *Scout*.

**ESCRITOIR**, es-kre-tore', *s.* (*escritorio*, Span. *ecritoire*, Fr.) A box with instruments and conveniences for writing; sometimes a desk or chest of drawers, with an apartment for the instruments of writing: often pronounced *scrutoir*.

**ESCRITORIAL**, es-kre-to're-al, *a.* Relating to an *escritoir*.

**ESCROW**, es'krow, *s.* (*ecrou*, a scroll, Fr.) In Law, a deed delivered to a third party, to be the deed of the party making it, upon a future condition, when a certain thing has to be performed, until which it has no effect as a deed.

**ESCUAGE**, es'ku-aje, *s.* (*scutum*, a shield, Gr.) Service of the shield, termed also *scutoge*; a tenure, or rather incident of tenure, by which tenants were bound to follow their lords to war—afterwards exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction in lieu of military service. The assessment of *escuage* was uncertain in amount, and could only be levied by assent of parliament. It was abolished, with other appendages of military service, by stat. 12 Ch. II. c. 24.

**ESCULAPIAN**, es-ku-la'pe-an, *a.* (from *Esculapius*.) Medical; relating to the healing art.

**ESCULENT**, es'ku-lent, *a.* (*esculentus*, Lat.) Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food;—*s.* something that is eatable; that which is or may be safely eaten by man.

**ESCURIAL**, es-ku're-al, *s.* The palace or residence of the king of Spain.



UTCHEON—ESOTERY.

es-kutsh'in, *s.* (*ecusson*, Fr. from field, Gr.) In Heraldry, a shield on which is emblazoned; the shield of a family; of ensigns armorial. *Escutcheon* of arms, on which a man carries his wife's arms, which, in England, he can only do by express, and have borne children to him. *es-kutsh'ind*, *a.* Having a coat of arms.

es-in-bek'in, *s.* An alkaloid disaccharide in the plant *Esenbeckia febrifuga*.

Ash.

ash, *s.* (*echeler*, Fr.) Ashlar; stones set in courses by scale.

ash-skol'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Ash, who accompanied Kotzebue in his expedition to the world.) The Californian Poppy, *Eschscholzia*, Order, Papaveraceæ.

ash-rites, *s.* (from *aschraa*, to shine like the sun, Arab.) A sect of Mahommedans, or Platonists, whose maxim is to attain the highest good and happiness in the service of the Divine Majesty. They are highly moral, of easy tempers, and to poetry and music.

ash-ke-tor, *s.* An old and obsolete name for robbers and destroyers of other men's property.

See Elisors.

ash, *v. a.* (*eloigner*, Fr.) To remove; to withdraw.—Obsolete.

ash-stay, though she *ash* me thus, posterity shall know it too.—*Donne*.

ash-se, *s.* (*asmesia*, Lat.) In Law, the prerogative given to the eldest among a family to have the first choice after the individual.—*Fleta*, lib. v., c. 10.

ash-ne, *s.* The Pikes, a subfamily of the Ichneumonidae, characterized by the dorsal fin and close to the end of the tail; mouth numerous, large, and sharp: Type of *Aspilota*.

ash-derm, *s.* (*eso*, within, and *derma*, skin, Gr.) A name given to a fibrous cuticle which lines the exterior or enveloping crust of the insect.

ash, *e-so-en-te-ri'tis*, *s.* (*eso*, within, *enteritis*.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ash, *e-so-gas-tri'tis*, *s.* (*eso*, within, *Gastritis*.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ash-sof'a-gus, *s.* (*aio*, I perceive, and *phago*, I eat, Gr. *esophagus*, Fr.) The canal or passage leading from the mouth to the stomach, and through which the food is conveyed from the mouth to the latter.

ash-pe-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Æsop*; common, or in his manner.

ash-ter'ik, *a.* (*esoterus*, Gr.) Private; applied to the private instructions and of Pythagoras; opposed to *exoteric* or public.

ash-ur-e, *s.* Mystery; secrecy.—*Selden*.

ash, delivering their lectures by word of mouth, adapt their subjects to their audience, *ash-ur-e* for adepts, and dealing out *ash-ur-e* vulgar.—*Note in Search's Free will.*

ESOX—ESPOUSE.

ESOX, e'soks, *s.* (Latin.) The Pike, a genus of fishes; the jaws, palatine bones, and vomer furnished with teeth of various sizes; the head oblong, obtuse, depressed, and large in proportion to the body; the dorsal fin placed far back and over the anal. Pikes attain an immense size. The skeleton of one is mentioned by Gesner, as preserved at Manheim, which was 19 feet long, weighed 350 lbs., and was probably from 200 to 300 years old when it died. Pikes are remarkable for their voracious habits.

ESPALIER, es-pal'yer, *s.* (*espallier*, the first seat of rowers in a galley, Fr.) In Gardening, a row of trees or ornamental shrubs, trained up regularly to a lattice of wood-work or iron, for shielding tender plants from the injuries of wind and weather;—*v. a.* to form an espalier, or to protect by an espalier.

ESPARTO, e-spâr'to, *s.* *Stipa tenacissima*, a species of rush, which grows in the southern provinces of Spain, and is manufactured into cordage. It is much used in the Spanish navy, and in the manufacture of shoes, mats, &c.

ESPECIAL, e-spesh'al, *a.* (*specialis*, Lat.) Principal; chief; particular.

ESPECIALLY, e-spesh'al-ly, *ad.* Principally; particularly; chiefly; in an uncommon degree.

ESPECIALNESS, e-spesh'al-ness, *s.* The state of being especial.

ESPERA, es-per-a, *s.* (*espera*, the evening, Gr., why so named, not evident.) A genus of plants: Order, Tiliaceæ.

ESPERANCE, es-pe-rans, *s.* (French.) Hope.—*Obsolete*.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,  
An *esperance* so obstinately strong,  
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears.—*Shaks.*

ESPIAL, e-spi'al, *s.* The act of spying; a spy.—*Obsolete in the last sense.*

By your *espials* were discovered  
Two mightier troops.—*Shaks.*

ESPIER, e-spi'ur, *s.* One who spies, or watches like a spy.

ESPIONAGE, es-pe-o-naje, *s.* (French.) The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching the words and conduct of others, and attempting to make discoveries, as spies or secret emissaries, with a view to giving information to others.

ESPLANADE, es-pla-nade', *s.* (French.) In Fortification, the glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country, or the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first house of a town. In Gardening, a grass plat.

ESPLEES, es'plees, *s.* (*expletæ*, Lat.) In Law, the full profit that ground or land yields—as the hay of meadows, the feed of the pasture, the corn of the arable, the rents, services, and such like issues. It sometimes signifies the farm, or lands themselves.

ESPOUSAL, e-spow'zal, *a.* Used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothing;—*s.* the act of espousing or betrothing; adoption; protection.

ESPOUSALS, e-spow'zals, *s. pl.* The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

ESPOUSE, e-spowz', *v. a.* (*epouser*, Fr.) To betroth; to promise or engage in marriage, by contract in writing, or by some pledge; to marry; to



wed; to unite intimately or indissolubly; to embrace; to take to one's self with a view to maintain.

**ESPOUSEMENT**, e-spoz'ment, *s.* Act of espousing.

**ESPOUSER**, e-spoz'zur, *s.* One who espouses.

**ESPRINGOLD**, es'pring-gold, *s.* A warlike engine used anciently for throwing great stones.

**ESPY**, e-spi', *v. a.* (*epier, esper*, Fr.) To see at a distance; to have the first sight of a thing remote; to see or discover something intended to be hid; to discover unexpectedly; to inspect narrowly; to examine and make discoveries;—*v. n.* to look narrowly; to look about; to watch.

**ESQUIRE**, e-skwire', *s.* (*ecuyer*, Fr.) Anciently, a shield or armour-bearer; an attendant on a knight. This title is now given to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to counsellors at law, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, and other gentlemen. It has, however, in our times, become a vague compliment, and may be regarded as a mere expression of respect;—*v. a.* to attend; to wait on.

**ESSAY**, es-sa', *v. n.* (*essayer*, Fr.) To try; to attempt; to endeavour; to exert one's power or faculties, or to make an effort to perform anything; to make experiment of; to try the value and purity of metals—in this sense, see *Assay*.

**ESSAY**, es'say, *s.* A trial; attempt; endeavour; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of anything. In Literature, a composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject, usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a system;—a trial or experiment; first taste of anything; trial or experiment to prove the qualities of a metal.—See *Assay*.

**ESSAYIST**, es'say-ist, *s.* One who writes essays.

**ESSEDUM**, es'se-dum, *s.* (*ess*, a carriage, Celt.)

**ESSEDA**, es'se-da, *s.* The name of a carriage or chariot used chiefly in war by the ancient Britons, Gauls, and Germans. It was open before instead of behind, as in the Greek war-chariot. The warriors who drove these chariots were called *Essedarii*.

**ESSENCE**, es'sens, *s.* (French, *essentia*, Lat.) That which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others; formal existence; that which makes anything to be what it is, or rather the peculiar nature of a thing, the very substance; existence; the quality of being; a being; an existent person; species of being; constituent substance; the predominant qualities of, or virtues of, any plant or drug, extracted, refined, or rectified from grosser matter, or more strictly, a volatile essential oil; perfume; odour; scent, or the volatile matter constituting perfume;—*v. a.* to perfume; to scent.

**ESSENES**, } es-senz', *s.* A sect among the Jews  
**HESSENES**, } previous to, and during the life of Christ. They lived in communities, had all things in common, and ate at a common table; they were generally agriculturists, kept no slaves, and were abstemious, never taking food till after sunset; they abstained from wine, wore white garments, and generally led a life of celibacy; they sent offerings to the temple, but never offered sacrifices there. No one was admitted into the community without undergoing a probation of three years, and taking an oath to worship and serve God, to love

and speak the truth, and not to disclose the mysteries of the fraternity. They were rigid observers of the Sabbath; they believed in the immortality of the soul, but denied the resurrection of the body; they held the Scriptures in great veneration, but considered them as mystic writings which were to be explained metaphorically; they held the doctrine of the predestination of all events. There were two sects in Egypt, the practical Essenes, whose manner of life was the same as that of the Essenes of Palestine, and the contemplative Essenes, called the Therapeutæ, or Healers. It has been supposed that the early Christians derived many of their customs and maxims from this sect; and Mr. Taylor, the editor of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, gives many reasons for believing that John the Baptist belonged to it.

**ESSENTIAL**, es-sen'shal, *a.* (*essentialis*, Lat.) Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; important in the highest degree; pure; highly rectified;—*s.* first or constituent principles; the chief point; that which is most important; existence; being.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,  
Will either quite consume us, or reduce  
To nothing this essential.—Milton.

*Essential or Volatile oils*, a term used for all those peculiar compounds obtained by distilling vegetable substances with water, and which pass over along with the steam, and are afterwards condensed into liquids or solids. *Essential character*, in Classification, that one circumstance by which one species or genus is distinguished from another. *Essential debilities*, in Astrology, are when the planets are in their fall, detriment, or peregrine. *Essential dignities* are, in the same science, if it may be so called, certain real advantages belonging to planets, by which they are strengthened and fortified, as when they are in proper houses, or in their exaltation. *Essential properties*, in Logic, are such as are connected with the nature and essence of a thing, and not accidental.

**ESSENTIALITY**, es-sen-she-al'e-te, *s.* The quality  
**ESSENTIALNESS**, es-sen'shal-nes, *s.* of being essential; first or constituent principles.

**ESSENTIALLY**, es-sen'shal-le, *ad.* By the constitution of nature; in essence, in an important degree; in effect.

**ESSENTIATE**, es-sen'shate, *v. n.* To become of the same essence;—*v. a.* to form or constitute the essence or being of.

**ESSERA**, es'se-ra, *s.* (*eshera*, papula, Arab.) In Pathology, a species of cutaneous eruption, distinguished by broad, shining, smooth red spots, generally unaccompanied with fever, and from Nettle-rash, by the spots being smooth, not elevated. It generally attacks the hands and face.

**ESSOIN**, } es-soyn', *s.* (*essonium*, Lat. *essoigne*, Fr.)

**ESOIGNE**, } In Law, the allegation of an excuse for non-appearance by a person summoned to answer an action at law, or to perform service to a court-baron, as that of ill health, &c. A party might essoin himself three times by sending a substitute to explain his reasons for non-appearance. *Essoin day*, the first day of the term when the courts sat to take essoins from such as did not appear to the summons or the writ. By stat. Wm. IV. c. 3, 'all writs usually returnable before any of his Majesty's courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, respectively, on general



may be made returnable on the third day before the commencement of each day, not being Sunday, between the third day exclusive before the term; and the day for appearance heretofore, be the third day after each

*s-soy'nur, s.* An attorney who suffices the absence of another.

*s-so-nite, s.* Cinnamon-stone, a mine in Ceylon and the United States of America. It usually occurs with table spar and primary rocks, in granular masses. It is named by Capt. Lehnert, who analyzed times in Dr. Thomson's laboratory, of 26; lime, 30.574; alumina, 20.141; iron, 9.459; sp. gr. 3.631; H.=6.5. *s-so-rant, a.* (French.) In Heraldry, applied to a bird standing on the ground wings expanded as if they were wet, for the purpose of drying them.

*e-stab'lish, v. a.* (*etabliir*, Fr.) To settle permanently; to erect and fix by law or decree by authority, and for the purpose of; to appoint; to confirm; to ratify what has been previously made; to settle or fix what is wavering; to make good; to make good; to place of another and confirm.

*e-stab'lish-ur, s.* One who establishes.

*EST, e-stab'lish-ment, s.* (*etablisse-ment*, Fr.) The act of establishing, founding, or ordaining; settlement; fixed state; ratification of what has been settled; settled regulation; form; ordinance; laws; constitution of government; fixed allowance for subsistence; income; salary; which is fixed or established; settlement; the form of religion which is established and endowed by the State. *Est of the port*, a term used by tide-gaugers to express the interval of high water at low tide, and the time of the moon's transit, preceding the time of high water at full moon.

*s-ta-kado', s.* (*estacada*, Fr. and Span.) A dike or a dike set with piles to approach of an enemy.

*es-ta-fet', s.* (*estafetta*, Span.) A term made use of originally for a courier, but now used in all the modern languages of Europe to denote an express, consigned to postillions, who are changed with fresh horses till the express reaches the destination.

*estate, s.* (*etat*, Fr.) In a general sense, a fixed condition, now generally written *state*; condition or circumstances of a person or thing, whether high or low; rank; a Law, the interest or quantity of inheritance in lands, tenements, or other estate; possessions; property in general business or interest of government; political body; a commonwealth; a country. In the last four senses, see *State*. *Inheritance*, an estate in fee-simple or *estate for life*, a freehold interest in lands, tenements, whether enjoyed by the

tenant for life, or during the life of another party. In the latter case it is called an estate, *pur autre vie*. *Estate for years*, an estate limited for a number of years, or other determinate time, whether consisting in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, is a personal interest or chattel, which, on the death of the owner, devolves, like other personal property, on his executors or administrators. *Estates*, in the plural, dominions; possessions of a prince; order or classes of men in society or government. *Estates of the realm*, in Politics, king, lords, and commons, the distinct parts of the English government or constitution;—*v. a.* to establish; to settle as a fortune.—Seldom used as a verb.

A contract of true love to celebrate,  
And some donation freely to estate  
On the blest lovers.—*Shaks.*

*ESTEEM, e-steem', v. a.* (*estimer*, Fr.) To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value; to prize; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship; to hold in opinion; to repute; to think; to compare in value; to estimate by proportion;—(seldom used in the last two senses.)

Besides, those single forms she doth esteem,  
And in her balance doth their values try.—*Davies.*

—*v. n.* to consider as to value;—*s.* estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit; high value or estimation; great regard; favourable opinion, founded on supposed worth.

*ESTEEMABLE, e-steem'a-ble, a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.

*ESTEEMER, e-steem'ur, s.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on anything.

*ESTHER, e'stur, s.* A book of the Old Testament. Some writers have attributed it to Joachim the high-priest, and others to Mordecai mentioned therein. The Jews place especial value on this book, as a faithful and authentic account of events which took place about 519 years previous to the Christian era. They call it the Megillah, that is, *The Volume*, believing, whatever destruction will happen to the other sacred writings, the Pentateuch and it will be preserved.

*ESTHETICS, es-thet'iks, s.* (*aisthetikos*, Gr.) The science of sensations, or the science of deducing from nature and taste the rules and principles of art.

*ESTIFEROUS, es-tife-rus, a.* (*estus*, heat, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing heat.

*ESTIMABLE, es'te-ma-ble, a.* (French.) That is capable of being estimated or valued; valuable; worth a great price; worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard;—*s.* that which is worthy of regard.

*ESTIMABLENESS, es'te-ma-bl-nes, s.* The quality of deserving esteem or regard.

*ESTIMABLY, es'te-ma-ble, ad.* In an estimable manner.

*ESTIMATE, es'te-mate, v. a.* (*estimo*, Lat.) To judge and form an opinion of the value of; to rate by judgment or opinion; to compute; to calculate; to reckon;—*s.* a valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent, or quantity of anything; calculation; value; a computation of the cost of any undertaking made by a person offering to do the same, as in the erection of a house, the making of a



## ESTIMATION—ESTRAY.

railway, road, or canal, or any kind of work to be performed by manual or other labour.

**ESTIMATION**, es-te-ma'shun, *s.* (*estimatio*, Lat.) The act of estimating; calculation; computation; an opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of anything; esteem; regard; favourable opinion; honour.

**ESTIMATIVE**, es-te-may-tiv, *a.* Having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth or preference.—Seldom used in the foregoing sense.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty imaginative.—*Hale*.

**ESTIMATOR**, es-te-may-tur, *s.* One who estimates or values.

**ESTIVAL**, es-te-val, *a.* (*estivus*, Lat.) Pertaining to summer, or continuing for the summer.

**ESTIVATE**, es-te-vate, *v. n.* To pass the summer.

**ESTIVATION**, es-te-va'shun, *s.* (*estivatio*, Lat.) The act of passing the summer. In Botany, the condition of a flower while in bud, or previous to its being expanded or blown.

**ESTOILLÉE**, es-toyl-le', *s.* (old French.) In Heraldry, a star with only four rays in the form.

**ESTOP**, e-stop', *v. a.* (*etouper*, to stop with tow, Fr.) In Law, to impede or bar by one's own act.

**ESTOPPEL**, e-stop-pel, *s.* In Law, an impediment or bar to an action, which arises from a person's own act; or rather, where he is forbidden by law to speak against his deed, which he may not do even to speak the truth;—as, if a party is bound by a particular name in an obligation, and afterwards sued by that name, he is *estopped*, that is, forbidden in law to say in abatement that he is misnamed, as he has admitted that name by his own deed.

**ESTOVERS**, es-to-vers, *s.* (*etoffer*, to furnish, &c., Fr.) In Law, necessities or sustenance, although, as used by our law writers, it seems more particularly to signify wood. Thus, common estovers is the liberty of taking wood for the use or furniture of a house or farm off another's estate. The word also sometimes signifies that allowance which, in case of a divorce *a mensa et thora*, is made to a woman for her support and maintenance out of her husband's estate. *Writ de estoveriis habendis*, a writ which lies for a woman who has been divorced *a mensa et thora*, to recover her estovers from her former husband.

**ESTRADE**, es-trad', *s.* (French.) An even or level place.

**ESTRANGE**, e-stranjo', *v. a.* (*etranger*, Fr.) To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to cease to frequent and be familiar with; to alienate; to direct from its original use or possessor; to alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence; to withdraw; to withhold.

**ESTRANGEDNESS**, e-strane'jed-nos, *s.* The state of being estranged.

**ESTRANGEMENT**, e-stranje'ment, *s.* Alienation; a keeping at a distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

**ESTRAFADE**, es-tra-pad', *s.* (French.) The motion of a restive horse, which, to get rid of his rider, rears high and kicks violently.

**ESTRAY**, e-stray', *v. n.* To stray.—See Stray.—*s.* (*estrayer*, Norm.) In Law, any valuable animal found wandering at large within any manor or lordship, and whose owner is unknown. If such have been impounded, and proclaimed in the church and the two nearest market towns on a

## ESTREAT—ETCHING.

market day, and have not been claimed within a year and a day, they become the absolute property of the king, as lord paramount of the soil, though generally the lord of the manor or liberty is the special grantee of the crown.—*Pen. Cyc.*

**ESTREAT**, e-street', *s.* (*estraite*, Norm.) In Law, a true copy of an original writing, especially of amercements or penalties set down in the rolls of court, to be levied by the bailiff or other officer on every offender;—*v. n.* to extract; to copy.

**ESTREPE**, es-treep', *v. a.* (*estreper*, to mutilate, Norm.) To damage lands or woods by a tenant for life, to the prejudice of the person who holds them in reversion.

**ESTREPEMENT**, e-streep'ment, *s.* The offence of estreping. *Writ of estrepe*, a writ which lay against a tenant for life, who had committed damage or injury to the lands or woods of his reversioner.

**ESTRITCH**, es'tritch, *s.* The commercial term for the fine down obtained from the ostrich.

**ESTUANCE**, es-tu-ans, *s.* (*cestus*, Lat.) Heat.—Obsolete.

A sober incalcescence, and regulated *estuance* from wine.—*Brown*.

**ESTUARY**, es-tu-a-re, *s.* (*estuarium*, Lat.) An arm of the sea; a frith; a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs; a vapour-bath.

**ESTUATE**, es-tu-ate, *v. n.* (*astuo*, Lat.) To boil; to swell and rage; to be agitated.

**ESTUATION**, es-tu-a'shun, *s.* A boiling; agitation; commotion of a fluid.

**ESTURB**, es-turb', *s.* (*astuo*, Lat.) Violence; commotion.—Obsolete.

The seas retain  
Not only their outrageous *esturbe* there,  
But supernatural mischief they expire.—*Chapman*.

**ESURIENT**, e-zu're-ent, *a.* (*esuriens*, Lat.) Inclined to eat; hungry.

**ESURINE**, ez'u-rine, *a.* Eating; corroding.—Seldom used.

Overmuch piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid.—*Wiseman*.

**ETABALLIA**, et-a-bal'le-a, *s.* A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Casalpinieae.

**ETERIA**, e-te're-a, *s.* (*etairios*, social, Gr.) In Botany, a kind of fruit consisting of small closed-up seed-like vessels placed upon a succulent receptacle, as in the strawberry and raspberry: incorrectly termed *berries*.

**ETC.** } et set'te-ra, (Latin.) The rest, or  
**ET CÆTERA**, } others of the kind; and so on;  
and so forth.

**ETCH**, etsh, *v. a.* (*etsen*, Germ.) To make prints on copperplate by means of lines or strokes first drawn, and then eaten or corroded by nitric acid; to sketch; to delineate;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems.—*Locke*.

—*s.* ground from which a crop has been taken: in this sense also written *eddish*.—Obsolete.

**ETCHING**, etsh'ing, *s.* The impression taken from an etched copperplate. *Etching-needle*, a steel instrument with a fine point, used by engravers in tracing outlines, &c. on the copperplate.



*tel'es*, *s.* A genus of fishes, the bodies are fusiform, the eyes large, the caudal forked, and having several large teeth in the jaws: Family, Percidæ.

*et-e-os'tik*, *s.* (*eteos*, true, and *stichos*, a) A chronogrammatical composition.

*e-ter'nal*, *a.* (*eternal*, Fr. *eternus*, Lat.) beginning or end of existence; without of existence; without end of existence on; everlasting; endless; immortal; ceaseless; continued without inter-unchangeable; existing at all times change;—*s.* an appellation of God.

*r*, *e-ter'nal-list*, *s.* One who holds the end of the world to be without beginning.

*te*, *e-ter'nal-lize*, *v. a.* To make eter-ive endless duration to: *eternize* is now

*r*, *e-ter'nal-le*, *ad.* Without beginning f duration; unchangeably; invariably; es; perpetually; without intermission.

*tern*, *a.* Eternal; perpetual; endless. *te.*

The Cyclops' hammers fall  
rs his armour, forg'd for proof *etern*.—  
*Shaks.*

*e-ter'ne-fi*, *v. a.* To make famous; to  
ze.—Obsolete.

the trumpeter of heaven that doth desire  
is deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the  
—*Mir. for Mag.*

*e-ter'ne-te*, *s.* (*eternitas*, Lat.) Dura-  
tinnance without beginning or end. In  
y, a Roman divinity who had neither  
or altars. Eternity was represented by  
holding the sun in one hand, and the  
the other: her symbols were a phoenix,  
d elephant.

*e-ter'nize*, *v. a.* (*eterniser*, Fr.) To  
less; to continue the existence or dura-  
definitely; to perpetuate; to make for  
us; to immortalize.

*e-te'zhan*, *a.* (*etesias*, Lat.) Stated;  
st stated times of the year; periodical.  
winds are yearly or anniversary winds,  
to the monsoons of the East Indies.  
is applied by Greek and Roman writers  
fodical winds in the Mediterranean, from  
quarter they blow.

*te'si-us*, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of brachy-  
istaceans, natives of the Australian seas.  
kal, *s.* In Chemistry, a substance ob-  
om spermaceti, and susceptible of union  
ous bases, with which it forms salts. It  
at nearly the same point as spermaceti,  
olving crystalizes in plates.

*a.* (*eth*, Sax.) Easy.—Obsolete.

fool is *eth* to beguile.—*Chaucer.*

el, *a.* (Saxon.) Noble.—Obsolete.

*ther*, *s.* (*ether*, Gr.) In Chemistry, a  
latile, fragrant, inflammable, and intoxi-  
pid, produced by distilling equal weights  
ric acid and alcohol. Formula,  $C^4, H^8,$   
 $\text{AoO}$ ; syn. Sulphuric ether. The dif-  
ers are—the acetic, oxalic, chloric, hy-  
drochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric, me-  
mriatic, carbonic, cyanic, benzoic, and  
zoic.

*e-the're-al*, *a.* Formed of ether; con-

taining or filled with ether; heavenly; celestial;  
consisting of ether or spirit.

ETHEREALIZE, *e-the're-al-ize*, *v. a.* To convert  
into ether, or into a very subtle fluid.

ETHEREOUS, *e-the're-us*, *a.* Formed of ether;  
heavenly.

ETHERIA, *e-the're-a*, *s.* (*etheira*, hair, Gr.) A genus  
of River Oysters, the shell of which has two mus-  
cular impressions: Type of the family Etheridæ.

ETHERIDÆ, *e-ther'e-de*, *s.* (*etheria*, one of the  
genera.) River Oysters, a family of Mollusca, in  
which the shell is irregular, inequivalve, and foli-  
aceous; pearly within; the epidermis of an olive-  
green colour; and the ligament partly internal  
and partly external: Family, Ostracidæ.

ETHERIFORM, *e'ther-e-fawrm*, *a.* Having the re-  
semblance of ether.

ETHERINE, *e'the-rin*, *s.* In Chemistry, a peculiar  
carburetted hydrogen, supposed to consist of 4  
equivalents of carbon, and 4 of hydrogen.

ETHERIUM, *e-the're-um*, *s.* In Chemistry, a theo-  
retic carburetted hydrogen, consisting of 4 equiva-  
lents of carbon = 24; and 5 of hydrogen = 5.

ETHERIZE, *e'ther-ize*, *v. a.* To convert into ether.

ETHEROLE, *e'ther-ole*, *s.* (*æther*, ether, *elaion*, oil,  
Gr.) Light oil of wine, a colourless oily liquid  
which boils at  $536^{\circ}$ , becomes viscid at  $-13^{\circ}$ , and  
solid at  $-31^{\circ}$ . It is sparingly soluble in rectified  
spirits, but very soluble in absolute alcohol and  
ether. When etherole is left for a long time at  
low temperature it deposits crystals of etherine,  
which are brilliant, long, translucent, tasteless,  
friable prisms and plates: soluble in alcohol  
and ether, but not in water. *Ethero-sulphuric acid*,  
an acid prepared by passing the vapour of a hy-  
drous sulphuric acid slowly into absolute alcohol  
kept cold. It consists of two equivalents of sul-  
phuric acid = 80; one of etherine = 28; one of  
water = 9.

ETHIC, *eth'ik*, } *a.* (*ethicus*, Lat.) Relating

ETHICAL, *eth'e-kal*, } to manners or morals; treat-  
ing of morality; delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICALLY, *eth'e-kal-le*, *ad.* According to the  
doctrines of morality.

ETHICS, *eth'iks*, *s.* The doctrines of morality or  
social manners; the science of moral philosophy,  
which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it;  
a system of moral principles and rules for regulat-  
ing the actions and manners of men in society.

ETHIONIC ACID, *e-the-on'ik as'sid*, *s.* When alcohol  
is decomposed by anhydrous sulphuric acid, and the  
compound formed is sulphate of etherole =  $4SO^3$   
 $+ C^4, H^4$ , this compound can be produced by  
saturating anhydrous sulphuric acid with olifant gas  
White fusible crystals are formed, which, when  
dissolved in cold water, combine with one atom of  
water, and form *ethionic acid*,  $4SO^3 + C^4, H^5O$ .  
By boiling this solution, the *ethionic acid* loses  
two atoms of sulphuric acid, and is converted into  
isethionic acid,  $2SO^3 + C^4, H^5O$ .

ETHIOP, *e'the-op*, } *s.* A native of Ethio-

ETHIOPIAN, *e-the-o'pe-an*, } pia;—*a.* pertaining to  
Ethiopia. *Ethiopian pepper*, the seeds of the plant  
Unona Æthiopica—termed also Negro or Guinea  
pepper. They have an aromatic and pungent  
taste, and were formerly, if they are not still, an  
article of commerce. *Ethiopian sour gourd*, the  
Adansonia digitate.—Which see.

ETHIOPS, *e'the-ops*, *s.* A name given formerly by  
the old chemists to denote certain dark-coloured



## ETHMOID—ETHMOPTERUS.

- metallic preparations; as, *ethiops martialis*, a black oxide of iron; *ethiops mineralis*, a dark-coloured preparation of mercury and sulphur.
- ETHMOID**, *eth'moyd*, *a.* (*ethmos*, a sieve, and *eidos*, resemblances, Gr.) The *ethmoid* or cribriform bone, situated in the *os frontis*, between the orbitary processes. It is light and spongy, and consists of a kind of network of convoluted plates.
- ETHMOIDAL**, *eth-moy'dal*, *a.* In Anatomy, an epithet applied to those parts which pertain to, or are connected with, the ethmoid bone.
- ETHNARCH**, *eth'nark*, *s.* (*ethnos*, nation, and *arche*, dominion, Gr.) A heathen chief, or a chief of nations.
- ETHNIC**, *eth'nik*, *s.* A heathen; a pagan.
- ETHNIC**, *eth'nik*, } *a.* (*ethnicus*, Lat.) Hea-
- ETHNICAL**, *eth'ne-kal*, } then; pagan; pertaining
- to the Gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; opposed to Jewish and Christian.
- ETHNICISM**, *eth'ne-sizm*, *s.* Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.
- ETHNOGRAPHIC**, *eth-no-graf'ik*, } *a.* Describ-
- ETHNOGRAPHICAL**, *eth-no-graf'e-kal*, } ing hea-
- then nations, or nations and tribes in general.
- ETHNOGRAPHY**, *eth-nog'gra-fe*, *s.* (*ethnos*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) An account of heathen nations, or of nations in general.
- ETHNOLOGY**, *eth-nol'o-je*, *s.* (*ethnos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on nations.
- ETHOLOGICAL**, *eth-o-lod'je-kal*, *a.* (*ethos*, morals, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Treating of ethics or morality.
- ETHOLOGIST**, *e-thol'o-jist*, *s.* One who writes on morality.
- ETHOLOGY**, *e-thol'o-je*, *s.* (*ethos*, and *logos*, Gr.) A treatise on morality, or the science of ethics.
- ETHULE**, *e-thu'le*, *s.* (*aither*, ether, and *ule*, matter, Gr.) The hypothetical base, or radical of the ethers. It has not yet been obtained in a separate form. With oxygen, *ethule* forms ether, the oxide of *ethule*. Alcohol is the hydrate oxide of *ethule*. Formula C<sub>4</sub> H<sub>2</sub>. Symb. Ae.
- ETHULIA**, *e-thu'le-a*, *s.* (*ethas*, familiar, and *ule*, a shrub, Gr.?) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.
- ETHUSA**, *e-thu'za*, *s.* A genus of brachyurous Crustaceans, established at the expense of the genus *Dorripe*, by M. Roux.
- ETIOLATE**, *e-ti'o-late*, *v. n.* (*aitho*, I shine, Gr.) To become white or whiter; to be whitened by excluding the light of the sun;—*v. a.* to blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays.
- ETIOLATION**, *e-ti-o-la'shun*, *s.* The operation of being whitened, or of becoming white; the process of whitening plants, by excluding the light of the sun.
- ETIOLOGICAL**, *e-te-o-lod'je-kal*, *a.* (*aitia*, cause, and *logos*, Gr.) Pertaining to etiology.
- ETIOLOGY**, *e-te-ol'o-je*, *s.* (*aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of Pathology which treats of the causes of disease.
- ETIQUET**, } *et-e-ke't*, *s.* (*etiquette*, Fr.) Forms of
- ETIQUETTE**, } ceremony or decorum; the forms
- which are observed towards particular persons, or in particular places.
- ETHMOPTERUS**, *et-mop'ter-us*, *s.* (*etoimos*, prompt, and *pteryx*, a fin, Gr.?) A genus of fishes of the Shark kind, with two round spiracles; the muzzle produced; dorsal fins two, and both armed with a spine in front; tail unequal and oblique; teeth small and acute: Family, Squalidae.

## ETNEAN—EUCHÆTIS.

- ETNEAN**, *et-ne'an*, *a.* (from *Ætna*.) Pertaining to Ætna, a volcanic mountain in Sicily.
- ETRUSCAN**, *e-trus'kan*, *s.* A native of Etruria;—*a.* belonging to Etruria, the ancient name of a district in Italy.
- ETTIN**, *et'tin*, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) A giant.—Obsolete.
- They say the king of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him.—*Beau. & Fleet*.
- ETTLÉ**, *et'tl*, *v. n.* To intend.—A Scottish word.
- ETUI**, } *et'we*, *s.* (*etui*, a case, Fr.) A case for
- ETWEE**, } pocket instruments.
- ETYMOLOGER**.—See Etymologist.
- ETYMOLOGICAL**, *et-e-mo-lod'je-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to etymology, or the derivation of words; according to, or by means of, etymology.
- ETYMOLOGICALLY**, *et-e-mo-lod'je-kal-le*, *ad.* According to etymology.
- ETYMOLOGISE**, *et-e-mol'o-jize*, *v. n.* To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots.
- ETYMOLOGIST**, *et-e-mol'o-jist*, *s.* One versed in etymology, or the deduction of words from their originals; one who searches into the origin of words.
- ETYMOLOGY**, *et-e-mol'o-je*, *s.* (*etymos*, true, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words, with a view to ascertain their radical or primary signification. In Grammar, *etymology* comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words, and shows how they are formed from their simple roots; the analysis of compound words into their primitives.
- ETYMON**, *et'e-mon*, *s.* (Greek.) An original root, or primitive word.
- EU**. A Greek prefix attached to many words, particularly scientific terms, signifying well, good, or fine.
- EUÆMIA**, *u-e'me-a*, *s.* (*eu*, and *aima*, blood, Gr.) A good condition of the blood.
- EUÆTHESIA**, *u-e-the'zhe-a*, *s.* (*euaithesia*, Gr.) Vigorous perception of the mind; a good and healthy condition of all the senses.
- EUBÆAN**, *u-be'an*, *s.* A native of Eubœa, the ancient and classic name of the Island of Negropont, in the Mediterranean;—*a.* pertaining to Eubœa.
- EUBRIA**, *u-bre-a*, *s.* (*eu*, and *bryao*, I am strong, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serricornes.
- EUCALYPTUS**, *u-ka-lip'tus*, *s.* (*eu*, and *kalypto*, I cover as with a lid, Gr. in reference to the limb of the calyx covering the flower before expansion, and afterwards falling off in one piece in the shape of a lid or cover.) A genus of plants, consisting of tall trees, of which there are about one hundred species in New Holland. An extract of tannin is obtained from the bark of several species in Van Diemen's Land, which has been imported into this country, and is considered much superior to that of oak bark: Order, Myrtaceæ.
- EUCERA**, *u-se'ra*, *s.* (*eu*, and *keros*, wax, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Anthophilidae.
- EUCHÆTIS**, *u-ke'tis*, *s.* (*eu*, and *chaite*, a head of hair, Gr. in allusion to the petals being bearded inside.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, with lanceolate leaves and white flowers: Order, Rutaceæ.



THARIDIUM—EUCOMIS.

EUCRASY—EUDORA.

u-ka-rid'e-um, *s.* (*eucharis*, agreeable genus of plants: Order, Onagraceæ. a-ris, *s.* (*eucharis*, graceful, Gr.) A menopterous insects: Family, Papi-

ka-rist, *s.* (*eucharistia*, thanksgiving, sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the thanks.

u-ka-ris'tik, } *a.* Containing  
L. u-ka-ris'te-kal, } expressions of  
aining to the Lord's Supper.

ci'us, *s.* (*eu*, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr. the upper lip of the calyx being very nus of Leguminous plants, consisting tives of Australia: Suborder, Papi-

'te, } *s.* (*euchitai*, prayers, Gr.) A  
ites, } sect of Mystics who appeared  
h century, and placed their hopes  
aying without ceasing. They believed  
ice of an evil and a good demon in  
atter they endeavoured to expel by  
e return of the Holy Spirit, by means  
tion, prayer, and singing of psalms.

klo'ra, *s.* (*eu*, and *chloros*, green, Gr.)  
oleopterous insects: Family, Scar-

lore, *a.* (*eu*, well, and *chloros*, green,  
ineralogy, having a distinct green

klo'rik, *a.* Of a colour distinctly

u-klo'rine, *s.* (*eu*, and *chloros*, green,  
side of chlorine.

u-kol'o-je, *s.* (*euchologium*, Lat.  
prayer, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.)  
the ritual of the Greek church, in  
der and administration of their cere-  
raments, ordinations, &c. are pre-

-kro'ma, *s.* (*eu*, and *chroma*, colour,  
fine colour of the bractæes.) A genus  
Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

ki'le-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *chylas*, chyle, Gr.)  
ndition of the chyle.

-ki'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *chymos*, juice,  
d condition of the animal fluids, espe-  
t the chyme.

ase, *s.* (*eu*, well, and *klaos*, I break, Gr.  
se with which it is broken.) The  
r Smaragd or Moh's Prismatic emerald.  
nts are silica, alumina, glucina, and  
iron and tin. The primitive form of  
is a rectangular prism, whose bases

-a, *s.* (*eukleia*, glory or beauty, Gr.  
o the permanent beauty of the neat  
age.) A genus of plants, natives of  
Good Hope: Order, Ebenaceæ.

-klid'e-um, *s.* (*eu*, and *kleidoo*, I shut  
ference to the well-closed seed-pods.)  
annual Cruciferous plants, with small  
ss flowers: Suborder, Pleurorhizææ.

ce-ne'mis, *s.* (*eu*, and *kne-me*, a leg,  
us of Coleopterous insects: Family,

o'mis, *s.* (*eu*, and *kome*, hair or foliage,  
nt of the fine tuft of leaves by which  
surmounted.) A genus of handsome  
plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

EUCRASY, u'kra-se, *s.* (*eu*, and *kratys*, strong, Gr.)  
An agreeable temperament, or good condition of  
the body.

EUCRATIA, u-kra'she-a, *s.* (*eukratos*, firmly, Gr.) A  
genus of coralline Zoophytes, in which each ar-  
ticulation is composed of several cells arranged  
in a ring: Family, Cellularii.

EUCROSIA, u-kro'zhe-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *krossos*, a fringe,  
Gr. in allusion to the beautiful fringe of the flower,  
formed by the cup of united stamens.) A genus  
of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

EUCRYPHIA, u-krif'e-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *kryphia*, a cover,  
Gr. in allusion to the flowers being covered with a  
calyptra before expansion.) A genus of plants,  
natives of South America: Order, Hypericaceæ.

EUCTICAL, uk'te-kal, *a.* Containing acts of thank-  
sgiving.

EUDEA, u'de-a, *s.* (*euodia*, serene, Gr.) A genus of  
Zoophytes, consisting of sponges, forming a mass,  
filiform, attenuated, and subpedicellated at one  
end; the other enlarged, and rounded with a ter-  
minal pit; the surface reticulated by irregular  
lucunæ, and minutely porous.

EUDEMIA, u-de'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Eudemus of  
Rhodes, a pupil of Aristotle.) A genus of plants,  
consisting of small tufted perennial Cruciferous  
herbs, with blunt leaves and solitary white flowers:  
Suborder, Notorhizææ.

EUDSMIA, u-des'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *desme*, a bundle,  
Gr. in reference to the stamens being connected  
into bundles.) A genus of New Holland shrubs,  
with broad lanceolate leaves, and umbels of white  
flowers: Order, Myrtaceæ.

EUDIALITE, u-di'a-lite, *s.* (*eu*, well, and *dialyo*, I  
break in pieces, Gr.) A mineral which occurs  
both crystalized and massive. The crystals are  
generally small; the primary form is a rhomboid,  
the colour is red or brownish-red, and the crystals  
are faintly translucent or opaque; lustre vitreous,  
sometimes dull: sp. gr. 29; hardness, 5.0—5.5;  
streak white; fracture uneven. The massive varie-  
ties are imbedded and amorphous. It consists  
of silica, 52.47; zirconia, 10.89; lime, 10.14;  
soda, 13.92; oxide of iron, 5.85; oxide of man-  
ganese, 2.57; muriatic acid, 1.03; water, 1.80  
= 99.67.

EUDIAPNEUSTIA, u-de-ap-nu'ste-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *di-  
apneo*, I perspire, Gr.) In Physiology, a healthy  
state of perspiration.

EUDIOMETER, u-de-om'e-tur, *s.* (*eu*, *dios*, and *me-  
tron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for ascer-  
taining the purity of the air, or the quantity of  
oxygen it contains. It is of two forms. In one it  
consists merely of a graduated tube in which the  
air to be examined is placed, and a glass bottle  
(as in Dr. Hope's) attached to it. In Dr. Henry's,  
an Indian-rubber bottle is substituted for that of  
glass. The outer form of the instrument supposes  
that the gases are to be inflamed by the electric  
spark. They, therefore, are furnished with two  
wires nearly meeting each other within the tube.

EUDIOMETRIC, u-de-o-met'rik, } *a.* Pertain-  
EUDIOMETRICAL, u-de-o-met're-kal, } ing to a  
eudiometer; performed or ascertained by a eudio-  
meter.

EUDIOMETRY, u-de-om'e-tre, *s.* The act or practice  
of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudio-  
meter.

EUDORA, u-do'ra, *s.* (*eu*, and *dora*, a gift, Gr.?) A  
genus of Acalephans: Order, Simplicia.



EUDOXIA—EULIMA.

**EUDOXIA**, u-dok'se-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *doxa*, glory, Gr. in reference to the beauty of the species.) A genus of plants, consisting of perennial erect herbs, with large drooping showy flowers, disposed in terminal thyrsoid panicles: Order, Gentianaceæ.

**EUDYNAMIS**, u-din'a-mis, *s.* (*eu*, and *dynamis*, power, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Cuculinae, or parasitic cuckoos. The bill and feet are remarkably strong—hence the name: Family, Cuculidae.

**EUGE**, u'je, *s.* Applause.—Obsolete.

His actions being such as his best and purest reason approves, have the cheerful *euges* and applauses of his conscience.—*Scott*.

**EUGENIA**, u-je'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Prince Eugene of Saxony.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, natives of the West Indies and South America. *E. caryophyllus* produces a kind of cloves: Order, Myrtaceæ.

**EUGENIACRINITES**, u-je-ne-a-kre-ni'tes, *s.* (*eugenia*, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of fossil Crinoideans, the clove-like lily-shaped animals of Miller.

**EUGENIN**, u'je-nin, *s.* A substance obtained in small laminar crystals from the distilled water of cloves. They are colourless, transparent, and pearly.

**EUGENY**, u'je-ne, *s.* (*eu*, and *genos*, family, Gr.) Nobleness of birth.

**EUGH**, u, *s.* A tree.—Obsolete.—See Yew.

At the first stretch of both his hands he drew,  
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *eugh*.—*Dryden*.

**EUGLOSSA**, u-glos'sa, *s.* (*eu*, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of the Apidae, or Bees, of which it is uncertain whether they are social, and if their communities consist of three kinds of individuals or not: Family, Scaptulipedes.

**EUGNATHUS**, u-na'thus, *s.* (*eu*, and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) A genus of fossil Placoid fishes, from the Lias formation.

**EUHARMONIC**, u-hâr-mon'ik, *a.* (*eu*, well, Gr. and *harmonic*.) Producing harmony or concordant sounds.

**EUKAIRITE**, u-ka'rite, *s.* (*eukairos*, opportune, Gr. in allusion to its discovery just as Berzelius had completed his examination of selenium.) A cupreous seleniuret of silver, consisting of silver, 38.93; selenium, 26; copper, 23.05; earthy matter, 8.90; carbonic acid and loss, 3.12. It is of a shining lead-grey colour, with a granular texture; occurs massive, and disposed in thin superficial, black, metallic fibres. It is extremely rare.

**EULABES**, u-la'bes, *s.* (*eulabes*, timid, Gr.) A genus of Passerine birds, belonging to the family of thrushes, and distinguished by having broad stripes of naked skin on each side of the occiput, and a bald spot on the cheek; the bill nearly resembles that of a thrush; their nostrils are round and smooth.

**EULAIMA**, u-la'ma, *s.* (*eu*, and *laima*, greediness, Gr.) A genus of social bees, allied to *Bombus*: Family, Scaptulipedes.

**EULALIA**, u-la'le-a, *s.* (*eule*, a worm, and *als*, the sea, Gr.) A genus established by Savigny, and placed by Cuvier among his Dorsibranchiate Annelides.

**EULIMA**, u-li'ma, *s.* (*eu*, and *limos*, hunger, Gr.) A genus of marine Mollusca, allied to *Turritella*;

EULIMENE—ENECTUS.

the shell is smooth and polished, the spire distorted and acute, and the outer lip dilated in the middle: Family, Turbidæ.

**EULIMENE**, u-lin'e-ne, *s.* A name given by Cuvier to a genus of Crustaceans, the body of which is almost linear; they are furnished with four filiform antennæ, two of which are smaller than the others, and placed on the anterior extremity of the head: Order, Branchiopoda.

**EULOGIC**, u-lod'jik, } *a.* (*eu*, and *logos*, dis-  
**EULOGICAL**, u-lod'je-kal, } course, Gr.) Contain-  
ing praise; commendatory.

**EULOGICALLY**, u-lod'je-kal-le, *adv.* In a manner which conveys encomium or praise.

**EULOGIST**, u'lo-jist, *s.* One who praises and commends another.

**EULOGIUM**, u-lo'je-um, *s.* A eulogy.

**EULOGIZE**, u'lo-jize, *v. a.* To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol.

**EULOGY**, u'lo-je, *s.* (*eulogia*, Gr.) Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person on account of his valuable qualities or services.

**EULOFA**, u'lo-pa, *s.* (*eu*, and *lopos*, skin, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cicadidæ.

**EULOPHUS**, u'lo-fus, *s.* (*eu*, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, belonging to the group Chalcidites.

**EULOPHUS**, u'lo-fus, *s.* (*eu*, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr. in reference to the stripes as well as the ribs of the fruit being rather prominent.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, consisting of glabrous shrubs; natives of North America: Tribe, Smyrnee.

**EUMACHIA**, u-ma'ke-a, *s.* (*Eumachus*, an author cited by Theophrastus.) A genus of plants, natives of Australia: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**EUMENES**, u-me'nes, *s.* (*eumenes*, magnificent, Gr.) A genus of solitary Wasps, which are large and unusually gaily coloured, with a very long petiole and pyriform abdomen: Family, Vespidae.

**EUMENIDES**, u-men'e-des, *s.* (Latin.) A name given by the ancients to the Furies. They sprang from the drops of blood which flowed from the wound which Cæus received from his son Saturn. According to others, they were daughters of the Earth, and conceived from the blood of Saturn. Some make them daughters of Acheron and Night, or Pluto and Proserpine. They were supposed to be the ministers of the vengeance of the gods, and therefore appeared stern and inexorable; always employed in punishing the guilty upon earth, as well as in the infernal regions. In hell they were seated round Pluto's throne. They were generally represented with a grim aspect, bloody garments, and serpents wreathing round their head instead of hair.

**EUMOLPE**, u-mol'pe, *s.* (*eumolpeo*, I sing melodiously, Gr.) A genus of Dorsibranchiate Annelides, allied to *Aphrodita*.

**EUMOLPUS**, u-mol'pus, *s.* (*eumolpos*, delighting in singing, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Ciclicæ.

**EUMORPHUS**, eu-mawr'fus, *s.* (*eu*, and *morphe*, a form, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Trimeri of Latreille, and being the typical genus of the family Fungicidæ.

**ENECTUS**, u-nek'tus, *s.* (*eu*, and *nektos*, able to swim, Gr.) A genus of serpents of the Box kind, having the muzzle covered with plates instead of scales: Family, Coluberidæ.



## EUNICE—EUEMIS.

-se, *s.* (the name of one of the Nereids.)  
Annelides: Type of the family Eunice-

-nis'e-de, *s.* (*eumice*, one of the genera.)  
of the Errantes, or wandering Annelides,  
which are furnished with long filaments  
from one stem, like the teeth of a comb.  
-no'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *nomos*, order, Gr.)  
leaves being opposite, and the seeds twin  
at, according to Loudon, from *nome*,  
pasture, Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous  
leaves opposite leaves and white flowers:  
Notorhizæ.

-no-me, *s.* (*eunomia*, Gr.) Equal law,  
adjusted constitution of government.

-nuk, *s.* (*eunuchos*, Gr.) A male of  
a species castrated;—*v. a.* to make a  
obsolete as a verb.

all their priests; from whence 'tis shown  
serve no children of their own.—*Creech.*

-nuk-ate, *v. a.* To make a eunuch;

-nuk-izm, *s.* The state of being a

-s, u-on'fa-lus, *s.* (*eu*, and *omphalos*,  
us or navel, Gr.) A genus of fossil  
found in the mountain limestone. The  
relate and rather discoidal; the spire  
concave beneath, or largely umbilicated;  
ostly angular: Family, Trochidae.

-on'e-mus, *s.* (*eu*, and *onoma*, a name,  
genus of fetid shrubs: Order, Celestri-

-u-ot'o-mus, *a.* (*eu*, and *temno*, I cleave,  
linealogy, having distinct cleavages.

-pa-the, *s.* (*eupatheia*, Gr.) Right

E.E, u-pa-to-ri-a'se-e, *s.* (*eupatorium*,  
genera.) One of the tribes of Composite  
fitted by De Candolle, who defines it  
le of the hermaphrodite flowers cylin-  
arms long, somewhat clavate, covered  
with downy papillæ at the upper end;  
tic series but little prominent, and usu-  
easing before they reach the middle of  
the style.

-u-pat'o-rin, *s.* An alkali obtained  
lant *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

-u-pa-to're-um, *s.* (from *Eupator*,  
ntus, who first used it in medicine.)  
Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuli-

-u-pat're-de, *s.* (from *eu*, and *pater*, a  
) In Antiquity, a name given by  
the nobility of Athens, as distinguished  
omori and Demiurgi. The Eupatridæ,  
establishment, had the right of choos-  
ates, teaching and dispensing the laws,  
reting holy and religious mysteries.  
city, in all other matters, was reduced  
ity. The Geomori were husbandmen,  
to the Eupatridæ in point of fortune;  
rgi were artificers, and fell short of the  
in number.

-pe'leks, *s.* (*eu*, and *pelax*, a helmet,  
nus of Hemipterous insects: Family,

pe'mis, *s.* (*eu*, and *pema*, a hurt, Gr.)  
fishes, in which the head is naked and  
thened; the body slender and narrow

## EUPEPSIA—EUPION.

in the middle, and the mouth large: Family, Chaetodonidae.

EUPEPSIA, u-pep'se-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *pepto*, I concoct, Gr.) A healthy condition of the digestive organs.

EUPEPTIC, u-pep'tik, *a.* Having good digestion.

EUPHEMISM, u'fe-mizm, *s.* (*euphemismos*, Gr.) A representation of good qualities. In Rhetoric, a figure in which a harsh or indelicate word or expression is softened, or rather in which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one offensive to delicate ears or good manners.

EUPHEMISTIC, u-fe-mis'tik, *a.* Containing euphemism; using more decent or delicate expressions.

EUPHLOGIA, u-flō'je-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *phlogosis*, inflammation, Gr.) Healthy and benignant inflammation.

EUPHONIA, u-fō'ne-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *phone*, sound, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Tanagrinae, or Tanagers: Family, Fringillidae.

EUPHONIC, u-fon'ik, } *a.* (*eu*, and *phone*,

EUPHONICAL, u-fon'e-kal, } sound, Gr.) Agree-

EUPHONIOUS, u-fō'ne-us, } able in sound; pleas-

ing to the ear.

EUPHONIZE, u'fo-nize, *v. a.* To make sound agreeable to the ear.

EUPHONON, u-fō'non, *s.* A musical instrument of great sweetness and power.

EUPHONY, u'fo-ne, *s.* (*euphonia*, Gr.) An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters and syllables which is pleasing to the ear.

EUPHORBIA, u-fawr'be-a, *s.* (in honour of Euphorbus, who was physician to Juba, king of Mauritania, who first used the euphorbium in medicine.) A genus of grotesque and curious plants: Type of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ.

EUPHORBIACEÆ, u-fawr-bi-a'se-e, *s.* (*euphorbia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting of trees, shrubs, or herbaceous plants, often abounding in acrid milk; leaves opposite or alternate, often with stipules; flowers axillary or terminal; calyx inferior, with internal granular or scaly appendages; corolla consisting of petals or scales; stamens distinct or monadelphous; anthers two-celled; ovules solitary or twin; styles equal in number to the cells; stigma compound or single, with several lobes.

EUPHORIUM, u-fawr'be-um, *s.* A gum resin exuding from a large shrub of the East Indies, called *Euphorbia officinalis*.

EUPHORIA, u-fō're-a, *s.* (*euphoros*, fertile, Gr. from its yielding much fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

EUPHOTIDE, EUPHOTITE.—See Saussurite.

EUPHRASIA, u-fra'se-a, *s.* (*euphraino*, I delight, Gr. from the supposition of the plants curing blindness.) A genus of plants, consisting of dwarf herbs, with opposite or alternate leaves, and white, yellow, or purple flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

EUPHROSYNÆ, u-fros'e-ne, *s.* In Mythology, one of the three Graces, who were the constant attendants on Venus. In Zoology, a genus of erratic Annelides, in which the branchiæ are very complicated, being tufted and branched all over the body.

EUPION, u'pe-on, *s.* (*eu*, very, and *pion*, greasy, Gr.) A substance discovered by Reichenbach, being, according to some chemists, isomeric with olefiant gas; and, to others, to have a formula of C<sub>8</sub> H<sub>6</sub>. It is a very limpid, mobile, colourless fluid, in-



## EUPLECTES—EUROPA.

- soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, oil of turpentine, &c.
- EUPLECTES**, u-plek'tes, *s.* (*euplekes*, *uplekto*, well-formed, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the *Coccothraustinae*, or Hard-bills: Family, *Prin- gillidae*.
- EUPLOCA**, u'plo-ka, *s.* (*eu*, and *pleko*, I fold, Gr. in reference to the peculiar character of the corolla.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, *Boraginaceae*.
- EUPLOEA**, u-ple'a, *s.* (*eu*, and *pleizo*, I navigate, Gr.) A genus of the brush-footed butterflies, the caterpillar of which is furnished with two pair of fleshy processes, one towards the head, and another near the tail: Family, *Nymphalidae*.
- EUPNEA**, upe-ne'a, *s.* (*eu*, and *pneo*, I breathe, Gr.) Free respiration.
- EUPODA**, u-po'da, } *s.* (*eu*, and *pus*, a foot, Gr.)
- EUPODÆ**, u-po'de, } The fifth family of Cuvier's *Coleoptera*, in which the body is more or less oblong, and the thorax is less oblong than the abdomen.
- EUPOMATIA**, u-po-ma'she-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *poma*, a lid, Gr. from the calyptra covering the flower previous to expansion.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs; natives of New Holland: Order, *Anonaceae*.
- EUPROSOPUS**, u-pro-so'pus, *s.* (*euprosopos*, comely, Gr.) A genus of *Coleopterous* insects, belonging to the *Cicindelatae*, or Glow-worm tribe of Cuvier: Family, *Carnivora*.
- EUPYRION**, u-pir'e-un, *s.* (*eu*, and *pyr*, fire, Gr.) A term used to denote such things as instantaneously ignite, as lucifer matches.
- EURAPHIS**, u-ra-fis, *s.* (*eu*, and *raphe*, a joint, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, *Graminaceae*.
- EURHYTHMIA**, u-rith'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *rhythmos*, harmony, Gr.) Regularity of pulsation; a regular pulse.
- EURINORHYNCHUS**, u-re-no-ring'kus, *s.* (*eurin*, quick-scented, and *rhynchos*, *ringchos*, beak, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Sandpiper kind: Family, *Scolopæidae*.
- EURIPUS**, u're-pus, *s.* (Latin.) A strait; a narrow tract of water, where the tide or a current flows and reflows.
- EURITE**, u'rite, *s.* White-stone, the Weiss-stein of Werner. A variety of granite, in which felspar predominates, and named *eurite* by the French mineralogists. It occurs in beds in common granite in Cornwall. In its most compact form it becomes a porphyry, and is closely allied to volcanic rocks in Auvergne; felspathic granite.
- EURITHEMY**, u-rith'e-me, *s.* (*eurithmia*, justness of proportion, Gr.) In Architecture, the regular, just, and symmetrical measures resulting from harmony in the proportions of a building or order. Vitruvius makes it one of his six essentials.
- EURITIC**, u-rit'ik, *a.* Containing eurite; composed of eurite; resembling eurite.
- EUROCLYDON**, u-rok'le-don, *s.* (*eueros*, east wind, and *klydon*, a wave, Gr.) A name given in the Acts of the Apostles to a certain wind, concerning which critics have been divided in their opinions. Bryan considers it to have been an east wind occasioning a deep swell of the sea; others contend that it must have blown from the south or south-east.
- EUROPA**, u-ro'pa, *s.* (Greek.) In Fabulous History, the daughter of Agenor, king of Sidon. She is represented as having been of such surpassing

## EUROPEAN—EURYCOMA.

- beauty, that Jupiter became enamoured. In order to gain her affections, the god transformed himself into a bull of wonderful white while Europa was gathering flowers in a meadow near the sea-shore, mingled with her father. The virgin, attracted by the beauty of the bull, began to caress him, and at length was mounted on his back; upon which the bull, taking advantage of her situation, made a retreat to the sea, through which he carried her. The bull is considered to have been a Minotaur, and that either the vessel, or the mast of the vessel, which conveyed Europa, was named after him, or that the sign of the ship was a bull. The continent of Europe is supposed to have received its name from her.
- EUROPEAN**, u-ro-pe'an, *a.* Pertaining to Europe.—*s.* a native of Europe. *European bear*, the common name of *Ursus arctos*.
- bee-eater*, the common name of the bird *Merops apiaster*. *European chatterer*, the bird *Flavivox*.
- EUROPTERA**, u-ropt'er-a, *s.* (*eury*, and *pteron*, wing, Gr.) A genus of *Umbelliferae*: Tribe, *Pucedaneae*.
- EUROTUM**, u-ro'she-un, *s.* (*eueros*, mould.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, *Gasteromyces*.
- EURUS**, u'rus, *s.* (Latin.) The east wind.
- EURY**, and **EURYS**. A Greek prefix to many words, particularly scientific terms. It signifies great, or splendid, in such terms.
- EURYA**, u're-a, *s.* (*eurya*, large, Gr. in allusion to the largeness of the flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of Asiatic evergreen shrubs, with large pedicels and white flowers: Order, *Ericaceae*.
- EURYALE**, u-ri'a-le, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology, one of the Gorgons, daughter of Phoreys, and Medusa. She was subject neither to pain nor death. The name also of a daughter of Neptune, by whom Neptune was the father of Orion.
- EURYALE**, u-ri'a-le, *s.* (*Euryale*, one of the Gorgons, Gr. alluding to the thorny menacing aspect of the plants.) A genus of plants, consisting of an elegant aquatic East Indian herb, covered with prickles, and having large pinnate leaves, and bluish-purple flowers: Order, *Nymphaeaceae*.
- EURYANTHE**, u-re-an'the, *s.* (*eurya*, and *anthos*, flower, Gr.) A genus of Mexican plants: Order, *Malvaceae*.
- EURYBIA**, u-rib'e-a, *s.* (*eurybia*, extending, Gr.) A name given by M. Ray to three species of the Cuvierian genus *Cleodora*, which are distinguished by a hemispherical shell. The name given by Illiger to a genus of the Order, *Lepidoptera*. In Botany, a genus of composite plants: Suborder, *Tubuliflorae*.
- EURYCHORA**, u-re-ko'ra, *s.* (*eurya*, and *chora*, Gr.) A genus of *Coleopterous* insects: Order, *Melastoma*.
- EURYCLES**, u're-kli-s, *s.* (*eurya*, and *kles*, to cut, Gr. in allusion to the divisions of a thing, Gr. in allusion to the divisions of the crown.) A genus of plants: Order, *Liliaceae*.
- EURYCOMA**, u-re-ko'ma, *s.* (*eurya*, and *coma*, or foliage, Gr. in allusion to the tufts of the top of the branches.) A genus of plants, consisting of small trees; natives of Singapore: Order, *Connaraceae*.



## EURYDICE—EURYTHMY.

**EURYDICE**, u-rid'e-se, *s.* (*eurydike*, Gr.) The wife of Orpheus, who, flying from Aristæus, that would have his wife with him; which they upon condition that he should not look on her, saw the light; but he failed, and so

In Zoology, a genus of Crustaceans, of the Isopoda.

**EURYLAINE**, u-re-la'me-ne, *s.* (*eurylaimus*, one genus.) A subfamily of the Musicapidae, members—size large; structure powerful; tibiae and excessively broad; the upper mandible at the base, and the margins folding back of the under mandible, the tip being hooked; wings rather short; feet strong; middle toe connected for half its length to the base; inner toe shortest.

**EURYLAIS**, u-re-la'mus, *s.* (*euryis*, and *laima*, the or greediness, Gr.) A genus of birds: the subfamily Eurylaiminae.

**EURYLOPSIS**, u-re-le'pis, *s.* (*euryis*, and *lepis*, a scale, reference to the dilated scales of the calyx.) A genus of plants, consisting of diffusely-branched natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ericaceae.

**EURYLOMA**, u-re-lo'ma, *s.* (*euryis*, and *loma*, a margin reference to the wide limb of the corolla.) A genus of plants, consisting of diffusely-branched shrubs; natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ericaceae.

**EURYNOTUS**, u-re-no'tus, *s.* (*euryis*, and *notos*, the or.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Melastoma.

**EURYOPTERUS**, u-ri'o-pe, *s.* (*euryis*, and *ope*, an aperture, genus of Coleopterous insects.

**EURYPODUS**, u-re-pus, *s.* (*euryis*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serripidae.

**EURYPIGEA**, u-re-pij'e-a, *s.* (*euryis*, and *pyge*, posterior.) A genus of birds of the Snipe kind: Scolopacidae.

**EURYSTYLE**, u-re-ste'je-a, *s.* (*euryis*, and *stego*, I cover, in reference to the large calyx.) A genus of plants, consisting of densely-branched natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ericaceae.

**EURYSTERNUS**, u-re-ster'nus, *s.* (*euryis*, and *sternon*, the or.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Scarabaeidae.

**EURYSTOMA**, u-re-sto'mus, *s.* (*euryis*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Corvidae, or Bee-eaters: Tribe, Fissirostridae.

**EURYTAINEA**, u-re-te'ne-a, *s.* (*euryis*, and *tainia*, a genus.) A genus of Composite plants: Tribe, Senecioideae.

**EURYTHALIA**, u-re-tha'le-a, *s.* (*euryis*, and *thalia*, a genus.) A genus of annual plants, with blue or purple flowers: Order, Gentianaceae.

**EURYTHMOS**, u-ri-th'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, well, and *rythmos*, measure, Gr.) A graceful proportion and curve of the body, particularly in application to an

animal, u-ri-th'me, *s.* (*eurythmos*, well-proportioned.) In Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, ease, majesty, and elegance of the parts, arising from just proportions in the composition.

## EURYTOMA—EUTHANASY.

**EURYTOMA**, u-re-to'ma, *s.* (*euryis*, and *tome*, a trunk, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pupivora.

**EUSEBIAN**, u-se'be-an, *s.* An Arian: so called on account of the favour which Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea, showed the Arians at their rise.

**EUSTACHIAN**, u-sta'ke-an, *a.* Belonging to, or found out by, Eustachius. *Eustachian tube*, in Anatomy, the *iter a palato ad aurem*, (passage from the palate to the ear,) a canal which extends from the tympanum to the pharynx. *Eustachian valve*, a fold of the lining membrane of the auricle, which, in the fetus, is supposed to conduct the blood in its two different courses.

**EUSTACHYS**, u'sta-kis, *s.* (*eu*, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineae.

**EUSTATHIANS**, u-sta'the-anz, *s.* A name given in the fourth century to the Catholics of Antioch, on account of their refusal to acknowledge any other bishop except St. Eustathius, who had been deposed by the Arians. The name also given to the followers of a monk of the same name, who, about the middle of the fourth century, taught that celibacy was necessary to salvation; that people should not pray in their own houses, but abandon all they had as a possession incompatible with the hope of heaven.

**EUSTEGIA**, u-ste'je-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *stego*, I cover, Gr. in reference to the treble corona.) A genus of plants, consisting of dwarf decumbent herbs: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

**EUSTOMA**, u-sto'ma, *s.* (*eustomos*, a beautiful mouth, Gr. in reference to the form of the corollas.) A genus of plants, consisting of annual herbs with blue flowers: Order, Gentianaceae.

**EUSTREPHUS**, u'stre-fus, *s.* (*eu*, and *strepho*, I twine, Gr. in allusion to the twining nature of the plants.) A genus of climbing plants: Order, Liliaceae.

**EUSTROPHUS**, u'stro-fus, *s.* (*eustrepho*, I roll up, or twist round, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Taxicornes.

**EUSTYLE**, u'stile, *s.* (*eu*, well, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) Buildings are in *eustyle* when the space between the columns is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  diameter, which Vitruvius maintained to be the best distance.

**EUTAXIA**, u-taks'e-a, *s.* (*eutaxia*, good order, Gr. in allusion to the delicate and modest appearance of the plants.) A genus of Leguminous shrubs, natives of New Holland: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

**EUTAXY**, u'tak-se, *s.* (*eutaxia*, Gr.) Established order.

**EUTERPE**, u-ter'pe, *s.* (Latin.) One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over music, and was looked upon as the inventress of the flute. She is represented as crowned with flowers, and holding a flute in her hands. Some mythologists attribute to her the invention of tragedy. In Botany, a genus of plants: Order, Palmaceae. In Zoology, a genus of butterflies: Family, Pierinae.

**EUTHALES**, u-tha'les, *s.* (*eu*, and *thallo*, I sprout, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of a stemless herb, with a pale yellow corolla: Order, Goodeniaceae.

**EUTHAMIA**, u-tha'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *thames*, crowded, Gr. in allusion to the crowded flowers.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

**EUTHANASIA**, u-than'a'zhe-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *thana-*

**EUTHANASY**, u-than'a-se, *s.* (*tos*, death, Gr.)



- An easy death. In Politics, it signifies such peculiar theories as have the best tendency to uphold the state, or disentangle it from difficulties.
- EUTHEMIS**, u-the'mis, *s.* (*euthemon*, neat or pretty, Gr. in allusion to the elegance and neatness of the shrubs.) A genus of plants, consisting of small shrubs, with alternate leaves and small racemes of flowers: Order, Tiliaceæ.
- EUTHYCERA**, u-this'e-ra, *s.* (*euthys*, straight, and *keras*, a horn, or antenna, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.
- EUTOCA**, u'to-ka, *s.* (*eutokos*, fruitful, Gr. in reference to the number of seeds.) A genus of plants, consisting of hardy annuals: Order, Hydrophyllaceæ.
- EUTONIA**, u-to'ne-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *tonos*, tone, Gr.) Firmness of tone; vigour.
- EUTREMA**, u-tre'ma, *s.* (*eu*, and *trema*, an orifice, Gr. in allusion to the dissepiment being incomplete.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, natives of Melville Island: Suborder, Notorhizææ.
- EUTROPHY**, u'tro-fe, *s.* (*eutrophes*, Gr.) Healthy nutrition; a sound state of the body from proper nourishment.
- EUTYCHIAN**, u-tik'e-an, *s.* A follower of Eutychius;—*a.* denoting the follower of Eutychius.
- EUTYCHIANISM**, u-tik'e-an-izm, *s.* The doctrines of Eutychius.
- EUTYCHIANS**, u-tik'e-anz, *s.* (Eutychius its founder.) A sect of heretics of the fifth century, who maintained that the soul of Jesus Christ had been united to the Divinity before his incarnation, and that there is no distinction between what is termed his divine and human natures.
- EUXENIA**, uke-ze'ne-a, *s.* (*euxenos*, hospital, Gr.?) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
- EVACATE**, e-va'kate, *v. a.* (*vacare*, Lat.) To empty.—Obsolete.
- EVACUANT**, e-vak'u-ant, *a.* (*evacuans*, Lat.) Emptying; freeing from;—*s.* a medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions.
- EVACUATE**, e-vak'u-ate, *v. a.* (*evacuo*, Lat.) To make empty; to free from anything contained; to throw out; to eject; to void; to discharge; to empty; to free from contents, or to diminish the quantity contained; to quit; to withdraw from a place; to make void; to nullify.—In the two last senses *vacate* is generally used.
- EVACUATION**, e-vak'u-a'shun, *s.* The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison; discharges by stool or other natural means; a diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means; abolition; nullification.
- EVACUATIVE**, e-vak'u-ay-tiv, *a.* That evacuates.
- EVACUATOR**, e-vak'u-ay-tur, *s.* One that makes void.
- EVADÉ**, e-vade', *v. a.* (*evado*, Lat.) To avoid by dexterity; to avoid or escape by artifice or stratagem; to slip away; to elude; to elude by subterfuge, sophistry, address, or ingenuity; to escape as imperceptible;—*v. n.* to escape; to slip away; to attempt to escape; to practise artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding.
- EVÆSTHETUS**, ev-e-sthe'tus, *s.* (*eu*, well, and *ais-thetos*, sensible, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Brachelytra.
- EVAGATION**, ev-a-ga'shun, *s.* (*evagatio*, Lat.) The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling.
- EVAGINATION**, e-vad je-na'shun, *s.* (*e*, out of, and *vagina*, a sheath, Lat.) The act of unsheathing.
- EVAL**, e'val, *a.* (*ævum*, an age, Lat.) Relating to time or duration.—Obsolete.
- EVANESCENCE**, ev-a-nes'sens, *s.* (*evanesco*, Lat.) A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession, either by removal to a distance, or by dissipation, as vapour; the state of being liable to vanish.
- EVANESCENT**, ev-a-nes'sent, *a.* Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses; fleeting.
- EVANESCENTLY**, ev-a-nes'sent-le, *ad.* In a vanishing manner.
- EVANGEL**, e-van'jel, *s.* (*evangelium*, Lat.) The gospel.—Obsolete.  
A Breton book, written with *evangiles*, Was fet, and on the book he swore.—Chaucer.
- EVANGELIAN**, e-van'je-le-an, *a.* Rendering thanks for favours.
- EVANGELIC**, e-van-jel'ik, } *a.* According to
- EVANGELICAL**, e-van-jel'e-kal, } the gospel; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; contained in the gospel; sound in the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox.
- EVANGELICALISM**, ev-an-jel'e-kal-izm, *a.* Adherence to evangelical doctrines.
- EVANGELICALLY**, ev-an-jel'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner according to the gospel.
- EVANGELISM**, e-van'je-lizm, *s.* The promulgation of the gospel.
- EVANGELIST**, e-van'je-list, *s.* (*euaggelistes*, *euaggelistes*, Gr.) A bearer of good news of any sort; In the early ages of Christianity, it was the general name of all those who, either by preaching or writing, announced the 'glad tidings' of the Christian revelation—hence the authors of the four gospels are called *evangelists*.
- EVANGELISTARY**, e-van-je-lis'ta-re, *s.* A selection of passages from the gospels, as a lesson in divine service.
- EVANGELIZATION**, e-van-jel-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of evangelizing.
- EVANGELIZE**, e-van'je-lize, *v. a.* (*evangelizo*, Lat.) To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel; and convert to a belief of the gospel;—*v. n.* to preach the gospel.
- EVANGELY**, e-van'jel-e, *s.* Good tidings; the gospel.—Obsolete.  
Good Lucins  
That first received Christianity,  
The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangely*.—*Spenser*.
- EVANIA**, e-va'ne-a, *s.* (*evaneo*, I vanish, Lat.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pupivora.
- EVANIADÆ**, e-va'ne-a-de, *s.* (*evania*, one of the genera.) A family of Hymenopterous insects, forming one of the divisions of the Ichneumonidæ.
- EVANID**, e-van'id, *a.* An epithet applied by some authors to such colours as are of no long duration, as in the rainbow, and in clouds before and after sunset.
- EVANISH**, e-van'ish, *v. n.* (*evanesco*, Lat.) To vanish; to disappear; to escape from sight or perception.
- EVANISHMENT**, e-van'ish-ment, *s.* A vanishing; disappearance.
- EVANTES**, e-van'tes, *s.* Priests of Bacchus, &c.



EVAPORABLE—EVECTION.

EVEN—EVENT.

from their usual exclamation during their — 'Obe evan !'

ABLE, e-vap'o-ra-bl, *a.* That may be con- into vapour; that may dissipated by eva- m.

ATE, e-vap'o-rate, *v. n.* (*evaporo*, Lat.) To off in vapour, as a fluid; to escape and be ted, either in visible vapour, or in particles too e to be visible; to escape or pass off without e to be dissipated; to be wasted;—*v. a.* to t or resolve a fluid into vapour, which is ally lighter than the air; to dissipate in eam, or minute particles; to give vent to; e out in words or sound;—*a.* dispersed in e.—Obsolete as an adjective.

ll the breeze! save what the filmy threads eaporate brushes from the plain.—*Thomson.*

ATION, e-vap-o-ra'shun, *s.* The conversion id into vapour specifically lighter than a- eric air; the act of flying off in fumes; discharge. In Pharmacy, the operation of g off a portion of a fluid in steam, that the der may be of a greater consistence, or more trated.

OMETER, e-vap-o-rom'e-tur, *s.* (*evaporo*, ad *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument ertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a time.

t, e-va'zhun, *s.* (*evasio*, Lat.) The act of g or avoiding, or of escaping, particularly e pressure of an argument, from an accu- or charge, from an interrogatory and the excuse; subterfuge; equivocation; artifice e; shift. In Law, a subtle endeavour to ide truth, or to escape the punishment of e, which will not be endured. Thus, if a says to another that he will not strike him, ll give him a pot of ale to strike first, and ingly he strikes: the returning of it is pun- e; and if the person be killed, it is murder.

t, e-va'siv, *a.* Using evasion or artifice to elusive; shuffling; equivocating; contain- asion; artfully contrived to elude a question, e, or argument.

ELY, e-va'siv-le, *ad.* By evasion or sub- e; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct e or a charge.

ENESS, e-va'siv-nes, *s.* The quality or state g evasive.

e-va'tes, *s.* (*vates*, a prophet, Lat.) A or division of the Druids, or ancient Celtic phers. Strabo divides the British and a philosophers into three sects—bards, and druids. But Marcellus and Hornius them all to two—bards and druids.

(vaks, *s.* (name not explained.) A genus ual Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuli-

} *s.* (*even*, *even*, Sax.) The decline of vn, } the sun; the latter part or close day, and beginning of the night. *Even* is sed for the fast, or the evening before a t.

ex, e-vek'shun, *s.* (*evcho*, I carry away, Lat.) ying out or away; also, a lifting or extol- exaltation. *Evection of the moon*, in As- y, an inequality of the moon's motion, ing on the position of the transverse axis lunar orbit in respect of the line of the e, or line joining the sun and earth.

EVEN, e'vn, *a.* (*even*, Sax.) Level; smooth; of an equal surface; flat; not rough or waving; uni- form; equal; calm; not easily ruffled or dis- turbed, elevated or depressed; parallel to; not leaning; equally favourable; on a level in advan- tage; fair; owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced; settled; balanced; capable of being divided into equal parts without a remainder;—*v. a.* to make even or level; to lay smooth; to place in an equal state as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts;—*v. n.* to be equal to;—(obso- lete as a neuter verb);—*ad.* noting a level or equality, or a like manner or degree; noting equality or sameness of time; noting emphatically, identity of person; likewise; in like manner; so much as; noting the application of something to that which is less probably included in the phrase, or bringing something within a description which is unexpected. *Even keel*, a ship is said to be on *even keel* when she draws the same water abaft as forward; the expression, however, often im- plies, though inaccurately, not inclined to either side, or upright. *Even number*, a number which may be divided by two without a remainder. *Evenly-even number*, that which may be divided by four without a remainder.

EVENE, e-vene', *v. n.* (*evenio*, Lat.) To happen; to come to pass.—Obsolete.

How often and frequently doth it *evens*!—*Heuyt.*

EVENER, eve'nur, *s.* One that makes even.

EVEN-HAND, e'vn-hand, *s.* Equality.

EVEN-HANDED, e-vn-hand'ed, *a.* Impartial; equi- table; just.

EVENING, eve'ning, *s.* The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the decline or fall of the day or of the sun; the decline or latter part of life; the decline of any- thing;—*a.* being at the close of the day, as the *evening sacrifice*. *Evenings*, in Law, the delivery at even or night of a certain portion of grass or corn, or underwood, to a customary tenant, who performed his usual service of cutting, mowing, or reaping for his lord, as a gratuity or encourage- ment for the performance of his bounden service. —*Cowel.*

EVENING FLOWER.—See *Hesperantha*.

EVENING HYMN, eve'ning him, } *s.* A hymn or  
EVENING SONG, eve'ning song, } song to be sung at evening.

EVENING PRIMROSE.—See *Oenothera*.

EVENING STAR, eve'ning stár, *s.* *Hesperus*, or *Vesper*; *Venus*, when visible in the evening.

EVENLY, e'vn-le, *ad.* With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness, elevations, and de- pressions; equally; uniformly; in an equipoise; in a level position; horizontally; impartially; without bias from favour or enmity.

EVEN-MINDED, e'vn-minde'd, *a.* Having equani- mity; having the mind properly balanced.

EVENNESS, e'vn-nes, *s.* The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface; uniformity; regularity; freedom from inclination to either side; equal distance from either extreme; horizontal position; levelness of surface; impartiality be- tween parties; equal respect; calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; a state of mind not subject to elevation or depression; equanimity.

EVENT, e-vent', *s.* (*eventus*, Lat.) That which



EVENTERATE—EVERLASTING.

comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; any incident, good or bad; the consequence of anything; the issue; conclusion; end; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates;—*v. n.* to break forth.—Obsolete as a verb.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or did'st behold  
The place from whence that scalding sigh evented.—  
*Ben Jonson.*

EVENTERATE, e-ven'te-rate, *v. a.* (*eventrer*, Fr.) To open the bowels; to rip open; to disembowel.

EVENTFUL, e-vent'fŭl, *a.* Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs.

EVENTIDE, e'vn-tide, *s.* (*even*, and *tid*, time, Sax.) The time of evening.

EVENTILATE, e-ven'te-late, *v. a.* To winnow; to fan; to discuss.

EVENTILATION, e-ven-te-la'shun, *s.* A fanning; discussion.

EVENTRATION, e-ven-tra'shun, *s.* (*e*, out of, and *center*, the belly, Gr.) In Anatomy, 1. A tumor formed by a general relaxation of the abdominal parietes, and containing a great part of the viscera; 2. A hernia which takes place in any other part than through the natural openings of the abdominal parietes; and 3. Extensive wounds of these parietes, with a protrusion of a large portion of intestine.

EVENTUAL, e-ven'tu-al, *a.* Coming or happening, as a consequence or result of anything; consequential; final; terminating; ultimate.

EVENTUALLY, e-ven'tu-al-le, *ad.* In the event; in the final result or issue.

EVENTUATE, e-ven'tu-ate, *v. n.* To issue; to come to an end; to close; to terminate.

EVER, ev'ur, *ad.* (*afre*, *efre*, Sax.) At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future; at all times; always; continually; for ever; eternally; to perpetuity; during everlasting continuance; *ever and anon*, at one time and another; now and then; in any degree; a word of enforcement or emphasis. In Poetry, and sometimes in Prose, *ever* is contracted into *e'er*. In Composition, *ever* signifies always or continually, without intermission, or to eternity.

NOTE.—*Ever*, in the following compounds, carries its radical signification of always or continually:—*ever-active*; *ever-burning*; *ever-bubbling*; *ever-changing*; *ever-decaying*; *ever-during*; *ever-dying*; *ever-expanding*; *ever-growing*; *ever-honoured*; *ever-living*; *ever-memorable*; *ever-open*; *ever-pleasing*; *ever-recurring*; *ever-revered*; *ever-verdant*; *ever-waking*; *ever-watchful*; *ever-young*.

EVER-GLADE, ev'ur-glade, *s.* A tract of land covered with water and grass.

EVERGREEN, ev'ur-green, *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year;—*s.* a plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

EVERLASTING, ev-ur-las'ting, *a.* Lasting or enduring for ever; eternal; existing or continuing without end; immortal; perpetual; continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things; in popular usage, endless; continual; unintermitted;—*s.* eternity; eternal duration, past and future. In Botany, the vulgar name of the plants of the genus *Gnaphalium*, and so termed from their dry flowers and the permanence of their colours. *Everlasting pea*, the common name of several species of the genus *Lathyrus*. *Everlasting flowers*, a name popularly given to certain

EVERLASTINGLY—EVIL.

plants which have the property of retaining their brightness and colour for many months after being culled.

EVERLASTINGLY, ev-ur-las'ting-le, *ad.* Eternally; perpetually; continually.

EVERLASTINGNESS, ev-ur-las'ting-nes, *s.* Eternity; endless duration; indefinite duration.

EVERMORE, ev-ur-more', *ad.* Always; eternally; at all times.

EVERNIA, e-ver'ne-a, *s.* (*evernes*, tall or well-branched, Gr.) A genus of Lichens found growing on heaths: Tribe, Hymenothalameæ.

EVERSE, e-vers', *v. a.* (*eversus*, Lat.) To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy.—Obsolete.

The foundation of this principle is totally *everred* by the ingenious commentator.—*Glasville*.

EVERSION, e-ver'shun, *s.* (*eversio*, Lat.) An overthrowing; destruction.

EVERT, e-vert', *v. a.* (*everto*, Lat.) To overturn; to overthrow.—Obsolete.

EVERTICULE, e-ver'te-kule, } *s.* (*everto*, I turn

EVERTICULUM, e-ver'tik'u-lum, } out, Lat.) An instrument used to clear the bladder from the small calculous particles which may remain after the operation of lithotomy: also written *everriculum*, from *everro*, I sweep out, Lat.

EVERY, ev'ur-e, *a.* (*everich*, old Eng. *afre*, *ale*, Sax.) Each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number. *Every day*, used, or being every day; common; usual.

EVERYWHERE, ev'ur-e-hware, *ad.* In every place; in all places.

EVERSTIGATE.—See Investigate.

EVICT, e-vikt', *v. a.* (*evincto*, *erictum*, Lat.) To dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings; to recover lands or tenements by law; to take away by sentence of law; to evince; to prove.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

EVICITION, e-vik'shun, *s.* Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law; proof; conclusive evidence.

EVIDENCE, ev'e-dens, *s.* (French, from *evidentia*, Lat.) That which elucidates and enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason; any instrument or writing which contains proof; a witness; one who testifies to a fact. In Jurisprudence, the means by which facts are ascertained for judicial purposes;—*v. a.* to elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show in such a manner that the mind can apprehend the truth, or in a manner to convince it.

EVIDENT, ev'e-dent, *a.* Plain; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest.

EVIDENTIAL, ev-e-den'shal, *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving.

EVIDENTLY, ev'e-dent-le, *ad.* Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly.

EVIGILATION, e-vij-e-la'shun, *s.* (*evigilatio*, Lat.) A waking.—Obsolete.

The *evigilation* of the animal powers, when Adam awoke.—*Biblioth. Biblica*.

EVIL, e'vil, *a.* (*efel*, *yfel*, Sax.) Having bad qualities of a natural kind; mischievous; having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief; having bad qualities of a moral kind:



## EVIL-EYED—EVITERNAL.

l; corrupt; perverse; wrong; unfortunate; py; producing sorrow, distress, injury, or ty. *Evil* is natural or moral: *natural* anything which produces pain, distress, or calamity, or which in any way disturbs ace, impairs the happiness, or destroys the tion of natural beings: *moral evil* is any ion of a moral agent from the rules of con- scribed to him by God, or by legitimate authority; misfortune; mischief; injury; ity; corruption of heart, or disposition to it wickedness; malignity; malady; disease, king's evil, or scrofula;—*ad.* (generally cted to ill,) not well; not with justice or ety; unsuitably; not virtuously; not inno- ; not happily; unfortunately; injuriously; ndly. *Evil*, in the following compounds, e general signification of *bad*, *mischievous*, *arious*:—*Evil-affected*; *evil-boding*; *evil-evil-minded*; *evil-omened*; *evil-speaking*; *ishng*; *evil-worker*.

ED, e'vl-ide, *a.* Looking with an evil eye, h envy, jealousy, or malignant design.

VOURED, e-vl-fa'vurd, *a.* Having a bad nance or external appearance.

VOUREDNESS, e-vl-fa'vurd-nes, *s.* De- y.

Y, e'vl-le, *ad.* Not well.—Seldom used. is act, so *evilly* borne, shall cool the hearts all his people, and freeze up their zeal.—*Shaks.*

SS, e'vl-nes, *s.* Badness; viciousness; ma-

, e-vins', *v. a.* (*evince*, Lat.) To show in a manner; to prove beyond any reasonable ; to manifest; to make evident; to conquer; solete in the last sense.)

or by his own arms is best *evinc'd*.—*Milton.*

to prove.

MENT, e-vins'ment, *s.* Act of evincing.

BLE, e-vin'se-bl, *a.* Capable of proof; de- rable.

ELY, e-vin'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner to force tion.

TE, e-vin'siv, *a.* Tending to prove; having ver to demonstrate.

E, ev'e-rate, *v. a.* (*eviratus*, Lat.) To ulate.—Obsolete.

peak of Origen and some others that have ly *evirated* themselves.—*Bp. Hall.*

ION, ev-e-ra'shun, *s.* Castration.

EATE, e-vis'se-rate, *v. a.* (*eviscero*, Lat.) To wel or disembowel; to take out the entrails; ch the bowels.

LE, ev'e-ta-bl, *a.* (*evitabilis*, Lat.) That e shunned; avoidable.—Seldom used.

E, ev'e-tate, *v. a.* (*evito*, Lat.) To avoid; e; to escape.—Seldom used.

erein she doth *evitate* and shun housand irreligious cursed hours, ich forced marriage would have brought upon her.—*Shaks.*

ON, ev-e-ta'shun, *s.* An avoiding; a shun-

e-vite', *v. a.* (*evito*, Lat.) To shun.—Ob-

st open shame no text can well be cited, low once given cannot be *evited*.—*Drayton.*

NAL, ev-e-ter'nal, *a.* (*avitermus*, Lat.) Eter-

## EVITERNITY—EVOLVENT.

nal in a limited sense; of duration, not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITERNITY, ev-e-ter'ne-te, *s.* Duration, not in- finitely but indefinitely long.

EVOCATE.—See *Evoke*.

EVOCATI, e-vok'a-ti, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, the name given to the soldiers among the Romans who, having served their full time in the army, went afterwards as volunteers at the request of some favourite general.

EVOCATION, ev-o-ka'shun, *s.* (*evocatio*, Lat.) A calling or bringing from concealment; a calling forth; a calling from one tribunal to another. Among the ancient Romans, a calling on the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers, a religious ceremony of besieging armies. In Grammar, a figure of construction, which consists in changing the third person into the first or second.

EVOCATOR, ev'o-kay-tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who calls forth.

EVODIA, e-vo'de-a, *s.* (*euodia*, a sweet smell, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs with minute white flowers—natives of the South Sea Islands: Order, Rutaceæ.

EVOKE, e-voke', *v. a.* (*evoco*, Lat.) To call forth; to call from one tribunal to another; to remove.

EVOLATIC, ev-o-lat'tik, *a.* (*e*, and *volo*, I fly, Lat.) Apt to fly away.

EVOLUTION, ev-o-la'shun, *s.* The act of flying away.

EVOLUTE, ev'o-lute, *s.* (*e*, and *volutus*, rolled, Lat.)

An original curve, from which another curve is

described; the origin of the evolvent.

EVOLUTION, ev-o-lu'shun, *s.* (*evolutio*, Lat.) The

act of unfolding or unrolling; a series of things

unrolled or unfolded. In Military tactics, the

doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarch-

ing, or other motion by which the disposition of

troops is changed, in order to attack or defend

with more advantage, or to occupy a different post.

In Algebra, it is the reverse of involution, or it is

the method of finding the root of any given quan-

tity, whether simple or compound; as, 4 is the

root of 16, 12 is the root of 144. In Physiology,

the theory of generation, in which the germ is

held to pre-exist in the parent, and each part to

be unfolded and expanded, but not actually formed,

by the act of procreation. In Geometry, the

unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it

describe an evolvent. The equable evolution of

the periphery of a circle, or other curve, is such a

gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude,

as that its parts do all concur, and equally evolve

or unbend; so that the same line becomes suc-

cessively a less arc of a reciprocally greater circle,

till at last they change into a straight line. *Spon-*

*taneous evolution*, in Midwifery, a term applied by

Dr. Denman to natural delivery, in cases where the

shoulder is so far advanced into the pelvis as to

preclude the possibility of relief by operation.

EVOLVE, e-volv', *v. a.* (*evolveo*, Lat.) To unfold;

to open and expand; to throw out; to emit;—

*v. n.* to open itself; to disclose itself.

EVOLVEMENT, e-volv'ment, *s.* Act of evolving.

EVOLVENT, e-vol'vent, } *s.* (*evoleo*, I unroll, Lat.)

EVOLUT, ev'o-lent, } A curve which is traced

out by the extremity of a thread, as it is folded

or warped about another curve: the contrary to

*evolute*.



EVOLVULUS—EXACTER.

EXACTION—EXALBUMINOUS

EVOLVULUS, e-vol'vu-lus, *s.* (*evolveo*, I turn, Lat.)

A genus of plants: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

EVOMITION, ev-o-mish'un, *s.* A vomiting.

EVOSMIA, e-vos'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *osme*, a smell, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

EVONYM, e-vō've, *s.* In Music, the vowels used with the ending notes of the ecclesiastical tones. The word is formed of the six vowels in the Seculorum Amen, changing the *u* into *v*, which words are subjoined to the notes in Antiphonaries, &c., indicating that those are the concluding ones.

EVULGATE, e-vul'gate, *v. a.* (*evulgo*, Lat.) To spread abroad; to publish.

EVULGATION, ev-ul-ga'shun, *s.* The act of divulging; publication.

EVULSION, e-vul'shun, *s.* (*evulsio*, Lat.) The act of plucking or pulling out by force.

EWE, yu, *s.* (*ovoca*, *ovoca*, Sax.) A female sheep; the female of the ovine race of animals.

EWER, yu'ur, *s.* (*huer*, or *huor*, Sax.) A kind of pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands.

EWRY, yu're, *s.* An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner.

EWYCKIA, e-wik'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Van Ewyck.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

EX, eks, or egz. A Latin preposition or prefix, the Greek *ex*, or *ek*, signifying *out of*, *out*, *proceeding from*. In Composition, it signifies sometimes *out of*, as in *exhale*, *exclude*; sometimes *off*, *from*, or *out*, as in *excindo*, Latin, to cut off or out; sometimes *beyond*, as in *excess*, *exceed*, *excel*. In some words it is merely emphatical, in others it has little effect on the signification. *Ex* prefixed to names of office, denotes that a person has held that office, but has resigned it, or been left out or dismissed, as *ex-minister*, *ex-chancellor*.

EXACERBATE, egz-as'er-bate, *v. a.* (*exacerbo*, Lat.) To irritate; to exasperate; to inflame angry passions; to embitter; to increase malignant qualities; to increase the violence of a disease.

EXACERBATION, egz-as'er-ba'shun, *s.* The act of exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity. Among Physicians, the increased violence of a disease; a paroxysm.

EXACERBESCENCE, egz-as'er-be'sens, *s.* (*exacerbesco*, Lat.) Increase of irritation or violence, particularly the increase of a fever or disease.

EXACERVATION, egz-as'er-va'shun, *s.* (*acervus*, Lat.) The act of heaping up.

EXACINATE, egz-as'e-nate, *v. a.* (*exacino*, Lat.) To take out the kernel.

EXAGINATION, egz-as-e-na'shun, *s.* The act of taking out the kernel.

EXACT, egz-akt', *a.* (*exactus*, Lat.) Closely correct or regular; nice; accurate; conformed to rule; precise; not different in the least; methodical; careful; not negligent; correct; observing strict method, rule, or order; punctual; strict;—*v. a.* (*exigo*, *axactum*,) to force or compel to pay or yield; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort by means of authority, or without pity or justice; to demand of right; to demand of necessity; to enforce a yielding or compliance, or to enjoin with pressing urgency;—*v. n.* to practise extortion.

EXACTER.—See Exactor.

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EXACTION, egz-ak'shun, *s.* The act of dealing with authority, and compelling to pay an authoritative demand; a levying or drawing by force; a driving to compliance; extorting from one unjustly; the taking of one's necessities to compel him to pay, or exorbitant tribute, fees, or rewards; that is exacted; tribute, fees, rewards, or contributions demanded or levied with severity or injury.

EXACTITUDE, egz-ak'te-tude, *s.* Exactness.

EXACTLY, egz-akt'le, *ad.* Precisely according to rule or measure; nicely; accurately; according to fact; precisely according to justice, or right.

EXACTNESS, egz-akt'nes, *s.* Accuracy; precision; regularity; careful conformity to rules of propriety; careful observance and conformity to truth.

EXACTOR, egz-ak'tur, *s.* One who is an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or contributions; one who compels another to do more than is legal or reasonable; one who does something without pity or regard to justice that demands by authority; one who is ably severe in his injunctions or demands.

EXACTRESS, egz-ak'tres, *s.* A female who is or is severe in her injunctions.

EXACUATE, egz-ak'u-ate, *v. a.* (*exacuo*, Lat.) To whet or sharpen.—Obsolete.

And sense of such an injury received.  
Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler  
As you should count yourself an host  
Compared to him.—Ben Jonson.

EXACUATION, egz-ak'u-a'shun, *s.* Whet or sharpening.

EXACUM, eks'a-kum, *s.* (*ex*, out, and *cum*, with, Lat. from its expelling poison.) A genus of plants, consisting of annual herbs: Urticaceæ.

EXADENUS, eks-a-de'nus, *s.* (*exo*, and *aden*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Geniæ.

EXAREHESIS, eks-e're-sis, *s.* (*exaireo*, I take out, Gr.) In Surgery, the general term for all operations which have for their object the removal from the body of morbid or superfluous parts.

EXAGGERATE, egz-aj'e-rate, *v. a.* (*exaggo*, Lat.) To heap on; to accumulate;—(in a large sense the foregoing senses are seldom if ever used; to heighten; to enlarge beyond the truth; to multiply; to represent as greater than it really is; will warrant. In Painting, to heighten or design.

EXAGGERATION, egz-aj'e-ra'shun, *s.* A heaping together; heap; accumulation;—(in a large sense seldom used.) In Rhetoric, any representation of things beyond the truth; a peribolical representation, whether of good or evil. In Painting, a method of giving a representation of things too strong for the life.

EXAGGERATORY, egz-aj'e-ra-tur-e, *a.* Exaggerating.

EXAGITATE, egz-aj'e-tate, *v. a.* (*exagito*, Lat.) To shake; to agitate; to reproach.—Obsolete.  
This their defect and imperfection I had rather  
In such case than *exagitate*.—Hooker.

EXAGITATION, egz-aj'e-ta'shun, *s.* The shaking or agitating.

EXALBUMINOUS, eks-al-bu'me-nus, *a.* Not containing albumen; applied to seeds which have no albumen.



## EXALT—EXAMINE.

egz-awit', *v. a.* (*exalter*, Fr.) To raise high; to elevate in power, wealth, rank, or to elevate with joy or confidence; to lift pride; to make undue pretensions to rank, or estimation; to elevate too high or there; to elevate in estimation and praise; to praise: to extol; to raise up in honor—a Scriptural phrase:

whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lifted up on high?—2 *Kings* xix. 22.

to in diction or sentiment; to make subtle in Physics, to elevate; to purify; to sublimely refine.

OS, eks-awl-ta'dos, *s.* (Spanish.) A name given to a liberal party in politics.

OS, egz-awl-ta'shun, *s.* The act of raising or elevation to power, office, rank, dignity, or state; elevated state; state of greatness or

In Pharmacy, the refinement or subtilizing of bodies or their qualities and virtues, or raising of their strength. In Astrology, the which a planet acquires in certain signs or the zodiac, which dignity, it was formerly held, could give it an extraordinary efficacy or influence. In Pathology, a morbid increase of, and especially that which takes place in the medullary organ.

NESS, egz-awl'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being exalted; conceited dignity or greatness.

EGZ-awl'tur, *s.* One who exalts or raises up.

EGZ-a'men, *s.* (Latin.) Examination; inquiry; inquiry.—Seldom used.

and useful religion needs not fear the most severe.—*Worthington*.

BLE, egz-am'in-a-bl, *a.* That may be said; proper for judicial examination or inquiry.

NT, egz-am'e-nant, *s.* One who is to be examined.—Obsolete.

miners shall examine two at a time. The two shall appear before them in classes of six at San Francisco.

TE, egz-am'e-nate, *s.* The person examined.

TION, egz-am-e-na'shun, *s.* (*examinatio*, Lat.) The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry with a view to discover truth or the real things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; mental inquiry; disquisitive consideration of the circumstances which relate to a subject or question; a trial and relations, and an estimate of value and importance; trial by a rule or a judicial proceedings, a careful inquiry made by testimony. In educational institutions, careful inquiry into the acquisitions of the student, by putting interrogatories bearing on the departments of learning, and by hearing recitations. In Science, a searching for the real qualities of substances by experiments.

FOR, egz-am'e-nay-tur, *s.* An examiner; reviewer.—Obsolete.

ence, not of power to persuade a serious person.—*Brown*.

EGZ-am'in, *v. a.* (*examine*, Lat.) To examine carefully, with a view to discover truth, the real state of a thing; to search or inquire into the circumstances by interrogating; to ascertain the state of a subject; to view in all its

## EXAMINER—EXANTHATE.

aspects; to weigh arguments and compare facts, with a view to form a correct opinion or judgment; to inquire into the improvements or qualifications of students by interrogatories, proposing problems, or by hearing their recitals; to try or assay by experiments; to try by a rule or law; to search; to scrutinize; to explore, with a view to discover truth.

EXAMINER, egz-am'in-ur, *s.* One who examines, tries, or inspects: one who interrogates a witness or an offender. In Chancery, the *examiners* are two officers of that court, who examine, on oath, the witnesses for the parties.

EXAMPLARY.—See Exemplary.

EXAMPLE, egz-am'pl, *s.* (*exemplum*, Lat.) A pattern; a copy; a model; that which is proposed to be imitated; a pattern in morals or manners; precedent; a former instance of the like; a person fit to be proposed for a pattern; one whose conduct is worthy of imitation; influence which disposes to imitation; instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept, or a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule, position, or truth. In Logic or Rhetoric, the conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of what may happen from what has happened;—*v. a.* to exemplify; to set an example.—Obsolete as a verb.

Do villainy, do; since you profess to do  
Like workmen. I'll *exemplify* you with thievery.—*Shakspeare*.

EXAMPLELESS, egz-am'pl-less, *a.* Having no example.—Obsolete.

They that durst to strike  
At so *exampleless* and unblam'd a life,  
As that of the renown'd Germanicus,  
Will not sit down with that exploit alone—  
'He threatens many that hath injur'd one.'—*Ben Jonson*.

EXAMPLER.—See Sample or Sampler.

EXANGUIS, ek-sang'gwis, *a.* (from *ex*, and *sanguis*, blood, Lat.) Having naturally little blood, or having sustained loss of much blood by hemorrhage or blood-letting: spelt also *exanguis*.

EXANGULOUS, ek-sang'gu-lus, *a.* (*ex*, and *angulus*, a corner, Lat.) Having no corners.

EXANIMATE, egz-an'e-mate, *a.* (*exanimatus*, Lat.) Lifeless; spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits;—*v. a.* to dishearten; to discourage.

EXANIMATION, egz-an-e-ma'shun, *s.* Deprivation of life or of spirits.

EXANIMOUS, egz-an'e-mus, *a.* (*exanimis*, Lat.) Lifeless; dead.

EXANTHEMA, eks-an-the'ma, *s.* (Greek.) Literally, an eruption or rash; a term employed by the French pathologists to designate every kind of eruption of which the skin is the seat. However, Dr. Willan uses it merely to denote a *rash*, and employs the word *Exanthemata*, or *Rashes*, to denote a class of diseases, under which he arranges the genera *Rubeola*, *Scarlatina*, *Urticaria*, *Purpura*, *Rosolea*, and *Erythema*.

EXANTHEMATIC, egz-an-the-mat'ik, } *a.* Eruptive; efflorescent; noting morbid redness of the skin.

EXANTHESIS, eks-an-the'sis, *s.* (Greek.) Efflorescence, or eruption of the skin.

EXANTHATE, egz-an'thate, *v. a.* (*exantlio*, Lat.) To draw out; to exhaust.—Obsolete.

By time those seeds are wearied or *exanthated*, or unable to act their parts any longer.—*Doyle*.



## EXANTLATION—EXCAVATION.

**EXANTLATION**, eks-ant-la'shun, *s.* The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

**EXARATION**, egz-ar-a'shun, *s.* (from *exaro*, I write, Lat.) The act of writing.

**EXARCH**, eks'ark, *s.* (*archos*, a chief, Gr.) A prefect or governor under the Eastern emperors; also, a deputy or legate in the Greek church.

**EXARCHATE**, eks'ar-kate, *s.* The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch.

**EXARILLATE**, eks-ar'e-late, *a.* In Botany, applied to plants or parts of plants which have no aril.

**EXARRHENA**, eks-ar-re'na, *s.* (*exo*, without, and *arren*, a male, Gr.) A genus of herbaceous plants, with white sweet-scented flowers: Order, Boraginaceæ.

**EXARTERITES**, eks-ar-te-ri'tes, *s.* (*ex*, and *arteria*, an artery, Gr.) Inflammation of the cellular or external coat of arteries.

**EXARTICULATION**, eks-ar-tik-u-la'shun, *s.* The dislocation of a joint.

**EXASPERATE**, egz-as'per-ate, *v. a.* (*exaspero*, Lat.) To anger; to irritate to a high degree; to provoke to rage; to enrage; to excite anger, or to inflame it to an extreme degree; to aggravate; to embitter; to augment violence; to increase malignity; to exacerbate;—*a.* provoked; imbibited; inflamed.

**EXASPERATER**, egz-as'per-ay-tur, *s.* One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity, or violence.

**EXASPERATION**, egz-as-per-a'shun, *s.* Irritation; the act of exciting violent anger; provocation; extreme degree of anger; violent passion; increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation.

**EXAUCTORATE**, egz-awk'to-rate, } *v. a.* (*exauctoro*,  
**EXAUTHORATE**, egz-aw'tho-rate, } Lat.) To dis-  
 miss from service; to deprive of a benefice.

**EXAUCTION**, egz-awk-to-ra'shun, } *s.* Dis-  
**EXAUTHORATION**, egz-aw'tho-ra'shun, } mission  
 from service; deprivation; degradation.

**EXAUTHORIZE**, egz-aw'tho-rize, *v. a.* To deprive of authority.

**EXCALCEATED**, eks-kal'se-ay-ted, *a.* (*excalceo*, Lat.) Deprived of shoes; unshod; barefooted.

**EXCANDESCENCE**, eks-kan-des'ens, *s.* (*excan-  
 scentia*, Lat.) Heat; the state of growing hot;  
 heat of passion; violent anger, or a growing  
 angry.

**EXCANDESCENT**, eks-kan-des'ent, *a.* White with heat.

**EXCANTATION**, eks-kan-ta'shun, *s.* (*excanto*, Lat.) Disenchantment by a countercharm.—Seldom used.

The Don, enchanted in his cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting but by the power of a higher exorcism.—*Gayton*.

**EXCARNATE**, eks-kar'nate, *v. a.* (*ex*, and *caro*, flesh, Lat.) To deprive or clear of flesh.

**EXCARNATION**, ex-kar-na'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, Lat.) In Anatomy, a method by which the blood-vessels are isolated after injection from the parts among which they are inserted. The agents are putrefaction or immersion in an acid.

**EXCARNIFICATE**, eks-kar-nif'e-kate, *v. a.* (*excarnifico*, Lat.) To cut off flesh.

**EXCARNIFICATION**, eks-kar-ne-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of cutting off flesh.

**EXCAVATE**, eks'ka-vate, *v. a.* (*excavo*, Lat.) To hollow; to cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of anything, and make it hollow.

**EXCAVATION**, eks-ka-va'shun, *s.* The act of making

## EXCAVATOR—EXCENTRIC.

hollow; a hollow or a cavity formed by removing the interior substance. In Anatomy, a hollow of depression existing on the surface of organs of the body.

**EXCAVATOR**, eks'ka-vay-tur, *s.* One who excavates.

**EXCAVE**, eks-kave', *v. a.* To hollow.—Obsolete.

**EXCECATE**, eks'se-kate, *v. a.* (*excecaco*, Lat.) To make blind.—Obsolete.

**EXCECATION**, eks-se-ka'shun, *s.* The act of making blind; blindness.—Seldom used.

Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *excecation*, and irritation to further sinning.—*Bp. Richardson*.

**EXCEDENT**, ek-se'dent, *s.* (*ex*, out of, and *cedo*, I go, Lat.) Excess.—Not authorized.

**EXCEED**, ek-seed', *v. a.* (*excedo*, Lat.) To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond any given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity, or beyond anything else; to surpass; to excel;—*v. n.* to go too far; to pass the proper bounds; to go over any given limit, number, or measure; to bear the greater proportion; to be more or larger.

**EXCEEDABLE**, ek-see'da-bl, *a.* That may surmount or exceed.

**EXCEEDER**, ek-see'dur, *s.* One who exceeds or passes the bounds of fitness.

**EXCEEDING**, ek-see'ding, *a.* Great in extent, quantity, or duration; very extensive;—*ad.* in a very great degree; unusually;—*s.* excess; superfluity.

**EXCEEDINGLY**, ek-see'ding-le, *ad.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much.

**EXCEEDINGNESS**, ek-see'ding-nes, *s.* Greatness in quantity, extent, or duration.—Seldom used.

**EXCEL**, ek-sel', *v. a.* (*excello*, Lat.) To go beyond; to exceed; to surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo; to exceed or go beyond in bad qualities or deeds; to surpass;—*v. n.* to have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions, in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious, or distinguished.

**EXCELCOSIS**, eks-sel-ko'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Pathology, ulceration of any part of the body.

**EXCELLENCE**, ek'sel-lens, } *s.* (*excellence*, French,  
**EXCELLENCY**, ek'sel-len-se, } from *excellens*, Lat.)  
 The state of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; the state of excelling in anything; any valuable quality; anything highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous in person, or valuable and esteemed in things; dignity; high rank in the scale of beings; a title of honour formerly given to kings and emperors, now given to ambassadors, governors, and other persons below the rank of kings.

**EXCELLENT**, ek'sel-lent, *a.* Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable; being of great value or use, applied to things; remarkable for good properties; distinguished for superior attainments; consummate; complete.

**EXCELLENTLY**, ek'sel-lent-le, *ad.* In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

**EXCENTRAL**, eks-sen'tral, *a.* In Botany, out of the centre.

**EXCENTRIC**, ek-sen'trik, *s.* (*ex*, out, and *centrum*, a centre, Lat.) In ancient Astronomy, the deferent circle, in the circumference of which the centre of



bicycle of a planet is carried forward in its round the earth.

RICITY.—See Eccentricity.

**EXCEPT**, *ek-sept*, *v. a.* (*excepter*, Fr. from *excipio*, To take or leave out of any number specified to exclude; to take or leave out any particular from a general description;—to object; to make an objection or objection;—*prep.* exclusively of; without; unless.

**EXCEPTION**, *ek-sep'shun*, *s.* The act of excepting from a number designated, or from a statement; exclusion from what is comprehended by a general rule or proposition; that which is excluded, or separated from others in a description; the person or thing specified as not included; an objection; that is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, statement, or allegation; objection, or dissent; offence; slight anger or resentment. **EXCEPT**, *ek-sep*, *v.* a stop or stay to an action. In Commerce, a denial of matter in bar to an action. **EXCEPTION**, an exception is what is alleged as the sufficiency of an answer. The word to have much the same meaning as 'objection' a plaintiff is said to except to the bail by a defendant when he objects to its sufficiency, from the want of responsibility on the part of the parties, or upon any other ground. **EXCEPTION** in a deed is an exception in the preface of a deed, whereby the grantor excepts out of that which he has formerly granted, as, when having granted a house, a parsonage is excepted out of the same.—4, 289.

**EXCEPTIBLE**, *ek-sep'shun-a-bl*, *a.* Liable to exception.

**EXCEPTOR**, *ek-sep'shun-ur*, *s.* One who makes exceptions.

**EXCEPTIVE**, *ek-sep'shiv*, *a.* Peevish; disposed to cavil, or take exceptions.

**EXCEPTIVENESS**, *ek-sep'shiv-ness*, *s.* Disposition to except.

**EXCEPTIVE**, *ek-sep'tiv*, *a.* Including an exception; or being an exception.

**EXCEPTLESS**, *ek-sep'tles*, *a.* Omitting all exceptions.—Obsolete.

Give my general and exceptless rashness,  
To the sober gods! I do proclaim  
The honest man.—*Shaks.*

**EXCEPTOR**, *ek-sep'tur*, *s.* One who objects or takes exceptions.

**EXCEREBRATION**, *ek-ser-e-bra'shun*, *s.* (*excerebro*, out the brains, Lat.) The act of beating out the brains.

**EXCEREBROSE**, *ek-ser'e-brose*, *a.* (*ex*, and *cerebro*, Lat.) Deficient of brains.

**EXCERN**, *ek-sern*, *v. a.* (*excerno*, Lat.) To separate or emit through the pores, or through small vessels of the body; to strain out; to extract.

**EXCERN**, *ek-serp*, *v. a.* (*excerpo*, Lat.) To pick out; to select.—Seldom used.

Reading *excerpo*, and note in your books such you like.—*Holca.*

He meneth his own dear words I have heard.—*Barward.*

**EXCERPTION**, *ek-serp'shun*, *s.* (*excerptio*, Lat.) The act of gleaning; selecting; the thing gleaned or selected.

**EXCERPTOR**, *ek-serp'tur*, *s.* A picker; a culler.

**EXCERPTS**, *ek-serpts*, *s.* Passages selected from authors; extracts.

**EXCESS**, *ek-ses*, *s.* (*excessus*, Lat.) Superfluity; that which is beyond necessity or wants; that which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; superabundance of anything; any transgression of due limits. In Morals, any indulgence of appetite, passion, or exertion beyond natural laws, or beyond any rule of propriety; intemperance in gratifications. In Arithmetic and Geometry, the difference between any two unequal numbers or quantities. In Trigonometry, the quantity by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles.

**EXCESSIVE**, *ek-ses'siv*, *a.* Beyond any given degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; beyond the established laws of morality and religion, or beyond the bounds of justice, fitness, propriety, expedience, or utility; extravagant; unreasonable; vehement; violent.

**EXCESSIVELY**, *ek-ses'siv-le*, *ad.* In an extreme degree; beyond measure; exceedingly; vehemently; violently.

**EXCESSIVENESS**, *ek-ses'siv-ness*, *s.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

**EXCHANGE**, *eks-tshanje*, *v. a.* (*exchanger*, Fr.) In Commerce, to give one thing or commodity for another; to barter; to lay aside, quit, or resign one thing, state, or condition, and take another in the place of it; to give and receive reciprocally; to give and receive in compensation the same thing; to give and receive the like thing;—*s.* in Commerce, the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; traffic by permutation, in which the thing received is supposed to be equivalent to the thing given; the act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another without contract; the act of giving and receiving reciprocally; the contract by which one commodity is transferred to another for an equivalent commodity; the thing given in return for something received, or the thing received in return for what is given; the form of exchanging one debt or credit for another, or the receiving or paying of money in one place for an equal sum in another, by order, draft, or bill of exchange. The course of exchange is the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. In Arithmetic, the finding what quantity of the money of one place is equal to a given sum of another, according to a certain course of exchange, —the place or building where merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business at certain hours—often contracted into 'Change. Arbitration of exchange, a calculation of the exchanges of different places to discover which is the most profitable. Bill of Exchange, see Bill.

**EXCHANGEABILITY**, *eks-tshan-ja-bil'e-te*, *s.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.

**EXCHANGEABLE**, *eks-tshanje'a-bl*, *a.* That may be exchanged; capable, fit, or proper to be exchanged.

**EXCHANGER**, *eks-tshanje'ur*, *s.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange.

**EXCHEQUER**, *eks-tshek'ur*, *s.* (*exchequer*, Fr.) An ancient court of record, established in England by William the Conqueror, in which all causes concerning the revenues and rights of the crown are heard and determined, and where the crown reve-



# EXCISABLE—EXCITEMENT.

nnes are received. As now modified, it consists of two divisions, one of which possesses jurisdiction in matters of public revenue, while the other is subdivided into a court of common law and a court of equity. *Exchequer bills*, bills for money, or promissory bills issued from the exchequer, under the authority of government, and bearing interest. *Exchequer chamber*, the court in which the equity business of the court of exchequer was formerly transacted was so called; but since the abolition of the equity side of that court, it is the name given to the court of appellate jurisdiction, before which proceedings are heard and determined.—*New Law Dict.*—*v. a.* to institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer. Camden says that this court took its name from the table at which the judges sat, which was covered with a chequered cloth, resembling a chess-board, and on which certain of the king's accounts were made up; the sums were marked and scored with counters.

**EXCISABLE**, ek-si'za-bl, *a.* Liable or subject to excise.

**EXCISE**, ek-size', *s.* (*excisum*, Lat.) An inland duty or impost laid on commodities consumed, or on the retail, which is the last stage before consumption;—*v. a.* to lay or impose a duty on articles consumed.

**EXCISEMAN**, ek-size'man, *s.* An officer who inspects commodities, and rates the excise duty on them.

**EXCISION**, ek-sizh'un, *s.* (*excisio*, Lat.) Extirpation; destruction; ruin; the cutting off of a person from his people. In Surgery, the removal of small tumors, or lacerated portions of the various organs, with a cutting instrument.

**EXCITABILITY**, ek-si-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being capable of excitement; susceptibility of increased vital action by the force of stimulants. In Physiology, the property possessed by organic bodies of entering into action under the influence of stimulants.

**EXCITABLE**, ek-si'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being excited, or roused into action.

**EXCITANT**, ek-si'tant, *s.* That which produces, or may produce, increased action in a living body; a stimulant.

**EXCITATE**, ek-se'tate, *v. a.* To excite.—Obsolete.

**EXCITATION**, ek-se'ta'shun, *s.* The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening. In Physiology and Pathology, the action of stimulants or excitants on the living body.

**EXCITATIVE**, ek-si'ta-tiv, *a.* Having power to excite.

**EXCITATOR**, ek-si'ta-tur, *s.* (*excitateur*, Fr.) In Physics, an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar, or other electrical apparatus, without exposing the operator to the consequences of the shock.

**EXCITATORY**, ek-si'ta-tur-e, *a.* Tending to excite.

**EXCITE**, ek-site', *v. a.* (*excito*, Lat.) To rouse; to call into action; to animate; to stir up; to cause to act that which is dormant, stupid, or inactive; to stimulate; to give new or increased action to; to raise; to create; to put in motion; to inflame.

**EXCITEMENT**, ek-site'ment, *s.* The act of exciting; stimulation; the state of being roused into ac-

# EXCITER—EXCOGITATION

tion, or of having increased action; that which excites or rouses; that which stirs, or induces action; a motive.

**EXCITER**, ek-si'tur, *s.* One that stirs or puts them in motion; the cause by which thing is excited or put in motion. It is a stimulant.

**EXCITING**, ek-si'ting, *s.* Excitation.

**EXCLAIM**, eks-klam', *v. n.* (*exclamo*, Lat.) To utter the voice with vehemence; to make a loud outcry in words; to do loud vociferation;—*s.* clamour; outcry as a substantive.

Alas! the part I had in Gloucester's blood  
Doth more solicit me than your exclamation  
To stir against the butchers of his life.

**EXCLAIMER**, eks-klam', *s.* One who utters vehement outcries; one that speaks with heat and passion.

**EXCLAMATION**, eks-klam'-a'shun, *s.* An outcry; clamour; emphatical utterance; noisy talk; a vehement elevation of voice; a note by which utterance or outcry is marked, thus Grammar, a word expressing outcry; declamation; a word expressing some passion, such as anger, fear, or grief.

**EXCLAMATIVE**, eks-klam'-a-tiv, *a.* An exclamatory word.

**EXCLAMATORY**, eks-klam'-a-tur-e, *a.* An exclamatory word; containing or expressing exclamation.

**EXCLUDE**, eks-klud', *v. a.* (*excludo*, Lat.) To shut out; to hinder from entrance or access; to debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit; to except; not to comprehend or include; a privilege, grant, proposition, argument, order, species, genus, &c.; to exclude from a privilege, benefit, use, or exception.

**EXCLUSION**, eks-kluzh'un, *s.* The act of excluding; the act of denying admission; the act of debarring from participation in a privilege, benefit, use, or exception.

**EXCLUSIONIST**, eks-kluzh'un-ist, *s.* One who would preclude another from some privilege.

**EXCLUSIVE**, eks-klusiv', *a.* Having the power of excluding or denying admission; debarring from participation; possessed and enjoyed by one; exclusion of others; not taking into the account or including or comprehending; opposite to inclusive.

**EXCLUSIVELY**, eks-klusiv'-le, *ad.* Exclusively; without admission of others to participation; without inclusion of all others; without computing an account or number; not inclusively.

**EXCLUSIVENESS**, eks-klusiv'-nes, *s.* The quality of being exclusive.

**EXCLUSORY**, eks-klus'-o-re, *a.* Exclusive; tending to exclude.

**EXCOCT**, eks-koht', *v. a.* (*excoctus*, Lat.) To make by boiling.—Obsolete.

Salt and sugar, excocted by heat, are dissolved and moisture.—*Bacon*.

**EXCOGITE**, eks-koj'e-tate, *v. a.* (*excocto*, Lat.) To invent; to strike out by thinking; to contrive.—Seldom used.

He (Julius Caesar) did excoctate most excellent devices, to vanquish or subdue his enemies.—*T. Elyot*.

**EXCOGITATION**, eks-koj'e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of contriving; the act of devising in the mind.



## EXCOMMUNE—EXCRETORY.

MUNE, eks-kom-mune', *v. a.* (*ex*, out of, and *unico*, I communicate, Lat.) To exclude.—*ete.*

indeed, were *excommunicated* Plato's common-but yet Augustus. In the zenith of his empire, d them, and sate with them.—*Gayton.*

MUNICABLE, eks-kom-mu'ne-ka-bl, *a.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

MUNICATE, eks-kom-mu'ne-kate, *v. a.* To strip from communion; to eject from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical sentence;—*s.* one who is excluded from the fellowship of the church;—*a.* excluded from the fellowship of the church.—Obsolete as an adjective.

you shalt stand curst and *excommunicate*, d blessed shall he be that doth revolt om his allegiance to a heretic.—*Shaks.*

MUNICATION, eks-kom-mu-ne-ka'shun, *s.* The act of ejecting from a church; expulsion from communion of a church, and deprivation of its privileges, and advantages.

ATE, eks-ko're-ate, *v. a.* (*excorio*, Lat.) To strip or wear off the skin; to gall; to and remove the cuticle.

ATION, eks-ko-re-a'shun, *s.* (*excorio*, I re-strip the skin, Lat.) An abrasion or wearing of the skin; plunder; spoil; the act of stripping sessions.—Obsolete in the last three senses. A marvellously enhanced the revenues of the though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer neck.

ICATION, eks-kawr-te-ka'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and bark, Lat.) The act of stripping off bark.

IBLE, eks-kre-a-bl, *a.* (*excreo*, Lat.) That is discharged by spitting.

ATE, eks-kre-ate, *v. a.* To hawk and spit; charge from the throat by hawking and spit-

ATION, eks-kre-a'shun, *s.* A spitting out. MENT, eks-kre-ment, *s.* (*excrementum*, Lat.) or evacuated as useless from the animal body as natural emunctories; hair.—Obsolete in its sense.

time such a niggard of his hair, being, as it is, ful an *excrement*!—*Shaks.*

emento-*excrementitious*, in Physiology, an it applied to animal fluids destined to be absorbed, and partly expelled from the al system.

MENTAL, eks-kre-men'tal, *a.* Excreted or d by the natural passages of the body.

MENTITIAL, eks-kre-men-tish'al, } *a.* Per-

MENTITIOUS, eks-kre-men-tish'us, } taining r consisting in, excrement; consisting in r evacuated, or proper to be evacuated, from timal body.

SCENCE, eks-kres'sens, *s.* (*excreco*, I grow at.) A preternatural protuberance or growth y part of the body of an animal or of a plant. gery, a prominent tumor developed on the r other parts of the body.

SCENT, eks-kres'sent, *a.* Growing out of hing else in a preternatural manner; super-

RE, eks-kreto', *v. a.* (*excretus*, Lat.) To ate and throw off; to discharge.

TION, eks-kre'shun, *s.* A substance ejected the body as useless.

IVE, eks-kre'tiv, *a.* Having the power of ding and ejecting fluid matter from the body.

ORY, eks-kre'tur-e, *a.* Having the quality eting, or throwing off excrementitious matter

## EXCRUCIABLE—EXCUSE.

by the glands;—*s.* an organ destined for the purposes of excretion.

EXCRUCIABLE, eks-kroo'she-a-bl, *a.* Liable to torment.

EXCRUCIATE, eks-kroo'she-ate, *v. a.* (*excrucio*, Lat.) To torture; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on.

EXCRUCIATING, eks-kroo'she-ay-ting, *a.* Extremely painful; distressing.

EXCRUCIATION, eks-kroo'she-a'shun, *s.* Torture; extreme pain; vexation.

EXCUBATION, eks-ku-ba'shun, *s.* (*excubatio*, Lat.) The act of watching all night.—Seldom used.

EXCULPABLE, eks-kul'pa-bl, *a.* That may be excused.

EXCULPATE, eks-kul'pate, *v. a.* (*ex*, and *culpo*, I blame, Lat.) To clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to excuse.

EXCULPATION, eks-kul-pa'shun, *s.* The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse.

EXCULPATORY, eks-kul-pay-tur-e, *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excuse.

EXCURRENT, eks-kur'rent, *a.* (*excurrents*, Lat.) In Botany, projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything.

EXCURSION, eks-kur'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and *curro*, I run, Lat.) A rambling; a deviating from a stated or settled path; progression beyond fixed limits; digression; a wandering from a subject or main design; an expedition or journey into a distant part; any rambling from a point or place, and return to the same point or place.

EXCURSIVE, eks-kur'siv, *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating.

EXCURSIVELY, eks-kur'siv-le, *ad.* In a wandering manner.

EXCURSIVENESS, eks-kur'siv-nes, *s.* The act of wandering or of passing usual limits.

EXCURSUS, eks-kur'sus, *s.* (Latin.) Digression. Among theological writers, a more full exposition of some important point or doctrine appended to a work.

EXCUSABLE, eks-ku'za-bl, *a.* That may be excused; pardonable; admitting of excuse or justification.

EXCUSABLENESS, eks-ku'za-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.

EXCUSATION, eks-ku'za'shun, *s.* Excuse; apology.—Obsolete.

Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time.—*Bacon.*

EXCUSATOR, eks-ku'za-tur, *s.* One who makes an excuse.

EXCUSATORY, eks-ku'za-tur-e, *a.* Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical.

EXCUSE, eks-kuze', *v. a.* (*excuso*, Lat.) To pardon; to free from the imputation of fault or blame; to acquit of guilt; to pardon as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be a little censurable, and to overlook; to free from an obligation or duty; to remit; not to exact; to admit an apology for; to throw off an imputation by apology; to justify; to vindicate.

EXCUSE, eks-kuse', *s.* (French.) A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology; the act of excusing or apologizing; that which excuses.



# EXCUSELESS—EXECUTION.

**EXCUSELESS**, eks-kuse'les, *a.* Having no excuse; that for which no excuse or apology can be offered.

**EXCUSER**, eks-ku'zur, *s.* One who offers excuses, or pleads for another; one who excuses or forgives another.

**EXCUSS**, eks-kus', *v. a.* (*excussus*, Lat.) To seize and detain by law; to shake off.—Obsolete.

They could not totally *excuss* the notions of a Deity out of their minds.—*Stillingfleet*.

**EXCUSSION**, eks-kush'un, *s.* A seizing by law.—Obsolete.

If upon an *excussion* there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached.—*Ayliffe*.

**EXECRABLE**, eks'e-kra-bl, *a.* (*execrabilis*, Lat.) Hatelul; detestable; accursed; abominable.

**EXECRABLY**, eks'e-kra-ble, *ad.* Cursedly; detestably.

**EXECRATE**, eks'e-krate, *v. a.* (*execror*, Lat.) To curse; to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on; to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.

**EXECRATION**, eks-e-kra'shun, *s.* The act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; utter detestation expressed; the object of execration.—Obsolete in the last sense.

They shall be an *execration* and an astonishment.—*Jer. xlv. 12.*

**EXECRATORY**, eks'e-kray-tur-e, *s.* A formulary of execration.

**EXECT**, egz-ekt', *v. a.* (*execo*, Lat.) To cut off or out; to cut away.—Seldom used.

**EXECTION**, egz-ek'shun, *s.* A cutting off or out.—Seldom used.

**EXECUTE**, ek'se-kute, *v. a.* (*executer*, Fr.) To perform; to do; to effect; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to finish; to inflict; to carry into effect; to carry into effect the law, or the judgment or sentence on a person; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; to complete as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to a writing by signing and sealing;—*v. n.* to perform the proper office; to produce an effect.

**EXECUTOR**.—See *Executor*.

**EXECUTION**, ek-se-ku'shun, *s.* Performance; the act of completing or accomplishing. In Law, the carrying into effect a sentence or judgment of court; the instrument, warrant, or official order, by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect: it is usually performed by issuing a writ of execution, according to the nature of the case, directed to the sheriff of the county wherein the defendant resides, commanding him to carry into execution the sentence of the law, according to the tenor of the writ;—the act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act; the last act of the law in the punishment of criminals; capital punishment; death inflicted according to the forms of law; effect; something done or accomplished; destruction; slaughter; performance. *Executione facienda*, a writ commanding execution of a judgment. *Executione facienda in withernamium*, a writ that lies for taking in execution the cattle of a man who had previously conveyed out of the county the cattle of another, so that the sheriff who had authority to replevy them was unable to execute his charge.—*Reg. Orig. 82; Covel. Executione judicii*, a writ directed to the judges of an inferior court after a

# EXECUTIONER—EXEMPLAR

writ of error has been brought to reversal thereof, commanding them to pay the judgment, notwithstanding the writ.—1 *Arch. Pract.* 554. In Music, denotes a facility of voice or finger in rapid divisions, and performing all the quises, as intonation, taste, grace, &c. expression. In the other Fine Arts, it performing a work of art, and the dex which it is accomplished.

**EXECUTIONER**, ek-se-ku'shun-ur, *s.* executes; one who carries into effect a of death; one who inflicts a capital in pursuance of a legal warrant; the by which anything is performed.

**EXECUTIVE**, egz-ek'u-tiv, *a.* Having of executing or performing; active; n tive; not legislative;—*s.* the person who administer the government, or t in the state which is employed in p execution the laws made by the legisla decrees of the judicial power. All exee in England is supposed to be vested i reign and the ministers of the crown; power or authority in government.

**EXECUTOR**, egz-ek'u-tur, *s.* An ex person appointed by another, in his i testament, to perform or execute the and directions contained therein after I If the person whom the testator so a female, she is termed an *executrix*; stranger takes upon himself to act a without any just authority, he is calle executor *de son tort* (*i. e.*, of his own is liable to all the trouble of an execut out any of the profits or the advanta 503; *Toller*, 37.

**EXECUTORIAL**, egz-ek-u-to're-al, *a.* B an executor; executive.

**EXECUTORSHIP**, egz-ek'u-tur-ship, *s.* of an executor.

**EXECUTORY**, egz-ek'u-tur-e, *a.* Perfor duties. In Law, to be executed or i effect in future.

**EXECUTRESS**, egz-ek'u-tres, } *s.* A fen  
**EXECUTRIX**, egz-ek'u-triks, } tor; a

pointed by a testator to execute his w  
**EXEDRA**, eks-e'dra, *s.* (*ex*, out of, and e Gr.) In Architecture, a name given open recesses in the buildings of th generally a small room in the batha buildings, for conversation.

**EXEGESIS**, eks-e-je'sis, *s.* (Greek.) E exposition; interpretation; a discours to explain or illustrate a subject, as usually to exposition of the Scriptures.

**EXEGETICAL**, eks-e-je't'e-kal, *a.* Ee tending to unfold or illustrate; exposi

**EXEGETICALLY**, eks-e-je't'e-kal-le, *ad.* explanation.

**EXEMPLAR**, egz-em'plar, *s.* (Latin.) A ginal or pattern, to be copied or im idea or image of a thing formed in the artist, by which he conducts his work model which he attempts to imitate.

**EXEMPLARILY**, egz'em-plar-e-le, *ad.* ner to deserve imitation; in a worthy manner; in a manner that may way way of terror; in such a manner that be cautioned to avoid an evil.



# MPLARINESS—EXERCISABLE.

# EXERCISE—EXHALATION.

RINESS, egz'en-plar-e-nes, *s.* The state of being a pattern for imitation.

RITY, egz'em-plar'e-te, *s.* A pattern of imitation.

RY, egz'em-plar-e, *a.* Serving for a pattern for imitation; worthy of imitation; may serve for a warning to others; such deter from crimes or vices; such as may notice and imitation; illustrating;—*s.* a book or writing.—Obsolete as a sub-

ter words which are evident to be seen in the *gloria*.—*Martin*.

PLICATION, egz'em-ple-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by; a copy; a transcript; an attested copy.

PIER, egz'em'ple-fi-ur, *s.* One that ex- by showing an example.

RY, egz'em'ple-fi, *v. a.* To show or illus- example; to copy; to transcribe; to take ted copy; to prove or show by an attested

egz-ent', *v. a.* (*exempter*, Fr.) To free, it to be free, from any charge, burthen, duty, evil, or requisition, to which others set; to privilege; to grant immunity from; s from any service, charge, burden, tax, il, or requisition, to which others are sub- ject; not liable to; free by privilege; ot included; cut off from;—(obsolete in sense;)

l, and *exempt* from ancient gentry?—*Shaks*.

who is exempted or freed from duty; one ect.

LE, egz-em'te-bl, *a.* Free; privileged. n used.

ON, egz-em'shun, *s.* The act of exempt- state of being exempt; freedom from rice, charge, burden, tax, evil, or requi- which others are subject; immunity; pri-

IOUS, egz-em-tish'us, *a.* Separable; y be taken from.—Obsolete.

were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I avinced that it had extension of its own.—

ATE, egz-en'ter-ate, *v. a.* (*exentero*, Lat.) out the bowels or entrails; to embowel.

ATION, egz-en-ter-a'shun, *s.* The act of at the bowels.

ITES, eks-en-te-ri'tis, *s.* (*exenterite*, Fr. and *enteron*, an intestine, Gr.) External meal enterites.

UR, eks-e-kwa'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A written ion of a person in the character of consul nercial agent, issued by the government, horizing him to exercise his powers in the

, egz-e'kwe-al, *a.* (*exequialis*, Lat.) Per- to funerals.

, eks'e-kwis, *s. pl.* (*exequie*, Lat.) Fune- ; the ceremonies of burial; funeral pro-

g, egz-er'sent, *a.* (*exercens*, Lat.) Using; g; following.—Seldom used.

e may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give ge and assistance unto a litigant in distress an advocate.—*Asylife*.

BLE, eks-er-si-zh-bl, *a.* That may be l, used, employed, or exerted.

EXERCISE, eks'er-size, *s.* (*exercitium*, Lat.) Use; practice; the exertions and movements customary in the performance of business; performance; employment; exertion; exertion of the body, as conducive to health; action; motion by labour, walking, riding, or other exertion; frequent action, by which the limbs are trained to graceful evolu- tions, dexterity, and agility; exertion of the body and mind, or faculties, for improvement; applica- tion of the mental powers; task; that which is ap- pointed for one to perform; use or practice to acquire skill; preparatory practice, as military and naval *exercise*; act of divine worship; a lesson or ex- ample for practice;—*v. a.* (*exerceo*, Lat.) to em- ploy; to engage in employment; to train by use to any act; to make skilful or dexterous by prac- tice; to habituate; to busy; to keep busy; to task; to keep employed, as a penal injunction; to practise; to perform; to exert; to put in use; to discipline; to cause to perform certain acts, as preparatory to service;—*v. n.* to use action or exertion.

EXERCISER, eks'er-si-zur, *s.* One who exercises.

EXERCITATION, egz-er-se-ta'shun, *s.* (*exercitatio*, Lat.) Exercise; practice; use.

EXERGUE, egz-erg', *s.* (*ex*, out of, and *ergon*, work, Gr.) A little space around or without the figures of a medal, left for the inscription, cipher, device, date, &c.

EXERT, egz-ert', *v. a.* (*exero*, Lat.) To use with an effort; to use with ardour and vehemence; to put forth; to perform; to enforce; to bring into active operation; to strain; to emit; to push out.—Unusual in the last two senses.

The orchard loves to wave  
With winter winds, before the gems exert  
Their feeble heads.—*Philips*.

EXERTION, egz-er'shun, *s.* The act of exerting or straining; the act of putting into motion or ac- tion; effort; a striving or struggling.

EXERTMENT, egz-ert'ment, *s.* Act of putting forth power; exertion.

EXESION, egz-e'shun, *s.* (*exesus*, Lat.) The act of eating out or through.—Seldom used.

Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam.—*Brown*.

EXESTUATE, egz-es'tu-ate, *v. n.* To boil; to be agitated.

EXESTUATION, egz-es-tu-a'shun, *s.* (*exestantio*, Lat.) The state of boiling; effervescence; ebullition.

EXEUNT OMNES, egz'e-unt om'nis, (Latin.) All go out.

EXFOLIATE, eks-fo'le-ate, *v. n.* (*ex*, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) In Mineralogy and Pathology, to separate and come off in scales; to scale off.

EXFOLIATION, eks-fo-le-a'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) In Surgical Pathology, the detach- ment or elimination of dead portions of bones, cartilage, fascia, or tendon. The term, however, is generally limited to the separation of the bony structure.

EXFOLIATIVE, eks-fo'le-ay-tiv, *a.* Having the power of causing exfoliation or the desquamation of a bone;—*s.* that which has the power or quality of procuring exfoliation.

EXHALABLE, egz-ha'la-bl, *a.* That may be ex- haled.

EXHALANT, egz-ha'lant, *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.

EXHALATION, eks-ha-la'shun, *s.* The act or pro-



cess of exhaling, or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapour; evaporation; that which is exhaled; that which is emitted, or which rises in the form of vapour, fume, or steam; effluvia.

**EXHALE**, egz-hale', *v. a.* (*ex*, and *halo*, I breathe, Lat.) To send out; to emit, as vapour or minute particles of a fluid or other substance; to draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapour or minute particles; to evaporate.

**EXHALEMENT**, egz-hale'ment, *s.* Matter exhaled; vapour.

**EXHAUST**, egz-hawst', *v. a.* (*ex*, and *haurio*, I draw, Lat.) To draw out or drain off the whole of anything; to draw out till nothing of the matter drawn is left; to empty by drawing out the contents; to draw out, or to use and expend the whole; to consume; to use or expend the whole by exertion, as to exhaust the strength or spirits; to draw forth;—(obsolete in the last sense);

The babe,

Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy.—  
*Shaks.*

—*a.* drained; exhausted.—Seldom used as an adjective.

Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot.—  
*Barton.*

**EXHAUSTED RECEIVER**, egz-haws'tid re-se'vur, *s.* The receiver of an air-pump, when the air has been taken from it by the action of the pump.

**EXHAUSTER**, egz-haws'tur, *s.* He or that which exhausts.

**EXHAUSTIBLE**, egz-haws'te-bl, *a.* That may be exhausted.

**EXHAUSTING**, egz-haws'ting, *a.* Tending to exhaust. *Exhausting syringe*, the same as a condensing syringe would be with its valves reversed, or like one of the barrels of an air-pump.

**EXHAUSTION**, egz-haws'tshun, *s.* The act of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents; the state of being exhausted or emptied; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits. In Mathematics, a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*, or showing that if one is supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction.

**EXHAUSTLESS**, egz-hawst'les, *a.* Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustible.

**EXHAUSTMENT**, egz-hawst'ment, *s.* Exhaustion; drain.

**EXHAUSTURE**, egz-haws'ture, *s.* The state of being exhausted.

**EXHEREDATE**, egz-her'e-date, *v. a.* To disinherit.

**EXHEREDATION**, egz-her'e-da'shun, *s.* (*exhereditio*, Lat.) In Civil Law, a disinheriting.

**EXHIBIT**, egz-hib'it, *v. a.* (*exhibeo*, Lat.) To offer or present to view; to present for inspection; to show; to display; to manifest publicly; to present; to offer publicly or officially;—*s.* any paper produced or presented to a court, or to auditors, referees, or arbitrators, as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher or document produced. In Law, a deed or writing proved by a witness, or admitted by the parties in a suit in Chancery, in the equity side of the Court of Exchequer, or in bankruptcy.

**EXHIBITER**, egz-hib'it-ur, *s.* One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge.

**EXHIBITION**, eks-he-bish'un, *s.* (*exhibitio*, Lat.) The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or

presenting to view; display; the offering, producing, or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts; public show; representation of feats or actions in public; display of oratory in public; any public show; allowance of meat and drink; pension; salary; benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in universities, not depending on the foundation; payment; recompence. In Scottish Law, an action for compelling the production of writings. In some of our Universities, an allowance of board to a student.

**EXHIBITIONER**, eks-he-bish'un-ur, *s.* In English Universities, one who has a pension or allowance, granted for the encouragement of learning.

**EXHIBITIVE**, egz-hib'e-tiv, *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative.

**EXHIBITIVELY**, egz-hib'e-tiv-le, *ad.* By representation.

**EXHIBITORY**, egz-hib'e-tur-e, *a.* Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

**EXHILARANT**, egz-hil'a-rant, *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure;—*s.* that which exhilarates.

**EXHILARATE**, egz-hil'a-rate, *v. a.* (*exhilare*, Lat.) To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to make glad or joyous; to gladden; to cheer;—*v. s.* to become cheerful or joyous.

**EXHILARATINGLY**, egz-hil'a-ray-ting-le, *ad.* In an exhilarating manner.

**EXHILARATION**, egz-hil'a-ra'shun, *s.* The act of enlivening the spirits; the act of making glad or cheerful; the state of being enlivened or cheerful.

**EXHORT**, egz-hawrt', *v. a.* (*exhortor*, Lat.) To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to a good deed, or to any laudable conduct or course of action; to advise; to warn; to caution; to incite or stimulate to exertion;—*s.* to deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds;—*s.* exhortation.—*Obsolete* as a substantive.

Urge those who stand, and those who faint *exhort*;  
Drown Hector's vaunts in loud *exhortations* of fight.—  
*Page.*

**EXHORTATION**, egz-hawrt'a'shun, *s.* The act or practice of exhorting; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement; the form of words intended to incite and encourage; advice; counsel.

**EXHORTATIVE**, egz-hawrt'a-tiv, *a.* Containing exhortation.

**EXHORTATORY**, egz-hawrt'ay-tur-e, *a.* Tending to exhort.

**EXHORTER**, egz-hawrt'ur, *s.* One who exhorts or encourages.

**EXHUMATION**, eks-hu-ma'shun, *s.* (French.) The digging up of a dead body interred; the disintering of a corpse; the digging up of anything buried.

**EXHUME**, egz-hume', *v. a.* (*ex*, and *humus*, ground, Lat.) To dig out of the earth what has been buried; to disinter.

**EXICCATE**, EXICCATION.—See EXSICCATE, EXSICCATION.

**EXIDIA**, ek-sid'e-a, *s.* (*eximi*, I proceed from, Gr. in reference to the manner in which the species exude from their receptacle.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

**EXIGENCE**, ek'se-jens, } *s.* (*exigens*, from *ex*, and  
**EXIGENCY**, ek'se-jen-se, } *ago*, I drive, Lat.) Demand; urgency; urgent need or want; pressing



# EXIGENT—EXIST.

distress; any case which demands im-  
 tion, supply, or remedy.

*k'se-jent, s.* Pressing business; occa-  
 calls for immediate help;—(obsolete in  
 ng senses.) In Law, an *exigi facias*, a  
 it made use of in the process of outlawry,  
 ag the sheriff to demand the defendant  
 ty court to county court, until he be  
 or if he appear then, to take and have  
 the court on a day certain in term,  
 to the plaintiff's action; but if he does  
 , and he is returned *quinto exactus*, he  
 be outlawed by the coroners of the  
 The writ of exigent lies also in an  
 for felony where the party cannot be  
 nd; extremity;—(obsolete in the last  
 ;)

, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,  
 as drawing to their exigent.—*Shaks.*

ding; requiring immediate help.

, eks'e-jen-tur, *s.* An officer of the  
 Common Pleas, whose duty it was to  
 the exigents and proclamations in the  
 outlawry. The office was abolished by  
 n. IV. and 1 Viet. cap. 30.—*Cowel*;  
*tract* 21.

ek'se-je-bl, *a.* That may be enacted;  
 le; requirable.

eks-e-gu'e-te, *s.* (*exiguitas*, Lat.) Small-  
 derness.—Obsolete.

egz-ig'u-us, *a.* (*exiguus*, Lat.) Small;  
 minute; diminutive.—Obsolete.

ile, *s.* (*exilium*, Lat.) Banishment;  
 of being expelled from one's native  
 r place of residence by authority; an  
 ent of one's country, or removal to a  
 ntry for residence; the person banished  
 from his country.

ile', or egz ile, *v. a.* To banish a per-  
 nis country, or from a particular juris-  
 ith a prohibition of return; to drive  
 el, or transport from one's country; to  
 one's country by misfortune, necessity,  
 ;—*a.* (*exilis*, Lat.) pron. egz-ile': slen-  
 fine.—Seldom used as an adjective.  
 d to inquire what means may be to draw  
 heat which is in the air.—*Bacon*.

, eg-zile'ment, *s.* Banishment.

eks-e-lish'un, *s.* (*exilio*, Lat.) A sud-  
 ing or leaping out.—Seldom used.

g-zil'e-te, *s.* (*exilitas*, Lat.) Slender-  
 aness.

eg-zim'e-us, *a.* (*eximius*, Lat.) Fa-  
 inent; excellent.—Obsolete.

ent part of our duty, this *eximious* worship  
 .—*Barron*.

eg-zin'a-nite, *v. a.* (*exinanio*, Lat.) To  
 ty; to weaken.—Obsolete.

of himself, and took the form of a servant.  
*Hebrew Transl.*

N, eg-zin-a-nish'un, *s.* (*exinanitio*, Lat.)  
 egy, exhaustion; weakness; privation;  
 finess.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

eight of that glory, to the lowest depth of  
*exinanition*.—*Bp. Hall*.

st', *v. n.* (*existo*, Lat.) To be; to have  
 or real being; to live; to have life or  
 to remain; to endure; to continue in

# NOT EXISTENCE—EXODUS.

EXISTENCE, eg-zis'tens, *s.* The state of being or  
 having essence; life; animation; continued being;  
 duration; continuation.

EXISTENT, eg-zis'tent, *a.* Being; having being or  
 existence.

EXISTENTIAL, eg-zis-ten'shal, *a.* Having exist-  
 ence.—Obsolete.

Enjoying the good of existence—and the being de-  
 prived of that *existential* good.—*Dp. Barlow*.

EXISTIMATION, eg-zis-to-ma'shun, *s.* (*existimatio*,  
 Lat.) Opinion; esteem.—Obsolete.

EXIT, eks'it, *s.* (Latin.) The departure of a player  
 from the stage when he has performed his part;  
 also, a term set in a play, to mark the time of an  
 actor's quitting the stage; any departure; the act  
 of quitting the stage of action or of life; death;  
 decease; a way of departure; passage out of a  
 place; a going out; departure.

EXITIAL, egz-ish'al, } *a.* (*exitialis*, Lat.) De-  
 EXITIOUS, egz-ish'us, } structive; fatal; mortal.

EXITUS, eks-e'tus, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, the issues  
 or profits from lands.

EXOCANTHA, eks-o-kan'tha, *s.* (*exo*, without, and  
*akantha*, a spine, Gr. in allusion to the leaves of  
 the involucler being spinose, and situated on the  
 outside of the umbellules.) A genus of Umbelli-  
 ferous plants, natives of the Levant: Tribe, Smy-  
 neae.

EXOCARDITIS, eks-o-kár-di'tis, *s.* (*exocardite*, Fr.  
 from *exo*, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) Inflam-  
 mation of the external membrane of the heart.

EXOCARPUS, eks-o-kár'pus, *s.* (*exo*, and *karpos*,  
 fruit, Gr. in allusion to the fruit appearing to be  
 seated on the outside of the pericarp, on account  
 of the great receptacle on which it is placed.) A  
 genus of plants: Order, Pinaceae.

EXOCETINE, eks-o-se'te-ne, *s.* The Flying-fish, a  
 subfamily of the Salmonidae, distinguished by the  
 teeth being few and small; the body being her-  
 ring-shaped, very broad on the back, but much  
 compressed towards the belly; the mouth is small  
 and obliquely cleft; eyes ventral.

EXOCETUS, eks-o-se'tus, *s.* (*exokoitos*, the Greek  
 name of a fish which is said to come upon the  
 beach to sleep.) The Flying-fish, a genus of  
 fishes of the Pike family, remarkable for the  
 extreme length of the pectoral fins, by the aid  
 of which they can sustain themselves for about  
 half a minute in the air: Family, Salmonidae.

EXOCHLENIA, eks-o-ke'ne-a, *s.* (*exo*, outside, and  
*chlaino*, I gape, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order,  
 Gentianaceae.

EXOCHAS, eks'o-kas, *s.* (*exochae*, a protuberance,  
 Gr.) A soft tumor situated on the exterior of  
 the anus.

EXOCYSTIS, eks-o-sis'tis, *s.* (*exo*, and *kystis*, the  
 bladder, Gr.) Eversion or prolapsus of the blad-  
 der.

EXODE, eks'ode, } *s.* (Latin.) In Roman  
 EXODIUM, eks-o'de-um, } Antiquity, a kind of  
 laughable interlude in verse inserted into other  
 plays, but chiefly in the Atellane. It is con-  
 sidered to have been introduced into Rome from  
 Italian Greece. It was highly popular, and con-  
 tinued so till a late period of the empire.

EXODUS, eks'o-dus, } *s.* *exodos*, from *ex*, from, and  
 EXODY, eks'o-de, } *s.* *odos*, the way, Gr.) De-  
 parture from a place, particularly the departure  
 of the Israelites from Egypt under the guidance of  
 Moses; the second book of the Old Testament, so



## EXCESOPHAGITIS—EXONERATION.

## EXONERATIVE—EXOSTEMMA

- called because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.
- EXCESOPHAGITIS**, eks-e-so-fa-jī'tis, *s.* (*excesophagite*, Fr. from *exo*, and *oisophagos*, the œsophagus, Gr.) Inflammation of the external membrane of the œsophagus.
- EX-OFFICIAL**, eks-of-fish'shal, *a.* Proceeding from office or authority.
- EX-OFFICIO**, eks-of-fish'she-o, *s.* (Latin.) By virtue of office, and without special authority.
- EXOGASTRITIS**, eks-o-gas-tri'tis, *s.* (*exogastrite*, Fr. from *exo*, and *gaster*, the stomach, Gr.) Inflammation of the external membrane of the stomach.
- EXOGENÆ**, eks-o-je'næ, } *s.* (*exo*, out, and *gennao*, I EXOGENS, eks'o-jens, } bring forth, Gr.) The first class of the first grand division of the vegetable kingdom, including all plants the wood of which is annually increased by external layers; having the veins of the leaves netted; the fructification formed upon a quinary or quaternary type; the embryo dicotyledonous, and the plumule in the centre of the point of junction of the cotyledons; the inferior end of the embryo itself elongated into a radicle, and not containing any secondary radicles in its substance. The name *dicotyledons* is also given to this class.
- EXOGENOUS**, eks-o-je'nus, *a.* Having the wood augmented by annual external growth; pertaining to the class *Exogenæ*.
- EXOGONIUM**, eks-o-go-ne-um, *s.* (*exo*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr. in reference to the exerted stamens.) A genus of elegant and singular plants, natives of the West Indies and South America: Order, *Convolvulaceæ*.
- EXOLETE**, eks'o-lete, *a.* (*exoletus*, Lat.) Obsolete.
- EXOLVE**, egz'olv, *v. a.* (*ex*, and *solvo*, I loose, Lat.) To loose.—Obsolete.
- EXOINE**, egz-oyn, *s.* A French term in Juridical Medicine for a certificate of excuse for non-appearance, or of exemption from the performance of some duty imposed on an individual in the civil or criminal courts, generally given by a physician or surgeon. It is said to be *juridical* when demanded by the court, and *private* when asked by the individual summoned.
- EXOMETRA**, eks-o-me'tra, *s.* (*exo*, and *metra*, the womb, Gr.) Eversion of the uterus.
- EXOMOSE**, eks'o-mose, } *s.* (*exo*, and *œmosis*, EXOSMOSIS, eks-os'mo-sis, } impulse, Gr.) A vital or organic action, by virtue of which minute hollow organs empty themselves of their contained fluids.
- EXOMPHALOS**, } eks-oin'fa-lus, *s.* (*ex*, and *omphalos*, EXOMPHALUS, } the navel, Gr.) Umbilical hernia.
- EXONERATE**, egz-on'er-ate, *v. a.* (*exonero*, Lat.) To unload; to disburden; to cast off a charge or blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation; to cast off as an obligation; to discharge of responsibility or liability.
- EXONERATION**, egz-on-er-a'shun, *s.* The act of disburdening or discharging; the act of freeing from a charge. *Exonerations sectæ*, in Law, a writ lying for the king's ward to be disburdened of all suit, and during the time of the wardship. *Exonerations sectæ ad curiam baronia*, a writ of the same nature issued by the guardian of the king's ward, and directed to the sheriffs, that they restrain him, &c., for not doing suit of court.—*New Nat. Brev.* 352.
- EXONERATIVE**, egz-on'er-a-tiv, *a.* Freeing from an obligation.
- EXOPHLEBITIS**, eks-o-fle-bi'tis, *s.* (*exop*, from *exo*, and *phleps*, a vein, Gr.) Inflammation of the external membrane of veins.
- EXOPHTHALMIA**, eks-of-thal'me-a, } *s.* EXOPHTHALMY, eks-op'thal-me, } protrusion of the eye, Gr.) The protrusion of the eye from the orbit in consequence of disease, or developed at the bottom, or in the vicinity of the eye.
- EXOPHYLLOUS**, eks-o-fil'lus, *a.* (*exo*, and *phyllos*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, an epithet applied to the leaves.
- EXOPTABLE**, eks-op'ta-bl, *a.* Desirable.
- EXOPTATION**, eks-op'ta'shun, *s.* (*exopteo*, Lat.) Earnest desire or wish.
- EXORABLE**, eks'o-ra-bl, *a.* (*exorabilis*, Lat.) Deserving to be entreated.
- EXORATE**, eks'o-rate, *v. a.* (*exoratus*, Lat.) To entreat; to obtain by request.
- EXORBITANCE**, egz-awr'be-tans, } *s.* EXORBITANCY, egz-awr'be-tan-se, } 1. The act of going out of the tract prescribed; 2. gross deviation from rule or right; 3. excess.
- EXORBITANT**, egz-awr'be-tant, *a.* Deviating from the usual course; going beyond the approved or established limits of right or propriety; excessive; extravagant; enormous; anomalous; comprehended in a settled rule or method.
- EXORBITANTLY**, egz-awr'be-tant-le, *adv.* Excessively; excessively.
- EXORBITATE**, egz-awr'be-tate, *v. a.* To deviate from the usual track or orbit; to deviate from the prescribed limit.
- EXORCISE**, eks'or-size, *v. n.* (*exorcizo*, Lat.) To adjure by some holy name; to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers, and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of spirits or demons.
- EXORCISER**, eks'or-si-zur, } *s.* One who EXORCIST, eks'or-sist, } casts out evil spirits by adjurations and conjurations.
- EXORCISM**, eks'or-sizm, *s.* (*exorcismus*, Lat.) The expulsion of evil spirits from persons by certain adjurations and ceremonies.
- EXORDIAL**, egz-awr'de-al, *a.* Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse; introductory.
- EXORDIUM**, egz-awr'de-um, *s.* (Latin.) The beginning; the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the subject; the preface or proemial part of a position.
- EXORNATION**, eks-awr-na'shun, *s.* (*exornatio*, Lat.) Ornament; decoration; embellishment.
- EXORRHIZÆ**, eks-or-rī'zæ, *s.* (*exo*, and *rhiza*, Gr.) A term applied by certain botanists to a genus of plants, in which the seeds have already developed; opposed to *Endogæus*.
- EXORTIVE**, egz-awr'tiv, *a.* (*exortivus*, Lat.) Relating to the east.
- EXOSSATED**, egz-os'sa-ted, *a.* (*ex*, and *ossis*, Lat.) Deprived of bones.
- EXOSSEOUS**, egz-osh'us, *a.* Without bone; without bones.
- EXOSTEMMA**, eks-o-stem'ma, *s.* (*exo*, and *stemma*, Gr. in reference to the exerted crown, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees



## EXOSTOME—EXPANSION.

glabrous, with oval or lanceolate leaves, white or reddish flowers: Order, Cinchonaceae. **Stoma**, eks-os'to-me, *s.* (*exo*, and *stoma*, a Gr.) In Botany, the foramen or small aperture through the outer integument of the ovule or fruit.

IS, eks-os-to'sis, *s.* (Greek.) An osseous situated on the surface, or in the cavity of

In Botany, a disease to which the roots of trees are subject, and by which large tumors are formed upon or among them. The disease is caused by a stoppage of the sap in the roots, on the one hand, and excessive development of the roots on the other.

eks-os'tra, *a.* (Greek.) In ancient Architecture, a machine for representing the interior of a building, as connected with the scene of

18, egz-os'te-lis, *s.* (*exo*, without, and a style, Gr. in allusion to the style being exerted beyond the other parts of the

A genus of Leguminous plants: Sub-  
Cassalpinieæ.

eks-o-ter'ik, } a. (exoteros, Gr.)  
CAL, eks-o-ter'e-kal, } External; public;  
| to esoteric, or secret. The exoteric doc-  
| the ancient philosophers were those which  
| only professed and taught.

eks'ō-ter-e, s. What is obvious or com-

**TIUM**, eks-o-the'she-um, *s.* (*exo*, and *theke*, *tacle*, Gr.) In Botany, the coating of an-

**STEMON**, eks-o-tho-ste'mon, *s.* (*exotho*, *I*  
e, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in reference  
exserted stamens.) A genus of twining  
with showy white or yellow flowers, natives  
h America: Order, Apocynaceae.

eks-ot'ik, *a.* (*exotikos*, foreign, Gr.) Applied, in Natural History and Materia Medica, to animals, plants, and medical agents, the product of foreign countries;—*s.* a foreign vegetable, or mineral production.

L, egg-ot'e-kal, *a.* (*exotikos*, Gr.) Foreign; originating to or produced in a foreign country; extraneous.

est, egz-ot'e-sizm, *a*. The state of being

eks-pand', v. a. (*expando*, Lat.) To spread; to enlarge a surface; to diffuse:—*a.* to enlarge in bulk; to distend; to ex-  
—*e. n.* to open; to spread; to dilate; to  
in bulk or surface: to enlarge.

**EXPANSION**, *eks-pans'*, *s.* (*expansum*, Lat.) A spreading; extent: a wide extent of space or body.

**EXPANSIBILITY**, eks-pan-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being expanded; capacity of extension in size or bulk.

**NLE**, eks-pän'se-bl, *a.* (French.) Capable of expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

**PLENESS**, eks-pan'se-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being expansive.

ONLY, eks-pan'se-ble, *ad.* In an expansible

1. *eks-pan'sile, a.* Capable of being ex-

ON, eks-pan'shun, *s.* (*expansio*, Lat.) The expanding; the state of being expanded, enlargement of surface or bulk: dilatation.

EXPANSIVE—EXPECTATION.

extent; space to which anything is enlarged; also pure space or distance between remote bodies; enlargement. In Commerce, an increase of issue of bank notes. In Physics, an increase of the bulk of any body by an agent acting within. In general, the *expansion* of gaseous bodies is greatest of all; that of liquids is much smaller, and of solids the smallest of all. *Expansion curb*, in Horology, a contrivance for counteracting expansion or contraction. *Expansion engine*, a steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the stroke being complete; the rest of the power being supplied by the expansive power of the steam already admitted.

**EXPANSIVE**, eks-pan'siv, *a.* (French.) Having the power to expand, to spread, or to dilate; having the capacity of being expanded; widely extended.

**EXPANSIVENESS**, eks-pau'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of being expansive.

**EX PARTE**, *eks pârte*, (Latin.) On one part, as a hearing of counsel *ex parte*, on one side only. A commission *ex parte*, in Chancery, is that which is taken out and executed by one side or party alone, on the other party having neglected or refused to join in the same.

**EXPATiate**, eks-pa'she-ate, *v. n.* (*expatior*, Lat.) To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to wander in space without restraint; to enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion.

EXPATIATION, eks-pay-she-a'shun, *s.* Act of expatiating.

EXPATIATOR, eks-pa'she-ay-tur, s. One who amplifies in language.

EXPATIATORY, eks-pa'she-a-tur-e, *a.* Enlarging  
in discourse.

**EXPATRIATE**, eks-pa'tre-ate, *v. a.* (*expatrier*, Fr.)  
To banish from one's native country; to leave it.  
*To expatriate one's self*, to quit one's country, renouncing citizenship and allegiance in that country; to take residence and become a citizen in another country.

**EXPATRIATION**, eks-pay-tre-a'shun, *s.* Banishment; the forsaking of one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance.

EXPECT, eks-pekt', *v. a.* (*expecto*, Lat.) To wait for; to look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or evil; to entertain at least a slight belief that an event will happen;—*v. n.* to wait; to stay.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

I will *expect* until my change in death,  
And answer at thy call.—*Sandus.*

**EXPECTABLE**, eks-pek'ta-bl, *a.* That may be expected.

EXPECTANCE, eks-pek'tans, } s. The act or state  
EXPECTANCY, eks-pek'tan-se, } of expecting; ex-  
pectation: something expected; hope.

EXPECTANCY, eks-pek'tan-se, *s.* In Law, a state of waiting or suspension.

**EXPECTANT**, eks-pek'tant, *a.* Waiting in expectation:—*s.* one who expects: one who waits in ex-

pectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good. In Law, an epithet applied to whatever has a relation to, or dependence upon, another; in this manner there may be a *fee expectant* after a fee tail.

**EXPECTATION**, eks-pek-ta'shun, *s.* (*expectatio*, Lat.)  
The act of expecting or looking forward to a future event with at least some reason to believe the



EXPECTATIVE—EXPEDiate.

EXPEDIENCE—EXPEND.

event will happen. *Expectation* differs from *hope*. *Hope* originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive; *expectation* is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. *Hope* is directed to some good; *expectation* is directed to good or evil;—the state of expecting either with hope or fear; prospect of good to come; the object of expectation; the expected Messiah; a state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence, as a youth of *expectation*. In Chances, *expectation* is applied to contingent events, and is reducible to computation. *Expectation of life*, in Insurance, the mean duration of human life after a specified age, according to a given table of mortality. The following portion of one of the tables in Mr. Milne's *Treatise on the Valuation of Annuities and Assurances* (vol. ii. p. 565), shows the expectation of life at every age from 20 to 90, according to the law of mortality at Carlisle:—

Age.	Expect.	Age.	Expect.	Age.	Expect.
20	41.46	44	25.09	68	10.23
21	40.75	45	24.46	69	9.70
22	40.04	46	23.82	70	9.18
23	39.31	47	23.17	71	8.65
24	38.59	48	22.50	72	8.16
25	37.86	49	21.81	73	7.72
26	37.14	50	21.11	74	7.33
27	36.41	51	20.39	75	7.01
28	35.69	52	19.68	76	6.69
29	35.00	53	18.97	77	6.40
30	34.34	54	18.28	78	6.12
31	33.68	55	17.58	79	5.80
32	33.03	56	16.89	80	5.51
33	32.36	57	16.21	81	5.21
34	31.68	58	15.55	82	4.93
35	31.00	59	14.92	83	4.65
36	30.32	60	14.34	84	4.39
37	29.64	61	13.82	85	4.12
38	28.96	62	13.31	86	3.90
39	28.28	63	12.81	87	3.71
40	27.61	64	12.30	88	3.59
41	26.97	65	11.79	89	3.47
42	26.34	66	11.27	90	3.28
43	25.71	67	10.75		

EXPECTATIVE, eks-pek'ta-tiv, *a.* Expecting;—*s.* the object of expectation.—Obsolete.

I am already abundantly satisfied in some *expectatives*.—Sir H. Wotton.

EXPECTER, eks-pek'tur, *s.* One who expects; one who waits for something, or for another person.

EXPECTORANT, eks-pek'to-rant, *a.* Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs;—*s.* a medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs.

EXPECTORATE, eks-pek'to-rate, *v. a.* (*expectoro*, Lat.) To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge phlegm or other matter, by coughing and spitting.

EXPECTORATION, eks-pek'to-ra'shun, *s.* The discharge of mucus or other fluids accumulated on the surface of the bronchial membrane; the matter expectorated.

EXPECTORATIVE, eks-pek'to-ray-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPEDiate.—See *Expedita*.

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EXPEDIENCE, eks-pe'de-ens, } *s.* 1  
EXPEDIENCY, eks-pe'de-en-se, } suits  
effect some good end or the purpose  
propriety under the particular circumst  
case; expedition; adventure;—(obso  
last two senses;)

What yesternight our council did deer  
In forwarding this dear *expediency*.—*s.*

haste; despatch.—Obsolete.

Eight tall ships, three thousand men of  
Are making hither with all due *expedien*

EXPEDIENT, eks-pe'de-ent, *a.* (*expedi*  
Tending to promote the object propo  
suitable for the purpose; proper and  
cumstances; useful; profitable; quic  
tions;—(obsolete in the last two sense

His marches are *expedient* to this town  
—*s.* that which serves to promote or  
any means which may be employed to  
an end; shift; means devised or empl  
exigency.

EXPEDIENTLY, eks-pe'de-ent-le, *ad.* F  
ably; conveniently; hastily; quickly.  
in the last two senses.

EXPEDITATE, eks-pe'de-tate, *v. a.* (*exp*  
Lat. from *ex*, and *pes*, *pedes*, a foot.)  
Forest laws, to cut out the ball of a dog  
for the preservation of the king's game.  
lived near the forest, and kept a dog  
not *expeditated*, forfeited 3s. 4d. to the  
*Manu. For. Laws*, part 1, c. 16—4 *Ja*

EXPEDITATION, eks-pe'de-ta'shun, *s.*  
cutting out the balls or claws of a dog

EXPEDITE, eks-pe'dite, *v. a.* (*expedito*,  
hasten; to quicken; to accelerate moti  
gress; to despatch; to send from; to  
rendering easy;—*a.* (*expeditus*, Lat  
speedy; expeditious; active; nimble  
prompt; unencumbered; light-armed.  
in the last sense.

EXPEDITELY, eks-pe'dite-le, *ad.* Readily  
speedily; promptly.

EXPEDITION, eks-pe-dish'un, *s.* (*exped*  
Haste; speed; quickness; despatch;  
of an army, or the voyage of a fleet, to  
place for hostile purposes; any enterpr  
taking, or attempt by a number of pers  
collective body which undertakes.

EXPEDITIOUS, eks-pe-dish'us, *a.* Quick  
speedy; nimble; active; swift; acting  
lerity.

EXPEDITIOUSLY, eks-pe-dish'us-le, *ad.*  
hastily; with celerity or despatch.

EXPEDITIVE, eks-pe'de-tiv, *a.* Perfect  
speed.

EXPUL, eks-pel, *v. a.* (*expello*, Lat.) 1  
force from any enclosed place; to dri  
force to leave; to eject; to throw out;  
to exile; to exclude; to keep out or off;  
to refuse.—Seldom used in the last two  
And would you not poor fellowship *expel*?

EXPELLABLE, eks-pel'la-bl, *a.* That i  
pelled or driven out.

EXPELLER, eks-pel'lur, *s.* He or that w  
out or away.

EXPEND, eks-pend', *v. a.* (*expendo*, Lat  
out; to disburse; to spend; to deliver  
bute, either in payment or in donation  
to employ; to consume; to use and co



## EXPENDITURE—EXPERIMENT.

ite; to waste;—*v. n.* to be laid out, used, summed.

ATURE, eks-pen'de-ture, *s.* The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement; money expended; expense.

E, eks-pens', *s.* (*expensum*, Lat.) A laying out; expending; the disbursing of money, or the payment and consumption, as of time or money expended; cost; charge; that which is incurred in payment or in charity; that which is employed, laid out, or consumed.

EFUL, eks-pens'ful, *a.* Costly; expensive.eldom used.

He will be troubled with a pettish girl?  
He will be proud, and to that vice *expensive*.—

*Beau. & Flet.*

EFULLY, eks-pens'ful-le, *ad.* In a costly manner.—Obsolete.

ELESS, eks-pens'les, *a.* Without cost or expense.

IVE, eks-pen'siv, *a.* Costly; requiring expense; given to expense; free in the use of money; extravagant; lavish; liberal; generous distribution of property.

IVELY, eks-pen'siv-le, *ad.* With great expense; at great cost or charge.

IVENESS, eks-pen'siv-nes, *s.* Costliness; quality of incurring or requiring great expense of money; addictedness to expense; extravagance.

EFACTION, eks-per-je-fak'shun, *s.* (*experire*, I awaken out of sleep, Lat.) The act of waking out of sleep.—Not used.

ENCE, eks-pe-re-ens, *s.* (*experientia*, Lat.) A series of trials or experiments; active or passive; an attempt to do or to prove something, or the result of such trials; observation of facts, or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances; trial from suffering or experience; suffering; the use of the senses; the knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or observation;—*v. a.* to try by use, to learn, or by enjoyment; to know by practice; to gain knowledge or skill by practice by a series of observations.

ENCED, eks-pe-re-ent, *a.* Taught by trial; or by repeated observations; skillful or experienced by means of trials, use, or observation.

ENCER, eks-pe-re-en-sur, *s.* One who conducts trials or experiments.

ENT, eks-pe-re-ent, *a.* Having experience.eldom used.

He is the prince, now ripe and full *experient*,  
He made a doer in the state!—*Beau. & Flet.*

EMENT, eks-per'e-ment, *s.* (*experimentum*, Lat.) A trial; an act or operation designed to ascertain some unknown truth, principle, or effect, to establish it when discovered;—*v. a.* to make an experiment; to operate on a subject in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known; to search by trial; to experience;—(obsolete last sense);—*v. n.* to try; to know by trial.

In Physiology, the venesection of animals for the purpose of making discoveries in the structure and functions of their various organs. In Logic and Medical Jurisprudence, a trial

## EXPERIMENTAL—EXPIATION.

made on a man or other animal with a new medicinal agent or alimentary substance, in order to determine its operation or properties.

EXPERIMENTAL, eks-per-e-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to experiment; known by experiment or trial; derived from experiment; built on experiments; founded on trial and observations, or on a series of results, the effects of operations; taught by experience; having personal experience. *Experimental philosophy*, those branches of science, the deductions in which are founded on experiment, as contrasted with the moral, mathematical, and speculative branches of knowledge. The principal experimental science is Chemistry; but there are many others, as Optics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Electricity, Magnetism, &c.

EXPERIMENTALIST, eks-per-e-men'tal-list, *s.* One who makes experiments.

EXPERIMENTALLY, eks-per-e-men'tal-le, *ad.* By experiment; by trial; by operation and observation of results; by experience; by suffering or enjoyment.

EXPERIMENTATIVE, eks-per-e-men'ta-tiv, *a.* Calculated to promote experience; experimental.

EXPERIMENTER, eks-per'e-men-tur, } *s.* One who  
EXPERIMENTIST, eks-per'e-men-tist, } makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.

EXPERIMENTUM CRUCIS, eks-per-e-men'tum crad-sis. A Latin phrase, signifying literally 'the experiment of the cross,' because the cross was, like the rack, resorted to for the purpose of eliciting the truth. In Science, a leading or decisive experiment subjected to the severest tests; or, according to others, such an experiment as leads to the true knowledge of things sought after, in the same manner as the cross on the highway directs the traveller in his course.

EXPERT, eks-pert', *a.* (*expertus*, Lat.) Skillful; well instructed; having familiar knowledge of; dexterous; adroit; ready; prompt; having a facility of operation or performance from practice;—*v. n.* to experience.—Obsolete as a verb.

We deem of death as doom of ill desert;  
But knew we, fools, what it us brings until,  
Die would we daily, once it to *expert*.—*Spenser.*

EXPERTLY, eks-pert'le, *ad.* In a skillful or dexterous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

EXPERTNESS, eks-pert'nes, *s.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness.

EXPETIBLE, eks'pe-te-bl, *a.* (*expetibilis*, Lat.) That may be wished for; desirable.—Obsolete.

It is more *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect, without the same uniform order and peace therewith.—*Fuller.*

EXPIABLE, eks'pe-a-bl, *a.* (*expiables*, Lat.) That may be expiated; that may be atoned for and done away.

EXPIATE, eks'pe-ate, *v. a.* (*expio*, Lat.) To atone for; to make satisfaction for; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety or worship, by which the obligation to punish the crime is canceled; to make reparation for; to avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIATION, eks-pe-a'shun, *s.* (*expiação*, Lat.) The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction for an offence; atonement; satisfaction; the means by which atonement for crimes is made. Among the ancient Greeks and Ro-



mans, an act by which the threats of prodigies were averted.

**EXPIATOR**, eks'pe-ay-tur, *s.* One who expiates, or has expiated.

**EXPIATORY**, eks'pe-ay-tur-e, *a.* Having the power to make atonement or expiation.

**EXPIATION**, eks-pe-la'shun, *s.* (*expiatio*, Lat.) A stripping; the act of committing waste on land; waste. In the Roman Law, the term was applied to any injury or waste done to the estate of a minor.

**EXPIRABLE**, eks-pi'ra-bl, *a.* That may expire; that may come to an end.

**EXPIRATION**, eks-pe-ra'shun, *s.* (*expiratio*, Lat.) In Physiology, that part of respiration by which the air taken into the lungs is exhaled or expelled; the last emission of breath; death; the emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation; matter expired; fume; vapour; cessation; close; end; conclusion; termination of a limited time.

**EXPIRATORY**, eks-pir'a-tur-e, *a.* Pertaining to the emission of breath from the lungs. In Anatomy, an epithet applied to those muscles which, by contracting the parietes of the thorax, occasion expiration. These muscles are chiefly the Inter-costales, Triangulares sterni, Serrati postici inferiores, Obliqui and Recti abdominis, Sacro-lumbales, and Quadrati lumborum.

**EXPIRE**, eks-pir', *v. a.* (*expiro*, Lat.) To breathe out; to throw out the breath from the lungs; to exhale; to emit in minute particles, as a fluid or volatile matter; to conclude;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

And expire the term  
Of a despised life.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to emit the last breath as an animal; to die; to breathe the last; to perish; to end; to fail or be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be frustrated; to fly out; to be thrown out with force;—(unusual in the last two senses;)

The ponderous ball expires.—*Dryden.*

to come to an end; to cease; to terminate; to close or conclude, as a given period.

**EXPIRING**, eks-pi'ring, *a.* Pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying.

**EXPISCATION**, eks-pis-ka'shun, *s.* (*expiscor*, I fish out, Lat.) A fishing out.—Obsolete.

In *expiscation* of whose mysteries,  
Our nets must still be clogg'd with heavy lead  
To make them sink and catch.—*Chapman.*

**EXPLAIN**, eks-plane', *v. a.* (*explano*, Lat.) To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to illustrate by discourse or by notes;—*v. n.* to give explanations.

**EXPLAINABLE**, eks-pla-na-bl, *a.* That may be cleared of obscurity; capable of being made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted.

**EXPLAINER**, eks-pla'nur, *s.* One who explains; an expositor; a commentator; an interpreter.

**EXPLANATION**, eks-pla-na'shun, *s.* (*explanatio*, Lat.) The act of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; exposition; illustration; interpretation; the act of clearing from obscurity and making intelligible; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter; a mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; reconciliation.

**EXPLANARIA**, eks-pla-na're-a, *s.* (*explano*, I make

manifest, Lat.) A genus of corals, allied to *trema*: Family, Corticati.

**EXPLANATORINESS**, eks-plan'a-tur-e-ness, *quality of being explanatory.*

**EXPLANATORY**, eks-plan'a-tur-e, *a.* Explaining; containing explanation.

**EXPLETION**, eks-ple'shun, *s.* (*expletio*, L.) Accomplishment; fulfilment.—Seldom used.

**EXPLETIVE**, eks'ple-tiv, *a.* (*expletif*, Fr.) added for supply or ornament. In Comedy, a word not necessary to the sense, but used to fill up the measure of a verse, or round off a line.

**EXPLETORY**, eks'ple-tur-e, *a.* Serving to explain or clear up.

**EXPLICABLE**, eks'ple-ka-bl, *a.* (*explicabilis*, Lat.) Explainable; that may be unfolded to the understanding; that may be made intelligible; that may be accounted for.

**EXPLICATE**, eks'ple-kate, *v. a.* (*explico*, L.) To unfold; to expand; to open; to unfold the sense; to explain; to clear of difficulty; to interpret.

**EXPLICATION**, eks-ple-ka'shun, *s.* The act of unfolding; the act of explaining; the act of exposition; interpretation; the act of explaining by an expositor or interpreter.

**EXPLICATIVE**, eks'ple-kay-tiv, *a.* Explaining; explanatory.

**EXPLICATORY**, eks'ple-kay-tur-e, *a.* Explaining; explanatory.

**EXPLICATOR**, eks'ple-kay-tur, *s.* One who explains.

**EXPLICIT**, eks-plis'it, *a.* (*explicitus*, L.) Unfolded; plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or reserved; having no disguised meaning.

**EXPLICITLY**, eks-plis'it-le, *ad.* Plainly; without duplicity; without disguise or reserve.

**EXPLICITNESS**, eks-plis'it-ness, *s.* Plainness of language or expression; clearness; directness.

**EXPLODE**, eks-plode', *v. n.* (*explodo*, L.) To utter a report with sudden violence; to expand with force and a violent report; to decay or reject with noise; to express dissent or disapprobation; to drive into disrepute; to cry down; to treat with violence and noise.—Obsolete in sense.

But late the kindled powder did explode  
The massy ball, and the brass tube un-  
derneath.

**EXPLODER**, eks-plo'dur, *s.* One who explodes.

**EXPLOIT**, eks-ployt', *s.* (French.) A deed of great or noble achievement; in a ludic sense, a great act of wickedness;—*v. a.* to achieve; to exploit as a verb.

He exploited great matters in his own person  
and by his son in Spain.—*Camden.*

**EXPLORE**.—See *Explore*.

**EXPLORATION**, eks-plo-ra'shun, *s.* The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination. In Medicine, the act of investigating the condition of the animal body, particularly



# EXPLO-RATOR—EXPONENT.

and abdominal organs, by the eye, hand, or ear, for the purpose of determining the nature and nature of any disease that they may be affected by.

**EXPLO-RATOR**, eks-plo-ra'tur, *s.* One who explores. Since invented by Beccaria, which consists of two insulated ends, furnished with wire, are fastened to a pole over the chimney the top of a tree. From this wire leads into a chamber, through a glass tube with sealing-wax, communicating in the chamber with an electrometer, by which the electric air may be daily observed.

**EXPLO-RATORY**, eks-plo-ra-tur-e, *a.* Serving to examine.

**EXPLO-RER**, eks-plo're, *v. a.* (*exploreo*, Lat.) To search for discovery; to view with care; to examine by the eye; to search by any means; to search or pry into; to scrutinize; to view with care; to examine closely, with a view to truth.

**EXPLO-RIMENT**, eks-plo're-ment, *s.* Search; trial. Used.

**EXPLO-RER**, eks-plo'rur, *s.* One who explores.

**EXPLO-SION**, eks-plo'zhun, *s.* A bursting with sudden or sudden expansion of any solid with force and a loud report; the discharge of a piece of ordnance with a loud resounding burst of sound in a volcano.

**EXPLO-SIVE**, eks-plo'siv, *a.* Driving or bursting out with force and noise; causing explosion. *Explosive Cotton*, a discovery made in 1846 in the preparation of cotton, by which it acquires the power of gunpowder. The mode of preparing described:—Mix in any convenient glass vessel by measure of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.50), with an equal quantity of sulphuric acid (sp. gr. 1.80). When the mixture has cooled, add grains of fine cotton wool in a wedge-shaped form, pour the acid over it, and with a brush imbue the cotton as quickly as possible with acid. As soon as the cotton is completely imbued, pour off the acid, and with the aid of a brush squeeze out as much of the acid as is possible. Throw the mass into a tub full of water, and thoroughly wash it. The cotton has not the slightest acid taste. Squeeze it in a linen cloth, and dry it in the sun. By employing a large relative proportion of the acids to the cotton, or by using nitric acid, a still more highly explosive compound may be produced; but acid of the strength of proportions given, afford a very useful and moderate cost.—Gunpowder is a compound of charcoal, nitre (nitrate of potash), and sulphur.

In the process of making gun cotton, the cotton unites with the sulphur of the acids, and, consequently, presents a compound strictly analogous in its nature and properties to gunpowder.

**EXPLO-SIVE**, eks-plo'siv-le, *ad.* In an explosive manner.—See Spoliation.

**EXPONENT**, eks-po'nent, *s.* (*exponens*, Lat.) In mathematics, the same as index. It means the number or symbol, as 2 in the expression  $x^2$ , is the index of  $x^4$ . The exponent of the proportion between two numbers or quantities is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent.

# EXPONENTIAL—EX POST FACTO.

**EXPONENTIAL**, eks-po-nen'shal, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an exponent. *Exponential calculus*, in Fluxions, the method of differencing or finding the fluxions of exponential quantities. *Exponential curve*, a curve, the nature of which is defined or expressed by an exponential equation. *Exponential equation* is one in which is contained an exponential quantity, as the equation  $a^x = b$ , or  $x^a = a$ , &c. *Exponential quality* is that whose power is a variable quantity, as the expression  $a^x$ , or  $x^a$ . *Exponential quantities* are of several degrees:  $a^x$  of the first order;  $x^a$  of the second order; and  $x^{a^2}$  of the third order, and so on.

**EXPORTIUM**, eks-po're-am, *s.* (*exo*, outside, and *spora*, a sporule, Gr. from the external situation of the sporules.) A genus of Fungi, found on the branches of the Linden tree: Tribe, Coniomycetes.

**EXPORT**, eks-por'te, *v. a.* (*exporto*, Lat.) To carry out; to convey or transport, in traffic, produce, and goods, from one country to another.

**EXPORTER**, eks-por'te, *s.* A commodity actually conveyed from one country or state to another in traffic, or a commodity which may be exported.—Used chiefly in the plural, *Exports*. *Export trade*, the trade which consists in the exportation of commodities.

**EXPORTABLE**, eks-por'te-a-bl, *a.* That may be exported.

**EXPORTATION**, eks-por-ta'shun, *s.* The act of exporting; the act of conveying goods and productions from one country or state to another; the act of carrying out.

**EXPORTER**, eks-por'ter, *s.* The person who exports; one who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country.

**EXPOSAL**, eks-po'zal, *s.* Exposure.—Obsolete.

**EXPOSE**, eks-poze, *v. a.* (*exposer*, Fr.) To lay open; to set to public view; to disclose; to uncover or draw from concealment; to make bare; to remove from anything that which guards or protects; to remove from shelter; to place in a situation to be affected or acted on; to lay open to attack by any means; to make liable; to subject; to put in the power of; to lay open to censure, ridicule, or contempt; to lay open to examination; to put in danger; to cast out to chance; to place abroad, or in a situation unprotected; to make public; to offer; to place in a situation to invite purchasers; to offer to inspection.

**EXPOSE'**, eks-poz'ay, *s.* (French.) Exposition; recital of facts or reasons for explanation.

**EXPOSEDNESS**, eks-po'zed-nes, *s.* A state of being exposed; open to attack, or unprotected.

**EXPOSER**, eks-po'zur, *s.* One who exposes.

**EXPOSITION**, eks-po-zish'un, *s.* A laying open; a setting to public view; a situation in which a thing is exposed or laid open, or in which it has an unobstructed view, or in which a free passage to it is open; explanation; interpretation.

**EXPOSITIVE**, eks-poz'e-tiv, *a.* Explanatory; laying open.

**EXPOSITOR**, eks-poz'e-tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who expounds or explains; an interpreter; a dictionary or vocabulary which explains words.

**EXPOSITORY**, eks-poz'e-tur-e, *a.* Serving to explain; tending to illustrate.

**EX POST FACTO**, eks poste fak'to. A Latin phrase, signifying after the deed; retrospective. *Ex post facto laws*, are such as are made to operate on



# EXPOSTULATE—EXPRESSION.

facts committed previously to the making of such laws, and may, therefore, be said to be retrospective in their operations.

**EXPOSTULATE**, eks-pos'tu-late, *v. n.* (*expostulo*, Lat.) To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct, representing the wrong he has done or intends, and urging him to desist, or to make redress;—*v. a.* to discuss; to examine.—Obsolete as an active verb.

I cannot now stay to *expostulate* the case with them.—*Asheton.*

**EXPOSTULATION**, eks-pos-tu-la'shun, *s.* Reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct. In Rhetoric, an address containing expostulation.

**EXPOSTULATOR**, eks-pos'tu-lay-tur, *s.* One who expostulates.

**EXPOSTULATORY**, eks-pos'tu-lay-tur-e, *a.* Containing expostulation.

**EXPOSURE**, eks-po'zhure, *s.* The act of exposing or laying open; the state of being laid open to view, to danger, or to any inconvenience; the situation of a place in regard to points of compass, or to a free access of air or light.

**EXPOUND**, eks-pownd', *v. a.* (*expono*, Lat.) To explain; to lay open the meaning; to clear of obscurity; to interpret; to examine.—Obsolete in the last sense.

He *expounded* both his pockets,  
And found a watch with rings and lockets.—*Butler.*

**EXPOUNDER**, eks-pownd'ur, *s.* An explainer; one who interprets.

**EXPRESS**, eks-pres', *v. a.* (*expressus*, Lat.) To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; to utter; to declare in words; to speak; to write or engrave; to represent in written words or language; to represent; to exhibit by copy or resemblance; to represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; to form a likeness; to show or make known; to indicate; to denote; to designate; to extort; to elicit;—(seldom used in the last two senses;)

Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee  
More than thy deeds; 'tis only judgment waits thee.—*Ben Jonson.*

—*a.* plain; clear; expressed; direct; not ambiguous; given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference; copied; resembling; bearing an exact representation; intended or sent for a particular purpose, or on a particular errand;—*s.* a messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; a message sent; a declaration in plain terms.—Obsolete in the last sense.

The general design and particular *expresses* of the gospel.—*Norris.*

**EXPRESSIBLE**, eks-pres'se-bl, *a.* That may be expressed; that may be uttered, declared, shown, or represented; that may be squeezed out.

**EXPRESSION**, eks-pres'h'un, *s.* The act of expressing; the act of forcing out by pressure; the act of uttering, declaring, or representing; utterance; declaration; representation; a phrase or mode of speech. In Rhetoric, elocution; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance, suited to the subject and sentiment. In Painting, a natural and lively representation of the subject. In Music, the tone, grace, or modulation of voice or sound, suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments. In Pharmacy, the act of separating by pressure the fluid lodged in the cellular cavities. In Physiognomy,

# EXPRESSIONLESS—EXPULSIVE.

the character as expressed in the countenance or conformation of the whole exterior of the human body. In Algebra, any quantity expressed in an algebraical form. It is sometimes termed a function. *Theatrical expression* is a distinct, sonorous, and pleasing pronunciation, accompanied with action suited to the subject.

**EXPRESSIONLESS**, eks-pres'h'un-less, *a.* Destitute of expression.

**EXPRESSIVE**, eks-pres'siv, *a.* Serving to express; serving to utter or represent; representing with force; emphatical; showing; representing.

**EXPRESSIVELY**, eks-pres'siv-le, *ad.* In an expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.

**EXPRESSIVENESS**, eks-pres'siv-ness, *s.* The quality of being expressive; the power of expression or representation by words; power or force of representation; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind.

**EXPRESSLY**, eks-pres'le, *ad.* In direct terms; plainly.

**EXPRESSNESS**.—See Expressiveness.

**EXPRESSURE**, eks-pres'h'ure, *s.* Expression; utterance;

Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to.—*Shaks.*  
representation; mark; impression.—Nearly obsolete.

The *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,  
More fertile fresh than all the field to see.—*Shaks.*

**EXPROBRATE**, eks-pro-brate, *v. a.* (*exprobro*, Lat.) To upbraid; to censure as reproachful; to blame; to condemn.

**EXPROBRATION**, eks-pro-bra'shun, *s.* The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding.

**EXPROBRATIVE**, eks-pro-bra-tiv, *a.* Upbraiding; expressing reproach.

**EXPROPRIATE**, eks-pro-pre-ate, *v. a.* (*ex*, and *proprius*, one's own, Lat.) To disengage from appropriation; to hold no longer as one's own; to give up a claim to exclusive property.

**EXPROPRIATION**, eks-pro-pre-a'shun, *s.* The act of discarding appropriation, or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property.

**EXPUGN**, eks-pune', *v. a.* (*expugno*, Lat.) To conquer; to take by assault.

**EXPUGNABLE**, eks-pug'na-bl, *a.* That may be forced.

**EXPUGNATION**, eks-pug-na'shun, *s.* Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

**EXPUGNER**, eks-pu'nur, *s.* One who subdues.

**EXPULTION**, eks-pu-ish'un, *s.* (*expulio*, Lat.) The act of clearing the mouth and fauces from any fluid accumulated therein.

**EXPULSE**, eks-puls', *v. a.* (*expulser*, Fr.) To drive out; to expel.—Seldom used.

For ever should they be *expulsed* from France,  
And not have title to an earldom there.—*Shaks.*

**EXPULSER**, eks-pul'sur, *s.* An expeller.

**EXPULSION**, eks-pul'shun, *s.* The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence; the state of being driven out or away.

**EXPULSIVE**, eks-pul'siv, *a.* Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel. *Expulsive bandage*, in Surgery, a bandage constructed so as to exert pressure on parts, for the purpose of expelling pus or other fluids. *Expulsive power*,



## EXPUNCTION—EXSICCANT.

ains which occur in the second stage of par-  
tion, and during which the child is born.

CTION, eks-pung'k'shun, *s.* The act of  
ing; the act of blotting out or erasing.

OR, eks-punj', *v. a.* (*expungo*, Lat.) To blot  
as with a pen; to rub out; to efface; to  
out; to wipe out or destroy; to annihilate.

GATE, eks-pur'gate, *v. a.* (*expurgo*, Lat.)  
urge; to cleanse; to purify from anything  
ous, offensive, or erroneous.

GATION, eks-pur'ga'shun, *s.* The act of  
sing or purging; evacuation; purification  
anything noxious, offensive, sinful, or erro-  
neous.

GATOR, eks-pur'ga-tur, *s.* One who expur-  
or purifies.

GATORIOUS.—See Expurgatory.

GATORY, eks-pur'ga-tur-e, *a.* Cleansing;  
ring; serving to purify from anything noxious  
oneous. *Expurgatory index*, the name of a  
issued by the Church of Rome, containing a  
gue of those writings and authors which are  
ed censurable, and forbidden to be read by  
ricists.

GE, eks-purj', *v. a.* (*expurgo*, Lat.) To purge  
—Obsolete.

GE, eks-kwire', *v. a.* (*exquiro*, Lat.) To search  
er out.—Obsolete.

thou shouldst my delinquencies *exquire*.—  
*Sandys.*

ITE, eks'kwe-zit, *a.* (*exquisitus*, Lat.) Nice;  
; very excellent; complete; accurate; capa-  
f nice perception; capable of nice discrimi-  
a; being in the highest degree extreme; very  
ly felt; curious; searching into.—Obsolete  
e last two senses.

Be not over-*exquisite*  
cast the fashion of uncertain evils.—*Milton.*

ITELY, eks'kwe-zit-le, *ad.* Nicely; accu-  
; with great perfection; with keen sensa-  
or with nice perception.

ITENESS, eks'kwe-zit-nes, *s.* Nicety; ex-  
ss; accuracy; completeness; perfection;  
ness; sharpness; extremity.

ITIVE, eks-kwiz'e-tiv, *a.* Curious; eager to  
ver.—Obsolete.

ITIVELY, eks-kwiz'e-tiv-le, *ad.* Curiously;  
tely.—Obsolete.

GUINITY, eks-sang-gwin'e-te, *s.* (*ex*, and  
*siccus*, blood, Lat.) A state of bloodlessness.

GUIOUS, eks-sang'gwe-us, *a.* Destitute of  
blood.

ID, eks-sind', *v. a.* (*exscindo*, Lat.) To cut  
—Seldom used.

IBE, eks-scribe', *v. a.* (*exscribo*, Lat.) To  
; to transcribe.—Obsolete.

nce I *exscribe* your sonnets, am become  
better lover, and much better poet.—  
*Ben Jonson.*

IFT, eks-skript', *s.* A copy; a transcript.—  
lete.

ION, eks-sek'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and *sectio*, a cut-  
Lat.) A cutting off, or a cutting out.

T, eks-ser't', } *a.* In Botany, standing  
TID, eks-ser't'ed, } out, or projecting much  
al anything else; opposed to inserted.

FILE, eks-ser'tile, *a.* Joined outwardly to  
ain body or axis.

ANT, eks-sik'kant, *a.* Drying; evaporating  
ure; having the quality of drying.

## EXSICCATE—EXTEMPORARY.

EXSICCATE, eks-sik'kate, *v. a.* (*exsicco*, Lat.) To  
dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture.

EXSICCATION, eks-sik'ka'shun, *s.* The act or opera-  
tion of drying; evaporation of moisture; dryness.

EXSICCATIVE, eks-sik'ka-tiv, *a.* Having the power  
of drying.

EXSTIPULATE, eks-stip'u-late, *a.* (*ex*, and *stipula*,  
Lat.) In Botany, having no stipules.

EXSUCCOUS, eks-suk'kus, *a.* (*exsuccus*, Lat.) Des-  
titute of juice; dry.

EXSUCTION, eks-suk'shun, *s.* (*exugo*, I suck out,  
Lat.) The act of sucking out.

EXSUDATION, eks-su-da'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and *sudo*, I  
sweat, Lat.) A sweating; a discharge of humours  
or moisture from animal bodies; the discharge of  
the juices of a plant; moisture from the earth.

EXSUDE, eks-sude', *v. a.* To discharge the moisture  
or juices of a living body through the pores; also,  
to discharge the liquid matter of a plant by inci-  
sions;—*v. n.* to flow from a living body through  
the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice.

EXSUFFLATION, eks-suf-fla'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and *sufflo*,  
I blow, Lat.) A blowing or blast from beneath;  
a kind of exorcism.

EXSUFFLICATION, eks-suf'fle-kate, } *a.* Contemptible.

EXSUFFOLATE, eks-suf'fo-late, } —Obsolete.

When I shall turn the business of my soul  
To such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises,  
Matching thy inference.—*Shaks.*

EXSUSCITATE, eks-sus'se-tate, *v. a.* (*exsuscito*, Lat.)  
To rouse; to excite.—Obsolete.

EXSUSCITATION, eks-sus-se-ta'shun, *s.* A stirring;  
a rousing.—Obsolete.

Virtue is not a thing that is merely a-quired and  
transfused into us from without, but rather an *exsusci-*  
*tation* and raising up.—*Hallgrenell.*

EXTANCE, eks'stans, *s.* (*extans*, from *ex*, and *sto*,  
I stand, Lat.) Outward existence.—Obsolete.

Who hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things  
and entities before their *extances*?—*Brown.*

EXTANCY, eks'stan-se, *s.* (*extans*, Lat.) The state  
of rising above others; parts rising above the  
rest.—Seldom used.

EXTANT, eks'stant, *a.* (*extans*, Lat.) Standing  
out or above any surface; protruded; in being;  
now subsisting; not suppressed, destroyed, or lost.

EXTASY, EXTATIC.—See Ecstasy, Ecstatic.

EXTEMPORAL, eks-tem'po-ral, *a.* (*extemporalis*,  
Lat.) Made or uttered at the moment without  
premeditation; speaking without premeditation.

—This word is now superseded by *Extemporaneous*  
and *Extemporary*,—which see.

EXTEMPORALLY, eks-tem'po-ral-le, *ad.* Without  
premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, eks-tem-po-ra'ne-us, *a.* (*ex-*  
*temporaneus*, Lat.) Composed, performed, or  
uttered at the time the subject occurs, without  
previous study; unpremeditated.

EXTEMPORANEOUSLY, eks-tem-po-ra'ne-us-le, *ad.*  
Without previous study.

EXTEMPORANEOUSNESS, eks-tem-po-ra'ne-us-nes,  
*s.* The quality of being unpremeditated.

EXTEMPORARILY, eks-tem'po-rar-e-le, *ad.* With-  
out previous study.

EXTEMPORARY, eks-tem'po-ra-re, *a.* (*ex*, and *tem-*  
*porarius*, Lat.) Uttered or performed without  
premeditation; occasional; for the time.—Un-  
usual in the last two senses.

And therefore nimbly set up those *extemporary* habi-  
tations.—*Musdrell.*



# EXTEMPORE—EXTENSOR.

**EXTEMPORE**, eks-tem'po-ra, *ad.* (Latin.) Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; in an extemporaneous manner; applied generally to speeches or poems spoken without having been previously studied.

**EXTEMPORINNESS**, eks-tem'po-re-nes, *s.* The state of being unpremeditated; the state of being composed, performed, or uttered without previous study.

**EXTEMPORIZE**, eks-tem'po-rize, *v. n.* To speak extempore; to speak without previous study or preparation; to discourse without notes or written composition.

**EXTEMPORIZER**, eks-tem'po-ri-zur, *s.* One who speaks without previous study, or without written composition.

**EXTEND**, eks-tend', *v. a.* (*extendo*, Lat.) To stretch in any direction; to carry forward, or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size; to stretch; to reach forth; to spread; to enlarge; to widen; to continue; to prolong; to communicate; to bestow on; to use or exercise toward; to impart; to yield or give. In Law, to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt, or to levy on lands as an execution;—*v. n.* to stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth.

**EXTENDER**, eks-ten'dur, *s.* He or that which extends or stretches.

**EXTENDIBLE**, eks-ten'de-bl, *a.* Capable of being extended.

**EXTENDLESSNESS**, eks-tend'les-nes, *s.* Unlimited extension.—Obsolete.

**EXTENSIBILITY**, eks-ten-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The capacity of being extended, or of suffering extension. In Physics, the property possessed by certain bodies of becoming elongated, or drawn out, when subjected to the operation of two opposite forces.

**EXTENSIBLE**, eks-ten'se-bl, *a.* That may be extended; susceptible of enlargement.

**EXTENSIBLENESS**.—See Extensibility.

**EXTENSILE**, eks-ten'sil, *a.* Capable of being extended.

**EXTENSION**, eks-ten'shun, *s.* (*extensio*, Lat.) The act of extending; a stretching; the state of being extended; enlargement in breadth, or continuation of length. In Physics, the extent of a body in one of its three dimensions, breadth, length, or thickness. In Physiology, the straightening of a limb or organ previously bent by the action of the extensor muscles. In Surgery, an operation by which the articular surface of a dislocated limb, or the fragments of a broken bone, are reduced to their natural state.

**EXTENSIONAL**, eks-ten'shun-al, *a.* Having great extent.—Obsolete.

**EXTENSIVE**, eks-ten'siv, *a.* Wide; large; having great enlargement or extent; that may be extended.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Silver-beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer.—Boyle.

**EXTENSIVELY**, eks-ten'siv-le, *ad.* Widely; largely; to a great extent.

**EXTENSIVENESS**, eks-ten'siv-nes, *s.* Wideness; largeness; extent; diffusiveness; capacity of being extended.

**EXTENSOR**, eks-ten'sur, *s.* (Latin.) A muscle, the use of which is to extend or strengthen the limb or organ to which its moveable extremity is attached.

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# EXTENT—EXTERNAL.

**EXTENT**, eks-tent', *s.* (*extento*, I stretch out, Lat.)

Space or degree to which a thing is extended; compass; bulk; size; length; communication; distribution. In Law, a writ directed to the sheriff against the body, lands, and goods, or the lands only, of a debtor. It is sometimes called an *extendi facias*. *Extent in chief*, a proceeding by the king for the recovery of his own debt, and in which he is the real plaintiff. *Extent in aid*, a writ sued out at the instance, and for the benefit of the crown, against the debtor of a crown debtor, but in which the king is a nominal plaintiff only.

**EXTENUATE**, eks-ten'u-ate, *v. a.* (*extenuo*, Lat.) To make thin, lean, or slender; to lessen; to diminish; to lessen in representation; to palliate; to lessen or diminish in honour;—(seldom used in the last sense;)

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;  
Who can extenuate thee?—Milton.

to make rare;—(obsolete.)—*a.* thin; slender.—Obsolete as an adjective.

The body slender, lank, and extenuate.—Hobbes.

**EXTENUATION**, eks-ten-u-a'shun, *s.* The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh; the act of representing anything less wrong, faulty, or criminal than it is in fact; palliation; mitigation; alleviation.

**EXTENUATORY**, eks-ten-u-ay-to-re, *a.* Palliative.

**EXTERIOR**, eks-te're-ur, *a.* (Latin.) External; outward, applied to the outside or outer surface of a body, and opposed to *interior*; on the outside, with reference to a person; extrinsic; foreign; relating to foreign nations;—*s.* the outward surface; that which is external; outward or visible deportment; appearance. *Exterior polygon*, in Fortification, the outlines of the works drawn from one outer angle, or the distance of one outer bastion, to the point of another, reckoned quite round the works.

**EXTERIORITY**, eks-te-re-or'e-te, *s.* Outwardness; the superficies.

**EXTERIORLY**, eks-te're-ur-le, *ad.* Outwardly; externally.

**EXTERIORS**, eks-te're-ur-z, *s. pl.* The outward parts of a thing; outward or external deportment, or forms and ceremonies; visible acts.

**EXTERMINATE**, eks-ter-me-nate, *v. a.* (*extermio*, Lat.) To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; to eradicate; to root out; to abolish; to root out as plants. In Algebra, to take away or expel from an expression or equation.

**EXTERMINATION**, eks-ter-me-na'shun, *s.* The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision. In Algebra, the taking away or expelling of something from an expression or from an equation.

**EXTERMINATOR**, eks-ter-me-nay-tur, *s.* He or that which exterminates.

**EXTERMINATORY**, eks-ter-me-nay-tur-e, *a.* Serving or tending to exterminate.

**EXTERMINE**, eks-ter'min, *v. a.* To exterminate.—Obsolete.

Enemies that strive to destroy, loose, abolish, hurt, and extermine from the world the books of it.—Dante.

**EXTERN**.—See External.

**EXTERNAL**, eks-ter'nal, *a.* (*externus*, Lat.) Outward; exterior, as the external surface of a body, opposed to *internal*; not intrinsic; not being within; exterior; visible; apparent; foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations.



## EXTERNALITY—EXTIRPATION.

NALITY, eks-ter-nal'e-te, *s.* External person.

NALLY, eks-ter-nal-le, *ad.* Outwardly; on outside; in appearance; visibly.

NALS, eks-ter-nal'z, *a. pl.* The outward; exterior form; outward rites and ceremonies; visible forms.

NO-MEDIAL, eks-ter-no-me'de-al, *a.* An act given by Kirby to the third principal nerve of the wings of insects.

RANEUS, eks-ter-ra-ne-us, *a.* (*extraneus*, ) Foreign; belonging to or coming from ad.

TION, eks-ter'shun, *s.* (*extersio*, Lat.) The of wiping or rubbing out.

eks-til', *v. n.* (*extillo*, Lat.) To drop or from.

LATION, eks-til-la'shun, *s.* The act of falling ops.

ULATE, EXTIMULATION.—See Stimulate, alation.

OT, eks-tingkt', *a.* (*extinctus*, Lat.) Extinct; put out; quenched; being at an end; no survivor; having ceased; being at an by abolition or disuse; having no force;—to make extinct; to put out.—Obsolete as a

ve renew'd fire to our extincted spirits.—Shaks.

OTION, eks-tingk'shun, *s.* (*extinctio*, Lat.) act of putting out or destroying life or fire, smothering, suffocation, or otherwise; the state sing extinguished, quenched, or suffocated; action; excision; suppression; a putting an o. In Chemistry, *extinction of lime*, the re- sion of lime to the state of a hydrate by the sion of water. *Extinction of mercury*, the sion of mercury with other substances, until e metallic globules have disappeared.

UISH, eks-ting'gwish, *v. a.* (*extinguo*, Lat.) at out; to quench; to suffocate; to destroy; t an end to; to cloud or obscure by superior our.

UISHABLE, eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* That be quenched, destroyed, or suppressed.

UISHER, eks-ting'gwish-ur, *s.* He or that : extinguishes; a hollow conical utensil to be n a candle to extinguish the flame.

UISHMENT, eks-ting'gwish-ment, *s.* The putting out or quenching; extinction; sup- sion; destruction; abolition; nullification; ting an end to, or a coming to an end; nation. In Law, the extinction or annihi- of a right, estate, &c., by means of its merged or consolidated with another, gene- a greater or less extensive right. The is applied to commons, estates, copyholds, liberties, services, and wages.

, eks-terp', *v. a.* (*ex*, and *stirps*, the root, To extirpate.—Obsolete.

ch to *extirpe* he laid him privily n in a darksome lowly place far in.—Spenser.

ABLE, eks-ter'pa-bl, *a.* That may be era- d.

ATE, eks-ter'pate, *v. a.* (*extirpo*, Lat.) To or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to ate; to destroy totally; to destroy wholly. agery, to cut out; to cut off; to eat out; nove.

ATION, eks-ter-pa'shun, *s.* The act of root- ut; eradication; excision; total destruction.

## EXTIRPATIONE—EXTRACT.

EXTIRPATIONE, eks-ter-pa-she-o'ne, *s.* (Latin.) A judicial writ that lay against one who, after a ver- dict found against him for land, &c. maliciously overthrows any house or trees upon it to the great damage thereof: it lay both after and before judgment.—*Reg. Jud.* 13, 56, 58.

EXTIRPATOR, eks-ter'pa-tur, *s.* One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPEX, eks'te-speks, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a soothsayer who drew presages from viewing the entrails of animals offered in sacrifice.

EXTISPICIOUS, eks-te-spish'us, *a.* (*extispicium*, soothsaying, Lat.) Augural; relating to the in- spection of the entrails of beasts offered in sacri- fice, in order to prognostication.—Obsolete.

EXTOL, eks-tol', *v. a.* (*extollo*, Lat.) To raise in words or eulogy; to praise; to exalt in commen- dation; to magnify.

EXTOLLER, eks-tol'ur, *s.* One who praises or magnifies; a praiser or magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, eks-tawr'siv, *a.* Serving to extort tending to draw from by compulsion.

EXTORSIVELY, eks-tawr'siv-le, *ad.* In an extorsive manner.

EXTORT, eks-tawrt', *v. a.* (*extortus*, Lat.) To draw from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from; to gain by violence or oppression;—*v. n.* to practise extortion.

EXTORTER, eks-tawr'tur, *s.* One who extorts or practises extortion.

EXTORTION, eks-tawr'shun, *s.* The act of extort- ing; the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, duress, menace, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; illegal exaction; illegal compulsion to pay money or to do some other act. At the Common Law, extortion is punishable by fine and imprisonment. The exact- ing of an unfair price from a person or persons, in consequence of necessity or ignorance, is a com- mon acceptance of extortion; but this is not pun- ishable by law, as a person is allowed to ask any price they please for what they sell.

EXTORTIONARY, eks-tawr'shun-ar-e, *a.* Practising extortion.

EXTORTIONATE, eks-tawr'shun-ate, } *a.* Oppres- EXTORTIONOUS, eks-tawr'shun-us, } sive; con- taining extortion.

EXTORTIONER, eks-tawr'shun-ur, *s.* One who practises extortion.

EXTORTIOUS, eks-tawr'shus, *a.* Oppressive; vio- lent; unjust.

EXTRA, eks'tra. A Latin preposition, denoting be- yond or excess, extraordinary or the like; as *extra work*, *extra pay*, work or pay beyond what is usual or agreed on. *Extra-constellary stars*, in Astronomy, such stars as have not yet been classed under any of the constellations. *Extra tempora*, a licence from the pope to take holy orders at any time.

EXTRA-AXILLARY, eks'tra-ag-zil'la-re, *a.* In Bo- tany, growing from above or below the axils of the leaves or branches.

EXTRA COSTS, eks'tra kosts, *s.* In Law, such costs as the peculiar circumstances of the case have rendered it necessary to incur, but which do not necessarily arise out of the ordinary proceedings of the case.

EXTRACT, eks-trakt', *v. a.* (*extraho*, Lat.) To draw out; to draw out as the juices or essence of a sub- stance, by distillation, solution, or other means;



## EXTRACT—EXTRAFOLIACEOUS.

to take out; to take from; to take out or select a part; to take a passage or passages from a book or writing; in a general sense, to draw from by any means or operation.

**EXTRACT**, eks'trakt, *s.* That which is extracted or drawn from something. In Literature, a passage taken from a book or writing. In Chemistry, a peculiar substance supposed to form the active principle of the vegetable in which it occurs, termed also the extractive or bitter principle; extraction; descent.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*, branding it with the most ignominious imputation of foolishness.—*South*.

In Pharmacy, the product of the evaporation of a fluid obtained either by the expression of animal or vegetable substances, or by their subjection to the action of alcohol or of water.

**EXTRACTION**, eks-trak'shun, *s.* (*extractio*, Lat.) The act of drawing out; descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family. In Chemistry, the act of separating a simple or compound substance from a body, of which it is a constituent part. In Surgery, an operation, by which foreign or diseased parts are removed by the natural or by artificial openings; as a bone from the oesophagus, a tooth from the jaw, or a calculus from the bladder. *Extraction of roots*, in Arithmetic and Algebra, an operation which consists in finding a certain root of a number or algebraic symbol; as, 7 is the root of 49, and  $x$  is the root of  $x^2$ .

**EXTRACTIVE**, eks-trak'tiv, *s.* In Chemistry, a solid substance, soluble in water and alcohol;—*a.* that may be produced by chemical extraction.

**EXTRACTOR**, eks-trak'tur, *s.* In Midwifery, an instrument or forceps for extracting a child by the head in difficult cases of parturition.

**EXTRACTUM**, eks-trak'tum, *s.* In Pharmacy, an extract, of which the following are the chief:—

*E. aconiti*, extract of aconite; *E. aloes purificatum*, purified extract of aloes; *E. anthemidis*, extract of camomile, formerly called extractum chamomeli; *E. belladonnae*, extract of belladonna; *E. cinchonae*, extract of bark; *E. cinchonae resinorum*, resinous extract of bark; *E. colchici acetici*, acetic extract of meadow saffron; *E. colchici corni*, extract of the cornus of meadow saffron; *E. colocynthidis*, extract of colocynth; *E. colocynthidis compositum*, extractum catharticum, compound extract of colocynth—cathartic extract; *E. comi*, extract of hemlock, formerly called succus ciutun spissatus; *E. dyptidis*, extract of foxglove; *E. eltherii*, extract of eluterium; *E. gentianae*, extract of gentian; *E. glycyrrhizae*, extract of liquorice; *E. hamatocoryli*, extract of logwood, formerly called extractum ligni campechiensis; *E. hyoscyami*, extract of henbane; *E. jalape*, extract of jalap; *E. lactucae*, extract of lettuce; *E. lyali*—*E. humuli*, extract of hops; *E. opii purificatum*, extract of opium, formerly called extractum thebaicum and opium colatum; *E. papaveris*, extract of white poppy; *E. parviflorae*, extract of parviflora; *E. rhei*, extract of rhubarb; *E. rubrae*, extract of rue; *E. sarsaparillae*, extract of sarsaparilla; *E. stramonii*, extract of thorn-apple; *E. taraxaci*, extract of dandelion.

**EXTRADITIONARY**, eks-tra-dik'shun-ar-e, *a.* (*extra*, and *dictio*, a speaking, Lat.) Consisting not in words but in realities.—Obsolete.

Of *extraditionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make six.—*Brown*.

**EXTRADOS**, eks-tra'dos, *s.* (French.) In Architecture, the exterior curve of an arch. The term is generally applied to denote the upper curve of the *voussoirs*, or stones, which immediately form the arch.

**EXTRAFOLIACEOUS**, eks-tra-fol-e-a'shus, *a.* In

## EXTRAGENEUS—EXTRAVAGANCY.

Botany, away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them.

**EXTRAGENEUS**, eks-tra-je'ne-us, *a.* (*extra*, and *genus*, kind, Lat.) Belonging to another kind.

**EXTRAJUDICIAL**, eks-tra-ju-dish'al, *a.* (*extra*, without, Lat. and *judicial*.) Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure.

**EXTRAJUDICIALLY**, eks-tra-ju-dish'al-le, *ad.* In a manner out of the ordinary legal proceedings.

**EXTRALIMITARY**, eks-tra-lim'e-tar-e, *s.* (*extra*, Lat. and *limit*.) Being beyond the limit or bounds.

**EXTRAMMISSION**, eks-tra-mish'un, *s.* (*extra*, and *missio*, I send, Lat.) A sending out; emission.

**EXTRAMUNDANE**, eks-tra-mun'dane, *a.* (*extra*, and *mundus*, the world, Lat.) Beyond the limit of the material world.

**EXTRANEUS**, eks-tra'ne-us, *a.* (*extraneus*, Lat.) Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic.

**EXTRAOFFICIAL**, eks-tra-of-fish'al, *a.* Not within the limits of official duty.

**EXTRAORDINARIES**, eks-trawr'de-nar-iz, *s. pl.* Things which exceed the usual order, kind, or method.

**EXTRAORDINARIUM**, eks-trawr-de-na're-i, *s.* (Latin.) Among the Romans, a body of men, consisting of a third part of the foreign horse, and a fifth of the foot, which was separated from the rest of the forces borrowed from the confederate states.

**EXTRAORDINARILY**, eks-trawr'de-nar-e-le, *ad.* In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method; beyond the common course, limits, or order; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; particularly; eminently.

**EXTRAORDINARINESS**, eks-trawr'de-nar-e-nes, *s.* Uncommonness; remarkableness.

**EXTRAORDINARY**, eks-trawr'de-na-re, *a.* Beyond or out of the common order or method; not in the usual, customary, or regular course; not ordinary; exceeding the common degree or measure; remarkable; uncommon, rare, or wonderful; special; particular; sent for a special purpose, or on a particular occasion;—*s.* anything which exceeds ordinary method or computation; uncommon in the singular number;—*ad.* extraordinarily.

**EXTRAPAROCHIAL**, eks-tra-par-o'ke-al, *a.* (*extra*, Lat. and *parochial*.) Not comprehended within any parish; privileged or exempt from the duties of a parish.

**EXTRAPHYSICAL**, eks-tra-fiz'e-kal, *a.* (*extra*, and *physicus*, natural, Lat.) Metaphysical; out of the natural order.

**EXTRAPROFESSIONAL**, eks-tra-pro-fesh'un-al, *a.* Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty.

**EXTRAPROVINCIAL**, eks-tra-pro-vin'shal, *a.* Not within the same province.

**EXTRAREGULAR**, eks-tra-reg'u-lar, *a.* Not comprehended within a rule or rules.

**EXTRATERRITORIAL**, eks-tra-ter-e-to're-al, *a.* Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction.

**EXTRATROPICAL**, eks-tra-trop'e-kal, *a.* Beyond the tropics; without the tropics, north or south.

**EXTRAVAGANCE**, eks-trav'a-gans, } *s.* (*extra*, and *vagus*, wandering, Lat.) A wandering beyond a limit; an excursion or sally from the usual way, course, or limit; a going beyond the limits of strict truth or probability; excess of affection, passion, or ap-





petite; excess in expenditure of property; the expending of money without necessity, or beyond what is reasonable or proper; dissipation; an excess or wandering from prescribed limits; irregularity; wildness.

**EXTRAVAGANT**, eks-trav'a-gant, *a.* Wandering beyond limits; excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; irregular; wild; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability, or other usual bounds; exceeding necessity or propriety; wasteful; prodigal; profuse in expenses;—*a.* one who is confined to no general rule.

**EXTRAVAGANTLY**, eks-trav'a-gant-le, *ad.* In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability; unreasonably; excessively; expensively or profusely to an unjustifiable degree.

**EXTRAVAGANTNESS**, eks-trav'a-gant-nes, *s.* Excess; extravagance.

**EXTRAVAGANTS**, eks-trav'a-gants, *s.* In Church History, certain decretal epistles or constitutions of the popes, which were published after the Clementines, and not at first arranged and digested with the other papal constitutions; they were afterwards inserted in the body of the Canon Law.

**EXTRAVAGANZA**, eks-trav-a-gan'za, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a piece of music remarkable for its incoherence and wildness.

**EXTRAVAGATE**, eks-trav'a-gate, *v. n.* To wander out of limits.—Obsolete.

When the body plunges into the luxury of sense, the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a vitiated imagination.—*Warburton*.

**EXTRAVAGATION**, eks-trav-a-ga'shun, *s.* Excess; a wandering beyond limits.

**EXTRAVASATE**, eks-trav'a-sate, *v. a.* (*extra*, and *vas*, a vessel, Lat.) To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

**EXTRAVASATION**, eks-trav-a-sa'shun, *s.* (*extravasatio*, from *extra*, and *vas*, a vessel, Lat.) In Pathology, the escape of the animal fluids, especially of blood or serum, from their natural vessels, and their consequent infiltration or effusion into the meshes of the adjoining tissue.

**EXTRAVENTATE**, eks-tra-ve'nte, *a.* (*extra*, and *vena*, a vein, Lat.) Let out of the veins.

**EXTRAVERSION**, eks-tra-ver'shun, *s.* (*extra*, and *versio*, a turning, Lat.) The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out.—Seldom used.

**EXTRACT**, eks-trete', *s.* Extraction.—Obsolete.

Or drawn forth from her by divine *extract*.—*Spenser*.

**EXTREME**, eks-treme', *a.* (*extremus*, Lat.) Outermost; utmost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border; greatest; most violent; last, beyond which there is none; worst or best that can exist or be supposed, as an *extreme* case; most pressing;—*s.* the utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; extremity; utmost point; furthest degree. In Logic, the *extremes* of a syllogism are the predicate and the subject. In Music, those intervals in which the diatonic distances are increased or diminished by a chromatic semitone. *Extreme and mean ratio*, in Mathematics, a straight line is said to be divided in *extreme and mean ratio*, when the whole is to the greater part as the greater part is to the less; or when the rectangle contained by the whole and the smaller segment is equal to the square of the greater segment. *Extreme unction*, one of the

seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, founded on the following passage:—'If any be sick among you, let him call upon the elders of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord.'—*James* v. 14.

**EXTREMELESS**, eks-treme'les, *a.* Having no extremes or extremities; infinite.

**EXTREMELY**, eks-treme'le, *ad.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost point; in familiar language, very much; greatly.

**EXTREMITY**, eks-trem'e-te, *s.* (*extremitas*, Lat.) The utmost point or side; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing; the utmost parts; the highest or furthest degree; extreme or utmost distress, straits, difficulties; the utmost rigour or violence; the most aggravated state.

**EXTRICABLE**, eks-tre-ka-bl, *a.* That can be extricated.

**EXTRICATE**, eks-tre-kate, *v. a.* (*extrico*, Lat.) To disembarass; to free from difficulties or perplexities; to disentangle; to send out; to cause to be omitted or evolved.

**EXTRICATION**, eks-tre-ka'shun, *s.* The act of disentangling; a freeing from perplexities and difficulties; disentanglement; the act of sending out or evolving.

**EXTRINSIC**, eks-trin'sik, } *a.* (*extrinsecus*,  
**EXTRINSICAL**, eks-trin'se-kal, } Lat.) External; outward; not contained in or belonging to a body.

**EXTRINSICALLY**, eks-trin'se-kal-le, *ad.* From without; externally.

**EXTRORSAL**, eks-traw'sal, *a.* (*extrorsum*, towards the outside, Lat.) In Botany, being turned from the axis.

**EXTRACT**, eks-trukt', *v. a.* (*extractus*, Lat.) To build; to construct.—Obsolete.

**EXTRUCTION**, eks-truk'shun, *s.* A building.—Obsolete.

**EXSTRUCTIVE**, eks-truk'tiv, *a.* Forming into a structure.

**EXTRACTOR**, eks-truk'tur, *s.* A builder; a contriver; a fabricator.

**EXTRUDE**, eks-trood', *v. a.* (*extrudo*, Lat.) To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel; to drive away; to drive off.

**EXTRUSION**, eks-troo'zhun, *s.* The act or thrusting or throwing out; a driving out; expulsion.

**EXTUBERANCE**, eks-tu'ber-anz, } *s.* (*extuberatio*,  
**EXTUBERANCY**, eks-tu'ber-an-se, } Lat.) A protuberance or swelling on any part of the body; anything swelling out by an unnatural growth.

**EXTUMESCENCE**, eks-tu-mes'sens, *s.* (*extumescens*, Lat.) A swelling.

**EXUBERANCE**, egz-u'be-rans, } *s.* (*exuberans*,  
**EXUBERANCY**, egz-u'be-ran-se, } Lat.) An abundance; an overflowing quantity; richness; superfluous abundance; luxuriance; overgrowth; superfluous shoots, as of trees.

**EXUBERANT**, egz-u'be-rant, *a.* Abundant; plentiful; rich; over-abundant; superfluous; luxuriant; pouring forth abundance; producing in plenty.

**EXUBERANTLY**, egz-u'be-rant-le, *ad.* Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree.

**EXUBERATE**, egz-u'be-rate, *v. n.* (*exuberare*, Lat.) To abound; to be in great abundance.

**EXUCCOUS**.—See **EXUCCOUS**.



EXUDE—EYAS.

EXUDE.—See Exsude.

EXULCERATE, egz-ul'se-rate, *v. a.* (*exulcero*, Lat.)

To cause or produce an ulcer; to afflict; to corrode; to enrage;—*v. n.* to become ulcerous.

EXULCERATION, egz-ul'se-ra'shun, *s.* In Surgery, the act or process of ulceration, whether happening spontaneously, or caused by some irritating or caustic application; a fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.

EXULCERATORY, egz-ul'se-ra-tur-e, *a.* Having a tendency to form ulcers.

EXULT, egz-ult', *v. n.* (*exulto*, Lat.) To leap for joy; to rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly, at success or victory; to be glad above measure; to triumph.

EXULTANCE, egz-ul'tans, } *s.* Exultation.—Ob-

EXULTANCY, egz-ul'tan-se, } solete.

EXULTANT, egz-ul'tant, *a.* Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, egz-ul'ta'shun, *s.* The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph.

EXUMBILICATION, eks-um-bil-e-ka'shun, *s.* A starting out of the navel; umbilical hernia.—Not used.

EXUNDATE, egz-un'date, *v. n.* (*exundo*, Lat.) To overflow.—Obsolete.

EXUNDATION, eks-un-da'shun, *s.* (*exundatio*, Lat.) An overflowing; abundance.—Obsolete.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness.—*Ray*.

EXUNGULATE, egz-ung'gu-late, *v. a.* (*ex*, and *ungula*, a nail, Lat.) To pare nails; to pare off superfluous parts.

EXUPERABLE, eks-u'per-a-bl, *a.* (*exupero*, I overcome, Lat.) That may be overcome or surpassed.

EXUPERANCE, eks-u'per-ans, *s.* (old French.) Overbalance; more than sufficiency.

EXUPERANT, eks-u'per-ant, *a.* Overcoming.

EXUPERATE, eks-u'per-ate, *v. a.* To excel; to surmount.—Obsolete.

EXUPERATION, eks-u'per-a'shun, *s.* The act of excelling or of surmounting.

EXURGENT, eks-ur'jent, *a.* (*exurgens*, Lat.) Arising; commencing.—Obsolete.

Taking order for government, determining *exurgent* controversies in a synod.—*Dr. Favour*.

EXUSCITATE.—See Exsuscitate.

EXUST, egz-ust', *v. a.* To burn.—Obsolete.

EXUSTION, egz-us'tahun, *s.* The act or operation of burning up.

EXUTORY, eks-u-to-re, *s.* (*exutoire*, Fr.) An artificial ulceration of the skin, kept up by mechanical or irritating agents, as issue-peas, &c., in order to bring some morbid action to the surface which is seated in a more important structure or organ.

EXUVIABILITY, egz-u-ve-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The power which certain animals possess of changing the integuments without altering their form.

EXUVIÆ, eks-u've-e, *s. pl.* (Latin.) The cast skin of animals; shells; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off. In Geology, the spoils or remains of animals found in the earth, and supposed to have been deposited there at the deluge. In Botany, whatever is cast off from plants, as bark, &c.

EYAS, i'as, *s.* (*niais*, silly; a simpleton, Fr.) A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey

EYAS-MUSKET—EYE.

for itself;—*a.* unfledged.—Obsolete as an adjective.

Ere flitting time could wag his *eyas* wings.—*Spens*

EYAS-MUSKET, i'as-mus'kit, *s.* A young unfledged male hawk, or sparrow-hawk—called, in Italy, *muschetto*.

Here comes little Robin—How now, my *eyas*—what news with you?—*Shaks*.

EYE, i, *s.* (*eag*, *eah*, Sax.) *Oculus*, Lat. The organ of vision. The eye-ball, in general, consists according to the definitions given by Hobbes. I. An anterior transparent portion, the *Cornea*, which is a small segment of a small sphere. A posterior, and lateral, and opaque portion, which consists of a larger segment of a larger sphere, and is constituted by the *Conjunctiva*, or *Aqueous* or external mucous membrane; the *Sclerotic*, or second fibrous membrane, of great firmness which gives form and support to the eye; the *Choroid*, or membrane situated on the surface of the sclerotic—its inner lamina is called the *Ruyschiana*; the *Retina*, or the expansion of the optic nerve, lining the choroid; the *Membrana pupillaris*, a vascular membrane which separates the two chambers of the eye from each other; the foetus—it is afterwards absorbed, and disappears in the seventh month. The Eye is constituted by an anterior *Chamber*, or the space immediately adjoining the Cornea; a posterior *Chamber*, or space immediately joining the crystalline lens—these contain the *Aqueous humor* situated between the Cornea and Crystalline lens—and are divided by the *Iris*, or Rainbow, which is in the anterior part of the eye; next is the *Crystalline lens* itself, between the aqueous and vitreous humours; the *Vitreous humor*, which is in a membrane termed the *Hyaloid*. The remaining parts are the *Meibomian glands*, or *lacrimal follicles*, situated between the tarsal cartilage and the tunica conjunctiva; the *Caruncula lacrimalis*, or membranous elevation at the angle of the eye; the *Pigmentum nigrum*, covering the outer surface of the choroid membrane—this has been called *Membrana versicolor*; the *Ligamentum ciliare*, which unites the choroid to the sclerotic—its inner folds are called the *ciliary processes*; the *Foramen centrale* of Soemmerring, the posterior part of the retina, and exactly at the axis of vision; the *Petition canal*, formed by the separation of the anterior lamina of the crystalline lens from the posterior. The external parts of the eye are the *Eyebrows*, (*Supercilia*), the projections above the eyes, covered with short hairs; the *Eyelids*, (*Palpebræ*), the movable parts which cover the anterior part of the globe of the eye; the *Eyelashes*, (*Cilix*), the hairs arising from the eyelids.—Sight; view; ocular knowledge; countenance; front; face; direct opposition; to sail in the wind's eye; aspect; regard; respect; notice; observation; vigilance; view of the mind; opinion formed by observation or contemplation; something resembling a hole in form; a small hole or aperture; a perfect small catch for a hook, as, we say 'hook eyes;' a small shade of colour;—( seldom used in the last sense.)

The ground indeed is tawny,  
With an eye of green in't.—*Shaks*.



ETEBEAM—EYELIAD.

EYE-SERVANT—EZRA.

power of perception; oversight; inspection; od, as, an *eye* of pheasants; *to set the eyes* to see; to have a sight of; *to find favour in eyes*, to be graciously received and treated. *Eye of a ship*, a name frequently given to those which lie near the hawse holes, particularly the lower apartments within the vessel. *Eye block strap*, that part by which it is fastened, suspended, to any particular place upon the masts, or rigging. *Eye of a stay*, that part of stay which is formed into a sort of collar to round a mast head. *Eye of a shroud*, the part which is shaped like a collar to go over mast heads. *Eye-bolt*, a long bar of iron, bolt, with an eye in one end of it, so contrived as to be driven into the decks or sides of ship, for the purpose of fastening ropes or rigging tackles to. In Architecture, *eye* is a general term, signifying the centre of a part; *eye of a pediment* is a circular window in its centre; *the eye of a dome*, the horizontal aperture at its summit, usually covered with a lantern; *eye of a volute*, the circle at the centre, from the circumference of which the spiral line commences. Among Gardeners and Agriculturists, a *eye* applied to the leaf-bud, from which another individual plant may be propagated;—*v. a.* to fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe, especially to observe or watch narrowly, or fix attention;—*v. n.* to appear; to show; to have an appearance.—Obsolete as a neuter verb. *My beamings kill me when they do not eye well*—Shaks.

AM, i'beam, *s.* A glance of the eye.  
EIGHT, i'brite, *s.* The common name of the *Euphrasia officinalis*; Order, Scrophulariaceae.

RIGHTENING, i'bri-ten-ing, *s.* A clearing of sight.

IDE, *a.* Having eyes; used in composition. *Not to be made a soft and dull-eyed fool*.—Shaks.

OP, i'drop, *s.* A tear.

ASS, i'glas, *s.* A glass to assist the sight; spectacles. In telescopes, the glass next the eye; where there are several, all except the object-glass are called *eyeglasses*.

SS, i'les, *a.* Wanting eyes; destitute of eyes.

R, i'let, *s.* (*aillet*, Fr.) A small hole or perforation, to receive a lace, or small rope, or cord.

AD, i'le-ad, *s.* (*ailade*, Fr.) A glance of the eye.—Seldom used.

EYE-SERVANT, i'ser-vant, *s.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer; an unfaithful servant.

EYE-SERVICE, i'ser-vis, *s.* Service performed only under the inspection or the eye of an employer.

EYESHOT, i'shot, *s.* Sight; view; glance of the eye.

EYESORE, i'sore, *s.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

EYESPLICE, i'splise, *s.* In Nautical language, a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope.

EYESPOTTED, i'spot-ted, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

EYESTONE, i'stone, *s.* A small calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.

EYETOOTH, i'tooth, *s.* A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw, next to the grinders, called also a *canine tooth*; a fang.

EYE-WITNESS, i'wit-nes, *s.* An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.

EYOT, i'ot, *s.* A little isle.

EYRE, ayr, *s.* (old French.) A journey or circuit. The justices in *eyre* were itinerant judges, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties; a court of itinerant justices.

EYRY, or EYRIE, a're, *s.* The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch, written also *Aerie*—which see.

EYSENHARDTIA, ay-zen-här'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Eysenhardt, of Königsberg.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

EYSTATHES, ays-ta-theze', *s.* (*eystathes*, stable, Gr. in reference to the hardness and durability of the wood.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tall hard-wooded tree, with simple leaves and small white flowers. At Cochinchina the wood is used for building purposes.

EZEKIEL, ez-e'ke-al, *s.* (Hebrew, God is my strength.) The name of a Hebrew prophet, and of the book written by him in the Old Testament.

EZRA, ez'ra, *s.* (Hebrew, a helper.) The name of a Hebrew priest, and author of the book called by his name in the Old Testament. The book of Ezra, with the two books of Chronicles, Nehemiah, Esther, and Malachi, are supposed by Dr. Prideaux to have been added to the sacred canon by the high-priest, Simon the Just, in the year B.C. 150.

F.

F.

F.

sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labial consonant, formed by placing the upper teeth on the inner lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. Its kindred letter is *v*, which is chiefly distinguished from *f* by being more vocal, or accompanied with more sound, as may be perceived in pronouncing *cf*, *ev*. *F*, in English, has one sound, as in *father*, *after*. The Latins borrowed the letter from the Æolians in Greece,

who wrote it in the form of a double *F*, *Ϝ*, from which it has, most absurdly, been termed *digamma*. It corresponds in power to the Greek *phi*, and its proper name is *ef*. As a Latin numeral it signifies 40, and with a dash over the top, *F*, forty thousand. In the Civil Law, two of these letters together, *ff*, signify the pandects. In Medical prescriptions, *F* stands for *fiat*, let it be made; *F.S.A.*, *fiat secundum artem*. *F* stands also for



Fellow; F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society. F, or Fa, in Music, is the fourth note rising in this order in the gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa*.

**FABA**, fa'ba, *s.* (*phago*, I eat, Gr.) The common esculent Bean, a genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of annual erect herbs with abruptly pinnate leaves, and with or without a simple tendrill. Of the common bean, *F. vulgaris*, there are many varieties. The genus is the type of the order Fabaceae, the name given by Lindley to the Leguminosae of other botanists.

**FABACEÆ**, fa-ba'se-æ, *s.* (*faba*, one of the genera.) The name given by Lindley to the Leguminosae of other botanists. A natural order of herbaceous plants, shrubs, or trees, extremely variable in character and appearance, with alternate and usually compound leaves, having a tumid petiole at the base, and two stipules at the base of the petiole; the pedicels usually articulated, with two brackets under the flowers. The flowers have a five-parted or five-cleft calyx; five petals, papilionaceous, (butterfly-shaped,) or regularly spreading; ten stamens; ovary simple, one-celled, and one or many-seeded; style simple, and proceeding from the upper margin. The fruit a legume, with the seeds attached to the upper suture; embryo destitute of albumen.

**FABACEOUS**, fa-ba'shus, *a.* Having the nature of a bean; like a bean.

**FABAGO**, fa-ba'go, *s.* (*faba*, a bean, in consequence of the leaves resembling those of the bean.) A genus of plants: Order, Zygophyllaceae.

**FABIAN**, fa-be-an, *a.* Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of Q. Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who conducted military operations against Hannibal, by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades.

**FABIANA**, fa-be-a'na, *s.* (in honour of Francisco Fabiano of Valencia, in Spain.) A genus of South American shrubs: Order, Solanaceae.

**FABLE**, fa'bl, *s.* (French, *fabula*, Lat.) A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narration, intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; fiction in general; an idle story; vicious or vulgar fictions; the plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem; falsehood, a softer term for a lie;—*v. n.* to feign; to write fiction; to tell falsehoods;—*v. a.* to feign; to invent; to devise and speak of as true or real.

**FABLED**, fa'bl'd, *a.* Celebrated in fables.

**FABLER**, fa'blur, *s.* A writer of fables or fictions; a dealer in feigned stories.

**FABLIAUX**, fab-le-o, *s.* In French Literature, the name given to the metrical tales of Troveres, or early poets of the north of France, chiefly composed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

**FABLING**, fa'bling, *s.* The act of making fables.

**FABOIDEA**, fa-boy'de-a, *s.* (*faba*, a bean, Lat. and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A name given by Mr. Bowerbank, of London, to certain seed-vessels found in the Linday clay of the Isle of Sheppey.

**FABRARUM AQUA**, fab-ra'rum, ak'wa, *s.* (*faber*, a smith, and *aqua*, water, Lat.) In Pharmacy, Forge-water, a chalybeate formed by quenching red-hot iron in water.

**FABRIC**, fab'rik, or fa'brik, *s.* (*fabrica*, Lat.) The structure of anything; the manner by which the parts of a thing are united by art and labour;

workmanship; texture; the frame or strut of a building; construction; the building itself; an edifice; a house; a temple; a church; a &c.; any system composed of connected parts, cloth manufactured. In Law, lands given towards the rebuilding or repairing of such churches, &c.;—*v. a.* to frame; to build; to construct.—Seldom used as a verb.

Show what laws of life  
The cheese inhabitants observe, and how  
Fabric their mansions.—*Philips*.

**FABRICATE**, fab're-kate, *v. a.* (*fabrica*, Lat.) To frame; to build; to construct; to form a whole by connecting its parts; to put art and labour; to manufacture; to invent; to form; to forge; to devise falsely; to coin.

**FABRICATION**, fab-re-ka'shun, *s.* The framing or constructing; construction; of manufacturing; the act of devising; forgery; that which is fabricated; a false fabric.

**FABRICATOR**, fab're-kay-tur, *s.* One who constructs or makes.

**FABRICIA** fa-brish'e-a, *s.* (in honour of J. C. Fabricius, the celebrated Danish entomologist) a genus of Australian shrubs with alternate leaves and axillary white flowers: Order, Taceae.

**FABRILE**, fab'ril, *a.* (*fabriliæ*, Lat.) Pertaining to handicrafts.—Obsolete.

**FABULIST**, fab'u-list, *s.* The inventor of fables.

**FABULIZE**, fab'u-lize, *v. a.* To invent, or relate fables.

**FABULOSITY**, fab'u-los'e-te, *s.* Fabulousness of fables.—Seldom used.

**FABULOUS**, fab'u-lus, *a.* Feigned, as a story; fictitious; related in fable; deemed celebrated in fables; invented; not real.

**FABULOUSLY**, fab'u-lus-le, *ad.* In a fabulous manner.

**FABULOUSNESS**, fab'u-lus-nes, *s.* The quality of being fabulous.

**FABURDEN**, fab'ur-den, *s.* (*fa*, and *burden*) Music, simple counterpart.

**FACADE**, fa-sad', *s.* (French.) Front; frontage or elevation of an edifice.

**FACE**, fase, *s.* (French.) The visage; countenance; cast of the features; look; aspect; the surface of anything; a part of the face of a thing, or the plain surface of a stone in front of a thing; the fore part; the flat that presents itself first to view; visible appearance; state of confrontation; countenance; boldness; impudence; a bold front; pretence; as in the phrases, *before the face*, *to the face*, *from the face*; the pen Scripture, *face* is used for anger or favour; *the face against*, to oppose; distortion of face; as in the phrase, *to make faces*, or *to make faces*; *face to face*, when both parties are nakedly; without the interposition of other parts. In Zoology and Anatomy, the anterior part of the head of a mammiferous animal; the face of a bird, comprehends the ophthalmic region, temples, forehead, and vertex. The face is the parts between the proboscis and the mouth. In common language, any anterior surface of a house. In Mechanics, the curved surface of a cogged wheel which gives an impulse to another wheel. *Face of a stone*, the surface



ent of the work. *Face guard*, a mask he face from accident in various chemical acturing processes, usually made to fit and formed of wire gauze. *Face mould*, long workmen for the plank or board, rich ornamental railings for stairs, &c. at. In Astrology, the third part of a side being supposed to be divided into face consisting of ten degrees;—*v. a.* front; to oppose with firmness; to o meet for the purpose of stopping or to stand opposite to; to stand with front towards; to cover with additional; to cover in front; to *face down*, to dly or impudently;—*v. n.* to carry a rance; to play the hypocrite; to turn In Fortification, the *face* of a bastion is he two sides reaching from the flanks nt angle, which is the most advanced ds the field. *Face prolonged*, or *ex*-bat part of the line of defence which is e angle of the shoulder and the curtain. *Face*, the front, comprehended between l angles of the two neighbouring bas-osed of a curtain, two flanks, and two Gunners, the *face* of a *gun*, the super-metal at the extremity of the muzzle. r tactics, the side of a battalion when a square.

*face'kloth, s.* A cloth laid over the rpe.

*face'less, a.* Without a face.

*face'pane-tur, s.* A painter of por-who draws the likeness of the face.

*face'pane-ting, s.* The act or art portraits.

*face, s. (facette, Fr.)* A small face or n Anatomy, a small circumscribed por-surface of a bone, as the articular sur-ology, the compound eyes of insects, f an innumerable assemblage of eyelets are called *facet-eyes*, and each eyelet a Mineralogy, the minute faces of crya-ewise called *facets*. In Architecture, f a column are the flat projections be-flutings. In Glassmaking, *facets* are rust into the mouths of bottles, in order hem to the annealing tower.

*face'te, a. (facetus, Lat.)* Gay; cheerful.

*face'se'shus, a. (facetieux, Fr.)* Merry; ocular; sprightly with wit and good ritty; full of pleasantry; playful; ex-iter.

*face'se'shus-le, ad.* Merrily; gaily; asantly.

*face'se'shus-nes, s.* Sportive hu-santry; the quality of exciting laughter our.

*face'se'te'le, ad.* Wittily; merrily.—Ob-

the chief seats of love, as James Sernu- expressed in an elegant ode. —*Jurton*.

*face'sete'nes, s.* Wit; pleasant repre-Obsolete.

*face, a. (facies, Lat.)* Pertaining to the ul angle, in Phrenology, an angle formed d lines, one of which passes through the torius, or opening of the ear, and termi- anterior extremity of the alveolar pro-

cess of the upper jaw, while the other, called the *facial line*, passing upwards, touches the most prominent part of the forehead. *Facial or external maxillary artery*, in Anatomy, a branch of the external carotid which passes over the lower jaw, by the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, and distributes its ramifications to the face and palate. The *facial vein* passes across the face obliquely, and receiving branches corresponding to those of the artery, terminates in the internal jugular vein. The *facial nerve* rises from the lower and lateral parts of the pons varolii, and quitting the cranium by the internal auditory foramen, enters the aqueductus fallopii, and after supplying the muscles to the internal ear, &c., is distributed in three principal divisions of the face, termed the *facial muscles*. The bones of the face, thirteen in number, exclusive of the teeth, are termed *facial bones*.

*FACICULITE*, fa-sik'u-lite, *s.* (*faciculus*, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A fibrous variety of the mineral Hornblende, having the fibres arranged in fasciculated aggregations.

*FACIES*, fa'she-is, *s.* (Latin.) In Zoology, the general aspect or external appearance of an animal as it appears on a casual or first view. In Anatomy, the anterior part of the skull forming cavities of the orbits, nose, and mouth. *Facies hippocratica*, the peculiar appearance or expression of countenance which indicates the approach of death, so termed from its having been particularly described by Hippocrates.

*FACILE*, fas'sil, *a.* (French.) Easy to be done or performed; easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour; easy to be surmounted or removed; easily conquerable; easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere, or distant; pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault.

*FACILELY*, fas'sil-le, *ad.* Easily.—Obsolete.

*FACILITATE*, fa-sil'e-tate, *v. a. (facilito, Fr.)* To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labour of.

*FACILITATION*, fa-sil-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of making easy.

*FACILITY*, fa-sil'e-te, *s. (facilito, Fr. facilitas, Lat.)* Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease; ease of performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; pliancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance, usually in a bad sense; easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability. *Facilities, s. pl.* the means by which the performance of anything is rendered easy.

*FACILNESS*, fas'sil-nes, *s.* Easiness to be persuaded.

*FACINERIOUS*.—See *Facinorous*.

*FACING*, fa'sing, *s.* A covering in front for ornament or defence. In Military affairs, the different movements of the men to the right, left, &c.; also, the name given to the lappets, cuffs, and collars of a regimental uniform, which are generally of a different colour from the body in the coat. In Architecture, that part of the work in a building seen by the spectator; more particularly that better sort of material used to mask an inferior. In Hydraulic or other cuttings, a thin layer of earth or soil on the sloping sides of railways, canals, ramparts, &c. In Carpentry, the wooden covering of the sides of windows, doors, &c. in the inside of rooms. In Plaster-work, the last layer of fine



FACINOROUS—FACTOR.

FACTORAGE—FACULTY.

—stucco or plaster on walls; in general, any superficial layer or coating of better material laid over anything to improve its appearance.

**FACINOROUS**, fa-sin'o-rus, *a.* (*facinus*, Lat.) Atrociously wicked.—Obsolete.

And he is of a most *facinorous* spirit, that will not acknowledge it to be the very hand of heaven.—*Shaks.*

**FACINOROUSNESS**, fa-sin'o-rus-nes, *s.* Extreme wickedness.

**FAC SIMILE**, fak sim'e-le, *s.* (*facio*, I make, and *similis*, like, Lat.) An exact copy or likeness, as of a hand-writing.

**FACT**, fakt, *s.* (*factum*, Lat.) Anything done, or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event; reality; truth.

**FACTION**, fak'shun, *s.* (French.) A party in political society, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the prince, government, or state; tumult; discord; dissension.

**FACTIONARY**, fak'shun-ar-e, *s.* A party man; one of a faction.—Obsolete.

Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius, always *factionary* of the party of your general.—*Shaks.*

**FACTIONER**, fak'shun-ur, *s.* One of a faction.—Obsolete.

**FACTIONIST**, fak'shun-ist, *s.* One who promotes faction.

**FACTIOUS**, fak'shus, *a.* (*factieux*, Fr. *factiosus*, Lat.)

Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions, in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamour against public measures or men; pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction.

**FACTIOUSLY**, fak'shus-le, *ad.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

**FACTIOUSNESS**, fak'shus-nes, *s.* Inclination to form parties in opposition to the government, or to the public interest; disposition to clamour and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

**FACTITIOUS**, fak-tish'us, *a.* (*factitius*, Lat.) Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial. *Factitious cinnabar*, a red-coloured bisulphurate of mercury, formed by fusing sulphur with about six times its weight of mercury, and subliming it in close vessels.

**FACTIVE**, fak'tiv, *a.* Having the power to make.—Obsolete.

You are, Creator-like, *factive*, not destructive.—*Bacon.*

**FACTOR**, fak'tur, *s.* (Latin.) In Commerce, an agent employed by merchants residing in other places, to buy and sell, and to negotiate bills of exchange, or to transact other business on their account; an agent; a substitute. In Arithmetic, the multiplicand and the multiplier, or those numbers by the multiplication of which another is produced: 4 and 6 are the *factors* of 24; and *a* and *y*, in Algebra, are the *factors* of *ay*. *Factor interim*, in the law of bankruptcy in Scotland, is the person who has charge of the bankrupt estate till a trustee be chosen. He is elected by a majority of qualified creditors, at a meeting held on a day specified in the writ awarding the sequestration, not less than eight or more than fourteen days from the date thereof. The sheriff decides as to the election in case of dispute. Where an interim factor is not duly elected, his duties devolve on the sheriff-clerk. At the meeting to elect a trustee, he presents his accounts and vouchers, and remuneration may be awarded. If

he be dissatisfied with the sum, he may sue the sheriff.

**FACTORAGE**, fak'tur-ij, *s.* The allowance to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services; termed also a commission.

**FACTORIAL**, fak-to're-al, *s.* In Algebra proposed by Arbogast for the different expression  $x^{(n)}$ .—For an account of which see *Pen. Cyc.*;—*a.* pertaining to a factory; in a factory.

**FACTORSHIP**, fak'tur-ship, *s.* A factory-ness of a factor.

**FACTORY**, fak'tur-e, *s.* An establishment conducting trade in foreign or colonial products. English *factory* at Canton, York *factory* at Hudson Bay Company in America, &c. of 1833, 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 103, the latter is taken to mean 'all buildings and premises within any part of the United Kingdom of Britain and Ireland wherein or within the curtilage of which steam, water, or any other mechanical power shall be used to move machinery employed in preparing, making, or finishing, or in any process incident to the manufacture of cotton, wool, hair, silk, jute, or tow, either separate or mixed with any other material, as made thereof.'

**FACTOTUM**, fak-to'tum, *s.* (Latin.) A man employed to do all kinds of work.

**FACTUM**, fak'tum, *s.* (Latin, a deed performed.) In Arithmetic, the product or result of numbers being multiplied together; a word commonly used. In Law, a fact, and deed, particularly in the civil law, is stated and made certain.

**FACTURE**, fak'ture, *s.* (French.) The manner of making.

**FACULE**, fak'u-le, *s.* (*facula*, a little.) In Astronomy, a name sometimes given to spots on the surface of the sun as appearing darker than the rest: the darker spots are called *facule*.

**FACULTY**, fak'ul-te, *s.* (*faculte*, Fr. *for*) That power of the mind or intellect which it to receive, revive, or modify perception; power of doing anything; ability; the power of performing any action, natural, vital, faculty of performance; the peculiar faculty from practice aided by nature; habit; ability; dexterity; adroitness; knack; quality; disposition or habit, good or bad; authority;—(unusual in the last two

This Duncan  
Hath born his *faculties* so meek, hat  
So clear in his great office.—*Shaks.*

privilege; a right or power granted, granted by favour or indulgence, to do what may not do, as the *faculty* of many the bans being first published; not efficacy;—(obsolete in the last two

And show me similes of a thousand  
Telling their strange and vigorous *fa*

mechanical power;—(obsolete in the  
A term applied, in Education, to the members of a university, divided according to arts and science taught therein, as the *arts*, which includes humanity and the of theology, physics, and law. The



the Faculties are Bachelor, Master, and Faculty of advocates, the college or so-advocates in Scotland; the officers are usually, and consist of a dean of faculty, clerks, private and public examiners, rator of the library. *Dean of Faculty*, ve president of the faculty of advocates nd. *Faculty*, in the Scotch Law, is a ivalent to power.

US, fa-kung'k'u-lus, *s.* (Latin name for a on.) A genus of birds, belonging to anine, or True Shirikes: Family, La-

ck'und, } *a.* (*facundus*, Lat.)  
US, fa-kun'de-us, } Eloquent.—Seldom

and voice, said, hold your tongues there.—  
Chaucer.

r, fa-kun'de-te, *s.* (*facunditas*, Lat.)  
e; readiness of speech.

ad'dl, *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.  
ar word.

*v. n.* (French.) To lose colour; to tend ronger or brighter colour to a more faint the same colour, or to lose colour entirely; as a plant; to decay; to lose strength ; to vanish; to lose lustre; to grow perish gradually; to decline; to become miserable; to lose strength, health, or o grow weaker;—*v. a.* to cause to wither; away; to deprive of freshness or vigour.

fade'les, *a.* Unfading; permanently

*v. a.* (*fagen*, Sax.) To suit; to fit; one part consistent with another; to ot to quarrel; to live in amity; to suc-hit.—This word is now vulgar, and dison elegant composition.

ad a fetch; and when he it would not *fadge*, e presently.—*L'Estrange*.

'ding, *a.* Subject to decay; liable to lose and vigour; liable to perish; not dura-sient;—*s.* decay; loss of freshness, co-gour.

fa'ding-le, *ad.* In a fading manner.  
ss, fa'ding-nes, *s.* Decay; liableness to

e, *a.* Wearing away; losing colour or

is, *s.* (*faex, fezes*, Lat.) The excrement la. Fossil feces are called *coprolites*; excrement of dogs *album græcum*.

—See *Fecula*.

, fa fen'to, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a , or feint upon the note F.

af fi, *v. n.* (derivation uncertain.) To —Obsolete.

*a.* To beat;—(obsolete);—*s.* a slave; works hard; a knot in cloth;—(obso-*n.* (*faik*, Scot.) to become weary; to length; to be faint with weariness.

NUM, fag-a-râs'trum, *s.* (*fagara*, one of aymes of the genus *Xanthoxylon*, and star, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, *ceae*.

fa-jel'e-a, *s.* (in honour of a gentleman of e of Fagela.) A genus of Leguminous Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ag'end, *s.* The end of a web of cloth,

generally of coarser material; the refuse or meaner part of anything. Among Seamen, the untwisted end of a rope—hence, *to fag out*, is to become untwisted and loose.

FAGONIA, fa-go'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Fagon, archiater to Louis XIV.) A genus of subshrubs and herbs, with purple and violet flowers: Order, *Zygophyllaceæ*.

FAGOPYRUM, fa-go-pi'rûm, *s.* (*fagus*, the beech, Lat. and *pyros*, wheat, because its seeds are said to resemble the mast or nut of the beech.) The specific name of *Polygonum fagopyrum*, or Buck-wheat.

FAGOT, fag'nt, *s.* (*fagot*, Welsh.) A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification;—*v. a.* to tie together; to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously. In the manufacture of iron, a bundle of iron rods made up for remanufacture. In times of persecution, the *fagot* was a badge worn on the sleeve of the upper garment by such persons as had recanted or abjured what was then termed heresy. *Fagots*, in the Army, were persons hired by officers, whose companies were not full, to conceal the deficiencies of such companies, a disgraceful practice long since abandoned.

FAGOTTO.—See *Bassoon*.

FAGRÆA, fag-re'a, *s.* (in honour of J. F. Fagræus, M.D.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with opposite broad leaves, and terminal funnel-shaped flowers: Order, *Potaliaceæ*.

FAGUS, fa'gus, *s.* (*fagos*, eatable, Gr. the mast of the beech supposed to have been the original food of mankind.) The Beech, a genus of plants. The beech, *F. sylvatica*, is a well known forest tree, with thin, shining, ovule leaves. Its triangular nuts or masts are greedily devoured by pigs and wild animals. Its timber is hard and brittle, but not durable unless kept under water: Order, *Corylaceæ*.

FAHLORE, fal'ore, } *s.* Grey copper ore. It occurs  
FAHLOREZ, fal'orz, } crystalized and massive; the primary form of the crystal is a cube, but the predominating form is the regular tetrahedron. It consists, in one of its varieties, of arsenic, 24.10; copper, 41.00; iron, 22.50; sulphur, 10.05; silver, 0.40; loss, 2.00: sp. gr. 4.5. There is another variety in which the arsenic is replaced by antimony. Its constituents are: antimony, 22.00; copper, 37.75; iron, 3.25; sulphur, 20.00; silver, 8.00; silver, with a trace of manganese, 0.25; zinc, 5.00; loss, 3.75.

FAHLUNITE, fâ'lun-ite, *s.* A mineral found in a chlorite state at Fahlun in Sweden. It is of a coal-black, sometimes greyish-brown, or brownish-black colour, with a white streak. It consists of silica, 44.35; alumina, 28.71; magnesia, 6.44; protoxide of iron, 5.81; protoxide of manganese, 1.95; soda, 1.48; potash, 1.78; lime, 0.76; water, 9.88: sp. gr. 2.6—2.72. Easily scratched by steel.

FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER.—See *Thermometer*.

FAIDA, fa'da, *s.* An old law term for malice or deadly feud.—*Leg. H. 1*, c. 88.

FAIENCE, fay-ens', *s.* (from *Faenza*, the original place of its manufacture.) In the Fine Arts, pottery embellished with painted designs.

FAIL, fale, *v. n.* (*faillir*, Fr.) To become deficient,



# FAILANCE—FAINTHEARTEDNESS.

# FAINTING—FAIRISH

to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply, or to be entirely wanting; to decay; to decline; to sink; to be diminished; to become weaker; to be extinct; to cease; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced; to be entirely exhausted; to be wanting; to perish; to be lost; to die; to miss; not to produce the effect; to be deficient in duty; to omit or neglect; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed; to be neglected; to fall short; not to be executed; to become insolvent or bankrupt;—*v. a.* to desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid, supply, or strength; to omit; not to perform; to be wanting to;—*s.* omission; non-performance; miscarriage; failure; deficiency; want; death.—Seldom used in the last five senses.

How grounded he his title to the crown  
Upon our fall?—*Shaks.*

**FAILANCE**, fa'lans, *s.* (*faillance*, old Fr.) Omission; fault.—Obsolete.

Our failances and abstractions.—*Decay of Chr. Piety.*

**FAILING** fa'ling, *s.* The act of failing; deficiency; imperfection; lapse; fault; the act of failing or becoming insolvent. *Failing of record*, in Law, is when the defendant having a day to prove a matter by record, he fails, or else brings in such a one as is no bar to action.

**FAILINGLY**, fa'ling-le, *ad.* By failing.

**FAILIS**, fa'lis, *s.* In Heraldry, a French term denoting some failure or fraction in an ordinary, as if it were broken, or a splinter taken from it.

**FAILURE**, fale'yure, *s.* A failing; deficiency; cessation of supply, or total defect; omission; non-performance; decay or defect from decay; a breaking or becoming insolvent; a slight fault.—Seldom used in the last sense.

**FAIN**, fane, *a.* (*fagen*, *fagen*, Sax.) Glad; pleased; rejoiced;—*ad.* gladly with joy or pleasure;—*v. n.* to wish; to desire fondly.—Obsolete as a verb.

Fairer than fairest, in his *faining* eye,  
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity.—*Spenser.*

**FAINT**, faynt, *a.* (*faîne*, a weakening, Irish.) Weak; languid; inclined to swoon; feeble; exhausted; weak, as colour; not bright or vivid; not strong; not loud; not piercing; imperfect; not striking; cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not active; dejected; depressed; dispirited;—*v. n.* to lose the animal functions; to lose strength and colour, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon; to become feeble; to decline or fail in strength and vigour; to be weak; to sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit; to decay; to disappear; to vanish;

Gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye.—*Pope.*

*v. a.* to deject; to depress; to weaken;—(unusual as an active verb.)

It *faints* me  
To think what follows.—*Shaks.*

*Faint action*, in Law, is one in which, although the words in the writ are true, yet for certain causes the plaintiff has no title to recover thereby.

**FAINTHEARTED**, faynt-härt'ed, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed, or yielding to fear.

**FAINTHEARTEDLY**, faynt-härt'ed-le, *ad.* In a cowardly manner.

**FAINTHEARTEDNESS**, faynt-härt'ed-nes, *s.* Timorousness; cowardice; want of courage.

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**FAINTING**, faynt'ing, *s.* A temporary loss of strength, colour, and respiration; quium; a swoon.

**FAINTISH**, faynt'ish, *a.* Slightly faint.

**FAINTISHNESS**, faynt'ish-nes, *s.* A want of faintness.

**FAINTLING**, faynt'ling, *a.* Timorous;—Obsolete.

There's no having patience, thou art  
silly creature.—*Arbutnot.*

**FAINTLY**, faynt'le, *ad.* In a feeble manner; without vigour or activity; flame or light; with little force; representation; imperfectly; in a feeble voice; without spirit or courageously.

**FAINTNESS**, faynt'nes, *s.* The state of loss of strength, colour, and respiration; languor; want of strength; want of vigour; feebleness of feeling; feebleness of mind; timorousness; resolution.

**FAINTS**, faynts, *s.* An impure spirit off first and last during the procession. The first is termed *strong*, *weak* faints. The impurity is occasioned by the presence of an essential fetid oil.

**FAINTY**, fane'te, *a.* Weak; feeble;

**FAIR**, fare, *a.* (*fayer*, Sax.) Clear spots; free from a dark hue; white; handsome, properly having a complexion pleasing to the eye; handsome in general; pure; free from feculent matter; not cloudy or overcast; favourable; blowing in a direction towards the destination; open; direct, as a fair wind; as you are in a fair way to promote attack or access; unobstructed; insidious or unlawful methods; not honest; equal; just; equitable; sophisticated or insidious; honourable; posed to insidious and compulsory; not harsh; just; merited; narrow; plain; legible; free from spots; unspotted; untarnished;—*ad.* open; civilly; complaisantly; candidly; happily; successfully; on a fair bid, to be likely, or to have a fair and square, just dealing; home-tically, a fair woman; a handsome Maid of France, or Double-buttoned, names given to the variety of plantanifolius, which is very common; the variety is also called *R. botanists*. The fair, the female applied to things or persons;—(last sense;)

As the green meads, whose native odour  
Breathes sweet perfumes into the night.

Let no face be kept in mind,  
But the fair of Rosalind.—*Sh.*

—(*foire*, Fr.) a stated market in town or city; a stated meeting of sellers for trade.

**FAIRHAND**, fare'hand, *a.* Having a fair hand.

**FAIRING**, fare'ing, *s.* A present gift.

**FAIRISH**, fare'ish, *a.* Reasonably fair.



FAIRLY—FAITH.

FAITH-BREACH—FALCADE.

*fare'le, ad.* Beautifully; commodiously; niently; frankly; honestly; justly; equi-; without disguise, fraud, or prevarication; y; ingeniously; plainly; candidly; without sion or violence; without blots; in plain s; plainly; legibly; completely; without nce; softly; gently.—Unusual in the last enes.

Here she comes; I fairly step aside,  
And hearken, if I may, her business here.—

Milton.

*ss, fare'nes, s.* Clearness; freedom from or blemishes; whiteness; purity; freedom lain or blemish; beauty; elegance; frank- candour; honesty; ingenuousness; open- candour; freedom from disguise, insidious- or prevarication; equality of terms; equity; etness; freedom from spots or obscurity.

*POKEN, fare'spo-kn, a.* Using fair speech; ; civil; courteous; plausible.

*fa're, s. (fée, Fr. and Germ.)* A spirit, mi-human being, invested by an imaginary stition with different qualities, dimensions, apacities. The fairies were generally con- d as small in stature, and clothed in green; ling in troops, and dancing on verdant mea- by the light of the moon; sleeping in the ms of flowers, and capable of playing many sh pranks on human beings. They were good than malevolent beings, but occasion- arried off an unbaptized infant to the regions uryland. They had a queen, who rode her in fine style, and was capable of producing easure the most magical transformations. stage, the nursery, and the German mines, most the only places they now frequent in *atica or propria persona.* *Fairy land*, the nary land, or abode of fairies. *Fairy Beads,*

*Cuthbert's Beads*, the name given in some to the small perforated and radiated verte- or plates, of the fossil crinoidia, which occur abundantly in the shales and limestones of the niferous or Mountain Limestone Formation. were formerly called *entrochi*, from their -like form. *Fairstones*, a name sometimes to the fossil remains of the Echinus, Cedaris, *Fairy Ring*, or *Fairy Circle*, a circular piece und in the fields encompassed with a border ener and fresher grass than that of the cen- apposed to have been occasioned by the mid- dances of the fairies. They are conjectured ne to be owing to the effects of lightning, by others, are attributed to a fungus which in a circle extending outwards.

*like, fa're-like, a.* Imitating the manner

them all encircle him about,

*fairlylike*, to pinch the unclean knight.—

Shaks.

*faith, s. (fyz, Welsh, feiz, Arm.)* Belief; assent of the mind to the truth of what is ed by another, resting on his authority and ty without other evidence; the assent of the to the truth of a proposition advanced by er; belief, on probable evidence of any kind. eology, the assent of the mind or under- ng to the truth of what God has revealed; in God; the object of belief; a doctrine or of doctrines believed; a system of revealed received by Christians; the promises of

God, or his truth and faithfulness; a persuasion or belief of the lawfulness of things indifferent; faithfulness; fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfilment of promises; word or honour pledged; promise given; sincerity; honesty; veracity;— *ad.* a colloquial expression, meaning in *truth, verily.*

*FAITH-BREACH, faith'bretsh, s.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

*FAITHED, faytht, a.* Honest; sincere.—Obsolete.

Would the reposal

Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,  
Make thy words *faith'd*!—Shaks.

*FAITHFUL, faith'fúl, a.* Firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion; firmly ad- hering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance; constant in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands; observant of compact treaties, contracts, vows, or other engagements; true to one's word; true; exact; in conformity to the letter and spirit; true to the marriage covenant; conformable to truth; constant; not fickle; worthy of belief.

*FAITHFULLY, faith'fúl-le, ad.* In a faithful man- ner; with good faith; with strict adherence to allegiance and duty; with strict observance of promises, vows, covenants or duties; without failure of performance; honestly; exactly; sincerely; with strong assurances; truly; without defect, fraud, trick, or ambiguity; confidently; steadily.

*FAITHFULNESS, faith'fúl-nes, s.* Fidelity; loyalty; firm adherence to allegiance and duty; truth; veracity; strict adherence to injunctions, and to the duties of a station; strict performance of promises, vows, or covenants; constancy in affec- tion.

*FAITHLESS, faith'les, a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unbelieving; not believing; not giving credit to; not adhering to allegiance or duty; disloyal; perfidious; treach- erous; not true to a master or employer; neglect- ful; not true to the marriage covenant; false; not observant of promises; deceptive.

*FAITHLESSLY, faith'les-le, ad.* In a faithless man- ner; perfidiously.

*FAITHLESSNESS, faith'les-nes, s.* Unbelief, as to revealed religion; perfidy; treachery; disloyalty; violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy.

*FAITOUR, fa'toor, s. (Norm.)* An evil-doer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow.—Obsolete.

Another took the gain:

*Faitour!* that reapt the pleasure of another's pain.—

P. Fletcher.

*FAKE, fake, s.* One of the coils of a rope when wound up. *Fakes, or faikes*, a name given locally by miners to such shales as are more siliceous than aluminous, yet scarcely so as to deserve the name of slaty or laminated sandstone.

*FAKIR, } fa-keer', s.* An Arabic word, meaning *FAQUIR, } poor*, and applied to the ascetics of the eastern world. In this sense it is synonymous with the Persian and Turkish *derwish*. There are fakirs who live in communities like the monks of the western world, and others who live singly as hermits, or wander about, exhibiting a strong display of self-penance and mortification.

*FALCADE, fal-kade', s. (falz, a sickle, Lat.)* A horse is said to make a falcade when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in



very quick curvets, i.e., a falcade is a bending very low.

**FALCARIA**, fal-ka're-a, *s.* (*falcx*, a sickle, Lat.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, consisting of perennial herbs, with pinnate leaves and white flowers: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

**FALCATE**, fal'kate, } *a.* (*falcatus*, Lat.) Hooked;  
**FALCATED**, fal'ka-ted, } bent like a sickle or scythe.

In Astronomy, an epithet applied to the moon when she appears horned (☾), which happens while she is moving from the third quarter to the conjunction, and thence to the first quarter.

**FALCATION**, fal-ka'shun, *s.* Crookedness; a bending in the form of a sickle.

**FALCHION**, fawl'shun, *s.* (*fauchon*, Fr.) A short crooked sword; a scimitar.

**FALCIPERI**, fawl-sif'er-e, *s.* (*falcx*, a sickle, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) A name given by Von Buch to a group of Ammonites, in which the back is narrow and acuminate to a sharp keel, with no furrow on the sides, but having the ribs elegantly and sigmoidally bent.

**FALCIFORM**, fawl'se-fawrm, *a.* (*falciformis*, from *falcx*, a scythe or sickle, Lat.) Sickle-shaped; having the form of a sickle, as in the falciform ligament of the liver—the falciform production or process of the dura mater—the falciform sinuses of the dura mater—and the falciform fold of the crural fascia.

**FALCINELLUS**, fal-se-nel'lus, *s.* (*falcilla*, a small hook, Lat. the bill being more or less arched.) A genus of birds: Family, Scolopacidae.

**FALCO**, fal'ko, *s.* (*falco*, Lat.) The Falcon, a genus of rapacious birds: Type of the family Falconidae.

**FALCON**, fal'kon, or faw'kn, *s.* (*faucon*, Fr.) A hawk, appropriately a hawk trained to sport. In Ornithology, applied to a division of the genus Falco, having short hooked beaks and very long wings. In Heraldry falcons are usually represented with bells on their legs, and when decorated with hood, bells, ferrules, or rings, and leashes, they are said in blazon to be hooded, belled, jessed, and leashed.

**FALCONER**, faw'kn-ur, *s.* (*fauconnier*, Fr.) A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

**FALCONET**, fal'ko-net, *s.* (*falconette*, Fr.) A small cannon, about six feet long, and about 4½ inches diameter at the bore, carrying shot of 1½ lbs., formerly used at sea.

**FALCONIDÆ**, fal'ko-ne-de, *s.* (*falco*, one of the genera.) A family of the order Raptores, or Rapacious birds, including the eagles, the kites, buzzards, falcons, and hawks. The Falconidæ are of moderate size, have the head and neck clothed with feathers; the bill more or less curved; the tip of the upper mandible hooked and very acute, with a tooth or festoon towards the end, or with the cutting margin sinuated. The claws strong, curved, retractile, and sharp.

**FALCONINÆ**, fal'ko-ne-ne, *s.* The Falconines, a subfamily of the Falconidæ, having the genus Falco as its type. It comprehends such Accipitrine birds as have a short bill hooked from the base and toothed near the apex; wings long, with the second quill shortest.

**FALCONRY**, faw'kn-re, *s.* (*fauconnerie*, Fr.) The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking; the practice of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

**FALCULA**, fal'ku-la, *s.* (*falcx*, Lat.) In Zoology, a compressed, elongate, curved, sharp-pointed claw.

**FALCUNCULUS**, fal-kungk'u-lus, *s.* (the Latin name of a small falcon.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Laniinae, or True-shrikes: Family, Laniada.

**FALDAGE**, fawld'ij, *s.* (*fald*, a fold, Welsh.) A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them.

**FALDFEE**, fawld'fe, *s.* A fee or composition anciently paid by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

**FALDING**, fawld'ing, *s.* A kind of coarse cloth.—Obsolete.

All in a gown of falding to the knee.—Chaucer.

**FALDSTOOL**, fawld'stool, *s.* A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation; the chair of a bishop inclosed by the railing of the altar; an arm chair or folding chair.

**FALERNIAN**, fa-ler'ne-an, *a.* Pertaining to Faler-nus in Italy;—*s.* the wine made in that country.

**FALKIA**, fawl'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Falk, Petersburg, who accompanied Pallas in part of his travels in Siberia.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

**FALL**, fawl, *v. n.* (*feallan*, Sax. *fallen*, Ger.) *Past* Fell, *past part.* Fallen. To drop from a higher place; to descend by the power of gravity alone; to drop from an erect posture; to disembody; to pass at the outlet; to flow out of its channel into a pond, lake, or sea; to depart from the faith, or from rectitude; to apostatize; to die by violence; to come to an end suddenly; to vanish; to perish; to be degraded; to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to be plunged into misery; to decline in power, wealth, or glory; to sink into weakness; to be overthrown or ruined; to pass into a worse state than the former; to come; to sink; to be lowered; to decrease; to be diminished in weight or value; not to amount to the full; to be rejected; to sink into disrepute; to decline from violence to calmness, from intensity to remission; to pass into a new state of body or mind; to become; to sink into an air of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow, or shame, applied to the countenance or look; to happen; to befall; to come upon; to light on; to come by chance; to rush on; to assault; to arrive; to come unexpectedly; to begin with haste, ardour, or vehemence; to rush or hurry to; to pass, or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise, as possession or property; to become the property of; to belong or appertain to; to be dropped or uttered carelessly; to languish; to become feeble or faint; to be brought forth; to issue; to terminate; *to fall aboard of*, to strike against another ship; *to fall astern*, to move or be driven backward, or to remain behind; *to fall away*, to lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine; to renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel; to renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize; to sink into wickedness; to perish; to be ruined; to be lost; to decline gradually; to fade; to become faint; *to fall back*, to recede; to give way; to fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfill; *to fall calm*, to cease to blow; to become calm; *to fall down*, to prostrate one's self in worship; to sink; to come to the ground; to bend or bow,



# FALL—FALLACIOUS.

pliant; to sail or pass towards the mouth or other outlet; *to fall foul*, to attack; an assault; *to fall from*, to recede from; not to adhere; to depart from allegiance; to revolt; *to fall in*, to concur; with; to comply; to yield to; to come in; to enter; *to fall in with*, to meet, as also, to discover or come near, as land; *to fall off*, to withdraw; to separate; to be broken; to perish; to die away; to apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw from the faith, or allegiance or duty; to abandon; to drop; to depart from former excellence; to be less valuable or interesting; to deviate from the course directed, or to which the ship was before directed; to fall to; *to fall on*, to begin suddenly and eagerly; an attack; to assault; to assail; to drop descend on; *to fall out*, to quarrel; to contend; to happen; to befall; to chance; to revolt; to desert from one side to another; to fall beyond; *to fall short*, to be defective; *to fall to*, to begin hastily and eagerly; one's self to; *to fall under*, to come within the limits of; to be subjected to; under; to become the subject of; to come to be ranged or reckoned with; *to fall* attack; to attempt; to rush against;—let fall; to drop;—(obsolete in the last sense);

arrow in the battle think on me  
fall thy edgeless sword, despair, and die.—  
Shaks.

; to depress; to diminish; to lessen or to yearn; to bring forth;—(seldom used in four senses);

in conceiving, did in yearning time  
coloured lambs, and those were Jacobs.—  
Shaks.

the act of dropping or descending from a to a lower place by gravity; descent; of dropping or tumbling from an erect position; death; destruction; overthrow; ruin; degradation; loss of greatness or office; loss of greatness, power, or dominion; decrease of price or value; depreciation; declivity; the descent of land or a hill; descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep place; the discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; extent of the distance which anything falls; the fall of the leaf; the season when leaves fall from the trees; that which falls; a falling; the falling or cutting down; *fall*, or the *fall*, by distinction, the apostasy; the act of our transgression in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the taste of the rebellious angels; formerly, a veil.

gown, what fall, what tire!—Ben Jonson.

in old language, the loose end of a tackle. In old Measure, six ells, or the fortieth part of a fathom.

**FALLAX**, fal-la'shus, *a.* (*fallax*, Lat.) Deceiving; deceitful; wearing a false appearance; misleading; producing error or misapprehension; deceitful; false; not well founded; producing disappointment; mocking; deriding.

# FALLACIOUSLY—FALLOPIAN.

**FALLACIOUSLY**, fal-la'shus-le, *ad.* In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistically, with purpose, or in a manner to deceive.

**FALLACIOUSNESS**, fal-la'shus-ness, *s.* Tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness.

**FALLACY**, fal-la-se, *s.* (*fallacia*, Lat.) Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind. In Rhetoric, any argument, or apparent argument, which professes to be decisive of a matter or question at issue, while it is not so.

**FALLASHA**, fal-la-shaw, *s.* A people in Abyssinia, described by Bruce, and supposed to be of Hebrew origin.

**FALLAX**, fal'laks, *s.* (Latin.) A term formerly used by disputants; cavillation.

To utter the matter plainly without fallacy or cavillation.—*Abp. Crammer.*

**FALLEN**, fal'n, *a.* Degraded; decreased; ruined; descended.

**FALLENCEY**, fal'len-se, *s.* Mistake; error.—*Obsolete.*

Alexander and Felinus do assign five fallencies unto these rules.—*Hayneard.*

**FALLER**, fal'ur, *s.* One that falls.

**FALLIBILITY**, fal-le-bil'e-ty, *s.* (*fallibilitas*, Lat.) Liability to deceive; the quality of being fallible; uncertainty; possibility of being erroneous; liability to err, or to be deceived in one's own judgment.

**FALLIBLE**, fal'le-bl, *a.* (*fallibile*, Ital.) Liable to fall or mistake; that may err or be deceived in judgment; liable to error; that may deceive.

**FALLIBLY**, fal'le-ble, *ad.* In a fallible manner.

**FALLING**, faw'ling, *s.* An indenting or hollow, opposed to a rising or prominence; *falling away*, apostasy; *falling off*, departure from the line or course; declension.

*Falling moulds*, in Architecture, the two moulds applied to the vertical sides of the rail-piece, one to the convex, and the other to the concave side, in order to form the back and under-surface of the rail and finishing of the squaring. *Falling-home*, in Ship Carpentry, a term applied to the timbers or upper parts of the sides of a ship when they have a curve inwards. *Falling sluice*, in Hydraulics, a sluice contrived so as to fall of itself and augment the water-way, on the increase of a flood in a mill-dam or river. *Falling star*, an igneous meteor which appears to fall rapidly to the earth. *Falling star tube*, an electrical experiment made to imitate a falling star by means of a glass tube, four or five feet in length, with a small ball inside of it at each end. When the tube is exhausted of air, and a shock passed through it, it represents with considerable effect the stream of light of the meteor called a *falling star*.

**FALLING-SICKNESS**.—See Epilepsy.

**FALLOPIAN**, fal-lo'pe-an, *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by Fallopius. *Fallopian tubes*, tortuous and slender membranous canals, about three inches in length, which proceed on each side from the two upper corners of the flattened triangular or pear-shaped body of the uterus. They communicate with its cavity by minute openings, capable of admitting a large bristle. As they diverge outwards from their origin, they enlarge, and curving backwards, terminate obliquely in open fringed extremities.



**FALLOW**, fal'lo, *a.* (*falewe*, Sax.) Pale red, or pale yellow; unsowed; not tilled; left to rest after a year or more of tillage; left unsowed after ploughing; unploughed; uncultivated; unoccupied; neglected;

Shall saints in civil bloodshed wallow,  
Of saints, and let the cause lie fallow?—*Butter.*

—*s.* **Fallow**, in Agriculture, a portion of land in which no seed is sown for a whole year, in order that the soil may be left exposed to the influence of the atmosphere—the weeds destroyed by repeated ploughings and harrowings—and the fertility improved by decomposition of the soil, so as to render it capable of supplying the exhausting effects of previous crops. **Fallow-finch**, or **White-ear**, in Ornithology, the *Motacilla ananthe* of Linnæus;—*v. n.* to fade; to become yellow;—(obsolete as a neuter verb;)

There beth roses of red blee,  
And lily, likeluf for to see;  
They falloweth never day ne night.—  
*Old Norm. Sax. Poem.*

—*v. a.* to plough, harrow, and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow.

**FALLOW-CROP**, fal'lo-krop, *s.* The crop taken from fallow ground.

**FALLOW DEER**, fal'lo deer, *s.* The *Cerva Dama* of Linnæus, a species of deer of a majestic appearance, and having the horns branched, recurved, and compressed. In England, it is one of the ornaments of gentlemen's parks, and is common in Europe.

**FALLOWING**, fal'lo-ing, *s.* The operation of ploughing and harrowing land without sowing it.

**FALLOWIST**, fal'lo-ist, *s.* One who favours the practice of fallowing land.

**FALLOWNESS**, fal'lo-nes, *s.* A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit.

**FALSARY**, fawls'ur-e, *s.* A falsifier of evidence.—  
Obsolete.

Alike you calumniate, when you make Mr. Mason a falsary.—*Sheldon.*

**FALSE**, fawls, *a.* (*falsus*, Lat.) Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists; is done, said, or thought; not well-founded; not true; not according to the lawful standard; substituted for another; succeededaneous; supposititious; counterfeit; forged; not genuine; not solid or sound; deceiving expectations; not agreeable to rule or propriety; not honest or just; not fair; not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; unfaithful; inconstant; hypocritical; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of deception. **False fire**, a blue flame, made by the burning of certain combustibles, in a wooden tube, used as a signal during the night, and sometimes used for the purpose of deceiving an enemy. **False arms**, in Heraldry, bearings in which the fundamental rules of Heraldry are violated, as when metal is put on metal, or colour upon colour. **False attic**, in Architecture, an attic without pilasters, casements, or balustrades, used for crowning a building, as at the gates of St. Denis and St. Martin, at Paris. **False cadence**, in Music, a cadence in which the bass rises a tone or semitone, instead of rising a fourth or falling a fifth. **False claim**, by the forest laws, is where a man claims more than his due, and is amerced and punished for so doing.—

*Manswood*, cap. 25, num. 3. **False Crimen falsi**, in Law, a fraudulent concealment with design to darken on truth, or make things appear otherwise really are, as in swearing falsely, in contract, or selling by false weights. **False imprisonment**, in Law, an unlawful imprisonment without just cause, or authority. All persons concerned in imprisonment are liable in an action, and the party aggrieved may sue any **False judgment**, a writ where false given in the county court, baron courts not of record.—*E.N.B.*, 17 **Keel of a ship**, a keel composed of staves and fitted under the main keel, to prevent friction, and to make the ship hold a they are generally formed of elm.

A piece of timber fixed on the aft part of the post, to make good a deficiency in the position, a rule of arithmetic, which is generally applied to such questions as equations of the first degree, has been writings, applied to equations of all is, however, of very little use, though toriety. **False quarter**, in Farriery, a crack in the hoof of a horse, which pearance of a piece put in. **False** between the upper ceiling and the usually called a *cock-loft*, or *garret*; truly; not honestly; falsely;—*v. a.* failure of veracity; to deceive;

It's not enough that to this lady me  
Thou falsed hast thy faith with per  
to defeat; to talk; to evade.—*Obse*  
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strool  
And falsed oft his blows t' illude him with

**FALSEFACED**, fawls'faste, *a.* Hypocritical; treacherous; deceitful; perfidious.

**FALSEHEARTEDNESS**, fawls'härt'ed-ness, *s.* Treachery.

**FALSEHOOD**, fawls'hood, *s.* Contrary to fact or truth; want of truth; a lie; an untrue assertion; want of truth; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy; false appearance; imposture.

**FALSELY**, fawls'le, *ad.* In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; treacherously; erroneously; by mistake.

**Valved**, in Botany, having two valves not of the same nature as other valves.

**FALSENESS**, fawls'nes, *s.* Want of veracity, either in principle or in practice; deceit; doubledealing; deceitfulness; perfidy; traitorousness.

**FALSER**, fawls'ur, *s.* A deceiver.—  
And such end, perdie, does all them re  
That of such falsers' friendship been fi

**FALSETTO**, fal-set'to, *s.* In Music, a signifying a false voice, or artificial singing, produced by tightening the vocal cords, and thus extending the voice about an octave higher. The natural voice from the chest, is called *voice*.

**FALSIFIABLE**, fawl'se-fi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

**FALSIFICATION**, fawl-se-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of making false; a counterfeiting; the



appearance of something which it is not; *n.*

**FOR**, *fawl-se-fe-ka'tur, s.* A falsifier.

**fawl'se-fi-ur, s.** One who counterfeits, a thing a deceptive appearance, or one a false coin; one who invents falsehood; one who proves a thing to be false.

**awl'se-fi, v. a. (*falsifier, Fr.*)** To counterfeit; to forge, to make something false, or in of that which is true; to disprove; to be false; to violate; to break by falsehood to be insufficient, or not proof;—in the last sense;)

**is** rash'd away, his ample shield d, and round with jav'lins fill'd.—*Dryden.*

**tell** lies; to violate the truth.

**wl'se-te, s. (*falsitas, Lat.*)** Falsehood; y to truth; the quality of being false; y; a lie; a false assertion.

**awl'tur, v. n. (*faltur, to be deficient,*** To hesitate, fail, or break in the utter-ords; to speak with a broken or trem- rance; to stammer; to fail, tremble, or exertion; not to be firm and steady; to e regular exercise of the understanding; sift.—Obsolete as an active verb.

**, fawl'tur-ing, s.** Feebleness; deficiency. **LY**, *fawl'tur-ing-le, ad.* With hesita- h a trembling broken voice; with diffi- ebleness.

**luns, s.** In Geology, a series of deposits to the middle Tertiary or Miocene pe- ey consist chiefly of broken shells, quartz, gravel. The thickness does not exceed et. Besides a great number of extinct t shells, they contain the remains of the ium, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoc- e, anthracotherium, sow, horse, deer, and mmalia.

**, s. (Latin.)** In Anatomy, a name given a membranous processes which have a mbling that of a scythe or sickle, as *falx* process of the dura mater.

**MOSA**, *fa'ma kla-mo'sa, s. (Latin.)* A undal; a phrase used in the judicial pro- of the Presbyterian Church Courts of for a ground of action before a presby- ast one of its members, independently of ar complaint by a particular accuser.

**, s. (*fama, Lat.*)** Public report or ru- vourable report; report of good or grent report that exalts the character; cele- mown;—*v. a.* to make famous; to re-

**ymd, a.** Much talked of; renowned; i; distinguished and exalted by favour- ts.

**NG**, *fame'giv-ing, a.* Bestowing fame.

**, fame'les, a.** Without renown.

**LY**, *fame'les-le, ad.* In a manner that enown.

**fa-mil'yar, a. (*familiaris, from familia, Lat.*)** Pertaining to a family; domestic; ed by frequent converse; intimate; close; not formal or distant; easy in conversa- ll acquainted with; knowing by frequent

known; unceremonious; free; uncon- easy; common; frequent and intimate; al; intimate in an unlawful degree;— mate; a close companion; one long ac-

quainted; one accustomed to another by free un- reserved converse; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. *Familiars*, a name given to those persons who assisted in the apprehension of such persons as were accused and brought before the Inquisition. They were the assistants of the Inquisitor, and were so called because they be- longed to his family.

**FAMILIARITY**, *fa-mil-ye-ar'e-te, s.* Intimate and frequent converse or association in company; easi- ness of conversation; affability; freedom from ceremony; intimacy; intimate acquaintance; un- constrained intercourse.

**FAMILIARIZE**, *fa-mil'yar-ize, v. a.* To make fam- ilar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make well known by practice or converse; to make easy by practice or customary use, or by intercourse; to bring down from a state of distant superiority.

**FAMILIARLY**, *fa-mil'yar-le, ad.* In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint; without formality; commonly; frequently; with the ease and unconcern that arises from long cus- tom or acquaintance.

**FAMILISM**, *fam'e-lizm, s.* The tenets of a religious sect which appeared in Holland about the year 1555, and derived their origin from one Henry Nicholas of Westphalia. He pretended that there was no knowledge of Christ or of the Scriptures but in his family, from 1 Cor. xiii. 5, 9, 10,— “For we know but in part, and we prophesy in part,” &c. He inferred that the doctrine of the apostles was imperfect, and to be superseded by the more perfect revelation made to the Family of Love.

**FAMILIST**, *fam'e-list, s. (from family.)* One ad- hering to the religious sect called the Family of Love.

**FAMILY**, *fam'e-le, s. (*famille, Fr.*) The collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children, and servants; those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage; course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors; honourable descent; noble or respectable stock; a collection or union of nations or states. In Natural History, a group of genera connected by common characters, and exhibiting a close affinity in organic structure; an assemblage of families linked together by some common character or characters constitute a tribe. In some natural arrangements this order is reversed, as in Cuvier's '*Regne Animal*.' *Family* is also used by some naturalists as synonymous with Order. In Mathematics, a congeries of several kinds of curves, all of which are defined by the same equation, but in a different manner, according to their several orders.*

**FAMINE**, *fam'in, s. (French.)* Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of sufficient provisions for the inhabitants of a country or besieged place; want; destitution.

**FAMISH**, *fam'ish, v. a. (*affamer, Fr.*) To starve; to kill or destroy with hunger; to exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger; to kill by deprivation or denial of any- thing necessary for life;—*v. n.* to die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to be exhausted in strength, or near to perish, for want of food or drink; to be distressed with want.*



## FAMISHMENT—FANCY.

## FANCY-FRAMED—FANLIGHT.

**FAMISHMENT**, fam'ish-ment, *s.* The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance.

**FAMOSITY**, fa-mos'e-te, *s.* Renown; celebrity.—Obsolete.

**FAMOUS**, fa'mus, *a.* (*famosus*, Lat.) Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of and praised; distinguished in story, sometimes in a bad sense.

Menecrates and Menas, *famous* pirates,  
Make the sea serve them.—*Shaks.*

**FAMOUSSED**, fa'must, *a.* Renowned.—Seldom used.

The painful warrior *famoused* for fight.—*Shaks.*

**FAMOUSLY**, fa'mus-le, *ad.* With great renown or celebration.

**FAMOUSNESS**, fa'mus-nes, *s.* Renown; great fame; celebrity.

**FAMULATE**, fam'ulate, *v. a.* (*famulus*, Lat.) To serve.—Obsolete.

**FAN**, fan, *s.* (*fann*, Sax.) An instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face in warm weather; something in the form of a woman's fan when spread; an instrument for winnowing grain; something by which the air is moved; a wing; an instrument to raise the fire or flame. *Fan tracery*, in Architecture, a very beautiful style of vaulting, in which the ribs spread out like a fan, from certain points at the sides of a building;—*v. a.* to cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air on the face with a fan; to ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air put in motion; to move as with a fan; to winnow; to separate chaff from grain and drive it away by a current of air.

**FANAL**, fa-nal', *s.* (French.) A name given to a light-house, or more particularly to the lantern placed in it.

**FANARIOTES**, fa-na're-ots, *s.* The name given to the inhabitants of that part of Constantinople called the Fanner, or Greek quarter of the city.

**FANATIC**, fa-nat'ik, *s.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion. Fanatics sometimes affect to be inspired, or to have intercourse with superior beings.

**FANATIC**, fa-nat'ik, } *a.* (*fanaticus*, Lat.)  
**FANATICAL**, fa-nat'e-kal, } Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; excessively enthusiastic; possessed by a kind of frenzy.

**FANATICALLY**, fa-nat'e-kal-le, *a.* With wild enthusiasm.

**FANATICALNESS**, fa-nat'e-kal-nes, *s.* Fanaticism.

**FANATICISM**, fa-nat'e-sizm, *s.* Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy.

**FANATICIZE**, fa-nat'e-size, *v. a.* To make fanatic.

**FANCIER**, fan'se-ur, *s.* One who fancies.

**FANCIFUL**, fan'se-fül, *a.* Guided by the imagination rather than by reason or experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical; dictated by the imagination; full of wild images; chimerical; ideal; visionary.

**FANCIFULLY**, fan'se-fül-le, *ad.* In a fanciful manner; wildly; whimsically; according to fancy.

**FANCIFULNESS**, fan'se-fül-nes, *s.* The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the imagination; the habit of following fancy rather than reason; the quality of being dictated by imagination.

**FANCY**, fan'se, *s.* (*phantasia*, Lat.) The faculty

by which the mind forms images or reviews of things at pleasure; it is often used as synonymous with imagination, but the latter is the power of combining and modifying our own opinion or notion; taste; conception; thought; inclination; liking; love; caprice; whim; false notion; something that entertains without real use or value to imagine; to figure to one's self; to suppose without proof;—*v. a.* to form a notion of; to portray in the mind; to imitate; to be pleased with, particularly with the external appearance or manners.

**FANCY-FRAMED**, fan'se-fraymd, *a.* Credulous; fanciful.

**FANCY-FREE**, fan'se-fré, *a.* Free from the influence of love.

**FANCY-MONGER**, fan'se-mung'ur, *s.* One who is in tricks of imagination.

**FANCY-SICK**, fan'se-sik, *s.* One whose mind is unsound, or whose distemper is in the mind.

**FANDANGO**, fan-dang'go, *s.* (Spanish.) A dance in 3-8 and sometimes in 5-8 time. It is danced in Spain, and supposed to be of Spanish origin.

**FANE**, fane, *s.* (*fanum*, Lat.) A temple consecrated to religion; a church.—*term.*

The fields are ravish'd from th' industrious  
From men their cities, and from gods their

**FANFARE**, fan'far, *s.* (French.) A piece of music, composed for trumpets and drums. The name is also given to the performance on hunting horns in the chase.

**FANFARON**, fan'fa-ron, *s.* (French.) A blusterer; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a pretender.

**FANFARONADE**, fan-far-o-nade', *s.* A vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster.

**FANG**, fang, *v. a.* (*fengan*, I catch, Sax.) To hold; to catch; to seize; to gripe;—(obsolete as a verb);

Destruction *fang* mankind.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* the tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a pointed claw or talon; any shoot or other thing which holds is taken.

**FANGED**, fangd, *a.* Furnished with fangs; something long and pointed.

**FANGLE**, fang'el, *s.* (from *fengan*, I catch.) A new attempt; a trifling scheme.—*U.*

A hatred to *fangles* and the French fool time.—*A. Wood.*

**FANGLED**, fang'gld, *a.* Properly begun; gaudy; showy; vainly decorated.—*S.* except with *new*—New Fangled.

**FANGLESS**, fang'les, *a.* Having no fangs; toothless.

**FANGOT**, fan'got, *s.* A quantity of raw silk, &c. from one to two hundred three quarters.

**FANION**, fan'yun, *s.* (French.) In the Navy the name given to a small flag carried at the baggage.

**FANLIGHT**, fan'lite, *s.* A window in an open fan, or semicircle; usually placed over a door.



## FANNEL—FAR.

*fan'nel*, } *s.* A kind of scarf worn on the  
*fan'on*, } arm of a priest while officiating

*fan'ur*, *s.* One who fans; a circular ar-  
 of vanes or flat disks, placed in a win-  
 which, by the draft of air is made to  
 produce a constant current, for the  
 per ventilation.

*fan'nurs*, *s. pl.* A machine, consisting of  
 flat disks revolving round a centre, used  
 in winnowing corn, and in another as  
 forges.

*fan'nerv'd*, *a.* In Botany and Entom-  
 ology, the nervures or nerves disposed in  
 the r of a fan.

*fan-tas'e-a*, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a  
 instrument music, in which the composer,  
 being confined to the rules of art, is  
 yield himself to the fervour and va-  
 is imagination.

*fan'ta-sid*, *a.* Filled with fancies or  
 ns; whimsical.—Obsolete.

*fanvell'd* hither through the land,  
 and the people strangely *fantasied*.—

*Shaks.*

See Phantasm.

*fan-tas'tik*, *s.* A fantastic or whimsi-

*fan-tas'tik*, } *a.* (*fantastique*, Fr.)  
*fan-tas'te-kal*, } Fanciful; produced  
 only in imagination; imaginary; not  
 verical; having the nature of a phan-  
 urent only; unsteady; irregular; whim-  
 sical; indulging the vagaries of ima-  
 odd.

*fan-tas'te-kal-le*, *ad.* By the  
 imagination; in a fantastic manner;  
 y; unsteadily; whimsically; in com-  
 th fancy.

*fan-tas'te-kal-nes*, *s.* Com-  
 ith fancy; humourousness; whimsical-  
 nes.

*fan-tas'tik-le*, *ad.* Irrationally;  
 y.

See Fancy.

*fan-tok-tshe'ne*, *s.* (*fantoccio*, a puppet,  
 amatic representations, in which pup-  
 e performers.

See Phantom.

*fan'um*, *s.* (Latin.) A place consecrated  
 as worship, including the building and  
 belonging to it. Temples erected to the  
 f illustrious persons were called *fana* by  
 ts.

Fuddled; drunk.—Obsolete.

man had drunk himself out of his five  
 ing *fop*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered.—

See Fakir.

*far*, (*feor*, *fiow*, or *fyr*, Sax.) Distant in  
 ion; separated by a wide space from  
 where one is, or from any given place  
 figuratively, remote from purpose; con-  
 sign or wishes; remote in affection or  
 ; at enmity with; alienated; more or  
 out of the two;—*ad.* to a great extent  
 s of space; distantly in time from any  
 otely; in interrogatories, to what dis-  
 extent; in great part, as the day is *far*  
 a great proportion; by many degrees;

## FARAMEA—FARE.

very much; to a certain point, degree, or distance;  
*from far*, from a great distance; from a remote  
 place; *far from*, at a great distance; *far off*, at  
 a great distance; to a great distance;—in a spirit-  
 ual sense, alienated; at enmity; in a state of  
 ignorance and alienation; *far other*, very different;  
 —*s.* a variety of the species *Triticum spelta*, or  
 Buck-wheat, grown on poor lands in the south of  
 Europe.

[In the following compounds *far* has the signification  
 of distant, remote, or to a great extent:—*Far-about*;  
*far-beaming*; *far-brought*; *far-extended*; *far-famed*;  
*far-piercing*; *far-shooting*.]

**FARAMEA**, *fa-ra'me-a*, *s.* (A name given by Aublet,  
 without assigning any meaning to it.) A genus  
 of American shrubs, with petiolate leaves and  
 white flowers: Order, Cinchonaceae.

**FARANTLY**, *fär'ant-le*, *a.* Orderly; decent; come-  
 ly; handsome.

**FARCE**, *färse*, *v. a.* (*farcio*, Lat. *farcir*, Fr.) To  
 stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients;

His tippet was ay *farc'd* ful of knives,  
 And pinnes, for to give fayre wives.—

*Chaucer.*

to extend; to swell out.—Obsolete as a verb.

The entertissued robe of gold and pearl,

The *farc'd* title running fore the king.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* (French.) a dramatic composition originally  
 exhibited by charlatans or buffoons, in the open  
 street, for the amusement of the crowd, but now  
 introduced upon the stage. According to Dryden,  
*farce* is that in poetry which grotesque is in a  
 picture; the persons and actions of a farce are all  
 unnatural, and the manners false.

**FARCICAL**, *fär'se-kal*, *a.* Belonging to a farce;  
 appropriated to a farce; droll; ludicrous; ridicu-  
 lous; illusory; deceptive.

**FARCICALLY**, *fär'se-kal-le*, *ad.* In a manner suited  
 to farce; ludicrously.

**FARCIN**, *fär'sin*, } *s.* A disease of horses, of a  
**FARCY**, *fär'se*, } creeping, loathsome, leprous  
 character, beginning with hard buttons, buds, or  
 particles, that dilate and spread themselves, and  
 sometimes overrun the whole body, following the  
 course of the veins. These pustules in a short  
 time become soft, break, and discharge foul and  
 bloody matter. *Farcy water*, a disease incident  
 to horses, and terminating cutaneously, or else the  
 water is suffused through different parts of the  
 body, and appears in a number of soft swellings.

**FARCING**, *färs'ing*, *s.* The act of stuffing with  
 mixed ingredients.

**FARCTATE**, *färk'tate*, *a.* (*farcus*, Lat.) In Bo-  
 tany, stuffed; crammed, or full; without vacui-  
 ties.

**FARD**, *färd*, *v. a.* (French.) To paint; to colour.

—Obsolete.

There of the *farded* top and essenc'd bean.—

*Shenstone.*

**FARDEL**, *fär'del*, *s.* (*fardello*, Ital. *fardeau*, Fr.)  
 A bundle or little pack;—*v. a.* to make up in  
 bundles. *Fardel of land*, the fourth part of a  
 yard.

**FARDING-DEAL**, *fär'ding-deel*, *s.* An old term for  
 the fourth part of an acre of land.

**FARE**, *fare*, *v. n.* (*faran*, Sax. and Goth.) To go;  
 to pass; to move forward; to travel;—(in the  
 foregoing senses the term is obsolete.)

Sadly they *far'd* along the sea-beat shore;

Still heav'd their hearts.—*Pope.*

to be in any state, good or bad; to be attended;



with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate; to feed; to be entertained; to proceed in a train of consequences, good or bad; to happen well or ill, with *it*, as we shall see how *it* will fare with him;—*s.* the price of passage or going; the sum paid or due, for conveying a person by land or water; food; provisions of the table; the person carried.—Unusual in the last sense.

**FAREWELL**, fare'wel, or fare-wel'. A compound of *fare*, in the imperative, and *well*. *Go well*, originally applied to a person departing, but now applied both to those who depart and those who remain. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness to those who leave, or those who are left. The verb and adverb are often separated by the pronoun—as, *fare you well*;—*s.* a wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; adieu; leave; act of departure.

**FAR-FETCHED**, fār-fetsht, *a.* Brought from a remote or distant place; studiously sought; not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained.—*Far-fet*, with the same signification, is obsolete.

**FARINA**, fa-rī'na, *s.* (Latin.) The soft, tasteless, and highly nutritive powder, usually white, obtained by tituration of the seeds of the Cereal or Corn grasses, Leguminous plants, &c. In Botany, the term is sometimes used for the pollen, or fine impregnating dust, which occurs in the anthers of plants.

**FARINACEOUS**, far-e-na'shus, *a.* Consisting of made of meal or flour; containing meal; like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal.

**FARINACIOUSLY**, fa-re-na'shus-le, } *ad.* In a mealy-

**FARINOSELY**, far'e-noze-le, } like manner.

*Farinously-tomentose*, in Botany, covered with a mealy kind of down.

**FARINOSE**, far'e-noze, *a.* (*farnineux*, Fr.) Reducible into farina by tituration. In Botany and Zoology, applied to such parts of plants as are covered with a fine mealy powder. The Latinized adjective, *farinosus*, *farinosa*, *farinosum*, designates species, &c., characterized as above.

**FARM**, fārm, *s.* (*feorm*, Sax.) In Agriculture, a portion of land, with suitable buildings, fences, and other arrangements necessary for carrying on the business of farming, *i.e.*, raising or breeding cattle, or both conjoined; the state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease;—*v. a.* to lease land on rent reserved; to let to a tenant on condition of paying rent; to take at a certain rent or rate; to lease or let, as taxes, impost, or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent.; to take or hire for a certain rate per cent.; to cultivate land.

**FARMABLE**, fārm'a-bl, *a.* That may be farmed.

**FARMER**, fārm'ur, *s.* A tenant; a lessee; one who hires and cultivates a farm; a cultivator of leased ground; one who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent. *Farmers general*, a name given in France under the old Monarchy to a company which farmed certain branches of the public revenue, that is to say, contracted with the Government to pay into the treasury a fixed yearly sum, taking upon itself the collection of certain taxes as an equivalent.

**FARMERY**, fārm'ur-e, *s.* The buildings and yards necessary for the carrying on of the business of a farming establishment.

**FARM-HOUSE**, fārm'how's, *s.* A house attached to

a farm for the residence of a farmer. *offices*, the out-buildings pertaining to *Farm-yard*, the yard or enclosure attached to a barn, or the enclosure surrounded by the buildings.

**FARMING**, fār'ming, *s.* The business of a farmer.

**FAR-MOST**, fār'most, *a.* Most distant or remote.

**FARNES**, fār'nes, *s.* Distance; remoteness.

**FARO**, fa'ro, *s.* A game at cards.

**FARRAGINOUS**, far-rad'je-nus, *a.* (*farrago*, Lat.) Formed of various materials.

**FARRAGO**, far-ra'go, *s.* (Latin.) In Husbandry, a mixture of several sorts of grain sown in a plot of ground, or afterwards mingled together.

**FARRAND**, far'rand, } *s.* Manner; custom.

**FARAND**, fa'rand, } mour.

**FARRIER**, far're-ur, *s.* (*ferrant*, Fr. *ferrarius*, Lat.) A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes one who professes to cure the diseases of horses.

**FARRIERY**, far're-ur-e, *s.* The act of practicing, or mitigating the diseases of horses, termed the *veterinary art*; the art or business of shoeing horses.

**FARROW**, far'ro, *s.* (*feorh*, Sax.) A pig;—*v. a.* to bring forth pigs;—*een vaare koe*, a dry cow, Dut.) not young in a particular season or year, cows only.

**FAR-SEEING**, fār-se'ing, } *a.* Seeing to the distance;

**FAR-SIGHTED**, fār-si'ted, } before-hand, from judicious observations likely to occur; accurate.

**FARSETTA**, far-se'te-a, *s.* (In honour of *F. Feset*, a Venetian nobleman and botanist.) of Cruciferous plants, with whitish-yellow flowers: Suborder, *Pleurorhizee*.

**FAR-STRETCHED**, fār'stretcht, *a.* Extended; stretched; wrested to obtain some idea not intended.

**FARTHER**, fār'ther, *a.* *comp. deg.* (*ferth*, Sax.) More remote; more distant than something longer; tending to a greater distance; greater distance; more remotely; beyond; over; by way of progression in a subject to promote; to advance; to help forward; there is now used—which see.

**FARTHERANCE**, FARTHERMORE, FARTHER, Furthurance, Furthermore, Furthest.

**FARTHING**, fār'thing, *s.* (*feorthung*, Sax.) Fourth of a penny; a small copper coin; *things* in the plural, copper coin; very low value, as it is not worth a *farthing* of gold, an old coin mentioned in Stat. V. cap. 7. Its value was the fourth part of a penny, or twentypence sterling. *Farthing*, a quantity of land supposed to have a rod.

**FARTHINGALE**, fār'thing-gal, *s.* (*vertegal*, Fr.) A hoop petticoat; circles of hoops, formed of bone, used to extend the petticoat.

**FARTHING'S-WORTH**, fār'things-wurth, *s.* as is sold for a farthing.

**FASCES**, fas'sis, *s. pl.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, badges of authority originally carried by the Emperors, but latterly before the consuls, consisted of bundles of rods, each having a central rod.

**FASCIA**, fash'e-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity,



# FASCIAL—FASCINATE.

hich the Roman women wrapped round dies, next to the skin, in order to render st slender; a bandage. In Anatomy, a iven to any aponeurotic expansion of musbre by which parts are bound together. itecture, a broad fillet, band, or face, used nes by itself, and sometimes in combination uildings. Architraves are often divided into three fasciæ, each of which projects slightly that which is immediately below it. In my, the belt across a planet, as the fasciæ of Jupiter.

The principal fasciæ are *F. cerebriformis*, a of cellular substance stretched from the lower apart's ligament, over the inguinal glands; he iliac fasciæ or aponeurosis, which covers surface of the iliac and proas muscles; *F. iminis*, a portion of the cellular membrane, of a pe, which passes down the spermatic cord, enetrates the fascia transversalis; *F. lata*, a strong tendinous muscle, sent off from the from the tendons of the glutei and adjacent o surround the muscles of the thigh. *F. prollular* envelope of a hernial sac; *F. superfiary* thin layer of cellular membrane, which abdominal muscles immediately under the *transversalis*, the cellular membrane lining the ace of the transversalis abdominis muscle.

ash'e-al, *a*. Belonging to the fasciæ.  
s, fash-e-a'lis, *s*. In Anatomy, a term for le which moves the leg.

ED, fash-e-a'ted, *a*. (*fasciatus*, Lat.) d, an epithet applied in Botany, to the es, peduncles, and petioles of plants, when ibbit, through malformation, a fillet-like consequent on several of them uniting, or ere soldering, together. In Zoology, the in adjectives *fasciatus*, *fasciolaris*, *fascio*-esignate such species as are marked on the ith a broad-coloured line or band.

ON, fash-e-a'shun, *s*. The act or manner ing up diseased parts; bandage.

s, fas'se-kle, } *s*. (*fasciculus*, a little  
LUS, fas-sik'u-lus, } bundle, Lat.) A bun-  
little bundle, applied in Botany to flowers  
ll stalks, when many spring from one point  
e collected into a close and nearly level  
as in the Sweet-william. A *fascicle* is  
a *corymb* when the little stalks come only  
out the apex of the peduncle, and not from  
le length; an *umbel* when they do not come  
common point; and a *cyme* when its  
al division is not umbellate.

LAR, fas-sik'u-lar, *a*. (*fascicularis*, Lat.)  
in a bundle.

LARLY, fas-sik'u-lar-le, *ad*. In the form  
fles.

LATE, fas-sik'u-late, } *a*. (*fasciculatus*,  
LATED, fas-sik'u-late-d, } Lat.) An epi-  
plied in Botany to the leaves, flowers,  
ts, spines, branches, and roots of plants,  
nited in fascicles, or little bundles.

ED, fas'se-kld, *a*. Clustered together in a  
or small bundle. *Fascicled whorls*, in Bo-  
ranged in parcels, but still forming a whorl  
e. *Fascicled racemes*, disposed in separate  
the whole forming a raceme.

LATELY, fas-sik'u-late-le, *ad*. In a fasci-  
manner. *Fasciculately tuberosus*, or *fas*-  
uberous, having the roots composed of a par-  
cels of tubers.

FE, fas'se-nate, *v. a*. (*fascino*, Lat.) To  
; to enchant; to operate on by some

# FASCINATION—FASHIONABLENESS.

powerful or irresistible influence; to charm; to  
captivate; to excite and allure irresistibly or  
powerfully.

FASCINATION, fas-se-na'shun, *s*. (French.) The  
act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment;  
witchcraft; a powerful or irresistible influence on  
the affections or passions; unseen, inexplicable  
influence.

FASCINE, fas-sin', *s*. (French.) A faggot of wood  
used in fortification.

FASCINOUS, fas'se-nus, *a*. Caused or acting by  
witchcraft.—Obsolete.

FASCIOLA, fas-se-o'la, *s*. (*fasciola*, a little winding  
band, Lat. from the plaits on the pillar.) A genus  
of Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Turbinel-  
linæ, in which the shell is fusiform and ventricose;  
the spire and aperture of equal length, the former  
attenuated and acute; the outer base of the pillar  
with one or two sharp folds: Family, Turbinel-  
lidæ. Also, the Fluke-worm, a genus of the En-  
tozoa, or intestinal worms, belonging to the family  
Trematodea.

FASCIOLARIA, fas-se-o-la're-a, *s*. A genus of Mol-  
lusca, the shell of which is fusiform, the spire and  
aperture of equal length, the spire being attenuated  
and acute, the outer lip is crenated, and the base  
of the pillar marked with two large folds: Family,  
Turbinellidæ.

FASCIOLITES, fas-se-o-li'tis, *s*. A genus of fossil  
Cephalopods, allied to the Murchillite. The re-  
mains are sub-cylindrical, shelly, or bony, about  
half an inch in length, rather tapering at the end,  
and formed by the spiral arrangement of perpen-  
dicular concamerated tubes, the tapering end of  
which is obliquely and transversely folded on that  
of the preceding one.

FASH, fash, *v. a*. (*fasher*, old Fr.) To vex; to  
tease.—Local.

FASHION, fash'un, *s*. (*façon*, Fr.) The make or  
form of anything; the state of anything with re-  
gard to its external appearance; shape; model to  
be imitated; pattern; the form of a garment;  
the cut or shape of clothes; the prevailing mode  
of dress or ornament; manner; sort; way; mode;  
custom; prevailing mode or practice; genteel life  
or good breeding; genteel company; workman-  
ship; anything worn; (obsolete in the last signi-  
fication;)

Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand,  
I scorn thee, and thy fashion, peevish boy.—*Shaks*.

*Fashion-pieces*, in Ship Carpentry, the aftmost  
timbers of a ship, which terminate the breadth,  
and form the shape of the stern. They are united  
to the stern-post, and to the extremity of the  
wing-transom, by a rabbet, and a number of strong  
nails or spikes driven from without;—*v. a*. (*fa*-  
çonner, Fr.) to form; to give shape or figure to;  
to mould; to fit; to adapt; to accommodate; to  
make according to the rule prescribed by custom;  
to counterfeit.—Obsolete in the last signification.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to  
*fashion* a carriage to rob love from any.—*Shaks*.

FASHIONABLE, fash'un-a-bl, *a*. Made according to  
the prevailing form or mode; established by custom  
or use; current; prevailing at a particular time;  
observant of the fashion or customary mode; gen-  
teel; well-bred.

FASHIONABLENESS, fash'un-a-bl-nes, *s*. The state  
of being fashionable; modish elegance; such ap-  
pearance as is according to the prevailing custom.



## FASHIONABLY—FASTIDIOUSLY.

**FASHIONABLY**, fas'h'un-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice.

**FASHIONER**, fas'h'un-nr, *s.* One who forms or gives shape to.

**FASHIONIST**, fas'h'un-ist, *s.* An obsequious follower of the modes and fashions.

**FASHIONLESS**, fas'h'un-les, *a.* Having no fashion.

**FASHION-MONGER**, fas'h'un-mung-gur, *s.* One who studies the fashion; a fop.

**FASHION-MONGERING**, fas'h'un-mung-gur-ing, *a.* Behaving like a fashion-monger.

**FASSAITE**, fas'say-ite, *s.* (from *Fassa*, in the Tyrol.) In Mineralogy, a dark-green variety of augite. It is found in the Tyrol, and also in Scotland and Ireland, in trap rocks and limestone.—See *Pyroxene*.

**FAST**, fast, *a.* (*fest*, *fast*, Sax.) Close; tight; firm; immovable; strong; firmly fixed; closely adhering; deep; sound, as a *fast* sleep; firm in adherence; *fast and loose*, variable; inconstant, as to play *fast and loose*; *fast by*, or *fast beside*, close or near to; (*fest*, *fast*, quick, Welsh,) swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion;—*ad.* firmly; immovably; swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps or progression;—*v. n.* (*fastan*, Sax.) to abstain from food beyond the usual time; to omit to take the usual meals for a time, as to *fast* a day or a week; to abstain from food voluntarily, for the mortification of the body or appetites, or as a token of grief, sorrow, and affliction; to abstain from particular kinds of food;—*s.* abstinence from food; a total abstinence, but also used for an abstinence from particular kinds of food for a certain time; religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation; the time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer time; that which fastens or holds.

**FAST-DAY**, fast'day, } *s.* A day of religious

**FASTING-DAY**, fast'ing-day, } fasting.

**FASTEN**, fas'sn, *v. a.* (*fastnan*, Sax.) To fix firmly; to make fast or close; to lock, bolt, or bar; to secure; to hold together; to cement or to link; to unite closely in any manner and by any means; to affix or conjoin; to fix; to impress; to lay on with strength;—*v. n.* to *fasten on*, to fix one's self; to seize and hold on; to clinch.

**FASTENER**, fas'sn-ur, *s.* That which makes fast or firm.

**FASTENING**, fas'sn-ing, *s.* Anything that binds and makes fast, or that which is intended for that purpose.

**FASTER**, fast'ur, *s.* One who abstains from food;—*ad.* more rapidly; swifter.

**FASTEST**, fast'est, *a.* Most swift or rapid;—*ad.* most swiftly.

**FASTHANDED**, fast'hand-ed, *a.* Closehanded; covetous; closefisted; avaricious.

**FASTI**, fas'ti, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, the calendar in which were expressed the several days of the year, with their games and other ceremonies; also, a register of time in which the several years were denoted by the respective consuls, called the *fasti consulares*. *Fasti dies* denoted court days.

**FASTIDIOSITY**, fas-tid'e-os'e-te, *s.* Fastidiousness.

**FASTIDIOUS**, fas-tid'e-us, *a.* (*fastidiosus*, Lat.) Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a fault; over-nice; difficult to please; rejecting what is common or not very nice.

**FASTIDIOUSLY**, fas-tid'e-us-le, *ad.* Disdainfully; squeamishly; contemptuously.

## FASTIDIOUSNESS—FATALISM.

**FASTIDIOUSNESS**, fas-tid'e-us-nes, *s.* Dis-ness; contemptuousness; squeamishness; taste, or appetite.

**FASTIGIATE**, fas-tij'e-ate, } *a.* (*fasti-*

**FASTIGIATED**, fas-tij'e-ay-ted, } top or peak

Roofed; narrowed at the top. In Botany, ing to a narrow point like a pyramid.

*ately-branched*, branched in such a manner that the branches become gradually shorter from base to the apex. *Fastigiatly-corymbose*, corymbose whose branches become shorter toward the top like a pyramid.

**FASTIGIUM**.—In Architecture,—see *Pediment*.  
**FASTING**, fast'ing, *s.* The act of abstaining from food. *Fasting-men*, or *fastermans*, was used in our ancient customs to denote men of pure and substance, or rather pledges, or bondsmen, who, according to the Saxons, were bound to answer for one another's behaviour.

**FASTLY**, fast'le, *ad.* Firmly; surely.

**FASTNESS**, fast'nes, *s.* (*fastnesse*, Sax.) The quality of being fast and firm; firm adherence; security; a stronghold; a fortress or place fortified; a castle; closeness; closeness of style.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

**FASTUOUS**, fas'tu-us, *a.* (*fastuosus*, Lat.) haughty; disdainful.—Seldom used.

The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, sup- and domineering.—*Barrow*.

**FAT**, fat, *a.* (*fat*, *fett*, Sax.) Fleishy; plump; pululent; coarse; gross; dull; heavy; unteachable; rich; wealthy; affluent; producing a large income; fertile; abounding in grace or comfort, *Ps. xcii.*—*s.* solid animal matter; the best or richest part of food. Human fat consists of two nearly all stances, oleine and stearine, the former constituting the oily, and the latter the fatty or solid part. *Laurel fat* is obtained from laurel berries by boiling and pressure—it is green, soft, and used for salves. The word *fat* was also used as a measure of capacity, differing in different countries—a fat of isinglass = 20 to 25 cwt., and 220 bundles. In Letterpress Printing, *fat* is work as contains much blank and little letter, and is consequently easily set up. In Nautical language, *fat* means *broad*—thus, a ship has a fat quarter, if the trussing or the quarter be deep;—*v. a.* to make fat; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food;—*v. n.* to grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

**FATAL**, fa'tal, *a.* (*fatalis*, Lat.) Proceeding from fate or destiny; necessary; inevitable; determined by fate or destiny;—(seldom used in the senses;)

For thus Anchises prophecy'd of old,  
And thus our fatal place of rest foretold.

causing death or destruction; deadly; destructive; calamitous.

**FATALISM**, fa'tal-izm, *s.* (*fatalis*, of, or to destiny, Lat.) The doctrine that the successive actions of mankind, and even the operations of the powers of nature, are under the guidance of some superior almighty power, they occur by inevitable necessity, and will, though apparently free, is regulated and controlled by the decrees of fate, or the influence of controlling causes.



## FATALIST—FATHER.

**fa'tal-ist, s.** One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

**fa-tal'e-te, s. (fatalité, Fr.)** A fixed and inevitable course of things, independent of any cause; an invincible necessity existing in itself; a doctrine of the Stoics; a tendency to danger, or to some hazardous event; mortality.

**fa'tal-le, ad.** By a decree of fate or by inevitable necessity or determination; destructively; in death or ruin.

**fa'tal-nes, s.** Invincible necessity.

**FA'NAL, fa'ta-mawr-ga'na, s.** A singular refraction, frequently observed in the Straits of Messina, between the coasts of Calabria and Sicily, and occasionally, but rarely, on other parts of the coast.

It is also called the 'Castles of the Fairy,' and consists of an optical deception, in which the images of houses, castles, and other objects in the adjoining landscapes, are fantastically and magnificently represented, sometimes in the air, and sometimes in the sea; not unfrequently two images of the objects are visible—the natural position and the other inverted.

**FATED, fa'tal-braynd, a.** Dull of apprehension; stupid. **fatum, Lat.)** An inevitable necessity depending upon a superior cause, or a fixed decree, whereby the Deity has prescribed the things, and allotted to every person what shall fall to his lot; a chain or necessary series of events indissolubly linked together. This word is used to express a certain unavoidable design of things, by which all agents, both necessary and voluntary, are swayed and directed to some end;—final event; death; destruction; death.

**fated, a.** Decreed by fate; doomed; despatched; modelled or regulated by fate; endowed with a quality by fate;—(obsolete in the last sense.)

Bright Vulcanian arms,  
The force of steel by Stygian charms.—  
*Dryden.*

with the power of fatal determination.—  
sense is peculiar to Shakspeare.

Thy fated sky  
Gives us free scope.

**fate'ful, a.** Bearing fatal power; portentous; fatal events.

**fy, fate'ful-le, ad.** In a fateful manner.

**FESS, fate'ful-nes, s.** State of being fated.

**fa'thur, s. (fater, fater, vater, Germ. ut.)** He who begets a child; the first progenitor of a race or family; the father of an old man, and a term of respect; a father, or more remote ancestor; one who supports, or exercises paternal care over; he who creates, invents, makes, or produces anything; an author, former, or conductor; founder, director, or instructor. **Father** the plural, ancestors; the appellation of person in the Trinity; likewise a title of dignitaries of the Church, superiors of monasteries, and to confessors of the Roman Catholic Church; the appellation of the ecclesiastical writers

## FATHERHOOD—FATIGUING.

of the first century, as Polycarp, Jerome, &c.; the title of a senator in ancient Rome—as, conscript fathers. **Natural father**, the father of an illegitimate child, or children. **Adoptive father**, he who takes the children of some other person and adopts them as his own. **Putative father**, he who is only the reputed father. **Father-in-law**, the father of one's husband or wife;—*v. a.* to adopt; to take the child of another as one's own; to adopt anything as one's own; to profess to be the author; to ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production.

**FATHERHOOD, fa'thur-hood, s.** The state of being a father, or the character or authority of a father.

**FATHERLAND, fa'thur-land, s.** The native land of one's fathers or ancestors.

**FATHERLASHER, fa'thur-lash-ur, s.** The fish *Cottus bubulus*, called, in Scotland, the *lucky proch.*

**FATHERLESS, fa'thur-les, a.** Destitute of a living father; wanting authority.

**FATHERLESSNESS, fa'thur-les-nes, s.** The state of being without a father.

**FATHERLINESS, fa'thur-le-nes, s.** The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care and tenderness.

**FATHERLY, fa'thur-le, a.** Like a father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful; pertaining to a father;—*ad.* in the manner of a father.

**FATHOM, fath'um, s. (fæthem, Sax.)** A measure of length, containing six feet—the space to which a man may extend his arms—used chiefly at sea for measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of the sea in sounding by a line and lead; also, used in mining operations; reach; penetration; depth of thought or contrivance;—*v. a.* to encompass with the arms extended or encircling; to reach; to master; to comprehend; to reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth; to penetrate; to find the bottom or extent.

**FATHOMER, fath'um-ur, s.** One who fathoms.

**FATHOMLESS, fath'um-les, a.** That of which no bottom can be found; that cannot be embraced, or encompassed with the arms; not to be penetrated or comprehended.

**FATIDICAL, fa-tid'e-kal, a. (fatidicus, Lat.)** Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

**FATIFEROUS, fa-tif'e-rus, a. (fatifer, Lat.)** Deadly; mortal; destructive.

**FATIGABLE, fat'e-ga-bl, a.** That may be wearied; easily tired.

**FATIGATE, fat'e-gate, v. a. (fatigo, Lat.)** To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust;—*a.* wearied; tired.—Obsolete.

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce  
His ready sense; then straight his doubled spirit  
Requicken'd what in flesh was fatigate.—*Shaks.*

**FATIGATION, fat'e-ga'shun, s.** Weariness.

The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his sweat and *fatigation*.—*W. Mountague.*

**FATIGUE, fa-teeg', s. (French.)** Weariness with bodily labour or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength; the cause of weariness; labour; toil; the labours of military men distinct from the use of arms—as, a party of men on *fatigue*;—*v. a.* to tire; to weary with labour, or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by protracted exertion; to weary by importunity; to harass.

**FATIGUING, fa-teeg'ing, a.** Inducing weariness or lassitude.



**FATILOQUIST**, fa-til'lo-kwist, *s.* (*fatum*, fate, and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) A fortune-teller.

**FATIMIDES**, fa-tim'e-des, or fat'e-mides, *s.* The name of a race of kings who assumed the title of caliphs, and reigned for many years over the north of Africa and Egypt. They obtained the name from their pretensions of being the descendants of Mahomet, by Fatima his daughter.

**FATIOA**, fa-te-o'a, *s.* (in honour of N. Fatio de Duilliers of Geneva.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Lythraceæ.

**FATISCENCE**, fa-tis'sens, *s.* (*fatisco*, Lat.) A gaping or opening; a state of being chinky.

**FAT-KIDNEYED**, fat-kid'nid, *a.* Fat; gross; a word used in contempt.

Peace, ye *fat-kidney'd* rascal; what a brawling dost thou keep.—*Shaks.*

**FATLING**, fat'ling, *s.* A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

**FATLY**, fat'le, *ad.* Grossly; greasily.

**FATNESS**, fat'nes, *s.* The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed; corpulency; fulness of flesh; unctuous or greasy matter; sliminess; richness; fertility; fruitfulness; that which gives fertility.

**FATTEN**, fat'tn, *v. a.* To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy or plump with fat; to make fertile and fruitful; to enrich; to feed grossly; to fill;—*v. n.* to grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick, or fleshy; to be pampered.

**FATTENER**, fat'tn-ur, *s.* That which fattens.

**FATTINESS**, fat'te-nes, *s.* The state of being fat; grossness.

**FATTISH**, fat'tish, *a.* Somewhat fat.

**FATTY**, fat'te, *a.* Having the qualities of fat; greasy.

**FATUARI**, fa-tu-a're-i, *s. pl.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a name given to persons who, appearing to be inspired, foretold future events. The name is supposed to be derived from Fatua, the wife of the god Faunus, who was supposed to inspire women with the knowledge of futurity, as Faunus himself did men.

**FATUITY**, fa-tu'e-te, *s.* (*fatuitas*, Lat.) Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness.

**FATUOUS**, fat'u-us, *a.* (*fatuus*, Lat.) Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid; foolish; impotent; without force or fire; illusory; lunatic.

**FAT-WITTED**, fat'wit-ted, *a.* Heavy; dull; stupid. —Seldom used.

Thou art so *fat-witted* with drinking old sac, and unbuttoning thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the afternoon, that thou hast forgotten.—*Shaks.*

**FAUCES**, faw'sis, *s.* (*faux*, *faucis*, Lat.) In Anatomy, the space surrounding the velum palati, the uvula, the tonsils, and the posterior part of the tongue.

**FAUCET**, faw'sit, *s.* (*fausset*, Fr.) A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot.

**FAUGH**, faw, *interj.* Exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

**FAULT**, fawlt, *s.* (*faute*, Fr.) An error or mistake; a blunder; a defect; a blemish; whatever impairs excellence. In morals or deportment, any error or defect, an imperfection; any deviation from propriety; a slight offence; a neglect of duty; puzzle; difficulty. In Mining and Geology, a dislocation of the strata, which puts the miner at *fault* to discover where the vein of ore or bed of

coal is, from its being thrown up or break, during some disturbance or con-  
fecting the earth's crust;—*v. n.* to  
to fail;—(obsolete as a neuter verb)  
charge with a fault; to accuse; to *fin*  
express blame; to complain.

**FAULTER**, fawlt'ur, *s.* An offender; or  
mits a fault.

**FAULT-FINDER**, fawlt'find-ur, *s.* One  
sures or objects.

**FAULTFUL**, fawlt'fûl, *a.* Full of faults.

**FAULTILY**, fawlt'e-le, *ad.* Defectively;  
ly; imperfectly; improperly; wrongly

**FAULTINESS**, fawlt'e-nes, *s.* The state  
faulty, defective, or erroneous; defect  
viciousness; evil disposition; delinque  
offences.

**FAULTLESS**, fawlt'les, *a.* Without fault  
fective or imperfect; free from blemis  
rectness; free from vice or imperfectio

**FAULTLESSLY**, fawlt'les-le, *ad.* In a  
from fault.

**FAULTLESSNESS**, fawlt'les-nes, *s.* Fr  
faults or defects.

**FAULTY**, fawlt'e, *a.* Containing faults,  
or defects; defective; imperfect; ;  
fault or of faults; blamable; worthy  
wrong; erroneous; bad.

**FAUN**, fawn, } *s.* **FAUNI**, *pl.* (*Fa*  
**FAUNUS**, faw'nus, } The Fauni were th  
genii of the Romans, and correspond  
Panes of the Greeks. They were suppo  
been descended from Faunus, king of I  
his wife Fauna, or Fatua, both of  
gifted with the power of prophecy.  
were represented as having the lower  
like those of goats, as in the case of  
There was an annual feast held in hon  
imaginary beings, called *faunalia*.

**FAUNA**, faw'na, *s.* (*Fauni*, the gods of  
and forests, Lat.) In Natural Histo  
mals which live in any particular con  
strict.

**FAUNIST**, faw'nist, *s.* One who attes  
disquisitions; a naturalist.

**FAUSSE-BRAYE**, fose-bray, *s.* (*fausse*—  
In Fortification, a name given to th  
which is sometimes formed on the exte  
parallel to, that which constitutes th  
einent of a fortress.

**FAUSSES-EAUX**, fos'say-so, *s.* (French  
for water discharged from the uterus d  
nancy, attributed to the transudation o  
amni through the tissue of the membe

**FAUTOR**, faw'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A favourer  
one who gives countenance or support  
used.

I am neither author or *fautor* of any w

**FAUTRESS**, faw'tres, *s.* A female favo  
tress.

It made him pray, and prove  
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still.—*Ch*

**FAUVETTE**, fo-vet', *s.* The French nam  
and also of certain species of birds of  
Motacilla: Family, Sylviadæ.

**FAUX**, fawks, *s.* (Latin.) In Conchology  
tion of the first chamber of a shell w  
seen by looking in at the aperture.



ternal part or opening of a monopetalous is sometimes also so termed.

**UR**, fo zhoor, *s.* (French.) False light. Fine Arts, a term denoting that a picture laced that the light falls upon it from a direction than that in which the painter presented it as coming in the picture.

**FAV'IL**, *s.* (*fafele*, old Fr.) Deceit;

ere was falsehood, *fafele*, and jolity.—

*Old Morality of Hycke Scornor.*

ellow; fallow; dun.—Obsolete.

**US**, fa-vil' lus, *a.* (*farilla*, ashes, Lat.) ting of or pertaining to ashes; resembling

**S**, fa-vis'se, *s. pl.* (Latin.) In Roman Architecture, dry cisterns or subterranean cellars, in sacred utensils and statues were stored up; tanks connected with the temples were also *sd.*

**S**, fa-vo'ne-us, *s.* (Latin.) A name given Romans to the west wind.

**FAV'OSE**, *a.* (*favosus*, Lat.) Pitted or ext like the cells of a honeycomb.

**FAV'OSLE**, *ad.* In the manner of a honeycomb. *Favosely-scribbulate*, excavated in its or hollows.

**FAV'US**, fa-v-o-si'tis, *s.* (*favus*, a honeycomb, Lat.) A genus of fossil, stony, simple polypifers, growing in various forms, and composed of paprismatic, and fasciculated tubes, having the appearance of a honeycomb.

**FAV'UR**, *s.* (*favor*, Lat. *faveur*, Fr.) Kindness; countenance; propitious as friendly disposition; support; defence; aid; disposition to aid, befriend, support, or justify; a kind act or office; benevolence shown by word or deed; any act of grace or ill, as distinguished from acts of justice or ration; lenity; mildness or mitigation of punishment; leave; a yielding or concession to; pardon; the object of kind regard; the thing favoured; a gift or present bearing as an evidence of regard; a token of love; of ribbons; something worn as a token of favour; a feature or countenance;—(obsolete in two significations;)

though thou art, thine eye staid upon some favour that it loves.—*Shaks.*

**FAV'UR**, convenience afforded for success; partiality;—*v. a.* to regard with kindness; to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious; to countenance; to befriend; to endeavour; to afford advantage for success; to resemble in features; to ease; to In Nautical Language, to be careful of, must favour the mast.

**FAV'URABLE**, fa-vur-a-bl, *a.* (*favorable*, Fr. *favorable*, Lat.) Kind; propitious; friendly; affectionate; palliative; tender; averse to censure; to contribute to; tending to promote; convenient; advantageous; affording means of aid, or affording facilities; beautiful; favoured.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

all the race of silver-winged flies which do possess the empire of the air, is none more favourable, nor more fair, than Clarion.—*Spenser.*

**FAV'URABLENESS**, fa-vur-a-bl-nes, *s.* Kindness; disposition or regard; convenience; suitability;

bleness; that state which affords advantages for success; conduciveness.

**FAVOURABLY**, fa-vur-a-ble, *ad.* Kindly; with friendly dispositions; with regard or affection; with an inclination to favour.

**FAV'URED**, fa-vurd, *a.* Regarded with kindness; with *well* or *ill* prefixed; featured, as *well-favoured*, well-looking; having a good countenance or appearance; *ill-favoured*, ill-looking; having an ugly appearance; *well-favouredly*, *ill-favouredly*.—The last two phrases are seldom used.

**FAV'UREDNESS**, fa-vur-ed-nes, *s.* Appearance; state of being favoured.

**FAVOURER**, fa-vur'ur, *s.* One who favours; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a well-wisher.

**FAV'URESS**, fa-vur-es, *s.* A female who favours or gives countenance.

**FAV'URINGLY**, fa-vur-ing-le, *ad.* By showing favour.

**FAV'URITE**, fa-vur-it, *s.* (*favori*, Fr.) A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, preference, and affection; one greatly beloved;—*a.* regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem, or preference.

**FAV'URITISM**, fa-vur-it-izm, *s.* The act or practice of favouring; the disposition to favour; exercise of power by favourites.

**FAV'URLESS**, fa-vur-les, *a.* Unfavoured; not regarded with favour; not favouring; unpropitious.

**FAV'ULARIA**, fav-u-la're-a, *s.* (*favus*, a honeycomb, Lat.) A genus of fossil plants, found in the coal formation, the stems of which have honeycomb-like markings. It is allied to, if not a species of, *Sigillaria*.

**FAV'US**, fa-v'us, *s.* (*favus*, a honeycomb, Lat.) A non-acuminated pustule, larger than the achor, and succeeded by a yellow and cellular honeycomb-like scab.

**FAWN**, fawn, *s.* (*faon*, Fr.) A buck or doe of the first year, or the young one of the buck's breed of the first year;—*v. n.* (*faonner*, Fr.) to bring forth a fawn;—(*faenian*, Sax.) to court favour, or show attachment to, by frisking about one; to soothe; to flatter meanly; to blandish; to court servilely; to cringe and bow to gain favour;—*s.* a servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.

**FAW'NER**, fawn'ur, *s.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

**FAW'NING**, faw'ning, *s.* Gross flattery; the act of giving birth to a fawn or young deer.

**FAW'NINGLY**, faw'ning-le, *ad.* In a cringing servile way; with mean flattery.

**FA'XED**, faxt, *a.* (*feax*, hair, Sax.) Hairy.—Obsolete.

They could call a comet a faxed star.—*Camden.*

**FAY**, fay, *s.* (*fée*, Fr.) A fairy; an elf;—(obsolete in the last signification;)

Their ill-behaviour garres men missay,

Both of their doctrine and their fay.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* (*affleurer*, Fr.) in Shipbuilding, to fit any two pieces of wood, so as to join close together.

**FE**, fe, } *s.* The chief god of the Chinese,  
**FO**, fo, } whom they worship as the sovereign  
**FOHI**, fo'he, } of heaven. He is represented as being invested with light, and as having his hand concealed under his robes, to show that his power is exerted invisibly. He has at his right hand the famous Confucius, and on the left Lanza, or Lanca, chief of the second sect of their religion.



## FEAGUE—FEARFULNESS.

FEAGUE, *feeg*, *v. a.* (*fegen*, Ger.) To beat or whip.—Obsolete.

When a knotty point comes, I lay my head close to it, with a snuff-box in my hand; and then I *feague* it away! faith.—*Duke of Buckingham*.

FEAL, *fe'al*, *a.* Faithful. 'Thus the tenants by knight-service did swear to their lords to be *feal* and *leal*, i. e. to be faithful and loyal; and the oath taken upon such occasions was termed the oath of *fealty*; (*juramentum fidelitatis*,) i. e. the oath of faithfulness, which implied that the tenant should do service faithfully, both at home and in the wars, to him from whom he received his lands; and in case of the breach of this condition and oath, by not performing the stipulated service, or by deserting his lord in battle, the lands were again to revert to him who granted them.'—*Spelman*, 216; 2 Bl. 46. *Feal* homages, faithful subjects.

FEAL, *fale*, *s.* A provincial term for sod or turf. *Feal dyke*, in Scotland a fence made of turf. *Feal* and *Dieot*, in Scottish Law, right to cut turf for fuel, &c., similar to that of *common of turbary* in England.

FEALTY, *fe'al-te*, *s.* (*feal*, Fr.) In Law, an oath taken on the admittance of a tenant, to the lord of whom he holds his lands. By the oath of *fealty* the tenant holds in the freest manner, on account of all who have fee-hold *per fidum et fiducium*; that is by *fealty* at the least. *General fealty* is that which is performed by every subject to his prince; *special fealty*, is fealty required only of such as, in respect of that fee, are bound by oath to their lord. *Fealty* is incident to all manner of tenures, except tenancy at will, and *frank almoign*, but chiefly belongs to copyhold estates in fee for life.

FEAR, *fer*, *s.* (*fer*, Sax.) A painful emotion or passion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger; anxiety; solicitude; the cause of fear; the object of fear; something set or hung up to terrify wild animals, by its colour or noise. In Scripture, *fear* is used to express a filial or a slavish passion; the worship of God; the law and word of God; reverence; respect; due regard;—*v. a.* (*feran*, Sax.) to feel a painful apprehension of some impending evil; to be afraid of; to consider or respect with emotions of alarm or solicitude; to reverence; to have a reverential awe; to venerate; to affright; to terrify; to drive away by fear;—(obsolete in the last three significations;)

We must not make a scarecrow of the law, Setting it up to fear the birds of prey.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

FEARFUL, *fer'fūl*, *a.* Affected by fear; feeling pain in expectation of evil; timid; timorous; easily made afraid; wanting courage; terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear; awful to be revered.

That thou mayest fear this glorious and fearful name, Jehovah thy God.—*Deut.* xxviii.

FEARFULLY, *fer'fūl-le*, *ad.* Timorously; in fear; terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to be revered; in a manner to impress admiration and astonishment.

I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made.—*Ps.* cxxxix.

FEARFULNESS, *fer'fūl-nes*, *s.* Timorousness; timidity; state of being afraid; awe; dread; terror; alarm; apprehension of evil.

## FEARLESS—FEATHERED.

FEARLESS, *fer'les*, *a.* Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold; undaunted.

FEARLESSLY, *fer'les-le*, *ad.* In a fearless manner; without terror; intrepidly; courageously; fearlessly; boldly; intrepidly.

FEARLESSNESS, *fer'les-nes*, *s.* Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

FEARNOUGHT, *fer'nawt*, *s.* A particular

thick, shaggy woollen stuff, used in the

port-holes in ships. It is also generally

a screen outside of the magazine door in

action, to prevent any sparks from coming

with the powder—hence the name: it is used

top-coats.

FEASIBILITY, *fe-ze-bil'e-te*, *s.* The quality

being capable of execution; practicability.

FEASIBLE, *fe'ze-bl*, *a.* (*faisable*, Fr.) That

can be done, performed, executed, or effected;

capable; that may be used or tilled, as land.

FEASIBLENESS, *fe'ze-bl-nes*, *ad.* Practicability.

FEASIBLY, *fe'ze-ble*, *ad.* Practicably.

FEAST, *feest*, *s.* (*festum*, Lat.) A

repast or entertainment of which a

number of guests partake; a rich or delicious repast;

something delicious to the palate; a

feasting; an anniversary; periodical

celebration of some event; a festival; a

delicious and entertaining to the mind;

that which delights and entertains;—*v. a.*

sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich

provisions.—*v. a.* to entertain with sumptuous

provisions; to entertain magnificently; to delight;

to gratify.

FEASTER, *feest'ur*, *s.* One who fares

deliciously; one who entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL, *feest'fūl*, *a.* Festive; joyful;

joyous; luxurious.

FEASTING, *feest'ing*, *s.* An entertainment;

FEASTRITE, *feest'rite*, *s.* Custom observed

at feasts.

FEAT, *fete*, *s.* (*fait*, Fr.) An act; a

deed; an exploit; any extraordinary act of strength

or cunning; ready; skillful; ingenious;

A page so kind, so dutiful, diligent;

So tender over his occasions, true,

So *feat*, so nurse-like.—*Shaks.*

*v. a.* to form; to fashion.—Obsolete as

an adjective and verb.

FEATEOUS, *fe'te-us*, *a.* Neat; dexterous;

skillful.—Obsolete.

FEATEOUSLY, *fe'te-us-le*, *ad.* Neatly; dexterously.

—Obsolete.

And with fine fingers cropt full *feateously*

The tender stalks on high.—*Spenser.*

FEATHER, *feth'ur*, *s.* (*fether*, Sax.) A

general name of the covering of fowls;

nature; species, as in the proverbial phrase

of a feather; an ornament; an empty

feather in the cap, an honour or mark of

dignity;—*v. a.* to dress in feathers; to

adorn; to enrich; to adorn; to exalt;

to enrich; to collect wealth. In the

row of hair turned back and raised on the

head of a horse. *Feathers*, in Building, are

strips of timber to strengthen framing,

rafters, &c.

FEATHER-DRIVER, *feth'ur-dri'vur*, *s.*

One who beats feathers to make them light or loose.

FEATHERED, *feth'urid*, *a.* Clothed

with feathers; fitted or furnished with

feathers; smoothed like down or feathers. *Fine*



## FEATHER-EDGE—FEBRIS.

ser, when melted copper is poured in drops into hot water, the drops harden and assume a circular form, called *shot copper*; but when a constant supply of cold water is kept running, the drops become ragged or feathered, and are hence called *feather shot copper*.

**FEATHER-EDGE**, feth'ur-ēj, *s.* An edge like a feather.

**FEATHER-EDGED**, feth'ur-ējd, *a.* Having a thin edge. In Carpentry, a board is said to be so when its section is triangular, or rather trapezoidal, one edge being very thin.

**FEATHER-GRASS**.—See *Stipa*.

**FEATHERLESS**, feth'ur-less, *a.* Destitute of feathers; unfledged.

**FEATHERLY**, feth'ur-le, *a.* Resembling feathers.

**FEATHERY**, feth'ur-e, *a.* Covered with feathers; resembling a feather.

**FEAT**, fete'le, *ad.* Neatly; nimbly; adroitly.—'Foot it *feately* here and there, and sweet sprites the burthens bear.—*Shaks.*

**FEATNESS**, fete'nes, *s.* Dexterity; adroitness; skillfulness.

**FEATURE**, fe'ture, *s.* (*faicture*, Norm.) The make, or cast of any part of the face; any single element; the make or cast of the face; the position; the make; the whole turn or cast of the face; the make or form of any part of the surface of a thing; outline; prominent parts.

**FEATURED**, fe'turd, *a.* Having features or good features.

**FEATURELESS**, fe'ture-less, *a.* Having no distinct features.

**FEAZE**, feze, *v. a.* To untwist the end of a rope.

**FEBRICULATE**, fe-bris'e-tate, *v. n.* (*febris*, fever,) To be in a fever.—Obsolete.

**FEBCULA**, fe-brik'u-la, *s.* A slight fever.

**FEBCULOSE**, fe-brik'u-lose, *a.* Troubled with a fever.

**FEBCULOSITY**, fe-brik-u-lus'e-te, *s.* Feverishness.

**FEBCIFACIENT**, feb-re-fa'shent, *a.* (*febris*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Causing fever;—*s.* that which produces fever.

**FEBCIFIC**, fe-brif'ik, *a.* Producing fever; feverish.

**FEBCUGAL**, feb-re-fu'gal, } *a.* (*febris*, and *fugo*, I flee, Lat.) } Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever.

**FEBCUGATE**, fel're-fu-je, } (*febris*, fever, and *fugo*, I flee away, Lat.) } In Therapeutics, a remedy which has the property of subduing febrile excitement.

**FEBCILE**, feb'ril, *a.* (French, *febrilis*, Lat.) Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it. *s.* *febris*, *s.* (Latin, from *ferreo*, I am hot.) *Febriles*, a class of diseases which are characterized by increased heat, thirst, &c. Fevers are distinguished thus,—1. Continued, as in Common fever (*typhus*) and Typhus;—2. Intermittent or *tertian*, as in the Quotidian, in which the paroxysms recur daily; the Tertian Assodes, or Hungarica, which they occur each second day; and the *tertian*, in which they recur each third day;—3. The Remittent, a class distinguished by remissions and exacerbations, instead of distinct paroxysms. The other fevers are gastric, or choleric, hay, hectic, puerperal, malarial, or yellow, sweating, milk, military, measles, typhoid, marsh, plague, scarlet, small pox, erysipelas, &c.

## FEBRUARY—FEDERALIST.

**FEBRUARY**, feb'rū-a-re, *s.* (*Februarius*, from *Februa*, *Februaca*, or *Februialis*, all names of the goddess Juno, who presided over the purifications of women.) The second month of the year, represented by the sign Pisces (♋); it was added to the Roman kalendar by Numa. *February*, in a common year, consists of 28 days, but has 29 in a bissextile or leap year, on account of the intercalary day added to that year.

**FEBRUATION**, feb-rū-a'shun, *s.* Purification.

**FECAL**, fe'kal, *a.* Containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

**FECES**, fe'sez, *s. pl.* (*faeces*, Lat.) Dregs; lees; sediment; the matter which subsides in casks of liquor; excrement.

**FECIAL**, fe'shal, *a.* (*fecialis*, Lat.) Pertaining to heralds and the denunciation of war to an enemy.

**FECIALS**, fe'she-alz, } *s.* (Latin.) In Roman

**FECIALES**, fe-she-a'lis, } Antiquity, an order of

**FECIALES**, } priests, consisting of twenty persons, appointed to proclaim war, to negotiate peace, and to perform various other duties. When they proceeded to the frontiers of a country to declare war, they were crowned with vervain, and threw a bloody dart into the hostile territory.

**FECIT**, fe'sit, *s.* (Latin, he did it.) A word inscribed by artists on their works to indicate the designer.

**FECKLESS**, fek'les, *a.* Spiritless; feeble; weak; local: perhaps a corruption of *effectless*.

**FECULA**, } fek'u-la, *s.* (dim. of *faex*, Lat.) A sedi-  
**FÆCULA**, } ment, the pulverent matter of which subsides when certain vegetable products are bruised and mixed with water. It is generally of a starchy consistence; and hence *fecula* and starch are often used as synonymous.

**FECULENCE**, fek'u-lens, } *s.* (*feculentia*, Lat.)

**FECULENCY**, fek'u-len-se, } Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul; lees; sediment; dregs.

**FECULENT**, fek'u-lent, *a.* Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid.

**FECULUM**, fek'u-lum, *s.* A dry dusty substance obtained from plants.

**FECUND**, fek'und, *a.* (*fecundus*, Lat.) Fruitful in children; prolific.

**FECUNDATE**, fek'un-date, *v. a.* To make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.

**FECUNDATION**, fe-kun-da'shun, *s.* (*fecundatio*, Lat.)

In Physiology, the action whereby, in organized beings, the germ contained in the organs of the female receives from those of the male the vivifying power requisite for its development.

**FECUNDIFY**, fe-kun'de-fi, *v. a.* To make fruitful; to fecundate.

**FECUNDITY**, fe-kun'de-te, *s.* (*fecunditas*, Lat.)

Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit, particularly the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers; the power of producing or bringing forth; fertility; the power of bringing forth in abundance; richness of invention.

**FED**, fed. *Past and past part.* of the verb *To feed*.

**FEDERAL**, fed'er-al, *a.* (*foedus*, a league, Lat.)

Pertaining to a league or contract, derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, particularly between nations; consisting of a compact between parties, particularly and chiefly between states and nations; friendly to the constitution of the United States of America.

**FEDERAL**, fed'er-al, } *s.* An appellation given

**FEDERALIST**, fed'er-al-ist, } in America to the



# FEDERALISM—FEED.

friends of the constitution of the United States, at its formation and adoption, and to the political party connected therewith.

**FEDERALISM**, fed'er-al-izm, *s.* The principles of the federalists; attachment to a federal form of government.

**FEDERALIZE**, fed'er-a-lize, *v. n. and a.* To unite in compact, as different states; to confederate for political purposes.

**FEDERARY**, fed'er-a-re, } *s.* A partner; a confederary, fed'a-re, } rate; an accomplice.—Not used.

**FEDERATE**, fed'er-ate, *a.* (*federatus*, Lat.) Leagued; united in national compact.

**FEDERATION**, fed'er-a-shun, *s.* The act of uniting in a league; a league; a conspiracy.

**FEDERATIVE**, fed'er-a-tiv, *a.* Uniting; joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

**FEDIA**, fe'de-a, *s.* (*fedus*, synonymous with *hædus*, a kid or young goat, Lat.) A genus of plants, with rose or purple-coloured flowers: Order, Valerianaceæ.

**FEDITY**, fed'e-te, *s.* (*feditas*, Lat.) Turpitude; vileness.—Not used.

**FEE**, fe, *s.* (*feo*, *feoh*, Sax.) A fixed or gratuitous payment made to lawyers, physicians, and public officers, for services conferred, or the obtaining of legal documents; the wages paid to domestic or agricultural servants. *Fee-farm*, a kind of tenure without homage, fealty, or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is commonly the full rent, or a fourth part of it;—*v. a.* to engage in one's service by paying a fee; to hire as a domestic or agricultural servant; to keep in hire.—See *Feud*.

**FEEDLE**, fee'bl, *s.* (*foible*, Fr. *feble*, Span.) Weak; destitute of much physical strength; infirm; sickly; debilitated by disease; debilitated by age or decline of life; not full or loud; wanting force or vigour; not bright or strong; faint; imperfect; not vehement or rapid. *Feeble-minded*, weak in mind; irresolute; without mental firmness.

**FEEDLENESS**, fe'bl-nes, *s.* Weakness of body or mind; imbecility; infirmity; want of fullness or loudness; want of vigour or force; dimness of light or colour.

**FEEDLY**, fe'ble, *ad.* Weakly; without strength.

**FEED**, feed, *v. a.* (*fedan*, Sax.) *Past and past part.* Fed. To give food to; to supply with provisions; to supply; to furnish anything of which there is a constant consumption; to nourish; to cherish; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight; to supply with something desirable; to entertain; to fatten; to pasture; to supply with food and protect, as in the passage of Scripture;

He shall feed his flock like a shepherd.

*v. n.* to take food; to subsist by eating; to fatten; to graze;—*s.* as much food as a horse or other animal requires at a time; meal or act of eating.

For such pleasure till that hour

A feed or fountain never had I found.—*Milton*.

**Feed-pipe**, in Mechanics, a part of the apparatus of a steam-engine for keeping up a regular supply of water. The feed-pipe of a pump is that which extends from the well of water to the valves or working barrel. *Feed-pump*, the force pump employed in supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water.

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# FEED—FEIGNER.

**FEED**, fee'd, *a. part.* Retained by a fee; *h.* service.

**FEEDER**, feed'ur, *s.* One that gives food or ment to another; one that feeds or sub who feeds cattle; any stream of water th plies a canal, &c. *Feeder of a vein*, in M short cross vein. In Hydraulics, a cut or by which a stream, or supply of water, veyed into a canal; sometimes the stream termed the feeder.

**FEEDING**, feed'ing, *s.* Food; rich past act of feeding.

**FEEL**, feel, *s.* (*feilm*, *feilm*, Sax.) To per the sense of touch; to have a sense of; t to enjoy; to experience; to be affected perceive mentally; to know; to be ne with; to have a real and correct view touch; to have; to feel out, to sound; t for; to explore; to feel after, to search seek as a person groping in the dark; If haply they might feel after him and fin

*Acts xvii. 27.*  
—*v. n.* to have perception by the touch contact of any substance with the body; the passions moved or excited; to give tion; to excite sensation; to have pe mentally;—*s.* the sense of feeling, or the tion of external objects by the touch.

**FEELER**, feel'ur, *s.* One who feels. In feelers are organs fixed to the mouth of usually smaller than antennæ, and often In Conchology, the name *feelers* is give crenated arms evolved from the side of t anatifera, and other shells of the second of the same genus.

**FEELING**, feel'ing, *s.* The sense of tou that by which we perceive external c contact; sensation; the effect of pe faculty or power of perception; sensib citement; emotion;—*a.* possessing o sensibility; affecting; tending to excite sions; sensibly or deeply affected.

**FEELINGLY**, feel'ing-le, *ad.* With esp great sensibility; tenderly, so as to be felt.

These are counsellors

That feelingly persuade me what I am.—*S*

**FEET**, feet, *s.* Plural of Foot.

**FEET-BEARER**, feet-ba'rur, *s.* The nam officer in the household of ancient Ang and Welsh princes, whose duty was to floor with his head towards the fire, and king's feet in his bosom, in order to ke warm while the king sat at table.

**FEETLESS**, feet'les, *a.* Destitute of feet.

**FEIGN**, fane, *v. a.* (*feindre*, Fr.) To i imagine; to form an idea or conception thing not real; to make a show of; to to assume a false appearance; to ceante represent falsely; to form and relate a tale; to dissemble; to conceal;—(obsc last two significations;)

Yet both do strive their fearfulness to fei

—*v. n.* to relate falsely; to image fr vention.

**FEIGNEDLY**, fa'ned-le, *ad.* In fiction; m **FEIGNEDNESS**, fane'ed-nes, *s.* Fiction; deceit.

**FEIGNER**, fa'nur, *s.* One who feigns; an



# FEIGNING—FELL.

**FEIGNING**, fā'ning, *s.* A false appearance; artful contrivance.

**FEIGNINGLY**, fane'ing-le, *ad.* With false appearance.

**FEINT**, faynt, *s.* (*feinte*, Fr.) An assumed or false appearance; a pretence of doing something not intended to be done. In Fencing, a pretended thrust at one part of the body to throw the opponent off his guard, while the intention is to strike another part. In Military tactics, a mock attack made to deceive the enemy;—*a.* counterfeit; seeming; not real.—Obsolete as an adjective.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to anything that can be but dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it.—*Locke*.

**FELAPTON**, fe-lap'ton, *s.* In Logic, one of the six modes of the third figure of syllogisms, the first proposition being a universal negative, the second a universal affirmative, and the third a particular negative.

*Fē.* No brutes have a sense of religion.

*Lap.* All brutes are animals; ergo,

*Tos.* Some animals have no sense of religion.

**FELDSPAR.** } See Felspar.

**FELDSPATH.** }

**FELICITAS**, fe-lis'e-tas, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Mythology, the goddess of Happiness, generally pictured on medals, with a cornucopia in one hand, and a caduceus in the other. She was worshipped by the Greeks under the name of Macaria, the daughter of Hercules.

**FELICITATE**, fe-lis'e-tate, *v. a.* (*felicito*, Lat.) To make happy; to congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to;—*a.* made happy.

**FELICITATION**, fe-lis-e-ta'shun, *s.* Congratulation.

**FELICITOUS**, fe-lis'e-tus, *a.* Very happy; prosperous; delightful.

**FELICITOUSLY**, fe-lis'e-tus-le, *ad.* Happily; prosperously.

**FELICITOUSNESS**, fe-lis'e-tus-nes, *s.* State of being very happy.

**FELICITY**, fe-lis'e-te, *s.* (*felicitas*, Lat.) Happiness; or rather great happiness; blessedness; blissfulness; prosperity; blessing; enjoyment of good.

**FELIDÆ**, fe'le-de, *s.* In Zoology, the Cat family, of which the genus *Felis* is the type. The organs of destruction are more highly developed in this than in any other Mammalia. They are among quadrupeds what the Falconidæ are among birds. They are characterized by having the foreteeth equal; the molars having three points; the tongue being furnished with rough sharp prickles pointed backward, and the claws being sheathed and retractile.

**FELINE**, fe'line, *a.* Pertaining to cats, or to their species; like a cat.

**FELIS**, fe'lis, *s.* (Latin, a cat.) The name given by Linnaeus to a genus of Carnivorous mammalia, of which the cat is the type. It includes the cats, lions, tigers, lynxes, and leopards; but Dr. Leach arranges the lions under the generic term *Leo*, and the lynxes form the *Lynxus* of Mr. Gray.

**FEL**, fel, *a.* (Saxon.) Past of Fall. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody;—*s.* a skin or hide of a beast, used chiefly in composition, as *wool-fell*;—(*fels*, Ger.) a barren or stony hill;—(local in the last sense;—

# FELLER—FELONY.

(*fell*, Sax.) gall; anger; melancholiness;—(obsolete in the last three significations;)

Sweet love, that doth his golden wings embay  
In blessed nectar and pure pleasure's well,  
Untroubled of vile feare or bitter fell.—*Spenser*.

—*v. a.* to cause to fall; to prostrate; to bring to the ground.

**FELLER**, fel'lur, *s.* One who hews or knocks down.

**FELLIFLUOUS**, fel'lif-flu-us, *a.* (*fel*, gall, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) Flowing with gall.

**FELLMONGER**, fel'mung-gur, *s.* A dealer in hides.

**FELINESS**, fel'nes, *s.* Cruelty; barbarity; rage.

**FELLOE**.—See Felly.

**FELLOW**, fel'lo, *s.* (*fellow*, Sax.) A companion; an associate; one of the same kind; an equal; one of a pair, or of two things used together and suited to each other; one equal or like another; an appellation of contempt; a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man, as a mean *fellow*; a member of a college that shares its revenues, or a member of any incorporated society; a member of a corporation; a trustee;—*v. a.* to suit with; to pair with; to match.—Seldom used as a verb.

Imagination,  
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,  
And fellowist nothing.—*Shaks*.

**NOTE**.—In the following compounds *fellow* denotes community of nature, station, or employment:—Fellow-citizen; fellow-commoner; fellow-counsellor; fellow-creature; fellow-heir; fellow-helper; fellow-labourer; fellow-like; fellow-maiden; fellow-member; fellow-minister; fellow-peer; fellow-prisoner; fellow-rake; fellow-scholar; fellow-servant; fellow-soldier; fellow-student; fellow-subject; fellow-sufferer; fellow-traveller; fellow-writer; fellow-worker.

**FELLOW-FEELING**, fel'lo-feel'ing, *s.* Sympathy; a like feeling; joint interest.

**FELLOWSHIP**, fel'lo-ship, *s.* Companionship; society; consort; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; familiar intercourse; association; confederacy; combination; partnership; joint interest; company; a state of being together; frequency of intercourse; fitness and fondness for festive entertainments; communion; an establishment in colleges for the maintenance of a fellow. In Arithmetic, a rule by which questions in partnership or joint accounts are regulated, and prize-money, lands, &c. are justly divided among the respective claimants.

**FELLY**, fel'le, *ad.* Cruelly; fiercely; barbarously;—*s.* (*falge*, Sax.) the exterior part or rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes.

**FELO-DE-SE**, fe-lo-de-se', (Latin, a felon of himself.) In Law, a person who deliberately lays violent hands on himself, and is the occasion of his own death; a self-murderer.

**FELON**, fel'un, *s.* (French.) In Law, a person who has committed felony;—*a.* malignant; fierce; proceeding from a depraved heart; traitorous; disloyal; malicious.

**FELONIOUS**, fe-lo'ne-us, *a.* Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or evil purpose; villanous; traitorous; perfidious. In Law, proceeding from an evil heart or purpose; done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime.

**FELONIOUSLY**, fe-lo'ne-us-le, *ad.* In a felonious manner; with the deliberate intention to commit a crime.

**FELONOUS**.—See Felonious.

**FELONY**, fel'o-ne, *s.* (*felonia*, Lat. or according to



Sir Henry Spelman, the word *felon* or *felony* is from the Teutonic word *fee*, signifying feud, fief, or other beneficiary estate, and *lon*, which means price or value, making *felon* the same as *pretium feudi*, the value of the fief, or the consideration for which a man gives up his fief, or, as in common language, such an act as your life or estate is worth.) In Law, a term comprehending the various species of crimes, the commission of any of which occasions a total forfeiture of either lands or goods, or both, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be superadded, according to the degree of guilt.

**FELSPAR**, fel'spär, *s.* (*felspath*, Ger.) A mineral which, next to quartz, is the most abundant in nature. It occurs crystallized and massive. Its colours are white, grey, flesh-red, or green; structure foliated; lustre vitreous; transparent to translucent on the edges. It is composed of about 64 per cent. of silica; 18 of alumina; 13 of potash; 3 of lime, and a little oxide of iron: sp. gr. 2.3—2.5 H = 6. Professor Jamieson divides *felspar* into five species—namely, *rhomboidal felspar*, or nepheline; *prismatic felspar*, or common felspar; *tetarto-prismatic felspar* or scapolite; *polychromic*, or labrador felspar; and *pyramidal felspar*, or meionite.

**FELSPATH**.—See *Felspar*.

**FELSPATHIC**, fel-späth'ik, } *a.* Containing fel-  
**FELSPATHOSE**, fel-späth'ose, } spar; of the nature of felspar.

**FELT**, felt, *s.* *Past* of the verb *To feel*. (Saxon.) Feel. A cloth or stuff made of wool and hair, fullered or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure with lees or size; a hat made of wool; skin;—*v. a.* to make cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and hair, by fulling.

**FELTER**, felt'ur, *v. a.* To clot or meet together as felt.

**FELT-GRAIN**, felt'grane, *s.* In Carpentry, the grain of cut timber which is transverse to the annular rings.

**FELTING**, felt'ing, *s.* The method of working up hair or wool into a kind of cloth without spinning or weaving. In Carpentry, the cutting of timber by the felt-grain.

**FELTRE**, fel'ter, *s.* A name given in former times to a kind of cuirass made of wool well pressed and dipped in vinegar, to protect the body from sword cuts.

**FELUCCA**, fe-luk'ka, *s.* (*feluca*, Ital. *faluca*, Span.) A small two-masted vessel propelled by oars, common in the Mediterranean. The helm can be applied as occasion may require at either end of the vessel.

**FELWORT**.—See *Swertia*.

**FEMALE**, fe'male, *s.* (*femelle*, Fr.) In Zoology, a she animal, the individual which conceives and brings forth young. In Botany, a female plant or flower is one which has pistils but no stamens or male organs of reproduction;—*a.* pertaining to the sex which conceives and brings forth young; not male; soft; delicate; effeminate; weak. Female rhymes, in French poetry, those which end in *e* feminine. *Female Cornet*, one of the local names of the plant *Cornus Sanguinea*, or Bloody-branched Dogwood. *Female Screw*, in Mechanics the spiral-threaded cavity into which a screw works.

**FEMINALITY**, fem-e-nal'e-te, *s.* (*femina*, Lat.) The female nature.—Obsolete.

**FEMINATE**, fem'e-nate, *a.* Feminine.—**FEMININE**, fem'e-nin, *a.* Pertaining to or to women; soft; tender; delicate; destitute of manly qualities;—*s.* a female lette as a substantive.

And not fill the world at once  
With men, as angels, without *feminine*—

*Feminine gender*. In Grammar, the which denotes the female sex. In Latin, nine of nouns ending in *us*, is formed by changing the *us* into *a*. The French expresses the same not by changing the termination, difference in the articles *le* and *un*, being into *la* and *une*. In English the feminine is denoted by a different word, or by the termination *ess*, or by changing *ter* or *tor* to *trix*, as baron, baroness; administrator, administratrix.

**FEMININELY**, fem'e-nin-le, *ad.* In a manner.

**FEMINISM**, fem'e-nizm, } *s.* The quality  
**FEMINITY**, fem'in'e-te, } female sex.—

**FEMINIZE**, fem'in-ize, *v. a.* To render to make womanish.

**FEMME-COVERT**, fam'cov-ert, or fam' (French.) In Law, a married woman. *sole*, (fam-sol), an unmarried woman, woman; hence, a married woman, by custom of London, trades on her own as called a *femme* or *feme sole trader*, or sole merchant, because, with respect to trading, she is the same as *femme sole* or *solan*.—Rol. Abr. 351 4. Cruise 14. If of a *femme sole* or single woman contract marriage, become those of her husband.

**FEMORAL**, fem'o-ral, *a.* (*femoralis*, Lat.) ing to the thigh.

**FEMUR**, fe'mur, *s.* (Latin, a thigh.) In the thigh bone, or first bone of the leg pelvis. In Architecture, the interstitial between the channels of the Doric order.

**FEN**, fen, *s.* (*fenn*, or *fenn*, Sax.) Low-lying land; a moor; a marsh. In Agriculture, *lands* are those of which the subsoil is saturated with water, and the surface is overflowed by rivers or streams during wet. *Fen-born*, produced in a fen; *fen-suckle* out of marshes. *Fen-berry*, *fen-cress*, *fen-fowl*, are vulgar names for plants and living on marshy ground or in fens.

**FENCE**, fens, *s.* (*fendo*, *fensus*, Lat.) A fence consisting of a wall, hedge, ditch, bank, posts and rails, or of boards or pickets purpose of preventing cattle from going for protecting a field or property from encroachment; a guard; anything which entrance, or prevents from attack, injury; security; defence; fencing; skilful in defence. *Ring-fence*, a fence which encloses a whole estate. *Fence-month*, in the Laws, a period of thirty-one days, commencing fifteen days before midsummer, during which it is unlawful to hunt in the forest, being the fawning. In Carpentry, the guard of a which it is made to work at a certain breadth from the arris;—*s. a.* to surround wall or other enclosure; to guard from encroachment;—*v. n.* to raise a fence; to practise the art of fencing with arms or foils.

**FENCEFUL**, fens'ful, *a.* Affording defense



FENCELESS—FEOF.

FEOFFEE—FERDWIT.

LESS, fens'les, *a.* Without an enclosure; exposed to attack; unguarded.

fen'sur, *s.* One who fences; one who or practises the art of fencing.

FE, fen'se-bl, *a.* Capable of defence;—*s.* a belonging to a regiment raised for the purpose of defending the country from inland termed *fencibles*.

fen'sing, *s.* The art or act of enclosing fences; fences; materials used in making; the art of self-defence, or of using the sword or foil in a skilful manner. *Fencing*; one who teaches the art of fencing. *Fencing-school*, or *fencing academy*, a school in which is taught.

CHET, fen-krik'it, *s.* In Entomology, the Gryllotalpa.

FE, fen'do, *v. a.* (*fendo*, Lat.) To keep off; to keep from entering; to ward off; to shut out; to act in opposition; to resist; to parry; to keep off; to *fend off*, in Nautical language, to keep a boat or vessel running foul of another, instead of a wharf, with too much violence.

fen'dur, *s.* That which defends; an article of armour, used for preventing cinders, falling on the grate, from spreading beyond the hearth.

FE, fen'piles, in Mechanics, piles driven either on land or in water, to protect work from the contact of a moving body. *Fenders*, pieces of old timber, or other materials, hung over the side of a vessel, to prevent it from striking or rubbing against a wharf or quay, also to preserve a vessel from being damaged by a larger one.

FE, fen'er-ate, *v. a.* (*fanero*, Lat.) To lend money on usury.

FE, fen'er-a'shun, *s.* (*faneratio*, Lat.) The gain of money by usury.

FE, fen'es'tra, *s.* (Latin.) A window; a

FE, fen'es'tral, *a.* (*fenestralis*, Lat.) Pertaining to a window.

FE, fen'es-trate, *s.* (*fenestra*, a window, a term applied, in Entomology, to the hyaline spots on the wings of butterflies.

fen'nel, *s.* (*feniculum*, fennel, Lat.) The name of the Umbelliferous plant Anethum.

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fee or feud; to give or grant to one any corporeal hereditament: the compound *Infeoff* is more generally used;—*s.* a fief.—See Fief.

FEOFFEE, fef-fe', *s.* A person who is infeoffed, or invested with a fee or corporeal hereditament.

FEOFFMENT, fef'ment, *s.* (*feoffare*, or *infeudare*, to give one a fief, Lat.) This word is generally defined to be 'a gift of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to a man and his heirs for ever, accompanied by the delivery of seisin, and the possession of the thing granted.' The deed or instrument by which such a donation is effected is also termed a *feoffment*, and he who so gives, or infeoffs, is termed the *feoffor*; and the person to whom the lands are given is denominated the *feoffee*; and by such a gift he is said to be *infeoffed*. In order to constitute such a gift a feoffment, livery of seisin was absolutely necessary, without which the feoffee had but a mere estate at will. This livery of seisin was nothing else than the pure feudal investiture, or delivery of corporeal possession of the lands or tenements to the feoffee. A feoffment was formerly the usual mode of conveying the freehold from man to man; but of late years it has been almost entirely superseded by the conveyance by *lease and release*.—*Co. Litt.* 9; 2 *Bl.* 311; 4 *Cruise*, 49.

FEOFFER, } fef'fur, *s.* One who infeoffs or grants  
FEOFFOR, } a fee.

FERACIOUS, fe-ra'shus, *a.* (*ferax*, Lat.) Fruitful; producing abundantly.

FERACITY, fe-ras'e-te, *s.* (*feracitas*, Lat.) Fruitfulness.

FERÆ, fe're, *s.* (*ferus*, wild, Lat.) The Ferines, a name given by Linnæus to an order of Mammalia, comprehending such of that class as subsist principally on the flesh of other animals. It includes Insectivora and the Plantigrade Digitigrade and Pinnigrade Carnivora of Cuvier's Carnassiers. In Swainson's arrangement, the Feræ, or beasts of prey, constitute an order, including the families Felidæ, Phocidæ, Soricidæ, Delphidæ, and Mustelæ. *Fera natura*, in Law, for the purpose of considering animals as objects of property, the law distinguishes between those which are *domita*, or of a tame or domestic nature, such as horses, cows, sheep, poultry, &c., and those which are *fera natura*, of a wild nature, such as foxes, hares, wild fowl, and the like.—2 *Bl.* 380.

FERAL, fe'ral, *a.* Wild; savage; beastly. *Feral signs*, in Astrology, a term given to the constellations Leo (♌) and Sagittarius (♐), because they were supposed to have a certain degree of savage influence.

FER DE FOURCHETTE, fer'day fûr-shet', *s.* (French, iron fork.) In Heraldry, a cross, having at each end a forked iron, like that formerly used by soldiers to rest their muskets upon.

FERDFARE, ferd'fare, *s.* (*fird*, an army, and *fare*, a journey, Sax.) To be quit or discharged from the obligation of going to war.—*Flet. lib.* 1, c. 47.—Obsolete.

FERDINANDUSA, fer-de-nan-du'za, *s.* (in honour of Ferdinand, hereditary prince of Austria.) A genus of erect middle-sized trees, with scarlet or greenish-white flowers: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

FERDWIT, ferd'wit, *s.* (*fird*, and *uite*, a penalty, Sax.) To be quit of murder committed in the army. In another sense, it is used for a fine or



- penalty, imposed on persons for not serving in the wars, which, according to the feudal tenures, landholders were obliged to do.—*Cowel.*
- FERE**, *feré*, *s.* (*fera*, Sax.) A fellow; a mate; a peer.—*Obsolete.*
- Charissa to a lovely *feré*  
Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear.—  
*Spenser.*
- FERENTARIJ**, *fer-en-ta're-i*, *s. pl.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, auxiliary troops lightly armed, having for their weapons a sword, a bow and arrows, and a sling.
- FERETORY**, *fer'e-tur-e*, *s.* (*feretrum*, a bier, Lat.) A place in a church for a bier.
- FERETRIUS**, *fer-e'tre-us*, *s.* (Latin.) One of the surnames of Jupiter.
- FERETRUM**, *fer-e'trum*, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a bier used in carrying out the bodies of the dead.
- FERETTO**, *fer-et'to*, *s.* In Glassmaking, a substance used in colouring glass. It is obtained by the calcination of copper and powdered sulphur, or of copper and white vitriol.
- FERGUSONITE**, *fer-gu-sun-ite*, *s.* (in honour of Robt. Ferguson, Esq. of Raith.) A mineral occurring in Greenland in pyramidal crystals of a brownish-black colour. It consists of oxide of tantalum, 47.75; yttria, 41.91; zirconia, 3.02; oxide of cerium, 4.68; oxide of tin, 1.00; oxide of uranium, 0.95; oxide of iron, 0.34; sp. gr. 5.8—5.9. H = 6.
- FERIA**, *fer'e-a*, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a holiday. In the Roman Catholic breviary the term is applied to the several days of the week—thus, Sunday is *feria prima*, Monday *feria secunda*, &c. The occasion of this was that the early Christians were accustomed to keep the Easter week holy, calling Sunday *feria prima*, and so on. The extraordinary *feria* were the three last days of Passion-week; the two following Easter-day, and the second *feria* of Rogation.
- FERIAL**, *fer'e-al*, *a.* (*ferialis*, Lat.) Pertaining to holidays, or to common days.
- FERIATION**, *fer-e-a'shun*, *s.* (*feriatio*, Lat.) The act of keeping holidays; cessation from work.
- FERIE**, *fer'e*, *s.* (*feria*, Lat.) Any day of the week not kept holy.—*Obsolete.*
- My feast is turned into simple *ferie*.—  
*Dance of Machabree.*
- FERINE**, *fer'ine*, *a.* (*ferinus*, Lat.) Wild; untamed; savage.
- FERINELY**, *fer'ine-le*, *ad.* In the manner of wild beasts.
- FERINENESS**, *fer-rine'nes*, *s.* Wildness; savageness.
- FERINES**, *fer'ines*, *s.* (*ferus*, wild, Lat.) The English equivalent of the *Feræ* of Linnæus, and *Carnassiers* of Cuvier.
- FERITY**, *fer'e-te*, *s.* (*feritas*, Lat.) Savageness; cruelty.
- FERM.**—See **FARM**.
- FERMENT**, *fer'ment*, *s.* (*fermentum*, Lat.) A gentle boiling, or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid; intestine motion; heat; tumult; agitation; that which causes fermentation—as yeast, barm, or fermenting beer.
- FERMENT**, *fer'ment'*, *v. a.* (*fermento*, Lat.) To set in motion; to excite internal motion; to heat; to raise by intestine motion;—*v. n.* to work; to effervesce; to be in motion, or to be excited into sensible internal motion.
- FERMENTABLE**, *fer-ment'a-bl*, *a.* Capable of fermentation.
- FERMENTAL**, *fer-ment'al*, *a.* Having the cause fermentation.
- FERMENTATION**, *fer-men-ta'shun*, *s.* (*fermentatio*, Lat.) The process by which certain products, when subjected to a temperature 65° to 85°, undergo a series of changes, terminate in the production of alcohol; this is called *vinous fermentation*. When exposed to air and a due temperature, fermentation takes place, resulting in the production of vinegar—this is termed *acetic fermentation*. *Putrefactive fermentation* is the process of decay and decomposition of animal or vegetable matter, which is unaccompanied by the production of alcohol or acetic acid.
- FERMENTATIVE**, *fer-men'ta-tiv*, *a.* Causing fermentation; consisting in fermentation.
- FERMENTATIVENESS**, *fer-men'ta-tiv-ness*, *s.* The state of being fermentative.
- FERMILLET**, *fer'mil-let*, *s.* (*fermaillet*, old French.) A buckle or clasp.
- FERN**, *fern*, *s.* (*fearn*, Sax.) The highest order of Cryptogamous plants, remarkable for the beauty and elegance of their foliage, and the venation of the leaflets; the Filices of Linnæus.—see *Filices*. *Fern root*, the root of filix-mas, or male Fern, occasionally used in medicine as a vermifuge.
- FERNANDEZIA**, *fer-nan-de'ze-a*, *s.* (in honour of G. Garcias Fernandez, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.
- FERNELLA**, *fer-nel'le-a*, *s.* (in honour of Fernell, physician to Henry II. of France.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.
- FERTICLES**, *fer'te-kls*, *s. pl.* Freckles on the skin, resembling the seeds of the fern.
- FERNY**, *fer'né*, *a.* Abounding or overgrown with ferns.
- FEROCIOUS**, *fer'o'shus*, *a.* (*ferox*, Fr.) Savage; wild; indicating cruelty; rapacious; barbarous; cruel.
- FEROCIOUSLY**, *fer'o'shus-le*, *ad.* Ferociously; savagely.
- FEROCIOUSNESS**, *fer'o'shus-nes*, *s.* Savagery; cruelty; ferocity.
- FEROCITY**, *fer'os'e-te*, *s.* (*ferocitas*, Lat.) Wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty.
- FERONIA**, *fer-o'ne-a*, *s.* (from the town of Feronia, situated at the foot of Mount Soracte, where a wood and temple were consecrated to her worship.) In Mythology, the goddess of the freed men, who received the cap of liberty from her. In Zoology, a genus of Diptera established by Leach. In Botany, a genus of plants, consisting of trees and shrubs, with pinnate leaves, and racemose flowers. *Aurantiaceæ*.
- FERRARIA**, *fer-ra're-a*, *s.* (in honour of Niccolò Ferrari, an Italian botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.
- FERRINEOUS**, *fer're-us*, *a.* (*ferreus*, iron, Lat.) Partaking of iron; pertaining to iron; like iron; made of iron.
- FERRET**, *fer'et*, *s.* (*erret*, Dut. *ferret*, Fr.) A small Mustelid furo, a species much used in catching rabbits and rats.
- FERRE**. In Glassmaking, the iron used with



ry the melted metal are called *ferrets*.  
 roe, a cotton or silk ware resembling  
 much stouter, chiefly used in binding  
 dress;—*v. a.* to drive out of a lurking

fer-ret-ur, *s.* One that hunts another  
 at retreat.

fer-re-ij, *s.* The price or fare to be paid  
 the compensation given for conveyance  
 or lake in a boat.

ik, *a.* (*ferrum*, iron, Lat.) Pertaining  
 eted from iron. *Ferric acid*, the acid

ITE, fer-re-kal'site, *s.* (*ferrum*, and  
 Lat.) In Mineralogy, a calcareous  
 imestone containing iron; ferruginous

NOGEN, fer'rid-si-an'o-jen, *s.* A com-  
 ined by treating a solution of ferro-  
 potassium with chlorine, the radical of  
 ains twice as much cyanogen and iron  
 ferrocyanogen. Its formula, according  
 is  $6\text{Cy} + 2\text{Fe}$ ; Cymb. =  $\text{Cfdy}$ ; equi-  
 14. The formula of hydro-ferridcyanic  
 dy + H; ferridcyanide of potassium,  
 ferridcyanide of iron, (Prussian blue),  
 3.

IS, fer-rif'e-rus, *a.* (*ferrum*, and *fero*,  
 Lat.) Producing or yielding iron.

IC ACID, fer-ro-si-an'ik as'sid, *s.* In  
 a compound, consisting of 3 equiva-  
 lanogen, 2 of hydrogen, and 1 of iron.  
 affix signifying containing iron. *Ferro-*  
*id*, an acid obtained by adding to a solu-  
 ro-cyanite of baryta as much sulphuric  
 precipitate the baryta. *Ferro-cyanate*,  
 ned by the union of ferro-cyanic acid  
 ifiable base. *Ferro-prussiate*, a com-  
 rassic acid with a base. *Ferro-silicate*,  
 nd of ferro-silicic acid with a base.  
 ic, a compound of iron and silic.

IED, fer-ru'je-nay-ted, *a.* Having the  
 roperties of the rust of iron.

OUS.—See Ferruginous.

US, fer-ru'jin-us, *a.* (*ferrugo*, Lat.)  
 of iron; containing particles of iron;  
 ur of the rust or oxide of iron. *Fer-*  
*opal*, or Jasper opal. This variety is  
 ed from the common opal by its colours,  
 deep shades of red, yellow, and grey,  
 ing opaque or only feebly translucent  
 es.

r-ru'go, *s.* (Latin, rust of iron.) In  
 disease of plants caused by the presence  
 uite number of minute Fungi, chiefly  
 he genus *Uredo*. The disease is com-  
 wn by the name of *rust*.

r'ril, *s.* (*virole*, or *verrel*, old Fr. from  
 it.) A ring of metal put round a cane  
 ing to strengthen it.

ITION, fer-ru-me-na'shun, *s.* (*ferrumino*,  
 it.) The soldering or uniting of metals.

fer-ru-si'na, *s.* A genus of fossil shells,  
 known; shell oval and globulous; aper-  
 bordered, oblique, simple, and tooth-  
 licus rather large.

e, *v. a.* (*feron*, *ferian*, Sax.) To carry  
 t over a river, strait, or other water, in  
 e. *n.* to pass over water in a boat;—  
 a right arising from royal or other

grant or prescription to have a privilege to carry  
 men and beasts across a river or lake or arm of  
 the sea, and levy toll for so doing at a certain  
 reasonable rate; the place or passage where boats  
 pass over water to convey passengers.

FERRY, fer're, } *s.* A boat for convey-  
 FERRY-BOAT, fer're-bote, } ing passengers over  
 streams and other narrow waters.

FERRYMAN, fer're-man, *s.* One who keeps a ferry,  
 and transports passengers over a river.

FERTILE, fer'til, *a.* (*fertilis*, Lat.) Fruitful; rich;  
 producing fruit in abundance; having abundant  
 resources; prolific; productive; inventive; able to  
 produce abundantly; as, a *fertile* genius, mind, or  
 imagination.

FERTILELY, fer'til-le, *ad.* Fruitfully; abundantly.

FERTILENESS.—See Fertility.

FERTILIZE, fer-til'e-tate, *v. a.* To fecundate; to  
 fertilize.

FERTILITY, fer-til'e-te, *s.* (*fertilitas*, Lat.) Fruit-  
 fulness; the quality of producing fruit in abun-  
 dant; richness; abundant resources; fertile in-  
 vention.

FERTILIZE, fer'til-ize, *v. a.* To make fruitful; to  
 make plenteous; to make productive; to enrich.

FERTILIZING, fer'til-li-zing, *a.* Enriching; fur-  
 nishing the nutriment of plants.

FERULA, fer'u-la, *s.* (Latin, a rod.) A genus of  
 Umbelliferous plants, consisting of herbs with thick  
 roots, tall stems, and white flowers: Tribe, Pen-  
 cedanææ. Under the Eastern empire, the *ferula*  
 was the emperor's sceptre. *Ferula*, in Surgery,  
 splinters or chips of different matter, as of wood,  
 bark, leather, paper, &c., applied to bones that  
 have been disjoined, when they are set again.

FERULACEOUS, fer-u-la'shus, *a.* Pertaining to  
 reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed.

FERULAGO, fer-u-la'go, *s.* (*ferio*, I strike, Lat. from  
 its being used as rods.) A genus of plants: Or-  
 der, Umbellacææ.

FERULE, fer'ule, *s.* (*ferula*, from *ferio*, I strike, Lat.)

A little wooden pallet or slice, used to punish  
 children in school, by striking them on the palm  
 of the hand;—*v. a.* to punish or correct with a  
 ferule.

FERVENCY, fer'ven-se, *s.* Heat of mind; ardour;  
 eagerness; pious ardour; animated zeal; warmth  
 of devotion.

FERVENT, fer'vent, *a.* (*fervens*, from *ferveo*, to be  
 hot, Lat.) Hot; boiling; hot in temper; rebe-  
 ment; ardent; very warm; earnest; excited;  
 animated; glowing.

FERVENTLY, fer'vent-le, *ad.* Earnestly; eagerly;  
 vehemently; with great warmth; with pious ar-  
 dour; with earnest zeal; ardently.

FERVENTNESS, fer'vent-nes, *s.* Ardour; zeal.

FERVID, fer'vid, *a.* (*fervidus*, Lat.) Very hot;  
 burning; boiling; vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVIDLY, fer'vid-le, *ad.* Very hotly; with glow-  
 ing warmth.

FERVIDNESS, fer'vid-nes, *s.* Glowing heat; ardour  
 of mind; warm zeal.

FERVOUR, fer'vur, *s.* Heat or warmth; heat of  
 mind; ardour; warm or animated zeal and  
 earnestness in the duties of religion.

FESCENNINE, fes'sen-nine, *a.* Pertaining to Fes-  
 cennium, a city of ancient Etruria, supposed to have  
 occupied the site of the modern Galese. *Fescen-*  
*nine verses*, verses of a gay, satirical, or licentious  
 character, sung at weddings, and, according to



## FESCUE—FESTOON.

Horace, at the solemn festivals of the gods, in alternate verses. They are considered to have originated at Fescenium; but according to Marcobius, the term is from *fascinum*, a charm, because the people considered these verses were useful in expelling witches, or in destroying the effects of witchcraft.

**FESCUE**, fes'ku, *s.* (*fetu*, Fr.) A small wire used to point out letters to children when learning to read.

**FESCUE GRASS**, fes'ku gras, *s.*—See *Festuca*. It is a valuable grass for meadows and pastures. In deep rich soils it is somewhat moist, and considered as the most bulky and nutritive of all grasses.

**FESSE**, fes, *s.* (*fascia*, a belt or girdle, Lat.) In Heraldry, one of the ordinaries. It is bounded by two horizontal lines across the escutcheon, equally distant from the *fesse* point, or centre of the escutcheon. A charge borne within the breadth of the *fesse*, is said to be *en fesse*. *Fesse point*, the centre of the escutcheon. *Fesse ways*, borne across the middle of the shield; *parte per fesse*, a parting across on the middle of the shield, from side to side, through the *fesse* point.

**FESSITUDE**, fes'se-tude, *s.* (*fessitudo*, Lat.) Weariness.

**FESTAL**, fes'tal, *a.* (*festus*, festive, Lat.) Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

**FESTER**, fes'tur, *v. n.* To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

**FESTERMENT**, fes'tur-ment, *s.* A rankling; virulence.

**FESTINATE**, fes'te-nate, *a.* (*festinatus*, Lat.) Hasty; hurried.—Obsolete.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation; we are bound to the like.—*Shaks.*

**FESTINATELY**, fes'te-nate-le, *ad.* Hastily.—Obsolete.

**FESTINATION**, fes-te-na'shun, *s.* Haste.—Obsolete. Lay hands on him with all *festination*.—*Preston.*

**FESTINO**, fes-te'no, *s.* In Logic, the third term of the second figure of the syllogism; the first of which is a universal negative proposition, the second a particular affirmative, and the third a particular negative; as,

*Fes.* No bad man can be happy;

*Ti.* Some rich men are bad men; ergo,

*No.* Some rich men are not happy.

**FESTIVAL**, fes'te-val, *a.* (*festivus*, Lat.) Pertaining to a feast; joyous;—*s.* the time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

**FESTIVE**, fes'tiv, *a.* (*festivus*, Lat.) Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

**FESTIVELY**, fes'tiv-le, *ad.* In a festive manner.

**FESTIVITY**, fes-tiv'e-te, *s.* (*festivitas*, Lat.) Social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment; gaiety; joyfulness; a festival.—Obsolete in the last sense.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worshipped as a deity, and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour.—*Brown.*

**FESTOON**, fes-toon', *s.* (*feston*, Fr.) In Architecture and Sculpture, an ornament in the form of a garland of flowers, fruits, and leaves intermixed, or twisted together; a garland of flowers, or folds of drapery, when suspended, so as to form elliptic curves, with the ends depending downwards;—*v. a.* to form festoons, or to adorn with festoons.

## FESTUCA—FETTERED.

**FESTUCA**, fes-tu'ka, *s.* (*fest*, grass, Celt.) grass, a genus of plants: Order, Graminae.

**FESTUCARIA**, fes-tu-ka're-a, *s.* A genus of

tinal worms, found in various birds and

Family, Trematodea.

**FESTUCINE**, fes'tu-sin, *a.* (*festuca*, Lat.)

a straw colour.

**FESTUCOUS**, fes'tu-kus, *a.* Formed of straw

**FET**, fet, *s.* (*fait*, Fr.) A piece;

The bottom clear,  
Now laid with many a *fet*  
Of seed pearl.—*Dragon.*

—*v. a.* or *n.* to fetch; to come to.—*Obol*

We hoise up mast and sail, that in a while  
We *fet* the shore.—*Sackville.*

**FETAL**, fe'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a fetus.

**FETCH**, fetsh, *v. a.* (*feccan*, or *fecceam*, Sax.) go and bring; to derive; to draw as from a well; to bring back; to recall; to bring to any purpose; to make; to perform; to draw; to be reached; to attain or come to; to arrive; to bring; to obtain as its price; to *fetch* bring or draw out; to cause to appear; to, to restore; to revive as from a swoon; to *fetch* up, to bring up; to cause to come forth; to *fetch* a pump, to pour water into it to expel the air contained between the barrel and piston, and the bottom of the pump;—move or turn;—*s.* a stratagem by which is indirectly brought to pass, or by which something seems intended and another is done; an artifice.

**FETCHER**, fetsh'ur, *s.* One that brings.

**FETE**, fate, *s.* (French.) A festival; the celebration of some particular day.

**FETIALS**.—See *Fetials*.

**FETICH**, fet'ish, *s.* A word said to be of African origin, and to signify an object of worship presenting a living or perhaps a human form. Among the Negroes, on the western coast of Africa, families, and individuals have their particular *Fetiches* generally chosen or selected the influence of some particular superstition. They consist of stones, weapons, plants, &c. This degrading superstition is called Fetichism.

**FETICHISM**, fet'e-kizm, } *s.* The worship  
**FETICISM**, fet'e-sizm, } among the natives of Africa.

**FETID**, fet'id, *a.* (*fatidus*, Lat.) Having a strong or rancid smell; having a strong or rancid smell.

**FETIDNESS**, fet'id-nes, *s.* The quality of being fetid; a fetid quality.

**FETIFEROUS**, fe-tif'er-us, *a.* (*fatifer*, Lat.) Producing young, as animals.

**FETLOCK**, fet'lok, *s.* A tuft of hair growing in the pastern joint of many horses; the tuft to be met with in horses of a low size.

**FETOR**, fe'tur, *s.* (*fetor*, Lat.) Any strong or offensive smell; stench.

**FETTER**, fet'tur, *s.* (*fetor*, Sax.) A chain; anything that confines or restrains motion;—*v. a.* to put on fetters; to confine the feet with a chain; to bind; to chain; to restrain motion; to impose on.

**FETTERED**, fet'turd, *a.* In Zoology, applied to animals when stretched backward, so as to appear unfit for walking, or when the skin of the abdomen.



s, fet'tur-les, *a.* Free from fetters or

t'tl, *s.* Order; good condition;—*v. a.*  
to do trifling business.

*Feetus.*

(*feoh*, Sax.) In Law, a free and gra-  
nt to lands made to a person in consi-  
deration of his performing some service according  
to the proper nature thereof, as the payment of  
a sum of money, or a return in grain or  
other produce; and this kind of tenure is called *feu-*  
dal, and the rent is sometimes termed *feu* or  
*rent*.—*Scot. Dict.*

*s.* (*feith*, or *fegth*, Sax.) A quarrel  
not to be satisfied but with blood—  
generally, in our old customs, denominated  
*feud*. In Law, *feud*, *feod*, *fief*, or *fee*, is  
a land acquired by the voluntary and gra-  
ntation of a superior, and held on condi-  
tion of fidelity and certain services, which were  
of a military nature. The possessor of  
it took the *juramentum fidelitatis*, or oath of  
fidelity, in case of the breach of this condition  
by not performing the stipulated service,  
he was again to revert to him who granted  
it. The first and most general division of  
feuds was into *proper* and *improper* ones. *Proper*  
feuds were such as were purely military, given  
in *gratia*, without price, to persons duly qua-  
lified for military service. *Improper* feuds were  
such which did not, in point of acquisition, ser-  
vice, or in consideration of any certain  
services. *Feudum ligeum*, that for which  
the vassal owed fealty to his lord against all per-  
sonal claims, without any exception. *Feudum*  
*simplex*, that for which the vassal owed fealty  
to his immediate lord; but with an exception in  
some superior lord. *Feudum antiquum*,  
which descended to the vassal from his father,  
or more remote ancestor. *Feudum novum*,  
which was originally acquired by the vassal.  
*Feudum nobile*, a feud granted by a  
prince, to hold immediately of himself  
in full jurisdiction, and conferred nobility on the  
holder when a title of honour was annexed to  
it. So granted, it was called *feudum digni-*  
*cruce*, 4, 11; 2 Bl. 45, 46. *Feudum*,  
*militis*, a knight's fee; by some com-  
puted to be about four hundred and eighty acres.  
*Feudum laicum* was a lay fee, or land held in  
fee by a lay lord, by the common services to  
the military tenure was subjected, in contradis-  
tinction to the ecclesiastical tenure of *frankal-*  
*tenement*, which was not liable to those services.—  
*Litt. s.* 133. *Feud bote*, a recompense  
to a party for engaging in a deadly feud.—  
Obsolete.

fu'dal, *a.* Pertaining to feuds, fiefs,  
consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing  
all military services. *Feudal system*, in  
that system of government by which  
holding in feud, fief, or feud, were bound  
the owner of the fee-simple at home or  
in all wars and military expeditions when  
to which the tenants in fief were bound  
by oath of fealty;—*s.* something held by

FEUDALISM, fu'dal-izm, *s.* The feudal system;  
the principles and constitution of feuds or lands  
held by military service.

FEUDALITY, fu'dal'e-te, *s.* The state or quality of  
being feudal; feudal form or constitution. In  
Law, the fealty or fidelity which the feudal  
tenures required the tenant to pay to his lord.—  
*Concel.*

FEUDALIZATION, fu-dal-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of  
reducing to feudal tenure.

FEUDALIZE, fu'dal-ize, *v. a.* To reduce to a feudal  
tenure.

FEUDARY, fu'dar-e, *s.* (*feudatarius*, Lat.) In  
Law, an officer in the Court of Wards, appointed  
by the master of that court, by virtue of the sta-  
tute 32 Hen. VIII., c. 46, to be present with the  
escheator in every county at the finding of offices,  
and to give in evidence for the king, as well for  
the value as the tenure. It was also a part of his  
office to survey the lands of the ward after the  
office found, and to return the true value thereof  
into court; to assign dower unto the king's widow,  
to receive all the rents of the ward's lands within  
his circuit, and to be answerable for them to the  
receiver of the court. This office was abolished  
by 12 Car. II., c. 24.—*Kennet's Gloss.*

FEUDATORY, fu'da-to-re, *s.* (*feudatorio*, Span.)  
In Law, the grantee of a feud or fee who had only  
the use and possession thereof, according to the  
terms of the grant, was styled the *feudatory* or  
*vassal*, which was only another name for the tenant  
or holder of lands by feudal service. A *feudatory*  
is also sometimes termed a *homager*.—2 Bl. 53.

FEU-DE-JOIE, feu-duzh-waw', *s.* A French word  
for a bonfire or a firing of guns upon an occasion  
of rejoicing.

FEUDIST, fu'dist, *s.* A writer on feuds.

FEU-DUTY, fu'du-te, *s.* In Scotch Law, the sum  
paid annually by a feuar to his superior as the  
price of his tenure in land.

FEUILLAGE, feu-e-azh, or feu-yazh, *s.* (French.)  
A row of leaves.—Obsolete.

Of Homer's head I enclose the outline, that you may  
determine whether you would have it so large, or re-  
duced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the  
oval.—*Jervais.*

FEUILLEA, fu-il'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Louis Feuillée,  
a traveller in Chili.) A genus of intra-tropical  
American climbing herbs: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

FEUILLE-MORTE, feu-e-mort, or, as Anglicized, fil-e-  
mot, *s.* (French.) Colour of faded leaves.—Ob-  
solete.

To make a countryman understand what *feuille-mort*  
signifies, it may suffice to tell him, it is the colour of  
withered leaves falling in autumn.—*Locke.*

FEUTER, fu'tur, *v. a.* To make ready.—Obsolete.

They feuted their spears.—*Hist. of King Arthur.*

FEUTERER, fu'tur-ur, *s.* A dog-keeper.—Obsolete.

If you will be  
An honest yeoman *feuterer*, feed us first,  
And walk us after.—*Massinger.*

FEVER, se'vur, *s.* (*fièvre*, Fr.) A disease charac-  
terized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of  
heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and  
often with insufferable thirst—see *Febris*;—heat;  
agitation; excitement by anything that strongly  
affects the passions. *Fever plant*, a name given  
at Sierra Leone to the plant *Ocimum viride*, the  
leaves of which are used in the manner of tea, as  
a febrifuge: Order, Lamiaceæ;—*v. a.* to put in a  
fever.



FEVERET, fe'vur-et, *s.* A slight fever.—Obsolete.  
 FEVERISH, fe'vur-ish, *a.* Having a slight fever; diseased with fever or heat; uncertain; inconstant; fickle; now hot, now cold; hot; sultry; burning.

FEVERISHNESS, fe'vur-ish-nes, *s.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

FEVERLY, fe'vur-le, *a.* Like a fever.

FEVEROUS, fe'vur-us, *a.* Affected with fever or ague; having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fever.

FEVEROUSLY, fe'vur-us-le, *ad.* In a feverish manner.

FEVER-WORT.—See *Triosteum*.

FEVERY, fe'vur-e, *a.* Affected with fever.

FEW, fu, *a.* (*fea*, or *seawa*, Sax.) Not many; small in number.

FEWEL.—See *Fuel*.

FEWNESS, fu'nes, *s.* Smallness of number; paucity of words; brevity.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

*Fewness and truth, 'tis thus.*—*Shaks.*

FEX, fe, *v. a.* (*veegen*, Dut.) To cleanse a ditch of mud.—Seldom used.

*By feyng and casting that mud upon heaps,  
 Commodities many the husbandman reaps.*—*Tusser.*

FIANCE.—See *Affiance*.

FIAT, fi'at, *s.* (Latin, let it be done, from *fio*.) A decree; command to do something. In Law, a short order or warrant, signed by a judge, for making out and allowing certain processes. *Fiat in bankruptcy*, an authority or command addressed by the Lord High Chancellor to a court of bankruptcy, authorizing the petitioning creditor to prosecute his complaint against the bankrupt in the court to which such fiat is addressed. It is by force of this document that the court of bankruptcy is authorized to hear, and the petitioning creditor to prosecute, the complaint against a bankrupt.—See *Arch. Bank. App. 5*.

FIB, fib, *s.* A lie or falsehood—a word used as a softer expression than lie;—*v. n.* to lie; to speak falsely.

FIBBER, fib'bur, *s.* One who tells lies or fibs.

FIBER, fi'ber, *s.* (Latin, the beaver.) The Ondatra, or Field-Rats, a genus of Rodents, with semi-palmated hind-feet, a long scaly and compressed tail, of which one species is only known, *F. vulgaris*, the Castor Zelticus of Linnaeus.

FIBERLESS, fi'ber-less, *a.* Having no fibres.

FIBRABLE, fib-ra're-e, *s.* A term formerly applied to minerals possessing a fibrous structure.

FIBRE, fi'br, *s.* (*fibre*, Fr.) A slender filament or thread-like body, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral; the capillary root of a plant: also written *fiber*.

FIBRIL, fi'bril, *s.* (*fibrille*, Fr.) A small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread.

FIBRILLÆ, fib'ril-le, *s.* In Botany, the minute subdivisions of the root, each of which consists of a small bundle or fascicle of annular ducts, or sometimes of spiral vessels encased in woody tissue, covered by a lax woody integument and indirect communication with the vascular system of the root.

FIBRILLOSE, fib'ril-ose, } *a.* In Botany, covered  
 FIBRILLOUS, fib'ril-lus, } with little strings or  
 fibres; relating to the fibres.

FIBRINE, fib'rin, *s.* In Chemistry, a modification

of proteine (48C, 36H, 6N, 14O,) drawn blood, and in fresh-drawn v from both of which it coagulates s standing. In the coagulated stah muscular fibre, and in the gluten and the other cerealia. Vegetable + sulphur, and phosphorus, wit small quantities. Fibrine, both animal, is a most important eler nutrition. It differs from albame less sulphur: and caseine differs fr taining no phosphorus.

FIBRINOUS, fi'bre-nus, *a.* Having fibrine.

FIBROLITE, fib'ro-lite, *s.* (*fibra*, a *lithos*, a stone, Gr. from its fibrous mineral found in granite in the C a white or dingy-grey colour and is seldom crystalized, and rathe quartz. It consists of silica, 38 with a trace of iron.

FIBROUS, fi'brus, } *a.* Consisting of  
 FIBROSE, fi'brose, } like processes.

FIBULA, fib'u-la, *s.* (Latin.) In Ro a sort of buckle, button, or clasp, m Greeks, for keeping close or fas certain parts of their dress. In larger and outer bone of the leg, lower end the outer ankle, so count of its connecting and giving other parts.

FIBULARIA, fib-u-la're-a, *s.* (*fibula*) A genus of the Echinidæ, placed tween Clypeaster and Spatangus almost globular, and has the moul neath: Order, Echinodermata.

FICARIA, fe-ka're-a, *s.* (*ficus*, a fig ence to the roots bearing tuber small figs.) Pilewort or Lesser C nus of smooth perennial herbs with Order, Ranunculaceæ.

FICKLE, fik'kl, *a.* (*ficol*, Sax.) We stant; unstable; of a changeable lute; not firm in opinion or purpo liable to change or vicissitude.

FICKLENESS, fik'kl-nes, *s.* Incon tainty; unsteadiness; wavering d stability; changeableness.

FICKLY, fik'le, *ad.* Without firm ness.

FICO, fi'ko, *s.* (Italian.) An ac done with the fingers, expressing, d Seldom used.

Having once recovered his fortress, b floo to his adversaries.—*Caesæ.*

FICOIDEÆ.—See *Mesembryaceæ*.

FICTILE, fik'til, *a.* (*fictilis*, Lat.) form by art; manufactured by the

FICTION, fik'shun, *s.* (*fictio*, Lat.) feigning, inventing, or imagining; feigned, invented, or imagined. A an assumption of the law upon something possible to be done, but

FICTIONIST, fik'shun-ist, *s.* A write FICTITIOUS.—See *Fictitious*.

FICTITIOUS, fik-tish'us, *a.* (*fic*) Feigned; imaginary; not real; coun not genuine.

FICTITIOUSLY, fik-tish'us-le, *ad.* By ly; counterfeitedly.



NESS, fik-tish'us-nes, *s.* Feigned representation. See Fictitious.

'tur, *s.* (Latin.) An artist who moulds statues and reliefs in clay, stucco,

'u-la, *s.* (*ficulus*, a little fig, Lat.) A Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily in which the shell is pyriform, the base d into an elongated channel; the upper ricose; the spire much depressed; inner

ig-  
*s.* (Latin.) The Fig-tree, a genus of which Loudon gives 143 species: Orceae.

(*fitto*, fixed, Ital.) In Marine language is a square bar of wood or iron, with a t one end, used to support the weight mast or topgallantmast. (*Fitta*, taper-  
Splicing-fid, a large pin of wood or at 18 inches long, and tapering to a d for splicing cables or large cordage. ser, a hammer, the handle of which,

'd'l, *s.* (*fiedel*, Germ. *redel*, Dut.) A instrument of music; a violin; *fiddle*-bow and string with which a fiddler a violin; *fiddle-string*, the string of a stened at the ends and elevated in the a bridge. *Fiddle*, in Botany, the vul- of the plant *Rumex pulcher*; *fiddle*-common name of the plants belonging nus Citharexylum: Order, Verbenaceae; o play on a fiddle or violin; to trifle; to hands often and do nothing, like one that a fiddle;—*v. a.* to play a tune on a

DDLE, fid'dl-fad'dl, *s.* Trifles;—*a.* giving trouble, or making a bustle about

troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and us that there was no bearing of her.—

id'dlur, *s.* One who plays on a fiddle or ie whose occupation, in whole or in part, on a violin.

fid'dl-ing, *s.* The act of playing on a

ION, fi'de jush'un, *s.* In Law, surety-act of being bound as surety for another. RE, fi'de jus'sor, *s.* (Latin.) In Civil rety, or one who obliges himself in the ract with a principal, for the greater f the creditor or stipulator.

MISSUM, fid'e-i kom-mis'sum, *s.* In estate held in trust with any person for another.

fe-del'e-te, *s.* (*fideltas*, Lat.) Faith- careful and exact observance of duty, or ce of obligations; firm adherence to a party with which one is united, or to is bound; loyalty; observance of the covenant; honesty; veracity; adherence

*es*, *s.* In Mythology, the deified virtue or Fidelity. She had a temple in Rome, e capitol, founded by Numa Pompilius. als were offered in her services: her re clothed in white vestments, and their d heads covered with white linen, to

show that fidelity should be held sacred. Her image had the two hands joined close together.

FIDGE, fij, } *v. n.* (derivation uncertain.) To FIDGET, fij'et, } move one way and the other; to move irregularly, or in fits and starts.—A low word.

FIDGET, fij'et, *s.* Irregular motion; restlessness.—Vulgar.

FIDGETY, fij'e-te, *a.* Restless; uneasy.—Vulgar.

FIDUCIAL, fe-du'shal, *a.* (*fiducia*, Lat.) Confident; undoubting; firm; having the nature of a trust.

FIDUCIALLY, fe-du'shal-le, *ad.* With confidence.

FIDUCIARY, fe-du'shar-e, *a.* (*fiduciarius*, Lat.) Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm; not to be doubted;—*s.* one who holds a thing in trust; a trustee; one who depends on faith without works; an Antinomian.

FIE, fi, *interj.* An exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.

FIEF, seef, *s.* The French name for an estate in lands held off a superior.—See Feud.

FIELD, feeld, *s.* (*feld*, Sax. and Germ. *veld*, Dut.)

A piece of land enclosed for tillage or pasture; ground not enclosed; the ground where a battle is fought; a battle; action in the field; a wide expanse; open space for action or operation; compass; extent; a piece or tract of land; the ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; *to keep the field*, is to keep the campaign open, to live in tents, or to be in a state of active operation; *a field of ice*, a large body of floating ice. In Heraldry, the whole surface of the shield or the continent, so called because it contains those achievements anciently acquired on the field of battle. *Field-book*, in Surveying, a book in which the angles, distances, &c., are noted. *Field or Camp-colours*, in Military tactics, small flags used to mark out the ground for the squadrons and battalions, &c. *Field-pieces*, cannons of small calibre, consisting of from three to twelve pounders, carried along with an army in the field. *Field madder*, the plant *Sherardia arvensis*, plentiful in fallow and corn fields in many parts of Britain: Order, Cinchonaceae. *Field-marshal*, a military title conferred on such commanders of armies as are distinguished by their high personal rank or superior talents. *Field of view*, the space in a telescope or microscope within which objects are visible when the instrument is adjusted to its proper focus. *Field-officer*, a military officer above the rank of captain, as a major or colonel. *Field-preacher*, one who preaches in the open air. *Field-preaching*, a preaching in the field or open air.

FIELDED, feeld'ed, *a.* Being in the field of battle; encamped.—Seldom used.

Now, Mars, I prythee, make us quick in work;  
That we with smoking swords may march from hence  
To help our fielded friends.—*Shaks.*

FIELDFARE, feeld'fare, *s.* (*field*, and *faran*, to go, or travel, Sax.) The *Turdus pilaris* of Linnaeus, a migratory bird of the Thrush family, which makes its appearance in flocks in this country about the beginning of October, and leaves about the beginning of March.

FIELDIA, feel'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Field, late judge of the Supreme Court in New South Wales.) A genus of Australian climbing plants, with simple opposite leaves, and pendulous greenish-white flowers: Order, Gesneriaceae.



## FIELD-ROOM—FIFE.

## FIFER—FIGARY.

**FIELD-ROOM**, feeld'room, *s.* Unobstructed room; open space.

**FIELD-SPORTS**, feeld'sportse, *s. pl.* Diversions of the field, as in hunting, coursing, shooting, racing, &c.

**FIELD-STAFF**, feeld'staf, *s.* A weapon carried by gunners, about the length of a halberd, with a spear at the end, having on each side ears screwed on, like the cock of a matchlock, where lighted matches are contained when the gunners are on command.

**FIELDVOLE**, feeld'vole, *s.* A name given in some places to the Meadow or Short-tailed Field-mouse—the *Arvicola agrestis* of Cuvier.

**FIELD-WORKS**, feeld'wurks, *s.* In Fortification, works thrown up by an army while engaged in besieging a town, or by the besieged in defence of the place, or sometimes by an army to strengthen a position.

**FIELDY**, feeld'e, *a.* Open like a field.—Obsolete.

Jesus came down from the hill with them, and stood in a *fieldy* place, (in our translation the plain.)—*Wick-Liffe*.

**FIEND**, feend, *s.* (*feond*, Sax.) An enemy in the worst sense; an implacable or malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being.

**FIENDFUL**, feend'fûl, *a.* Full of evil or malignant practices.

**FIENDFULLY**, feend'fûl-le, *ad.* In a manner resembling a fiend.

**FIENDHEARTED**, feend'hârt-ed, *a.* Having a very wicked or depraved heart.

**FIENDISH**, feend'ish, *a.* Malicious; devilish.

**FIENDISHNESS**, feend'ish-nes, *s.* Maliciousness; diabolicalness.

**FIENDLIKE**, feend'like, *a.* Resembling a fiend; maliciously wicked; diabolical.

**FIERASPER**, fe-er-as'fer, *s.* A genus of Apodal Malacopterygious fishes, in which the body is hyaline; the snout very obtuse, and without cirri. It belongs to the subfamily Ophidiinæ: Tribe, Gymnetres.

**FIERCER**, feers, or fers, *a.* (*fier*, Fr.) Vehement; violent; furious; rushing; impetuous; savage; ravenous; easily enraged; eager of mischief; outrageous; not to be restrained; passionate; angry; wild; staring; ferocious.

**FIERCELY**, feers'le, or fers'le, *ad.* Violently; furiously; with rage; with a wild aspect.

**FIERCENESS**, feers'nes, or fers'nes, *s.* Ferocity; savageness; eagerness for blood; fury; quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment; violence; outrageous passion; vehemence; impetuosity.

**FIERI FACIAS**, fi'e-re fa'shus, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff to levy the same on the goods of him against whom the recovery was had.

**FIERINESS**, fi'er-e-nes, *s.* The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony; irritability.

**FIERY**, fi'er-e, *a.* Consisting of fire; hot like fire; vehement; ardent; very active; impetuous; passionate; easily provoked; irritable; unrestrained; fierce; heated by fire; bright; like fire; glaring. *Fiery-triplicity*, in Astrology, the three signs, Leo (♌), Aries (♈), and Sagittarius (♐), which surpass the rest in their fiery appearance.

**FIFE**, fife, *s.* (*pfieffe*, Germ.) A small wooden musical instrument without keys, of the flute kind,

played usually to the sound of drums in the—*v. n.* to play on a fife.

**FIFER**, fi'fur, *s.* One who plays on a fife.

**FIFTEEN**, fif'teen, *a.* (*fifteen*, Sax.) Five and

**FIFTEENTH**, fif'teenth, *a.* (*fifteenth*, Sax.)

ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth

taining one part in fifteen;—*s.* a fifteen

In Music, the interval of the double octave

*fifteenth* stop in organs is a range of metal

tuned two octaves higher than the diapason

*teenths*, in Law, a tax imposed on all

property about the time of Henry the Second

sisting of a real *fifteenth* part of all the m

belonging to the subject. Of a similar

were *teenths*, which are said to have be

granted under Henry the Second, who t

vantage of the fashionable zeal for cru

introduce this new taxation in order to de

expense of a pious expedition to Palestine

Saladin, Emperor of the Saracens; when

denominated the *Saladin tenth*. The lan

its modern shape has superseded the above

of rating property.—2 *Inst.* 77; 1 *Bl.* 34

**FIFTH**, fifth, *a.* (*fifta*, Sax.) The ordinal

the next to the fourth;—*s.* a fifth part.

I an interval, and the most perfect of conc

octave excepted. Its ratio is 3:2. 1

three kinds of fifths—The Perfect Fifth

composed of three tones and a semitone

Flat or Diminished Fifth, termed also the

fect Fifth, (B. F.), composed of two wh

and two semitones; and the Extreme

fluous Fifth, (C. G. H.), composed of fo

tones. *Fifth pair of nerves*, the largest

nerves connected with the brain. *Fifth*

*Men*, a sect of religionists which app

England towards the close of the Prot

and which broke out into a serious t

London in 1660, under their leader Ven

distinguishing tenet was a belief in the

a fifth universal monarchy, of which Jes

was to be the head, while the saints

under his personal sovereignty, were to

the earth.

**FIFTHLY**, fifth'le, *ad.* In the fifth place.

**FIFTIETH**, fif'te-eth, *a.* (*fifteenth*, Sax.)

ordinal of fifty.

**FIFTY**, fif'te, *a.* (*fiftig*, Sax.) Five t

times ten.

**FIG**, fig, *s.* (*figo*, Span. *figus*, Lat.) T

carica of Botanists, a small tree, with

lobed, deciduous leaves—a native of the

parts of Asia, and now cultivated exte

Europe for the sake of its fruit; the fr

fig-tree. *To fig*, a term used among hors

to denote the trick of applying ginger to

dament of a horse, in order to make him

tail erect. In Farriery, a spongy ex

which grows on the feet of some horses;

insult with fices or contemptuous motio

fingers;

When Pistol lies, do this, and fig me like

The bragging Spaniard.—*Shaks.*

to put something useless into one's head;

move suddenly or quickly.—Obsolete as a

The hound

Leaves whom he loves, upon the scent doth

*Figs* to and fro, and falls in cheerful cry.—

**FIGARY**, fe-ga're, *s.* (a corruption of *co*

frolie; a wild project.



# FIGHT—FIGURE.

*v. n.* (*feaktan, feohtan, Sax.*) *Past*  
*rt.* Fought. To strive or contend for  
 attle or in a single combat; to attempt  
 abdue, or destroy an enemy; to con-  
 rive; to struggle; to resist or check;  
 soldier;—*v. a.* to carry on contention;  
 a struggle for victory over enemies;  
 with in battle; to war against;—*s.* a  
 engagement; a contest in arms; some-  
 een the combatants in ships.  
*lights and your nettles prepare.—Dryden.*

*ur, s.* One who fights; a combatant;

'ting, *a.* Qualified for war; fit for  
 apied in war; being the scene of war;  
 tion; strife; quarrel.

'tes, *s.* (*figo, I fix, Lat.*) A genus of  
 rous insects: Family, Pupivora.

*LD.*—See *Mesembryanthemum*.

'ment, *s.* (*figmentum, Lat.*) An in-  
 flection; something feigned or imagined.

g'u-late, *a.* (*figulo, I fashion, Lat.*)  
 tter's clay; moulded; shaped.

Y, fig-u-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of  
 le of a certain fixed or stable form.

fig'u-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being brought  
 fixed form or shape.

g'u-rate, } *a.* Figurative; a term ap-  
 u-ral, } plied to what is expressed  
 resemblances. *Figurative numbers,*

tic, the name given to a series deduced  
 rogression by differences, to which the  
 ty and the ratio a whole number, by  
 accession the sum of the two first, the  
 the four first, &c. terms of the pro-  
 duced then operating on the new series thus  
 n the same manner as in the original  
 so as to obtain a second series, and  
 figure *counterpoint*, in Music, that  
 ains a mixture of discords together  
 incords.

fig'u-ray-ted, *a.* Having a determinate

, fig'u-rate-le, *ad.* In a figurate man-

, fig-u-ra'shun, *s.* The act of giving  
 eterminate form; determination to a  
 a; mixture of concords and discords in

, fig'u-ra-tiv, *a.* Representing some-  
 representing by resemblance; typi-  
 cal or direct; abounding with figures

LY, fig'u-ra-tiv-le, *ad.* By a figure;  
 r to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a  
 ent from that which words originally

NESS, fig'u-ra-tiv-nes, *s.* State of  
 ative.

ure, *s.* (*French, figura, Lat.*) The  
 ything as expressed by the outline or  
 extremities; shape; form; person;  
 ed appearance; eminence; distinction;  
 character; appearance of any kind;  
 ce; splendour; a statue; an image;  
 is formed in resemblance of something  
 sentation in painting; the lines and  
 ch represent an animal, particularly a  
 a Manufactures, a design or represen-  
 ight on damask, velvet, and other

# FIGURE-CASTER—FILANDERS.

stuff. *Figure of speech*, the using of a word in  
 a different sense from what is proper to it. In  
 Geometry, a finite space which has a boundary in  
 every direction. The *figure* of a space is the no-  
 tion we receive from observing its boundary. In  
 Arithmetic, figures are certain characters by which  
 we denote any number which can be expressed by  
 the use of the nine digits and the cipher. In  
 Astrology, the horoscope; the diagram of the  
 aspects. In Logic, a certain order and disposition  
 of the middle term in any syllogism. In Paint-  
 ing and Designing, the lines and colours which  
 form the representation of any animal, but more  
 particularly of the human form. In Theology, a  
 mystery represented or delivered obscurely under  
 certain types in the Old Testament. In Dancing,  
 the several steps which the dancer makes, as  
 marking certain figures on the floor;—*v. a.* to form  
 or mould into any determinate shape; to show by  
 corporeal resemblance; to cover or adorn with  
 figures or images; to mark with figures; to form  
 figures in by art; to diversify; to variegate with  
 adventitious forms of matter; to represent by a  
 typical or figurative resemblance; to imagine; to  
 image in the mind; to prefigure; to foreshow; to  
 form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal;—  
 (seldom used in the last two significations.)

*Figured* and metaphorical expressions do well to il-  
 lustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas which the  
 mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to.—*Locke.*

to note by characters. In Music, to pass several  
 notes for one; to form runnings or variations;—  
*v. n.* to make a figure; to be distinguished.

FIGURE-CASTER, fig'ur-kas-tur, } *s.* A pretender  
 FIGURE-FLINGER, fig'ur-fling-ur, } to astrology.  
 —Obsolete.

Enthusiasts in religion, *figure-casters* in astrology, are  
 so resolved upon their hypothesis.—*Spenser.*

FIGURED, fig'urd, *a. part.* Adorned with figures.

*Figured base*, in Music, a term fallen to disuse,  
 denoting a line or staff, over the notes of which  
 are placed figures, representing certain chords.  
 This is commonly called the *thorough-base*.

FIGUREHEAD, fig'ur-hed, *s.* The figure, statue,  
 or bust on the out-cutter of a ship.

FIGURIAL, fig'ur-e-al, *a.* Represented by figure or  
 delineation.

FIGURING, fig'ur-ring, *s.* Act of making figures.

FIGURESTONE.—See *Agalmatolite*.

FIGWORT.—See *Scrophularia*.

FILACEOUS, fe-la'shus, *a.* (*filum, a thread, Lat.*)  
 Composed or consisting of threads.

FILACER, fil'a-zur, *s.* (*filicer, Norm.*) An officer  
 in the Court of Common Pleas or of Queen's  
 Bench who files the writs.

FILAGO, fil-a'go, *s.* (*filum, a thread, Lat.* from all  
 parts of the plants being covered with delicate  
 threads or *fila*.) The Cotton Rose, a genus of  
 Composite plants, chiefly annuals: Suborder, Tu-  
 bulifloræ.

FILAMENT, fil'a-ment, *s.* (*filamenta, Lat. filament*  
*Fr.*) A long thread or fibre, a slender threadlike  
 process. In Botany, the long threadlike part  
 which supports the anther.

FILAMENTOSE, fil-a-men'tose, } *a.* (*filamentose, It.*  
 FILAMENTOUS, fil-a-men'tus, } *filamenteur, Lat.*)  
 Composed of fine threads or fibres.

FILANDERS, fil-an'ders, *s.* (*filandree, Fr.*) In Fal-  
 conry, a disease in hawks, and some other birds,  
 consisting of filaments or strings of coagulated



blood, occasioned by the violent rupture of a vein. The term is also used to denote certain small threadlike worms wrapt up in a thin skin or net near the reins of a hawk, apart from either gut or gorge.

**FILARIA**, fe-la'-re-a, *s.* (*filum*, a thread, Lat.) A genus of Entozoa or intestinal worms, in which the body is elongated, slender, and filiform. They are found in insects and their larvæ, and in the cellular membrane of other animals in countless numbers in bundles enveloped in a kind of capsule; Order, Nematodea.

**FILATORY**, fil'a-tur-e, *s.* (*filum*, Lat.) A machine which spins or forms threads.

**FILATURE**, fil'a-ture, *s.* A forming into threads; an establishment for reeling silk.

**FILBERT**, fil'bert, *s.* The fruit or nut of the hazel, *Corylus avellana*. Nut and filbert are nearly synonymous terms, but the wild uncultivated varieties are not called filberts. The best sorts are the following—the frizzled, red, white, cob-nut, bond-nut, Cosford, large square Downton, and Northamptonshire.

**FILCH**, filsh, *v. a.* (etymology uncertain.) To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to take by robbery: it is usually spoken of petty thefts.

**FILCHER**, filsh'ur, *s.* A thief; one guilty of petty theft.

**FILCHINGLY**, filsh'ing-le, *ad.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.

**FILE**, file, *s.* (French, a row, *filum*, Lat.) A thread, string, or row; a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation and convenience; the whole number of papers strung on a line or wire, as a *file* of writs; a bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed; a roll, list, or catalogue; a row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear;—(*fool*, Sax.) a well-known steel instrument with teeth on the surface, used in cutting iron, wood, or ivory. In Heraldry, the straight line in a label from which the several points issue;—*v. a.* to string to fasten, as papers on a line or wire for preservation; to arrange or insert in a bundle, as papers, indorsing the title on each paper; to present or exhibit officially, or for trial; to rub and smooth with a file; to polish; to cut as with a file; to wear off or away by friction; to foul or defile.—Obsolete in the last sense.

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind,  
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd.  
—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to march in a file or line as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

**FILE-CUTTER**, file'kut-tur, *s.* A maker of files.

**FILE-LEADER**, file'le-dur, *s.* The soldier placed in front of the file.

**FILELLIUM**.—See *Frænum*.

**FILEMOT**, fil'e-mot, *s.* (*feuille morte*, a dead leaf, Fr.) A yellowish brown colour; the colour of a faded leaf.

**FILER**, fil'ur, *s.* One who uses a file.

**FILIAL**, fil'yal, *a.* (French, *filius*, a son, Lat.) Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents; bearing the relation of a son.

**FILIAION**, fil-e-a'shun, *s.* (French.) The relation

of a son or child to a father; corelarity; adoption.

**FILICES**, fe'le-cis, *s.* (*felix*, a fern. T. Filicales or Filical alliance in the Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom, embracing arrangement the orders—1st, Ophioglossaceæ, Adders' Tongues, in which the sporophylls are ringless, distinct, two-valved, forming of a contracted leaf.—2d, Polypodiaceæ, True Ferns, in which the spore-cases are dorsal or marginal, distinct, splitting, and 3d, The Danaaceæ, or Danaæ, in which the spore-cases are ringless, dorsal, splitting irregularly by a ventral cleft.

**FILICOID**, fil'e-koyd, *a.* (*filix*, fern, L form, Gr.) Fernlike;—*s.* a plant fern.

**FILIFORM**, fil'e-fawm, *a.* Thread-shaped form of threads.

**NOTE**.—The following Latinized adjective character of species in Natural History having a filamentous or thread-like structure: having thread-like antennæ; *filiformis*, filamentous processes or appendages; *filiformis*, thread-like leaves; *filiformis*, occurring of a thread, *filigerous*, bearing filamentous thread-like feet or legs; *filiformis*, a thread-like appearance.

**FILIGRANE**, fil'e-grane, } *s.* (*filum*, the  
**FILIGREE**, fil'e-gre, } *nam*, a grain  
kind of enrichment on gold and silver, delicately in the manner of little threads or both intermixed.

**FILIGRAINED**, fil'e-graynd, *a.* Ornamented with filigree.

**FILINGS**, fil'ings, *s. pl.* Fragments rubbed off by the act of filing.

**FILISTATA**, fil-lis-ta'ta, *s.* (*filum*, a status, condition, Lat.) A genus of longings to the family Araneidae; Ocnaridae.

**FILIX**.—See Filices, or Polypodiaceæ.

**FILL**, fil, *v. a.* (*fillan*, *gefillan*, Sax.) pour in till the thing will hold no more to supply with abundance; to cause to make universally prevalent; to satisfy; to glut; to surfeit; to make press and dilate on all sides, or to tie; to supply with liquor; to provide with an incumbent; to hold and perform the duties of. In Nautic to brace the sails, so that the wind will enlarge to the desired limit; to fill full; to occupy; to engage or employ; to accomplish;—*v. n.* to fill a glass for drinking; to give to drink; to grow full; to glut; to satiate; to fill up, become full;—*s.* fullness; as much want; also, the sea term for bracing a sail had been laid aback, so that the wind the after or proper side of the sail.

**FILLER**, fil'ur, *s.* One who fills; one employed to fill vessels; that which space; one that supplies abundantly used in filling bottles, casks, &c.

**FILLET**, fil'let, *s.* (*filum*, a thread, Lat.) a band to tie about the hair of the head, part of the thigh; meat rolled together round. In Architecture, a flat rectangular band, used to terminate or divide other



vetto, which is surrounded by a fillet, flutings of columns, which are divided the fillet is much used in entablatures. ry and Joinery, any small timber or qual to, or less than battens. They or supporting the ends of boards by n to joists or quarters, &c. In Herd of orle or bordure, containing only a rth part of the breadth of the common t is supposed to be drawn inwards, and rent colour from that of the field. It round near the edge. In Gilding, a rregulet of leaf-gold drawn over certain or on the edges of frames, pannels, and *Fillet gutter*, a sloping gutter with a and fillet thereon to divert the water. nege, the loins of a horse;—*v. a.* to fillet or little band; to adorn with an

le-beg, *s.* (*filleadh-beag*, Gael.) A s reaching only to the knees, worn ands of Scotland, and by several regi- a British army.

ing, *s.* A making full; supply: the (ing. *Filling in pieces*, in Carpentry, rs, less than the full length, fitted roofs, groins, and braces of partitions, rapt the whole length.

*p. v. a.* (derivation uncertain.) To the nail of the finger by a sudden otion;—*s.* a jerk of the finger forced on the thumb.

*s.* (*filawg*, Welsh.) A female or mare ng mare; a wanton girl.

(Saxon.) A thin skin; a pellicle, as In Botany, the thin skin which sepa- eeds in pods;—*v. a.* to cover with a pellicle.

*a.* Composed of thin membranes or —See Hymenophyllum.

*se*, *a.* (*filum*, a thread, Lat.) Ending -like process; thread-like.

*tr. s.* (*filtrer*, Fr.) In Chemistry, a nerally made of blotting or unsized for the purpose of rendering fluids by separating suspended impurities, ating, collecting, and washing the pre- insoluble compounds, resulting from search and analysis;—*v. a.* to purify liquor by passing it through a filter, or stance;—*v. a.* to percolate; to pass lter.

*fil'tur-ing, s.* The act of straining or y means of a filter. *Filtering bag*, a ed bag, made of close flannel, with sewed tightly up. It is kept open at eans of a hoop, to which it is attached. in filtering wine, vinegar, &c. *Filter-* pneumatic apparatus used for the showing, that if the pressure of the be removed from an under surface, essure which remains on the surface the effect of forcing a fluid readily e pores of such substances as it could se penetrate. *Filtering funnel*, a glass nnel, made with slight flutes or chan- the lower parts of the sides. When lined with filtering paper, folded and in. The channels allow the liquid to

ooze more freely than in a funnel of a smooth surface. *Filtering machine*, any contrivance by which liquids may be filtered. *Filtering paper*, any paper unsized and sufficiently porous to admit water to pass through it. *Filtering stone*, any porous stone, such as colite or sandstone, through which water is filtered.

**FILTH**, *filth, s.* (*fylth*, Sax.) Dirt; any foul mat- ter; anything that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness; corruption; pollution; anything that sullies or defiles the moral character.

**FILTHILY**, *filth'e-le, ad.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

**FILTHINESS**, *filth'e-nes, s.* The state of being filthy; foulness; dirtiness; filth; nastiness; cor- ruption; pollution; defilement by sin; impurity.

**FILTHY**, *filth'e, a.* Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty; polluted; defiled by sinful practices; morally im- pure; obtained by base and dishonest means.

**FILTRATE**, *fil'trate, v. a.* (*filtrar*, Span.) To filter; to defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation.

**FILTRATION**, *fil-tra'shun, s.* (French.) The pro- cess by which liquids are separated from substances mechanically suspended in them; or for separating colouring matters, or other bodies in a state of solution, and which are removed by the filter through which the liquid passes.

**FIMBLE HEMP**, *fin'bl hemp, s.* Light summer hemp that bears no seed.

**FIMBRIA**, *fin'bre-a, s.* (Latin, a fringe.) In Ana- tomy, the fringe-like extremity of the Fallopi- an tubes. In Botany, the dentated or fringe-like ring of the operculum of mosses, by the elastic power of which the operculum is displaced.—See Peri- stomium.

**FIMBRIATE**, *fin'bre-ate, a.* (*fimbriatus*, Lat.) Fringed.

**FIMBRIATED**, *fin'bre-ay-ted, a.* In Heraldry, or- namented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border or hem of another tincture.

**FIMBRISTYLIS**, *fin-bris'te-lis, s.* (*fimbria*, a fringe, and *stylus*, a style, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

**FIN**, *fin, s.* (*finn*, Sax.) In Ichthyology, a mem- branous appendage to fishes, supported by little bony or cartilaginous rays.

**FINABLE**, *fi'na-bl, a.* That admits a fine; subject to a fine or penalty.

**FINAL**, *fi'nal, a.* (Fr. and Span.) Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; conclu- sive; decisive; respecting the end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view. *Final process*, in Law, writs of execu- tion, such as the *fieri facias* and *capias ad satis- faciendum*, are commonly so termed, because they are resorted to at the end or termination of an action, for the purpose of obtaining for the suc- cessful party the fruits of his judgment. *Final letters*, in Grammar, letters used solely at the end of words, as in the Hebrew and other oriental languages.

**FINALE**, *fi-na'lay, s.* (Italian.) A concerted piece of music, by which the acts of an opera conclude; the last movements of a symphony, concerto, &c. The winding-up of the first act of a grand two-act opera is termed, *par excellence*, the Finale.

**FINALITY**, *fi-nal'e-te, s.* Final state.

**FINALLY**, *fi'nal-le, ad.* At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly; completely; beyond recovery.

**FINANCE**, *fin-hans', s.* (French.) The revenue of a



state or sovereign. *Finances*, revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money; the income or resources of individuals.

**FINANCIAL**, fe-nan'shal, *a.* Relative to finance.

**FINANCIALLY**, fe-nan'shal-le, *ad.* In relation to finances or public revenue; in a manner to produce revenue.

**FINANCIER**, fin-nan-seer', *s.* An officer who receives and manages the public revenue; one who is skilled in the principles or system of public revenue; one who understands the mode of raising money by imposts, excise, or taxes; one who is intrusted with the collection and management of the revenues of a corporation; one skilled in banking operations.

**FINARY**.—See Finery.

**FINCH**, finsh, *s.* (*finch*, Sax.) The English name of birds of the family Fringillidæ.—Which see.

**FIND**, finde, *v. a.* (*findan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Found. To obtain by searching or seeking; to obtain something lost; to obtain something desired; to meet with; to fall upon; to know by experience; to come to; to attain; to discover by study or attention; to discover what is hidden; to hit on by chance; to perceive by accident; to gain by mental endeavour; to remark; to observe; to perceive; to detect; to catch; to reach; to meet; to settle; to fix anything in one's own opinion; to determine by judicial verdict; to supply; to furnish. In Law, to approve, as to *find* a bill; to discover or gain knowledge of by touching or by sounding; to *find one's self*, to be; to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness; to *find in*, to supply; to furnish; to provide; to *find out*, to invent; to discover something before unknown; to unriddle; to solve; to discover; to obtain knowledge of what is hidden; to understand; to comprehend; to bring to light; to *find fault with*, to blame; to censure; to *find a bill*, in Law, to establish grounds of accusation, which is done by a grand jury. *Finding*, in Court-marshal, is equivalent to finding guilty. In Navigation, to *find the ship's trim*, to discover how she shall sail best.

**FINDER**, finde'ur, *s.* One who makes or falls on anything; one that discovers what is lost or unknown.

**FINDFAULT**, finde'fawlt, *s.* A censurer; a caviller.

**FINDFAULTING**, finde-fawlt'ing, *a.* Apt to censure; captious.

**FINDING**, finde'ing, *s.* Discovery; the act of discovering. In Law, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.

**FINDY**, fin'de, *a.* (*findig*, heavy, Sax.) Plump; weighty; firm; solid.—Obsolete.

A cold May and a windy,  
Makes the barn fat and findy.—  
*Old Prov.—Juvius.*

**FINE**, fine, *a.* (*fin*, Fr.) Small; thin; slender; minute; of very small diameter; subtle; tenuous; keen; smoothly sharp; made of fine threads; not coarse; clear; pure; free from feculence or foreign matter; refined; nice; exquisite; delicate; artful; dexterous; fraudulent; sly; elegant; beautiful in thought or language; very handsome; beautiful with dignity; accomplished; showy; splendid; excellent; superior; brilliant; amiable; noble; ingenuous; ironically, worthy of contemptuous notice; eminent for bad qualities.

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*Fine arts, or polite arts*, the arts chiefly on the labours of the mind as poetry, music, painting, and such sum of money paid to the lord by permission to alienate or transfer another. This in England was exacted from the king's tenants in *capite*.—*Black sum* of money paid to the king or stipend for an offence; a mulct; a punishment. *Fines* are usually prescribed for the several violations of the law is prescribed, beyond which the judge poses for any particular offence. *Fine levato de tenemento quod fuit de antea* a writ which formerly lay for the discharge of lands held in ancient tenure, the prejudice of the lord.—*Reg. Or. capiendo pro terris, &c.*, a writ which for a person who, having been convicted by a jury, forfeited his lands to the king, and was also committed to prison, have his imprisonment remitted, and goods re-delivered to him, in consideration of having obtained favour by payment of money.—*Reg. Orig.* 142. *Fine* for necessity or unavoidable restraint; a writ which is said to do that which he is constrained to do that which he is said to do it *de fine force*.—*3 Old Nat. Brev.* 78. *Fine pro redemptio*, a writ that lay for the release of a person who had been imprisoned for a reasonable fine.—*Reg. Orig.* 142. *Fine for alienation*: one of the incidents of knight-service was that of fines for every alienation, whenever the knight made over his land to another. In England, these fines seem only to have been paid by the king's tenants in *capite*, and not by those who held of the king in fee simple, or by those who held of the king without a license, without being an absolute forfeiture of their land.—*67.* *Fine of lands*, one of the modes of alienation and hereditaments by matter of course from the earliest periods of English law, abolished by stat. 3 and 4 Wm. IV. may be defined, as an amicable agreement of a suit, either actual or potential, which it was the conclusion, by law or his justices; whereby the lands in dispute came, or were acknowledged to be the property of one of the parties. *Fine drawing*, dexterous sewing up or rejoining of any cloth or stuff, torn or rent, or wearing, or otherwise. *Fine chitecture*, plaster used in committing walls, for the reception of paper or a composition of lime, which, after being sifted through a fine sieve, is mixed with a quantity of hair and fine sand (Fr.) in the end or conclusion; to sum up all;—*v. a.* to refine; to embellish; to decorate;—(obsolete in senses.)

Hugh Capet also, who usurped the crown,  
To fine his title with some shows of law,  
Convey'd himself as heir to th' last king.

to make less coarse, as to *fine* grass generally used in the foregoing sense to punish with pecuniary penalty;—*fine*.—Obsolete, as a neuter verb.



fine'draw, *v. a.* To sew up a rent with nicety that it is not perceived.

fine'draw-ur, *s.* One who fine-

draws, *fine'fing-gurd, a.* Nice in work-  
sterous at fine work.

Endless; boundless.—Ob-

content is rich, and rich enough;

fineless is as poor as winter,

at ever fears he shall be poor.—

*Shaks.*

*ad* In minute parts; to a thin or  
gaily; handsomely; beautifully;  
and taste; with advantage; very  
nicely; delicately; purely; com-  
pact of irony, wretchedly; in a man-  
ner of contemptuous notice.

fin's, *s.* Thinness; smallness; elen-  
sisting of fine threads; minuteness;  
arity; freedom from foreign matter;  
duracy; keenness; sharpness; ele-  
y; capacity for delicate or refined  
show; splendour; gaiety of appear-  
ty; artfulness; ingenuity; smooth-

*s.* In Metallurgy, a person who  
d or silver from its native ores; one  
r purifies;—*a.* comparative of fine.

fin-c, *s.* Show; splendour of appear-  
show; colours; showy articles of dress;  
ts, &c.

fin-e, *s.* A furnace in which metals are

fine'spo-kn, *a.* Using fine phrases.

fin'e-spun, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread;  
tile.

fin's, *s.* (French.) A peculiar aptitude  
in any business the best means  
the object in view; the power of  
one comprehensive glance the vari-  
of any subject, together with inge-  
se, and tact to carry out, the method  
ed to insure success;—*v. n.* to use  
atagem.

fin'e-stil', *v. a.* To distil spirit from

the preparation of saccharine matter.

fin'e-stil-ler, *s.* A person employed

to distil.

fin'e-stil-ling, *s.* In Distillation,  
the art which is employed in distilling  
eale, or other preparations or recre-  
ar.

fin'sh, *s.* The Cetus physalis of Lin-

fin'fot-ed, *a.* Having palmated feet,  
oes connected by a membrane.

fin'ar, *s.* (Saxon.) One of the extreme  
hand; a small member shooting to a  
ain measure, as 'a *finger's* breadth;

eth my *fingers* to fight.—*Ps.* cxliv.

ility; skill in playing on a keyed  
—*v. a.* to handle with the fingers; to

to toy; to touch or take thievish-

to touch or play on a musical in-

perform any work exquisitely with

to handle without violence;—*v. n.* to

ingers aptly in playing on an instru-

FINGER-BOARD, *fin'gur-borde, s.* The board at  
the neck of a violin, guitar, or the like, where the  
fingers act on the strings; also, the whole range  
of keys, white and black, of a piano-forte or  
organ.

FINGERED, *fin'gurd, a.* Having fingers. In Bo-  
tany, digitate.

FINGER-GRASS, *fin'gur-gras, s.* The common  
name of the plants of the genus *Digitaria*: Order,  
Graminaceæ.

FINGERING, *fin'gur-ing, s.* The act of touching  
lightly. In Music, the art of applying the fingers  
to a musical instrument, so as to produce the  
sounds or notes desired; delicate work made by  
the fingers.

FINGER-POST, *fin'gur-poste, s.* A post with the  
form of a finger pointing, for directing travellers,  
usually placed at cross-roads.

FINIAL, *fin'e-al, s.* (*finis*, the end, Lat.) In Go-  
thic Architecture, the top or finishing of a pin-  
nacle or gable.

FINICAL, *fin'e-kal, a.* Nice; spruce; foppish;  
pretending to superfluous elegance; affectedly  
nice or showy.

FINICALLY, *fin'e-kal-le, ad.* With great nicety or  
spruceness; foppishly.

FINICALNESS, *fin'e-kal-nes, s.* Extreme nicety in  
dress or manners; foppishness.

FINING-POT, *fin'ning-pot, s.* A vessel in which  
metals are refined.

FINIS, *fin'nis, s.* (Latin.) An end; conclusion.

FINISH, *fin'ish, v. a.* (*finis*, Lat.) To arrive at the  
end purposed; to complete; to make perfect; to  
bring to an end; to end; to put an end to; to  
accomplish; to polish to the degree of excellence  
intended;—*s.* in the Fine Arts, the working up  
of any object of art, so as to effect its entire com-  
pletion.

FINISHED, *fin'isht, a.* Complete; perfect; polished  
to the highest degree of excellence.

FINISHER, *fin'ish-ur, s.* One who finishes; one  
who completely performs; one who puts an end  
to; one who completes or perfects.

FINISHING, *fin'ish-ing, s.* Completion; complete-  
ness; perfection; last polish. *Finishing coat*, in  
Architecture, the best and last coating of stucco-  
work when three coats are used. When fine stuff  
is used in the third coating for paper, it is called  
*setting*.

FINITE, *fin'ite, a.* (*finitus*, Lat.) Having a limit;  
limited; bounded; opposed to infinite.

FINITELY, *fin'ite-le, ad.* Within limits; to a cer-  
tain degree only.

FINITENESS, *fin'ite-nes, s.* Limitation; confine-  
ment within certain boundaries.

FINITUDE, *fin'e-tude, s.* Limitation.—Obsolete.

FINLAYSONIA, *fin-lay-so'ne-a, s.* (in memory of  
Dr. Finlayson, R.E.I.C.S.) A genus of twining  
shrubs, natives of the East Indies: Order, As-  
clepiadaceæ.

FINLESS, *fin'les, a.* Destitute of fins.

FINLIKE, *fin'like, a.* Resembling a fin.

FINNED, *find, a.* Having broad edges on either  
side.

FINITO, *fe-ne'to, s.* (Italian.) In Music, finished.

FINITOR, *fin'e-ter, s.* (Italian, the end of a course.)

In Astronomy, the horizon.

FINNY, *fin'ne, a.* Furnished with fins.

FINOCHIO, *fe-no'tshe-o, s.* (*finocchio*, Ital.) A  
variety of fennel.



**FINS**, finz, *s.* The inhabitants of Finland. They appear to be the Fenni of Tacitus, and the Phinni of Ptolemy. They call themselves Snomilins, and are known to the Russians by the name of Tshukhutzy.

**FINSKALE**, fin'skale, *s.* A fish of the Carp kind, the *Cyprinus orfus* of Linnaeus.

**FINTOED**, fin'tode, *a.* Palmated; having toes connected by a membrane.

**FIORITE**, fo'o-rite, *s.* In Mineralogy, a silicious incrustation found at Fiora, in the Island of Ischia, near Naples.

**FIPPLE**, fip'pl, *s.* (*fibula*, Lat.) A stopper.—Obsolete.

**FIR**, fir, *s.* (*pyr*, Welsh.) The common English name of the forest trees, belonging to the genera *Abies* and *Pinus*. The first is, properly speaking, the fir, the latter the pines. The genus *Abies* is divided into four sections: 1. The Silvers, which have the leaves growing singly round the branches, and all turning towards one side; 2. The Spruces, the leaves of which grow singly round the branches, and all spread equally; 3. The Larches, which have the leaves growing in clusters, and deciduous; 4. The Cedars, the leaves of which are evergreen, and arranged in clusters.—See *Pinus*. *Fir-poles*, in Carpentry, small trunks of fir-trees, from ten to sixteen feet long, used in rustic buildings and out-houses. *Fir-wrought*, that planed on the edges and sides. *Fir-wrought and framed*, that which is both planed and framed. *Fir-wrought, framed, and rabbeted*, that which is planed, framed, and rabbeted. *Fir-wrought, framed, rabbeted, and beaded*, same as the preceding article, with the addition of beading. *Fir-framed*, rough timber framed, but which has not undergone the action of planing. *Fir-no-labour*, rough timber employed in walls, without planing or framing. *Fir in bond*, a technical expression to denote lintels, bond-timbers, wall-plates, and all timbers, built in walls.

**FIRE**, fire, *s.* (*fy*, Sax.) Heat and light emanating visibly, perceptibly, and simultaneously from any body; caloric; the burning of fuel on a hearth, or in any other place; the burning of a house or town; a conflagration; light; lustre; splendour; torture by burning; that which inflames or irritates the passion; ardour of temper; violence of passion; liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; ardour; love; the passion of love; ardent affection; combustion; tumult; rage; contention; trouble; affliction; *to set on fire*, to kindle; to inflame; to excite violent action. *Firearms*, all sorts of arms charged with ball and powder. *Fire-arrow*, a metallic dart charged with combustible matter, used by privateers and pirates, for the purpose of setting fire to the sails of the ship attacked. *Fire-ball*, a ball filled with combustibles. In Meteorology, a meteor. *Fire-barrels*, a hollow cylinder filled with inflammable materials, used in fireships. *Fire-bavin*, a bundle of brushwood used in fireships. *Fire-blast*, in Agriculture, a term sometimes used for blight, or a disease to which plants are subjected, from mildew fungi, or minute insects, but more properly used when the delicate parts of plants are dried and shrivelled up by a too sudden exposure to a brilliant and burning sun. *Firebrand*, a piece of wood inflamed; an incendiary who excites the passions of others.

*Firebrush*, a brush used to sweep. *Firebucket*, a bucket used by firemen. *Firewood*, an old obsolete term for firewood, all sorts of wood from the ground of the lord. *Firebrick*, a superior kind of brick, made of clay, and capable of resisting the action of heat. *Fireclay*, a variety of clay, of which the strata of the Coal formation, from which many other articles are manufactured. *Firepany*, a company of persons intrusted with the management of a fire-engine. *Fire-pistol*, a small signal in Scotland for the military. *Firedamp*, the explosive gas of coal mines. *Fire-dragon*, a serpent or meteor. *Fire-eater*, a man who pretends to be able to eat fire. *Fire-escape*, a term formerly applied to the steam engine, now restricted in its signification to a ladder used in the extinguishing of fires, both from a jet on the burning materials. *Fire-ladder*, a ladder or other contrivance, so adjusted as to be useful in assisting persons to reach the higher parts of a building when on fire. *Fire-ter* form is called a *fireladder*, of which there are several kinds. *Firefly*, an insect which has the property of emitting a luminous light, shining in the dark, as in the Elateridae and the female glowworm. *Fire-iron*, used by farriers. *Firehook*, a large hook used for pulling down buildings on fire, to prevent the destruction of other property. *Firelock*, a soldier's gun with a lock. *Fireman*, a person whose business is to extinguish fires. *Fire-officer*, an officer who directs the composition of fireworks. *Fire-office*, an office for making insurance. *Fire-ordeal*.—See Ordeal. *Fireplace*, a chimney appropriated to the fire. *Fireplug*, a plug for drawing water to extinguish fire. *Firepot*, a small vessel filled with combustibles, used in military operations. *Fire philosophers*, a sect of philosophers which appeared towards the close of the 17th century. They taught that the ultimate principles of all things were only to be known by the fire directed in chemical investigations. They were called also Theosophists, because they regarded human reason as a dangerous and unreliable guide, considered a divine and supernatural light as the only means of arriving at truth. They were known likewise by the name of Iatrochemists, from Paracelsus, the eminent chemist, who was their leader. *Fire-pump*, a pump erected in a populous place, for the purpose of extinguishing of fires in the surrounding neighbourhood. *Fireship*, or *bratol*, a sailing vessel loaded with combustible materials, and fitted with guns, to hook and set fire to the ships of the enemy. *Fireshovel*, a shovel or instrument for digging out or removing coals of fire. *Fireside*, the fire or hearth; figuratively, home, life or retirement. *Fireweed*, in common name of the plant *Senecio jacobina*, an annual North American plant. *Firewarden*, an officer who has authority over others in the extinguishing of fires. —See Pyrotechnics. *Firewood*, wood fit for burning. *Fireworker*, an officer of artillery, as the firemaster. *Greek-fire*, an invention of the middle ages, which was employed in the wars of the Christians and Saracens. Little



FIRECLAD—FIRKIN.

to the real nature of its composition, as it was probably liquid bitumen, mixed with sulphur and pitch. It poured from the ramparts in large launched in red-hot balls of stone and darted in arrows and javelins twisted with flax and tow saturated with it; some blown through long tubes of copper from the prow of a galley or fireship. The writer Joinville says,—‘It sometimes came through the air like a winged long-on, about the thickness of a hogshead, port of thunder, and the velocity of dispelling the darkness of the night by illumination.’ It was attended with a crack, and a fierce and obstinate flame, but had no effect in extinguishing, but even on it only increased its vehemence. *Suppers*.—See Ghibers. *St. Anthony's* Erysipelas.—*v. a.* to set on fire; to inflame; to irritate the passions; to give life or spirit; to drive by fire; in the last sense;)

arts us, shall bring a brand from heaven hence.—*Shaks.*

explode; to discharge; to cauterize; to make fire; to be kindled; to be irritated with passion; to discharge artillery or

fire'klad, *a.* Arrayed in fire.

fire'ide, *a.* Having a glaring eye.

fire'flare, *s.* In Ichthyology, one of the common Trygon or Sting-ray (Astinica.)

fire'nu, *a.* Fresh from the forge;

most illustrious wight,  
fence words, fashion's own knight.—*Shaks.*

fire'proof, *a.* Proof against fire; in-  
e.

*s.* One who sets fire to anything;  
ary.

fire'stone, *s.* A stone which stands when exposed to the action of fire. In local term for the upper green-sand, as along the chalk hills south of London, at, and Petersfield. The Firestone is an argillaceous deposit of a greyish-green composed of marl and grains of silicate of lime places in a state of sand; in others, stone sufficiently hard for building. The from the marl to the Firestone is in lities so gradual, and the sandy particles singly distributed, that the chalk-marl id to repose immediately on the Gault; however, the characters of the Firestone scular, and some geologists have deemed efficient importance to rank this deposit ependent formation. It contains the ls as the grey-marl, and a few species in any other bed.

ng, *s.* The act of discharging fire-arms; rood or coal. In Farriery, the process, or applying the firing-iron red-hot to f a horse.

*v. a.* To beat; to whip; to chastise.

him and ferret him.—*Shaks.*

kin, *s.* (*fewer*, Sax.) The fourth part

FIRLOT—FIRMITUDE.

of a barrel: sometimes used to designate a small cask of indeterminate capacity.

FIRLOT, fer'lot, *s.* A dry measure used in Scotland. The wheat firlot has a capacity of 2,214 cubic inches; and the barley firlot of 3,232 cubic inches; hence the wheat firlot exceeds the old English bushel by 33 cubic inches, and the imperial bushel by 4 cubic inches.

FIRM, ferm, *a.* (*firmus*, Lat.) Closely compressed; compact; hard; solid; fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily moved; not giving way;—*s.* originally a signature by which a writing was *firmed* or rendered valid; at the present time the word denotes the name or names by which a mercantile house subscribes, and under which it transacts business;—*v. a.* (*firmo*, Lat.) to fix; to settle; to confirm; to establish.

FIRMA, fer'ma, *s.* In Law, victuals, provisions, &c.

*Firma alba*, rent paid in silver, and not in provisions. *Firma noctis*, a custom or tribute anciently paid towards the entertainment of the king for one night, according to Doomsday-book. *Firma regis*—same as *Villa regia*.

FIRMAMENT, fer'ma-ment, *s.* (*firmamentum*, Lat.)

In Scripture, denotes the great arch or expanse over our heads, in which are placed the atmosphere and the clouds, and in which the stars appear to be placed, and are really seen. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, the firmament is the eighth heaven or sphere, with respect to the seven spheres of the planets which it surrounds. It is supposed to have two motions; a diurnal motion, given to it by the *primum mobile*, from east to west about the poles of the ecliptic; and another opposite motion from west to east, which last it finishes, according to Tycho, in 25,412 years; according to Ptolemy, in 36,000; and according to Copernicus, in 25,800; in which time the fixed stars return to the same points in which they were at the beginning. This period is commonly called the Platonic or great year.

FIRMAMENTAL, fer-ma-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

FIRMAMENTUM, fer-ma-men'tum, *s.* (Latin.) In Rhetoric, the chief stay and support of any cause.—Obsolete.

FIRMAN, } fer'man, or fer-mawn', *s.* (Persian,  
FERMAN, } a command.) A decree issued by  
FIRMAUN, } the Turkish Sultan, signed with his own cipher or signet, as when a pacha or other officer of state is appointed. Firman is also the name given to a passport which the pachas are in the habit of granting to travellers. The *firman of death* is a sentence of summary execution issued by the Sultan against a pacha, or other state officer, the written order of which is intrusted to a state messenger, whose duty it is to see it executed.

FIRMARATIO, fer-mar-ra'she-o, } *s.* In Law, the  
FIRMATIO, fer-ma'she-o, } doe season, as distinguished from the buck season.

FIRME, ferm, *s.* In Heraldry, a cross pattee throughout.

FIRM-FOOTED, ferm'füt-ed, *a.* Standing firmly; walking without stumbling.

FIRMITUDE, fer'me-tude, *s.* Strength; solidity.—Obsolete.

Thy covenant implies no less than *firmitude* and perpetuity.—*Bp. Hall.*



## FIRMITY—FIRSTLING.

**FIRMITY**, fer'me-te, *s.* Firmness; strength.—Obsolete.

**FIRMLESS**, ferm'les, *a.* Detached from substance. Does passion still the *firmless* mind controul.—Pope.

**FIRMLIER**, ferm'le-ur, *ad.* More firmly.

**FIRMLY**, ferm'le, *ad.* Solidly; compactly; closely; steadily; with constancy; steadfastly; immovably.

**FIRMNESS**, ferm'ness, *s.* Closeness or denseness of structure; compactness; hardness; solidity; stability; constancy; fixedness; steadfastness. In Phrenology, a primitive power of the mind, situated at the anterior part of the vertex of the head, supposed to have been first observed by Lavater, and confirmed by Gall. Its functions, in a healthy state, are perseverance, energy, decision, promptitude. Its extreme development, obstinacy and self-will; its deficiency, instability and vacillation.

**FIROLA**, fer'o-la, *s.* A genus of Gasteropod Mollusca, having the body, tail, foot, branchiae, and visceral mass, as in the Carinaria, but, as far as known, without a shell: Order, Heteropoda.

**FIRST**, furst, *a.* (*first*, or *fyrst*, Sax. *furst*, Germ.) Advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in; preceding all others in the order of time; preceding all others in number; preceding all others in rank, dignity, or excellence;—*ad.* before any other in the order of time; before any other in progression; before anything else in order of proceeding or consideration; before all others in rank. *First or last*, at the beginning or end;

And all are fools and lovers *first or last*.—Dryden.

*first-begotten*, or *first-begot*, first produced; eldest of children; *first-born*, first brought forth; first in the order of nativity; most excellent; most exalted;—*s.* the first-born child of a family; the first in the order of birth; *first-created*, created before any other; *first-fruit*, the fruit or produce first matured. Among the Hebrews, *first-fruits* (*primitivæ*) were oblations brought to the temple, of wheat, barley, grapes, figs, &c., as an acknowledgment to God of his sovereign dominion. There was another kind of first-fruits: when bread was kneaded in a family, a portion of it was set apart and given to the priest, or Levite, who dwelt in the place; but if there was no priest, or Levite, it was cast into the fire and consumed. In Law, *first-fruits*, the profits of every spiritual living for one year, paid originally to the pope, throughout Christendom; but in England the first-fruits and tenths were taken from the pope and given to the king, by the statutes 25 Henry VIII. c. 20, and 26 Henry VIII. c. 3. This branch of the royal revenue was given up by Queen Anne, and applied to the augmentation of small clerical livings. The payment of first-fruits in Ireland was abolished by stat. 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 37. In Plastering, *first coat*, the laying the plaster on the laths, or the *rentering*, as it is called, on brickwork, when only two coats are used. When three are used, it is called *pricking-up* when upon laths, and *roughing-in* when upon bricks. In Music, *first*, one of the parts of a duet, trio, &c.

**FIRSTLING**, furst'ling, *a.* First produced;—*s.* the first produce or offspring; the first thing thought or done.—Obsolete.

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be

The *firstlings* of my hand.—Shaks.

## FIRSTLY—FISH.

**FIRSTLY**, furst'le, *ad.* Improperly used instead first.

**FIRST-RATE**, furst'rate, *a.* Of the highest excellence; pre-eminent; being of the large size, a *first-rate* ship.

**FISC**, fisk, } *s.* (*fiscus*, a basket, Lat.)  
**FISCUS**, fis'kus, } name given during the Roman empire, and afterwards in the monarchies which rose on its ruins, to the private treasury of the sovereign, as distinguished from *ararium*, the treasury of the state.

**FISCAL**, fis'kal, *a.* Relating to the pecuniary interests of the sovereign or of the community;—*s.* exchequer; revenue; treasury. In Scotland an officer who takes precognitions, and acts as public prosecutor in criminal cases. In Spain and Portugal, the royal solicitor; the name is also used in Spain for an informer.

**FISCHERIA**, fish-e-re-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Fisch director of the Botanic Garden at St. Petersburg) A genus of climbing evergreen shrubs, with downy branched and yellowish-green flowers: Order, A. elepiadaceæ.

**FISH**, fish, *s.* (*fisc*, Sax. *fisch*, Germ.) In Zoology a vertebrated oviparous animal possessing a double circulation, but on which respiration is effected through the medium of waters, by means of branchiae or gills, suspended on arches, which are attached to the hyoid bone, each composed of numerous laminae placed in a row and covered with a tissue of innumerable blood-vessels; the part of fish used as food. In popular language the term fish is erroneously applied to the Crustacea which are Mammalia and breathe by lungs. The word *fish* is often used for the *placoid* fishes.—See Ichthyology. *Craw-fish*, *crab-fish*, and *shell-fish*, are terms also used in common phraseology for the Crustaceans and *testaceous* Mollusca;—*v. a.* to attempt to catch fish, whether by angling or net; to attempt to obtain by artifice; to draw forth in a cunning indirect manner. To draw out of the water, as to fish an anchor. In Navigation, a machine employed to hoist and draw up the flukes of the ship's anchor towards the top of the bow, in order to stow it after it has been catted. It is composed of four parts: viz., the pendent, the block, the haul, and the tackle; which, with their several uses, are described under the respective terms. *Fish-front*, *paunch*, is a long piece of oak or fir timber, concave on one side and concave on the other, used to strengthen the lower masts or the yards when they are sprung, or have received some damage by battle or tempestuous weather, &c., to effect which they are well secured by stout rope, called *wool* or *ing*. *Fish-gig*, an instrument used to strike fish at sea, particularly dolphins. It consists of a staff, with three, four, or more barbed prongs of steel, and a line fastened to the end on which the prongs are fixed: to the end is fitted a piece of lead, which gives additional force to the stroke when the weapon flies, and causes the point to turn upward after the fish is penetrated. *Fish Hawks*, birds of the genus *Haliaeetus*: Subfamily, Accipitrinae. *Fish Royal*, in Law, the whale and sturgeon, which the king is entitled to when stranded, or caught near the shore. *Fish room*, in Navigation, a space in a ship between the afterhold and the spirit-room. *Fish-pole*, the common name of the annual plant *Lepidium*



*Fishes*, in Heraldry, are emblems of vigilance and watchfulness.—The following connected with the capture, the cook-utensils in fish:—Fish-hook, fish-fly, fish-kettle, fish-spoon, fish-fork, fish-knife, fish-boat, fisher-town, fishing-place, fish-market, fishmonger, fishwife, fish-

*fish'beem*, *s.* A beam which belies the under side.

*fish'ur*, *s.* An angler; one employed in fishing. *Fisher*, *Fisher Weasel*, or *Pekun*, a Canadian fish of Linnaeus, a native of America, valuable for its fur.

*fish'urman*, *s.* A person whose occupation is to catch fish.

*fish'ur-e*, *s.* A locality generally near or in an estuary or river, where fishes are taken in large quantities at certain seasons of the year.

*Free fishery*, in Law, an exclusive right in a public river. It is a royal prerogative.

It differs from *several fishery*, because in a *several fishery* must also be (or at least, in his right from) the owner of the soil, and the requisite in a *free fishery*. In a *free fishery* man has an exclusive right and property in fish before they are caught, but in a *fish'ur* not till afterwards.

*fish'ol*, *a.* Abounding with fish; stored with fish.—Obsolete.

Thus mean in state,  
sprite, my *fishful* pond is my delight.—*Carew*.

*fish'gärth*, *s.* An old term for a dam or weir in a river, made for taking fish.—Obsolete.

—See *Isinglass*.

*fish'ing*, *s.* The act of catching fish; catching fish; a fishery.—Obsolete in modern use.

*fish'od haven* and a plentiful *fish'ing*.—*Spencer*.

*Falcon*, the bird *Falco haliaetus*. It is more properly the water eagle of Britain, than the characters both of the falcons. It approaches the eagle in its habit of stooping on its prey; and in its structure of the wings. It is often called *fish'ing-frog*,—see *Lophius*.

*fish'like*, *a.* Resembling fish.

*fish'pond*, *s.* An artificial pond for catching and breeding fish.

*FISH-POND*.—See *Ichthyosis*.

*FISH*, *a.* Consisting of fish; having the shape of fish; inhabited by fish.

My absent mates  
armed steel, and from the *fishy* flood  
the afflictive fierce desire of food.—*Pope's Odyssey*.

(*fiscus*, the treasury, Lat.) In Scotch law, the right of the crown to the moveable property of a person denounced as a rebel;—*v. n.* *fish* the tail about, Su.) to run about.

*fishwife*, a ranging damsel, a gadding or coquette.—*Colgrave*.

*Fissile*, *fis-se-kos'tate*, *s.* (*fissus*, and *costatus*, Lat.) Having the ribs divided.

*FISSILE*, *fis'sil*, *a.* (*fissilis*, Lat.) That may be split, cleft, or divided in the grain or natural cleavage.

*FISSILITY*, *fis-sil'e-te*, *s.* The quality of admitting to be cleft.

*FISSIPARA*, *fis-sip'a-ra*, *s.* (*fundo*, I divide, and *pario*, I engender, Lat.) In Zoology, the name given to those animals which propagate by spontaneous fission, or the detachment of a greater or less portion of the body, having an inherent power of self-support and growth, as in the Polypi, Infusoria, and certain worms.

*FISSIPENÆ*, *fis-se-pen'ne*, *s.* (*fissus*, and *pinna*, a wing, Lat.) The Pterophorites of Latreille; a section of the Nocturnal Lepidopterous insects, in which the four wings, or at least two, are split longitudinally, in the manner of branches or fingers, with fringed edges, and resembling feathers.

*FISSIPED*, *fis'se-ped*, *a.* (*fissus*, cleft, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) Having the toes without a membrane;—*s.* an animal which has no membrane between the toes.

*FISSIROSTRAL*, *fis-se-ros'tral*, *a.* (*fissus*, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) Belonging to the tribe *Fissirostres*.

*FISSIROSTRES*, *fis-se-ros'tres*, *s.* A tribe of Perching birds, in which the gape of the mouth is very wide; the feet are of different descriptions, but always short, and generally weak and imperfect. They feed on insects taken during flight: Order, *Insectores*.

*FISSURA*, *fish-u'ra*, *s.* (Latin.) A fissure. In Anatomy, *F. silvii*, the fissure which separates the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum. *F. umbilicalis*, the groove of the umbilical vein.

*FISSURE*, *fish'ure*, *s.* (*fissura*, Lat. *fissure*, Fr.) A cleft; a narrow chasm in which a breach has been made; a longitudinal opening;—*v. a.* to cleave; to make a fissure.

*FISSURELLA*, *fish-u-rel'la*, *s.* (*fundo*, I divide, Lat.) A genus of Gasteropods, with a shell in the shape of a limpet (*patella*), but having a slit or fissure at the apex of the cone. *Fissure of the bones*, in Surgery, is when they are divided transversely or longitudinally, not quite through, but cracked like glass by any external force.

*FIST*, *fish*, *s.* (*fist*, Sax.) The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm, so as to deal a blow;—*v. a.* to strike with the fist; to grip with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep,  
Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throats,  
And waked half dead with nothing.—*Shaks.*

*FISTIC-NUT*, *fis'tik-nut*, *s.* The fruit of the plant *Pistachia vera*.

*FISTICUFFS*, *fis'ti-kufs*, *s.* Blows dealt with the fist.

*FISTUCA*, *fis'tu-ka*, *s.* In Mechanics, a pile-driving instrument, with two handles, raised by pulleys, and guided in its descent to fall on the head of a pile, so as to drive it into the ground, being what is called by the workmen a *monkey*.

*FISTULA*, *fis'tu-la*, *s.* (Latin.) In the ancient Music, a kind of flute or flageolet made of reeds. In Pathology, a pipe-like sore with a narrow orifice, and without a tendency to heal. *F. in ano*, fistula which penetrates into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself. *F. in perinaeo*, fistula in the course of the perinaum, from which it sometimes extends to the uterine, bladder, va-



## FISTULANA—FITCHEW.

gina, or rectum. *F. lacrymalis*, fistula penetrating into the lacrymal sac. *F. salivary*, fistula penetrating into the parotid duct from a wound or ulcer. A fistula is said to be *complete* when possessing both an external and an internal orifice; *incomplete* or *blind* when only one orifice exists. *Fistula spiritalis*, the windpipe. *Fistula spiralis*, in Botany, the vegetable fibre now termed a spiral vessel.

**FISTULANA**, fis-tu-la'na, *s.* (*fistula*, a pipe, Lat.) A genus of the Tubicolæ, furnished with a tubular and, generally, calcareous sheath, lessening towards its anterior end, which is open, and includes a loose bivalve shell, gaping when the valves are united. The shell is not, as in other Tubicolæ, imbedded in the substance of the sheath.

**FISTULAR**, fis'tu-lar, *s.* Hollow like a tube; tubular.

**FISTULARIA**, fis-tu-la're-a, *s.* (*fistula*, a pipe, Lat.) In Ichthyology, the Tobacco-pipe Fish: Type of the family Fistulariæ.

**FISTULARIDÆ**, fis-tu-la're-de, *s.* (*fistularia*, one of the genera.) A family of Malacopterygious Abdominal fishes, characterized by having the fore-part of the cranium formed by a prolonged tube-like mouth: the body in some is cylindrical, and in others it is oval and compressed.

**FISTULATE**, fis'tu-late, *v. a.* To make hollow like a pipe;—*v. n.* to turn or grow into a fistula.

**FISTULIDES**, fis-tu'le-dis, *s.* (*fistula*, a pipe, Gr.) Fistulidans, a tribe of the Echinodermata, the bodies of which are in the form of a long cylindrical tube.

**FISTULIFORM**, fis'tu-le-fawrm, *s.* (*fistula*, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) In the form of a tube; tubular; in round hollow columns.

**FISTULOSE**, fis'tu-lose, } *a.* Hollow like a reed  
**FISTULOSUS**, fis-tu-lo'sus, } or pipe.

**FISTULOUS**, fis'tu-lus, *a.* Pertaining to a fistula; of the nature of a fistula.

**FIT**, fit, *s.* (the derivation of the noun is uncertain. It is said by Skinner to come from *fight*, being a struggle of nature; by Webster it is alleged to be derived from *fith*, a gliding or darting motion, Welsh; why not from *vite*, quick, French, or *phitta*, haste! Gr. as suggested by Junius?) In Pathology, a paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermediate distemper; any short return after intermission; intervals; any violent affection of body or mind; distemper; (*fitt*, a song, Sax.) anciently, a song, or part of a song; a strain; a canto;

He sitting me beside in that same shade  
Provoked me to plaie some pleasant *fitt*.—*Spenser*.

—*a.* (*vitten*, Dut.) suitable; convenient; meet; becoming; qualified;—*v. a.* to adapt; to suit; to make suitable; to be accommodated with anything; to prepare; to put in order for; to furnish with things necessary and proper; to qualify; to prepare; *to fit out*, to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or means; *to fit up*, to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person;—*v. n.* to be proper or becoming; to suit or be suitable; to be adapted.

**FITCH**.—See Vetch.

**FITCHET**, fitsh'et, } *s.* The Viverra of Linnæus,  
**FITCHEW**, fitsh'û, } an animal of the Weasel kind,  
the Fomart.

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## FITCHY—FIXED.

**FITCHY**, fitsh'e, *s.* (from the French *field*.) In Heraldry, a term applied to a cross whose lower branch ends in a sharp point, as if it to be fixed in the ground.

**FITFUL**, fit'fûl, *a.* Varied by paroxysms; fits.

**FITLY**, fit'le, *ad.* Suitably; properly; with propriety; commodiously; conveniently.

**FITMENT**, fit'ment, *s.* Something adapted to purpose.

**FITNESS**, fit'nes, *s.* Suitableness; adapted propriety; meetness; justness; reason; preparation; qualification; convenience; of being fit.

**FITTABLE**, fit'ta-bl, *a.* Suitable.—Obsolete.

**FITTER**, fit'tur, *s.* One who makes fit or one who adapts; one who prepares.

**FITTINGLY**, fit'ting-le, *ad.* Suitably.

**FITTING OUT**, fit'ting out, *s.* The furnishing a ship with a sufficient number of men, gear and arm her for attack or defence; provide the requisite masts, sails, yards, rigging, artillery, cordage, anchors, and other ture, together with provisions for the ship's company.

**FIT-WEED**, fet'weed, *s.* The plant *Eryngium*, so called because considered as an anti-hysterical medicine.

**FITZ**, fits. (Norman.) A surname given to land generally to the illegitimate sons of princes of the blood; as, Fitz-roy, the son of King; Fitz-clarence, the son of the King.

**FIVE**, five, *s.* (*ff*, Sax.) Four and one; of ten. *Five points*, in Church History, the five points of faith which were warmly contested in the Arminian and Calvinistic controversies, and made the subjects of the decisions of the Council of Dort—namely, predestination, satisfaction, grace, and final perseverance.

**FIVES**, fives, *s.* A game with a ball; amongst horses resembling strangles; a written vice.

**FIX**, fiks, *v. a.* (*fixer*, Fr. *fixus*, Lat.) To fast, firm, or stable; to establish immovably; to direct without variation; to fix volatility; to pierce; to transfix;

While from the raging sword he vainly flies,  
A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs.

—*v. n.* to settle the opinion; to determine resolution; to rest or cease from wandering volatility.

**FIXABLE**, fiks'a-bl, *a.* That may be fixed, or rendered firm.

**FIXATION**, fiks-a'shun, *s.* (French.) 1. Steadiness; stability; residence in a certain confinement; want or destruction of fluidity from fluidity to solidity;—and mistry, the reducing of any volatile substance as not to fly off or evaporate upon being subjected to heat.

**FIXED**, fikst, *a.* Settled; established; fixed stable. *Fixed air*, carbonic acid gas, *alkalies*, potash and soda. *Fixed axis*, about which a plane revolves in the plane of a solid. *Fixed bodies* are substances that do not melt without evaporation or volatization. *Fixed ecliptic*, a certain imaginary plane.



change its position in the heavens from any portion of the solar system. the common greasy oils are so termed, not evaporate except at a very high temperature; they are generally obtained by extraction and are termed *fixed* in contradistinction to volatile oils. *Fixed signs*, a term which is applied by certain astronomers to the signs (♈), Leo (♌), Scorpio (♏), and ♐; the seasons being considered as fixed when the sun is in these constellations. *Fixed stars* are such stars as invariably same apparent position and distance from earth; they are supposed to be suns of their own, some of them of much greater size and to form centres around which other stars revolve.

*Fixed-le*, *ad.* Firmly; in a settled or constant manner; steadfastly.

*Fixed-ness*, *s.* Stability; firmness; of a body which resists evaporation or is not by heat; solidity; coherence of opinion; settled opinion or resolution. See *Fixedness*.

*Fixed*, *s.* In Chemistry, fixedness; the property of which bodies sustain the action of fire without being dissipated in fumes.

*Fixed*, *s.* That which is fixed; position; stable state. In Law, a term generally to all articles of a personal nature. The annexation must be by being set into or united with the land, or the substance previously connected there-

by a Fixture.

*Fixed*, *s.* Fishbig.

*Fixed*, *v. n.* To make a hissing sound.

*Fixed-le*, *ad.* In a flabby manner.

*Fixed-be-ness*, *s.* A soft, flexible state of matter, which renders it easily movable under pressure.

*Fixed*, *a.* (*lib*, Welsh.) Soft; yielding; easily moved or shaken; easily yielding loose by its own weight.

*Fixed*, *s.* (*flabellum*, a little fan, Lat.) A fan.

*Fixed*, *fla-bel-la-re-a*, *s.* (*flabellum*, a fan, Lat.) A genus of Polypifers, the corals of which occur in large foliaceous forms of corneous threads enveloped in a thin crust. In Fossil Botany, a genus of plants belonging to the palm tribe, leaves petiolated, flabelliform, divided into lobes, and plaited at the base.

*Fixed*, *fla-bel-le-fawrm*, *a.* (*flabellum*, and *flabellum*, Lat.) Fan-shaped. *Flabelliform* par.—See *Mesole*.

Following Latinized adjectives define species of *Flabellum*:—*Flabelliformis*, fan-shaped; *flabellifolius*, having fan-shaped leaves; *flabellifolius*, having fan-shaped leaves.

*Fixed*, *fla-bel-li-na*, *s.* (*flabellum*, a fan, Lat.) A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusca: Order, *Gastropoda*.

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# FLAGELLATE—FLAKE.

**FLAGELLATE**, flaj'el-late, *v. a.* To whip; to scourge.

**FLAGELLATION**, flaj-el-la'shun, *s.* (*flagello*, I flog, Lat.) A beating or whipping; a flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

**FLAGEOLET**, flaj'o-le, *s.* (French.) A little flute, made of box or other hard wood, sometimes of ivory, and having six holes besides that at the bottom, the mouthpiece, and the one behind the neck.

**FLAGGINESS**, flaj'go-nes, *s.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

**FLAGGY**, flaj'ge, *a.* Weak; flexible; not stiff; weak in taste; insipid; abounding in flags.

**FLAGILLE**, fla-jil'le, *s.* (*flagillum*, a twig, shoot, or whip, Lat.) In Botany, a term applied to runners without leaves.

**FLAGILLEFORM**, fla-jil'e-fawm, *a.* Whip-shaped; occurring in the form of runners, creeping along the ground.

**FLAGILLARIA**, fla-jil-la're-a, *s.* (*flagillum*, a whip, or thong, Lat. in reference to the length and slenderness of its shoots.) A genus of plants: Order, Commelynaceæ.

**FLAGITIOUS**, fla-jish'us, *a.* (*flagitium*, a crime, Lat.) Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; villainous; atrocious; scandalous; guilty of enormous crimes; corrupt; wicked.

**FLAGITIOUSLY**, fla-jish'us-le, *ad.* With extreme wickedness.

**FLAGITIOUSNESS**, fla-jish'us-nes, *s.* Extreme wickedness.

**FLAGON**, flaj'un, *s.* (*flaze*, Sax.) A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

**FLAGRANCE**, fla'grans, *s.* (from *flagro*, to burn, Lat.) Notoriousness; glaring offence.

**FLAGRANT**, fla'gran-se, *s.* Burning; great heat; inflammation;—(obsolete in the foregoing senses;)

Last causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes.—*Bacon.*

excess; enormity.

**FLAGRANT**, fla'grant, *a.* (*flagrans*, Lat.) Burning; ardent; eager; glowing; flushed; inflamed; red;—(unusual in the foregoing significations;)

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,

The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back.—

*Prior.*

flaming in notice; glaring; notorious; enormous.

**FLAGRANTLY**, fla'grant-le, *ad.* Ardently; notoriously.

**FLAGRATE**, fla'grate, *v. n.* To burn.—Obsolete.

**FLAGRATION**, fla-gra'shun, *s.* A burning.—Seldom used.

**FLAGSTONE**, flaj'stone, *s.* A variety of sandstone of a laminated structure, used as pavement, &c.

**FLAIL**, flale, *s.* (*flegel*, Germ.) An instrument for thrashing corn. It consists of the hand-staff, or piece held in the thrasher's hand, the swipec, or that part which strikes the sheaves, the caplins, or strong double leathers made fast to the tops of the hand-staff and swipec, and the leather thong that ties the caplins together.

**FLAKE**, flake, *s.* (*flace*, Sax.) A small collection of snow, as it falls from the clouds or from the air; a layer or stratum; a collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off; any scaly matter in layers; any mass cleaving off in scales; a sort of carination of two colours only, having large stripes

# FLAKE-WHITE—FLAME

going through the leaves. In the name *flake* is given to a sort of platform made of hurdles, and supported by stakchions, which are used for drying foundland;—*v. a.* to form into flakes loosely connected;—*v. n.* to break into layers; to peel or scale off.

**FLAKE-WHITE**, flake'hwhite, *s.* In the name of the pressing of grapes, compared by the acid of grapes. It is a manufacture, and for the purity of surpasses the white-lead of this country.

**FLAKY**, fla'ke, *a.* Loosely hanging to in layers or strata; broken into laminae.

**FLAM**, flam, *s.* (*flim*, Iscl.) A freak falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretence delusion. In the Military art, a sign the drum, formerly used instead of command;—*v. a.* to deceive with delude.

**FLAMBEAU**, flam'bo, *s.* (French.) A made of several thick wicks, overspread with pitch, for burning at night in the at funeral processions, illuminations.

**FLAMBOYANT**, flang-bo-e-ang', *s.* (French.) A term used by French antiquaries, style of architecture which was common in the Perpendicular of England. It is from the flame-like wavings of its towers.

**FLAME**, flame, *s.* (*flamme*, Fr. *flamma*, emitted from fire; vapour in combustion) That *flame* is merely a thin film of pour, and that this combustion is entirely while inflammable matter is contained cannot burn for want of oxygen, is setting one end of a small hollow the dark central portion of the flame candle, or of a gas light; the interior or vapour will escape through it, lighted at the other end of the tube. Fire; ardour of temper or imagination of fancy; vigour of thought; ardour; heat of passion; violent contest of love; rage; violence;—*v. a.* to excite;—*v. n.* to shine as fire; emission of light; to shine like a flame out in violence of passion. In Her a bearing supposed to denote the fire.

**FLAME-COLOUR**, flame'kul-ur, *s.* A brilliant colour, as that of a flame.

**FLAME-COLOURED**, flame'kul-urd, *a.* of flame; of a bright yellow colour.

**FLAME-EYED**, flame'ide, *a.* Having flame.—Beautifully applied in the

Nor sea, nor shade, nor shield, nor roe  
Nor silent deserts, nor the sullen grass  
Where *flame* of'd fury means to smite,

**FLAMELESS**, flame'les, *a.* Destitute of out incense.

**FLAME-LILY**.—See *Pyrolirion*.

**FLAMEN**, fla'men, *s.* (Latin.) In antiquity, the name given to the priest the service of any particular deity, received a distinguishing epithet from whom he ministered. The most were those attached to *Dis*, *Dis*, *Minus*; namely, the *Flamen Dialis*, *tialis*, and *Flamen Quirinalis*. They have been established by Numa.



FLAMING—FLANK.

fla'ming, *a.* Bright, red; violent; ve-  
—*s.* a bursting out in a flame.

r, fla'ming-le, *ad.* Most brightly; with  
w or vehemence.

fla-min'go, *s.* (*flamant*, Fr. from  
lame, Lat. in reference to its bright red  
The common name of birds of the genus  
terus, remarkable for the extreme length  
s and neck, and the beautiful red colour  
of the species. They are natives of the  
coasts and of America: Family, Anatidæ.  
L, fla-min'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a  
amen.

LITY, flam-ma-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality  
ing to be set on fire; inflammability.

E, flam'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being  
into a flame.

ON, flam-ma'shun, *s.* The act of setting

three last words are now superseded by the  
s, Inflammability, Inflammable, Inflam-

s, flam'me-us, *a.* Consisting of flame;

ROUS, flam-mif'e-rus, *a.* (*flamma*, a  
d *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing flame.  
MOUS, flam-miv'o-mus, *a.* (*flamma*, and  
omit, Lat.) Vomiting flames as a vol-

, flam'mu-la, *s.* (Latic.) A kind of  
inating in a point, which, in the eastern  
pire, served to distinguish the soldiers  
ferent companies. It was worn on the  
on the tip of the pike.

'me, *a.* Inflamed; burning; blazing;  
e nature of flame; having the colour of

ansh, *s.* In Heraldry, one of the hon-  
daries formed by an arched line, which  
the corners of the chiefs, and ends in  
of the escutcheon.

DE, flang-ko-nad', *s.* (French.) In  
a thrust in the flank or side.

ing. Old *past tense* of the verb *To fling*.

anj, *s.* (perhaps from *frange*, a fringe,  
raised or projecting edge or rib on the  
wheel: used in machinery, to keep the  
n slipping off; used also on the wheels  
y carriages, to keep them from running  
ils; a projecting piece of plate or table,  
in iron girder or framework. In iron-  
flanges are usually made with holes drilled  
them for the passage of bars or bolts, by  
e flange is fastened to another.

nk, *s.* (*flanc*, Fr.) The fleshy or mus-  
t of the side of an animal, between the  
the hip. In Military tactics, the side of  
or battalion from the point to the rear,  
there are different kinds; as the *inward*  
manœuvring, the first file or the left of  
subdivision, or section; *outward flank*,  
me file on the right or left of a division;

*flank*, the first battalion, division, &c.,  
ducts the attack; *flank files*, the first  
on the right, and the last two on the  
*flank company*, a certain number of men  
s on the right or left of a battalion;

*potence*, any part of the right or left  
met at a right angle with the line. In  
on, any part of a work which defends

FLANKARDS—FLARE.

another along the outside of its parapet, such  
as the *flank of the bastion*, that part which  
joins the face to the curtain; *oblique* or *second*  
*flank*, that part of the curtain from which the face  
of the opposite bastion may be discovered; *retired*,  
*low*, or *covered flank*, the platform of the casement,  
which lies hid in the bastion; *flank prolonged*,  
the extending of the flank from the angle of the  
epaulement to the exterior side; *flank s'chant*,  
the flank from which the cannon, playing, fires  
directly on the opposite bastion; *flank razant*,  
the point from which the line of defence com-  
mences; *flanks of a frontier*, the different points  
of a large extent of territory. In Architecture,  
that part of a return body which joins the front:  
in town houses, the party walls are the flank  
walls;—*v. a.* (*flanquer*, Fr.) in Fortification,  
to erect a battery which may play on the works  
of the enemy, on both right and left, without  
being exposed to his fire; in Military tactics,  
to attack the side or flank of an army or body  
of troops; to post so as to overlook or command  
on the side; to secure or guard on the side; to  
turn the flank; to pass round the side; *to out-*  
*flank*, to outstretch the enemy's forces so as to  
get upon his flanks;—*v. n.* to border; to touch;  
to be posted on the side.

FLANKARDS, flang'kards, *s.* Among Sportsmen,  
the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

FLANKER, flank'ur, *s.* A fortification projecting so  
as to command the side of an assailing body;—  
*v. a.* to defend by lateral fortifications; to attack  
sideways. *Flankers*, in Military tactics, are the  
most active men and horses in cavalry manœuvres  
employed to secure a line of march.

FLANKS, flangs, *s.* In Farriery, a wrench or other  
harm down to the back of a horse.

FLANNEL, flan'nel, *s.* (*flanelle*, Fr.) A kind of  
light, loose, woollen cloth, used in articles of cloth-  
ing as a good preservative from cold.

FLANNELED, flan'nel'd, *a.* Covered with, or wrap-  
ped in flannel.

FLAP, flap, *s.* (*lappen*, and *kloppe*, Germ.) Any-  
thing that hangs broad and loose, fastened only  
by one side; the motion of anything broad and  
loose, or a stroke with it; *the flaps*, a disease in  
the lips of horses;—*v. a.* to beat with a flap; to  
move something broad, as to *flap* the wings; to  
let fall, as the brim of a hat;—*v. n.* to ply the  
wings with noise; to fall, as the brim of a hat,  
or other broad thing.

FLAPDRAGON, flap'drag-un, *s.* A play in which  
they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, ex-  
tinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them;  
the thing eaten;

He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel,  
and drinks candle-ends for flapdragons, and rides the  
wild mare with the boys.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to swallow or devour.

FLAPEARED, flap'ceerd, *a.* Having broad loose ears.

FLAPJACK, flap'jak, *s.* An apple puff: anciently  
a pancake.

We'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting-days,  
and moreover puddings and flapjacks; and thou shalt  
be welcome.—*Shaks.*

FLAPMOUTHED, flap'mowth'd, *a.* Having loose  
hanging lips.

FLAPPER, flap'pur, *s.* One who flaps another.

FLARE, flare, *v. n.* To waver; to flutter; to burn  
with an unsteady light; to flutter with splend



show; to be loose and waving as a showy thing; to glitter with transient lustre; to glitter offensively; to be exposed to too much light; to open or spread outward. In Nautical language, to incline or hang over. Seamen say that the work *flares over* when a ship is housed in near the water, so that work hangs over a little too much, and is let out broader aloft than is warranted by the due proportion.

**FLASH**, flash, *s.* (*lasair*, *lasrach*, a flame, Irish.) A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; an instantaneous blaze; a sudden burst of wit or merriment; a short transient state;

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*.—*Bacon*.

a body of water driven by violence; a little pool;—(local in the last two senses;)—a preparation used for colouring brandy and rum, and giving them a fictitious strength. It is composed of an extract of cayenne pepper, or capsicum, and burnt sugar;—*v. n.* to break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to burst or open instantly on the sight, as splendour. It differs from *glitter*, *glisten*, and *gleam*, in denoting a flood or wide extent of light, as a diamond may *glitter* or *glisten*, but it does not *flash*; to burst out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought;—*v. a.* to strike up large bodies of water from the surface;—(unusual in the last sense;)

With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*  
The waves about.—*Spenser*.

to strike or to throw like a burst of light.

**FLASHE**, flashe, *s.* A sluice made on navigable rivers, for the purpose of raising the water over shoals, &c. while vessels are passing.

**FLASHER**, flash'ur, *s.* A person of unsound pretensions to wit; a showy, superficial talker; a rower.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**FLASHILY**, flash'e-le, *ad.* With empty show; with a sudden glare; without solidity of wit or thought.

**FLASHINGS**, flash'ings, *s. pl.* (*flaque*, a splash, Fr.?) In Architecture, pieces of lead or other metal let into the joints of a wall, so as to lap over the gutters or other conduit places, to prevent the splashing of rain from injuring the interior works.

**FLASHY**, flash'e, *a.* Showy but empty; dazzling for a moment, but not solid; gay in dress; insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit.

**FLASK**, flask, *s.* (*flasche*, Germ.) A bottle; a vessel for powder; a bed in a gun carriage.

**FLASKET**, flask'it, *s.* A vessel in which viands are served up; a long shallow basket.

**FLASQUES**, flasks, *s.* In Gunnery, the two cheeks of the carriage of a great gun.

**FLAT**, flat, *a.* (*plat*, Dut. *flad*, Dan.) Horizontally level without inclination; smooth without protuberances; not elevated or erect; fallen; level with the ground; prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground. In Painting, wanting relief or prominence of the figures; tasteless; insipid; dead; dull; unanimated; frigid; without point or spirit, applied to discourses and compositions; depressed; spiritless; dejected; unpleasant; not affording gratification; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright;

Thus repulsed our final hope  
To flat despair.—*Milton*.

not sharp or shrill; not acute; low, as the prices of goods, or dull, as sales;—*s.* a level or extended

plain; a level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand bank under water; the broad side of a blade; depression of thought or language; a surface without relief or prominences; a broad flat-bottomed boat, constructed for conveying passengers or troops, horses, carriages, and baggage. In Architecture, that part of the covering of a house which is laid horizontally, and is covered with lead or other material. In Music, a character which used to be represented by a small *b*, but time has altered it, and it is now in the form of *-b*. It depresses the note before it a semi-chromatic tone. *Flat-fifth*, an interval of a fifth depressed by a flat: it was called a semi-apente by the ancients;—*v. a.* (*flatir*, Fr.) to level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to make broad and smooth; to flatten; to make vapid or tasteless; to make dull or unanimated;—*v. n.* to grow flat; to fall to an even surface; to become insipid or dull.

**FLAT-BOTTOMED**, flat'bot-tum'd, *a.* Having a flat bottom as a boat, or a moat in fortification.

**FLAT-FISH**.—See *Pleuronectidae*.

**FLATIDÆ**, fla'te-de, *s.* (*flata*, one of the genera.) A family of Hemipterous insects, belonging to the Cicada, or Singing insects, distinguished by the wings being covered with a white powder.

**FLAT-IRON**, flat'i-urn, *s.* An iron instrument used in smoothing clothes.

**FLATIVE**, fla'tiv, *a.* (*flatus*, wind, Lat.) Producing wind; flatulent.—Obsolete.

**FLATLONG**, flat'long, *ad.* With the flat side downwards; not edgewise.

**FLATLY**, flat'le, *ad.* Horizontally; without inclination; evenly; without elevations and depressions; without spirit; dully; frigidly; peremptorily; positively; downright.

**FLATNESS**, flat'nes, *s.* Evenness; level extension; want of relief or prominences; deadness; rapidness; insipidity; dejection of spirits or fortune; low state; depression; want of life; dullness; want of point; frigidly; gravity of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness, or shrillness.

**FLAT-ROOFED**, flat'roof, *a.* Having a roof with little inclination, or gently sloped.

**FLATTEN**, flat'tn, *v. a.* (*flatir*, Fr.) To make even or level, without prominence or elevation; to beat down to the ground; to lay flat; to make vapid or insipid; to render stale; to depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit. In Music, to reduce, as sound; to render less acute or sharp;—*v. n.* to grow or become even on the surface; to become dead, stale, vapid, or tasteless; to become dull or spiritless.

**FLATTER**, flat'tur, *s.* The person or thing by which anything is flattened;—*v. a.* (French,) to soothe by praise; to gratify self-love by praise or obsequiousness; to please a person by applause or favourable notice; to please; to gratify; to please falsely;

*Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age  
Provoke our censure.*—*Young*.

to encourage by favourable notice, representations, or indications; to raise false hopes by representations not well-founded; to wheedle; to coax; to attempt to win.

**FLATTERER**, flat'tur-ur, *s.* One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favour, or to accomplish some purpose.



# LATTERING—FLAW.

flat'tur-ing, *a.* Pleasing to pride or  
 ifying to self-love; pleasing; favour-  
 raging hope; practising adulation;  
 e praise.

r, flat'tur-ing-le, *ad.* In a flatter-  
 in a manner to favour; with par-

at'tur-e, *s.* (*flatteria*, Fr.) False  
 ul obsequiousness; adulation; com-  
 estowed to accomplish some purpose;

t'ing, *s.* In House-painting, a mode  
 in oil, in which the surface is left,  
 d, without any gloss.

t'ish, *a.* Somewhat flat; approach-  
 ss.

flat'u-lens, } *s.* (from *flatus*, wind,  
 flat'u-len-se, } Lat.) Windiness in  
 ; air generated in a weak stomach  
 es by imperfect digestion; airiness;  
 vanity.

lat'u-lent, *a.* Windy; affected with  
 d in the stomach and intestines; tur-  
 generating, or apt to generate, wind  
 ach; empty; vain; big without sub-  
 ality; puffy, as a *flatulent* writer.

—See *Flatulence*.

See *Flatulent*.

s, *s.* (Latin.) A breath; a puff of  
 generated in the stomach or other  
 he body.

at'wize, *a.* or *ad.* With the flat side  
 or next to another object; not edge-

t, *v. n.* (derivation uncertain.) To  
 read out; to flutter; to display osten-  
 o carry a pert or saucy appearance;—  
 displayed for show.

r, flāt'ing-le, *ad.* Displaying in an  
 manner.

a-ve're-a, *s.* (*flavus*, yellow, Lat. in  
 its being used in dyeing that colour  
 A genus of Composite plants; Sub-  
 florifera.

a. (*flavus*, yellow, Lat.) Of a yellow  
 in composition.

flowing Latinized adjectives are used in  
 ory in the definition of species:—*Flavi-*  
*ow-tailed*; *flavicolis*, yellow-necked; *fla-*  
*ing* yellow antennæ; *flavigastris*, yellow-  
*palpis*, having yellow palpi; *flavipes*,  
*flavicornis*, yellow-plumed; *flavirostris*,  
*flavispinus*, yellow-scaled; *flavitaris*,  
 red of a yellow colour; *flaviventris*, having  
 ; *flavipennis*, yellow-winged.

s, fla-vik'ko-mus, *a.* Having yellow

'vur, *s.* The quality of a substance  
 ts the taste or smell; taste; odour;  
 smell;—*v. a.* to communicate some  
 s thing that may affect the taste or

fla'vurd, *a.* Having a quality that  
 ense of tasting or smelling.

s, fla'vur-les, *a.* Without flavour;

, fla'vur-us, *a.* Pleasant to the taste

'vus, *a.* (*flavus*, Lat.) Yellow; any-  
 yellow colour.

s. (Welsh.) A breach; a crack; a

# FLAWLESS—FLEAM.

defect made by breaking or splitting; a gap or  
 fissure; a defect; a fault; something that weakens  
 or invalidates; a sudden burst or breeze of wind;  
 —(in the last sense common among seamen);—  
 a tumult; a tempestuous uproar;—(unusual in  
 the last two significations;)

And deluges of armies from the town  
 Came pouring in: I heard the mighty *flaw*  
 When first it broke.—*Dryden*.

a sudden commotion of mind,—(obsolete in this  
 sense;)

Oh these *flaws* and starts.  
 Impostors to true fear, would well become  
 A woman's story at a winter's fire.—*Shaks*.

—*v. a.* to break; to crack; to violate.—Obsolete  
 in the last sense.

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd  
 Our merchants' goods.—*Shaks*.

FLAWLESS, flaw'les, *a.* Without cracks; without  
 defects.

FLAWN, flawn, *s.* (*flena*, Sax.) A custard; a sort  
 of pudding or pie.—Obsolete.

Fill oven full of *flawns*, Glumy pass not for sleep,  
 To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep.—  
*Traser*.

FLAWTER, flaw'tur, *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin.  
 —Obsolete.

FLAWY, flaw'e, *a.* Full of flaws or cracks; broken;  
 defective; faulty; subject to sudden gusts of  
 wind.

FLAX, flaks, *s.* (*flax*, *flex*, Sax.) The *Linum usi-*  
*tatissimum* of botanists, an annual plant, culti-  
 vated from time immemorial for its textile fibres,  
 which are spun into thread and woven into linen  
 cloth. *Flax-weed*, the *Linaria vulgaris* of bota-  
 nists, called also *toad-flax* and *wild-flax*: Order,  
*Scrophulariaceæ*. *New Zealand flax*.—See *Phor-*  
*mium*.

FLAXCOMB, flaks'kome, *s.* An instrument with  
 teeth, through which flax is drawn for separating  
 from it the tow, or coarser part, and the shives.

FLAXDRESSER, flaks'dres-sur, *s.* One who breaks  
 and swingles flax for the spinner.

FLAXEN, flak'sn, *a.* Made of flax; resembling  
 flax; of the colour of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

FLAXRAISER, flaks'ray-zur, *s.* One who sows and  
 raises flax.

FLAX-SEED.—See *Radiola*.

FLAX-WORTS.—See *Linacææ*.

FLAXY, flak'se, *a.* Like flax; being of a light  
 colour; fair.

FLAY, flay, *v. a.* (*flean*, Sax.) To skin; to strip  
 off the skin of an animal; to take off the skin or  
 surface of anything.—Obsolete in the last sense.

FLAYER, fla'ur, *s.* One who strips off the skin.

FLEA, fle, *s.* (Saxon.) The *Pulex* of entomologists,  
 a well-known apterous insect.

FLEA-BANE, fle'bane, *s.* The vulgar name of the  
 plant *Inula dysenterica*.

FLEABITE, fle'bite, } *s.* The bite of a flea, or  
 FLEABITING, fle'bi-ting, } the red spot caused by  
 the bite; a trifling wound or pain, like that of the  
 bite of a flea.

FLEABITTEN, fle'bit-n, *a.* Bitten or stung by a  
 flea; mean; worthless.

FLEAK, fleke, *s.* A lock, thread, or twist.

FLEAM, fleem, *s.* In Surgery and Farriery, an  
 instrument for letting blood. A case of *fleams*,  
 as it is termed by farriers, contains two hooked  
 instruments called drawers, used for cleansing



wounds; a penknife; a sharp-pointed lancet for making incisions, and two fleams, one sharp and one broad-pointed. The fleam resembles the point of a lancet fixed in a flat handle, and just sufficiently long to open a vein.

**FLEA-WORT**, fle'wurt, *s.* The common name of the plant *Plantago psyllium*.

**FLECHE**, flesh, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a simple redan, generally constructed at the foot of a glacis.

**FLECK**, flek, } *v. a.* (*fleck*, a spot, Germ.) To  
**FLECKER**, flek'ur, } spot; to streak or stripe; to  
variegate; to dapple.

**FLECKED**, flek'ed, *a.* Spotted of various colours.

**FLECTION**, flek'shun, *s.* (*flectio*, Lat.) The act of bending, or state of being bent.

**FLED**. Past and past part. of the verb *To flee*.

**FLEDGE**, flej, *a.* (*flugge*, Germ.) Full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest;—*v. a.* to furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

**FLEDGELING**, flej'ling, *s.* A young bird just fledged.

**FLEDWITE**, fled'wite, } *s.* In ancient Law, a  
**FLIGHTWITE**, flite'wite, } discharge from amer-  
ciaments, where a person having been a fugitive  
comes to the place of the king of his own accord,  
or with license to do so.—*Rustal*; *Concel*.—Ob-  
solete.

**FLEE**, flec, *v. n.* (*flean*, *fleon*, *fleogan*, Sax.) To run from danger; to attempt to escape; to have recourse to shelter; to depart; to hasten away; to avoid; to keep at a distance from.

**FLEECE**, flees, *s.* (*fleas*, *flye*, *flese*, Sax.) The covering of wool shorn off the bodies of sheep and other animals. *Order of the golden fleece*, an order of knighthood instituted by Philip II., duke of Burgundy;—*v. a.* to shear off a covering or growth of wool; to strip of money or property; to take from by severe exactions; to spread over as with wool; to make white.

**FLEECE**, fleest, *a.* Having fleeces of wool.

**FLEECELESS**, flees'les, *a.* Having no fleece.

**FLEECER**, fle'sur, *s.* One who strips or takes by severe exactions.

**FLEECY**, fle'se, *a.* Covered with wool; woolly; resembling wool or a fleece; soft; complicated.

**FLEECY-HOSIERY**, fle'se-ho'zhur-e, *s.* A species of hosiery, in which fine fleeces of wool are interwoven into the common stocking texture for the sake of warmth.

**FLEER**, fleer, *v. n.* (*flyra*, to laugh; to grin, Icel.) To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt; to leer; to grin with an air of civility;—*v. a.* to mock; to flout at;—*s.* derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks; a grin of civility.

**FLEERER**, fleer'ur, *s.* A mocker; a fawner.

Democritus, thou ancient *fleerer*.—*Beau. & Flet*.

**FLEET**, fleet, *s.* (*fleet*, Sax.) In English names, *fleet* denotes a flood, a creek or inlet, a bay or estuary, or a river, as in *Fleet-street*, *North-fleet*, *Fleet-prison*: the name *fleet* was given to the prison from the float or fleet of the ditch on the side of which it stands;—(*flota*, *flot*, Sax.) *Fleet* generally implies a company of ships of war belonging to any prince or state; it also signifies any number of trading vessels employed in any particular branch of commerce;—*a.* (*floter*, Icel.) swift of

pace; quick; nimble; active; moving with velocity; superficially fruitful, or thin; not penetrating deep, as soil; skimming the surface;—*v. n.* to fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit as a light substance; to be in a transient state; to float;—*v. a.* to skim the surface; to pass over rapidly; to live merrily, or pass time away lightly;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly as they did in the golden age—*Shaks.*

to skim milk.—*Local*.

**FLEETFOOT**, fleet'fat, *a.* Swift of foot; running, or able to run with velocity.

**FLEETING**, fleet'ing, *a.* Transient; not durable.

**FLEETING-DISH**, fleet'ing-dish, *s.* A skimming bowl.—*Local*.

**FLEETINGLY**, fleet'ing-le, *ad.* Transiently; in a fleeting manner.

**FLEETLY**, fleet'le, *ad.* Rapidly; nimbly; swiftly.

**FLEETNESS**, fleet'nes, *s.* Swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed.

**FLEM**, flem, *s.* (*fyma*, or *flema*, a fugitive, Sax.) An outlaw.—*Obsolete*.

**FLEMAFLARE**, flem'a-flare, *s.* (*fyma*, an outlaw, and *flean*, to flay, Sax.) An old law term signifying a claim on the goods of a felon.—*Obsolete*.

**FLEMEN**, fle'men, *s.* A Latin word signifying swelling of the ankles after fatigue.

**FLEMENEPHIT**, flem'e-ne-frit, } *s.* (*fyma*,  
**FLEMENEPHITH**, flem-e-ne-frin'the, } an outlaw,  
and *frithian*, to protect, Sax.) In ancient Law,  
the offence of receiving or relieving a fugitive or  
outlaw.—*Obsolete*.

**FLEMING**, flem'ing, *s.* A native of Flanders.

**FLEMINGIA**, fle-ming'e-a, *s.* (in honour of John Fleming, M.D.) A genus of Leguminous plants, with trifoliate leaves and naked flowers.

**FLEMISH**, flem'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders. The Flemish tongue or low Dutch is what is used throughout the Netherlands. *Flemish bricks*, in Building, strong bricks used in paving; they measure 6½ inches long, 2½ broad, and 1½ thick.

**FLENSE**, flenz, *v. a.* To cut up a whale and obtain the blubber.

**FLENSING**, flenz'ing, *s.* The act of cutting up a whale and obtaining the blubber.

**FLESH**, flesh, *s.* (*flec*, *flec*, or *flesc*, Sax.) A compound substance forming a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones and the fluids, as the muscles, fat, glands, &c., which infest the bones, and are covered with the skin; animal food, in distinction from vegetable; the body of beasts or birds used as food, distinct from fish; the body as distinguished from the soul; animal nature; animals of all kinds; men in general; human nature;

The word was made *flesh*, and dwelt among us.—*John i. 14.*

carnality; corporeal appetites; a carnal state; a state of unrenewed nature; the corruptible body of man; the present life; the state of existence in this world;

To abide in the *flesh* is more needful for you.—*Phil. i. 19.*

legal righteousness, and ceremonial services;

What shall we then say that Abraham, our father as pertaining to the *flesh*, hath found?—*Rom. ix. 1.*

near relation—a scriptural use.

Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our *flesh*.—*Gen. xxxiv. 31.*



# FLESHER—FLETZ.

In Chemistry, flesh, muscular tissue or fibre, is chiefly composed of fibrine, mixed, however, in the ordinary state with blood, membrane, nervous matter, and fat. *Dried flesh*, when analyzed, gives the same formula as dried blood, viz.:—C<sub>48</sub>, H<sub>39</sub>, N<sub>6</sub>, O<sub>15</sub>. In Botany, the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten; *one flesh*, denotes intimate relation; *to be one flesh*, is to be closely united, as in marriage; *after the flesh*, according to outward appearances; *an arm of flesh*, human strength or aid. *Flesh-brush*, a brush for rubbing the surface of the body, in order to excite the cutaneous circulation. *Flesh-broth*, broth made by boiling flesh in water. *Flesh-clogged*, overgrown, or being encumbered with too much flesh. *Flesh-colour*, carnation; the colour of flesh. *Flesh-coloured*, being the colour of flesh. *Flesh-hook*, a hook used in drawing flesh from a pot. *Flesh-diet*, food consisting of flesh. *Fleshmonger*, one who deals in flesh; a pimp;

Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him!—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to initiate, a sportsman's use of the word; to harden; to establish in any practice, as dogs, by often feeding on anything; to glut; to satiate.

The wild dog  
Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent.—*Shaks.*

**FLESHIER**, flesh'ur, *s.* One who slaughters animals for food and deals in flesh; a butcher.

**FLESHFLY**, flesh'fli, *s.* A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

**FLESHINESS**, flesh'e-nes, *s.* Corpulence; plumpness; grossness; abundance of flesh or fat.

**FLESHLESS**, flesh'les, *a.* Having no flesh; emaciated; lean.

**FLESHLINESS**, flesh'le-nes, *s.* Carnal passions or appetites.

**FLESHLING**, flesh'ling, *s.* One who is entirely absorbed with worldly or carnal considerations.

**FLESHLY**, flesh'le, *a.* Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal; carnal; worldly; lascivious; animal; not vegetable; human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.

**FLESHMEAT**, flesh'meat, *s.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food.

**FLESHMENT**, flesh'ment, *s.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.—Seldom used.

And in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,  
Drew on me here.—*Shaks.*

**FLESHPOT**, flesh'pot, *s.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; figuratively, plenty of provisions.

**FLESHQUAKE**, flesh'kwake, *s.* A trembling of the flesh.—Obsolete.

Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their power.—*Ben Jonson.*

**FLESHY**, flesh'e, *a.* Full of flesh; plump; muscular; fat; gross; corpulent; corporeal; full of pulp; pulpy; plump, as fruit.

**FLETC**, fletsh, *v. a.* (*fleche*, Fr.) To feather an arrow.

He dips his curses in the gall of irony, and, that they may strike the deeper, *fletches* them with a protine classical parody.—*Warburton.*

**FLETCHER**, fletsh'ur, *s.* An arrowmaker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows.

**FLETIFEROUS**, fle-tif'ur-us, *a.* (*fletus*, a tear, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing tears.

**FLETZ**, } fletz, *a.* (*flets*, Germ.) An epithet given to **FLETZ**, } rocks, the strata of which are horizontal,

# FLEUR-DE-LIS—FLEXUOUS.

or nearly so, and therefore regarded as of comparatively recent origin. The term is now properly disused, as horizontality, or high inclination of strata, is not always a test of the comparative ages of mineral deposits.

**FLEUR-DE-LIS**, fleur-day-lo', } *s.* In Botany, }  
**FLOWER-DE-LUCE**, flowr-de-luse, } the common }  
Iris. In Heraldry, a bearing in the arms of }  
France, consisting of three fleurs-de-lis, or (gold), }  
in a field azure (blue), or a general bearing, which }  
signifies *service* in France. It is the distinguishing }  
mark of the sixth son of a family.

**FLEURY**, fleu're, } *s.* In Heraldry, a term }  
**FLEURETTE**, fleu-ret', } for a cross, similar to the }  
cross flory, the arms of which terminate with fleurs- }  
de-lis.

**FLEW**, flu. *Past* of the verb *To fly*;—*s.* the large }  
chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

**FLEWED**, flude, *a.* Chapped; mouthed.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,  
So *flew'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung  
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.—*Shaks.*

**FLEX**, fleks, *v. a.* (*flecto*, *flexus*, Lat.) To bend, as }  
a muscle *flexes* the arm.

**FLEXANIMOUS**, fleks-an'e-mus, *a.* Having power }  
to change the disposition of the mind.—Obsolete. }  
That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator.—*Howell.*

**FLEXIBILITY**, fleks-e-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of }  
admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibility; }  
easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; the }  
quality of yielding to argument, persuasion, or cir- }  
cumstances.

**FLEXIBLE**, fleks'e-bl, *a.* (*flexibilis*, Lat.) That }  
may be bent; capable of being turned or forced }  
from a straight line or form without breaking; }  
pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; capable of }  
yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral }  
force; ductile; manageable; not rigid or inexo- }  
rable; that may be accommodated to various forms }  
and purposes. *Flexible sulphuret of silver*, or }  
*Ferro sulphuret of iron*, a rare mineral of a dark }  
colour, occurring both massive and in tubular crys- }  
tals in Hungary, and at Freiberg in Saxony. It }  
consists of silver, sulphur, and a little iron.

**NOTE**.—The following Latinized adjectives designate }  
species in Natural History:—*Flexilis*, flexible; *flexuosus*, }  
having a flexible stem; *flexifolius*, having flexible }  
leaves; *flexipes*, having flexible peduncles.

**FLEXIBLENESS**, fleks'e-bl-nes, *s.* Possibility to be }  
bent or turned from a straight line or form with- }  
out breaking; easiness to be bent; pliancy; flexi- }  
bleness; facility of mind; obsequiousness; ducti- }  
tility; manageableness; tractableness.

**FLEXIBLY**, fleks'e-ble, *ad.* In a pliant, yielding }  
manner.

**FLEXICOSTATE**, fleks-e-kos'tate, *a.* (*flexus*, bent, }  
and *costa*, a rib, Lat.) Having the ribs bent.

**FLEXILE**, fleks'il, *a.* (*flexilis*, Lat.) Pliant; easily }  
bent; obsequious; yielding to any power or im- }  
pulse.

**FLEXION**, flek'shun, *s.* (*flexio*, Lat.) The act of }  
bending; a part bent; a fold; a turn towards any }  
part or quarter. In Physiology, the action of the }  
flexor muscles; the condition of a limb or organ }  
bent by the flexor muscles.

**FLEXOR**, fleks'ur, *s.* In Anatomy, a name applied }  
to certain muscles which serve to bend the parts }  
to which they are attached, in opposition to the }  
extensors, which serve to stretch them.

**FLEXUOUS**, fleks'u-us, *a.* Winding; tortuous; }  
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bending in many directions; with angles; gently winding; not steady.

**FLEXURA**, fleks-u'ra, *s.* (*flecto*, I bend, Lat.) In Comparative Anatomy, the joint between the antibrachium and carpus, usually called the fore-knee of the horse, analogous to the wrist in man.

**FLEXURE**, flek'shure, *s.* (*flexura*, Lat.) The form or direction in which anything is bent; the act of bending; the part bent; a joint; obsequious or servile cringe.—Seldom used in the last sense.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out  
With titles blown from adulation?  
Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends?—  
*Shaks.*

*Contrary flexure*, a point of contrary flexure in a curve, is that in which the branch of the curve ceases to present convexity to a straight line without it, and begins to present concavity, or *vice versa*; but when a straight line passes through a point of contrary flexure, the curve presents either convexity on both sides, or concavity on both sides. The algebraical test of a point of contrary flexure, is a change of sign in the second differential co-efficient of either of the two, abscissa or ordinates, with respect to the other. *Flexure of curves* denotes that a curve is either concave or convex, with respect to a given straight line.

**FLICKER**, flik'ur, *v. n.* (*flicerian*, Sax.) To flitter; to flap the wings without flying; to move with uncertain and hasty motion; to fluctuate.

**FLICKERING**, flik'ur-ing, *a.* With amorous motions of the eye;

The fair Lavinia looks a little *flickering* after Turnus.—  
*Dryden.*

—*s.* a fluttering; short irregular movements.

**FLICKERINGLY**, flik'ur-ing-le, *ad.* In a fluttering manner.

**FLICKER-MOUSTY**, flik'ur-mows, *s.* The bat: also written Flinder-mouse.—See Flitter-mouse.

Come, I will see the *flicker-mouse*.—*Ben Jonson.*

**FLIER**, fi'ur, *s.* One that flies or flees; a runaway; a fugitive; a part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole.

**FLIGHT**, flite, *s.* (*flîht*, Sax.) The act of flying or running from danger; the act of flying or passing through the air by the help of wings; volition; the manner of flying; removal from place to place by means of wings; a flock of birds flying together; a number of things passing through the air together, as a *flight* of arrows; a periodical flying of birds in flocks, as the spring *flight* or autumnal *flight* of ducks or pigeons; the birds produced in the same season; the space passed by flying; heat or elevation of imagination; sally of the soul; excursion; wandering; extravagant sally, as a *flight* of folly; the power of flying; a particular kind of arrow;

Here be of all sorts—*flights*, rovers, and butshafts.—  
*Ben Jonson.*

an ancient sport of shooting with arrows.

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the *flight*.—*Shaks.*

In certain lead works, a substance that flies off in smoke. *Flight of stairs*, the series of stairs from the floor, or from one platform to another.

**FLIGHTED**, flit'ed, *a.* Taking flight; flying.—Obsolete.

The drowsy-*flighted* steeds,  
That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep.—  
*Milton.*

**FLIGHTINESS**, flit'e-nes, *s.* The state of flighty; wildness; irregularity of conduct.

**FLIGHT-SHOT**, flite'shot, *s.* The distance with arrow flies.

**FLIGHTY**, flit'e, *a.* Fleeting; swift; wild; in the sallies of imagination; disordered in irregular; capricious.

**FLIMPLAM**, flim'lam, *s.* (*flim*, Icel.) A frolic.

**FLIMSILY**, flim'ze-le, *ad.* In a flimsy manner.

**FLIMSINESS**, flim'ze-nes, *s.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin; weak texture; want of solidity.

**FLIMSY**, flim'ze, *a.* (*flymsi*, having a sickle Welsh.) Weak; feeble; slight; without substance of texture; mean; spiritless; without force.

**FLINCH**, flinsh, *v. n.* To shrink from any small or undertaking; to withdraw from any danger; to fail of proceeding, or of performing anything.

**FLINCHER**, flinsh'ur, *s.* One who flinches.

**FLINCHINGLY**, flinsh'ing-le, *ad.* Shrinking in a flinching manner.

**FLINDER**, flin'dur, *s.* (*flester*, a splinter, Dutch) small piece or splinter; a fragment.

**FLINDERSIA**, flin-der-se-a, *s.* (in honour of Flinders, R.N.) A genus of plants, consisting of small trees, with impari-pinnate leaves, white flowers, and echinated capsules: Cedrelaceae.

**FLING**, fling, *v. a.* (*lingim*, I fling, Irish) and *past part.* Flung. To cast from the hand; to throw; to hurl;

'Tis fate that *flings* the dice, and as she *flings* Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings.

to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth; to emit; to scatter; to drive by violence; to throw to the ground; to prostrate; to move force into another condition; to *fling* a reject; to discard; to *fling down*, to demolish; to ruin; to throw to the ground; to *fling off*, to flie in the chase; to defeat of prey; to *fling* to utter; to speak; to *fling in*, to throw make an allowance or deduction; to *fling* throw open; to open suddenly or with violence; to *fling up*, to relinquish; to abandon;—flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and impetuous motions; to cast in the teeth; to utter harsh language; to sneer; to upbraid; to *fling out*, unruly or outrageous;—*s.* a throw; a cast the hand; a gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; or contemptuous remark.

**FLINGER**, fling'ur, *s.* One who flings; one who flings.

**FLINT**, flint, *s.* (Saxon.) Anything produced by hard. A mineral found in considerable abundance in nodules and layers in chalk rocks, usually greyish colour, sometimes intermixed with yellow, red, or brown. It breaks into angular shaped fragments. When struck with a hammer gives out sparks of fire, on which account it is used in musket-locks. It contains, according to Klaproth, silica, 98.00; alumina, 0.25; iron, 0.25; water, 1.50; sp. gr. 2.575—H = 7—7.25. *Flint-glass*, a superior glass or crystal, consisting, according to Berzelius, of silicic acid, 51.93; oxide of lead, 33.1; potassa, 13.93.

**FLINTHEART**, flint'härt, } *a.* Having  
**FLINTHEARTED**, flint'härt-ed, } unfeeling



FLINTY—FLUITY.

**FLINTY**, flint'e, *a.* Consisting of flint; like flint; not impressible; cruel; unmerciful; inexorable; savage; full of flint stones. *Flinty slate* differs from common slate, in containing a larger proportion of siliceous earth. Slate and flinty slate not only pass into each other, but often alternate. When flinty slate ceases to have the slaty structure, it becomes hornstone, or, what the French geologists term, *petrosilex*. If it contains crystals of felspar, it becomes hornstone porphyry.

**FLIP**, flip, *s.* A mixed liquor, consisting of beer and spirits sweetened.

**FLIPDOG**, flip'dog, *s.* An iron used, when heated, to warm beer.

**FLIPPANCY**, flip'pan-se, *s.* Smoothness and rapidity of speech; volubility of tongue; fluency of speech.

**FLIPPANT**, flip'pant, *a.* (*Upanu*, to make smooth, Welsh.) Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative; pert; petulant; waggish.

**FLIPPANTLY**, flip'pant-le, *ad.* Fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.

**FLIPPANTNESS**, flip'pant-nes, *s.* Fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy.

**FLIPPER**, flip'pur, *s.* The paddle of a sea-turtle.

**FLIRT**, flirt, *v. a.* (probably from *fleardian*, to trifle, Welsh.) To throw anything with a quick elastic motion; to move with quickness; to toss or throw; —*v. n.* to jeer or gibe; to throw harsh or sarcastic words; to utter contemptuous language, with an air of disdain; to run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering; to act with levity; to be guilty of a kind of coquetry; —*s.* a sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion; a young girl who moves suddenly or frequently from place to place; a pert girl; —*a.* pert; wanton.

**FLIRTATION**, flirt-ta'shun, *s.* A quick sprightly motion; act of flirting; desire of attracting notice.

*Flirtation* is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

**FLIT**, flit, *v. n.* (*vlieden*, Dut. *flyta*, Swed.) To fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along; to move with celerity through the air; to flutter; to rove on the wing; to remove; to migrate; to pass rapidly; to be unstable; to be easily or often moved; —*a.* nimble; quick; swift.—Obsolete as an adjective.

And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,  
And deadly sharp he held.—*Spenser*.

**FLITCH**, flitch, *s.* (*flisce*, Sax.) The side of a hog salted and cured; also, the name of a piece of small timber, supplied to ships for the purpose of sawing up into boat timber, probably so termed from its small parts resembling a *flitch* of bacon.

**FLITE**, flite, *v. n.* (*flytan*, Sax.) To scold; to quarrel.—Local.

**FLITTER**.—See *Flutter*. As a substantive,—see *Fritter*.

**FLITTER-MOUSE**, flit'tur-mows, *s.* A bat; an animal with the fur of a mouse, and membranes which answer the purpose of wings, by which it is enabled to sustain itself in a fluttering flight.

**FLITTINESS**, flit'te-nes, *s.* Unsteadiness; levity; lightness.

**FLITTING**, flit'ting, *s.* A flying with lightness and celerity; a fluttering; removal.

**FLITTINGLY**, flit'ting-le, *ad.* Unsteadily.

**FLUTTY**, flit'te, *a.* Unstable; fluttering.

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FLIX—FLOATSTONE.

**FLIX**, flix, *s.* (probably corrupted from *flax*.) Down; fur.—Obsolete.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;  
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as she lies.—*Dryden*.

**FLIX-WEED**, flix'weed, *s.* In Botany, a name given to those species of the genus *Sisymbrium*, or Hedge-mustard, which have bipinnate cauline leaves, with cut pinnatifid or multifid lobes, and small yellow flowers.

**FLOAT**, flote, *s.* (*flota*, Sax.) That which swims or is borne on water; a body or collection of timber, boards, or planks, fastened together with rafters athwart, and put into a river to be conveyed down the stream; a raft; the cork or quill used on an angling line, to support it and discover the bite of a fish; the act of flowing; flux; flood;—(obsolete in the last three senses;)—a quantity of earth, eighteen feet square and one deep. In Military tactics, a column is said to *float* when it becomes unsteady, and loses its proper line of march. *Float-boards*, boards fixed to the rim of a water-wheel for the purpose of receiving the impulse of the stream by which the wheel is put and kept in motion;—(*flot*, Fr.) a wave;—(seldom used in the last sense;)

They all have met again,

And are upon the Mediterranean *float*.—*Shaks*.

—*v. n.* (*flectan*, *flotan*, Sax.) to be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up; not to sink; not to be aground; to move or be conveyed on water; to be buoyed up or conveyed in a fluid, as air; to move with a light irregular course;—*v. a.* to cause to pass by swimming; to cause to be conveyed on water; to cover with water; to inundate; to overflow.

**FLOATAGE**, flo'taje, *s.* Anything that floats on the water.

**FLOATED WORK**, flo'ted wurk, *s.* Plastering made with a tool called a *float*, which is a long rule with a straight edge. *Floated lath and plaster*, in Architecture, is plastering of three coats; the first is called *pricking up*, the second, *floating* or *floated work*, and the third, *fine stuff*.

**FLOATER**, flo'tur, *s.* That which floats or sails upon.

**FLOATING**, flo'ting, *s.* The act of being conveyed by the stream. *Floating battery*, vessels used as batteries to cover troops on landing on an enemy's coast. *Floating bridge*, a collection of beams of timber of sufficient buoyancy to swim on the surface of a river, and, reaching from bank to bank, thereby affording a passage over. *Floating harbour*, a break-water, formed of large masses of timber fastened together, and which rise and fall with the tide. *Floating light*, on shipboard, a hollow vessel of tinned iron-plate, made in the form of a boat, with a reflector or lantern, for the purpose of saving those who may have the misfortune to fall overboard in the night. *Floating clough*, a movable machine for scouring out channels and inlets. *Floating collimeter* or *intersector*, an instrument used instead of a level or plumb-line in making astronomical observations at sea. *Floating screeds*, in Plaster work, strips of plaster ranged and nicely adjusted for guiding the floating rule. *Floating*, in Husbandry, the watering or overflowing of meadows. *Floating rule*.—See *Floated work*.

**FLOATSTONE**, flo'te-stone, *s.* A name given to the

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white and grey varieties of rhomboidal quartz, the spongy texture of which enables it to float on the surface of water.

**FLOATY**, flo'te, *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the surface.

**FLOCCI**, flok'si, *s. pl.* (*floccus*, a lock of wool, Lat.) In Botany, a term applied to the woolly filaments often found mixed with spores of Fungi of the tribe Gasteromycetes, and also to the external filaments of the Byssaceæ.

**FLOCCILLATION**, flok-sil-a'shun, *s.* The act of picking the bedclothes by a patient, which is considered a fatal symptom in certain acute diseases.

**FLOCCOSE**, flok-ose', *a.* Covered with little tufts

**FLOCKY**, flok'e, } like wool.

**FLOCCOSELY**, flok-kose'le, *ad.* In a flocky manner. *Floccosely tumescens*, in Botany, having down disposed in little tufts.

**FLOCCULENCE**, flok'ku-lens, *s.* The state of being in locks or flocks; adhesion in small flakes.

**FLOCCULENT**, flok'ku-lent, *a.* Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.

**FLOCCUS**, flok'kus, *s.* (Latin.) In Zoology, the long tuft of flaccid hair which terminates the tail of the mammalia.

**FLOCK**, flok, *s.* (*floce*, Sax.) A company or collection, applied to sheep and other small animals; a company or collection of fowls of any kind, and when applied to birds on the wing, a flight; a body or crowd of people;—(seldom used in the last sense;)

The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by flocks.—2 Mac. xiv. 14.

a lock of wool or hair—hence a *flock-bed*;—*v. n.* to gather in companies or crowds.

**FLOCKING**, flok'king, *s.* A local term among miners for the shifting of lode by a cross vein.

**FLOCKLY**, flok'le, *ad.* In a body or flocks.

**FLOCKY**, flok'e, *a.* Abounding with flocks, or with locks of wool or hair.

**FLOE**, flo, *s.* Among seamen, a large mass of floating ice.

**FLOG**, flog, *v. a.* (*fligo*, Lat.) To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to chastise with repeated blows.

**FLOGGING**, flog'ging, *s.* A whipping for punishment.

**FLOOD**, fluid, *s.* (*flod*, Sax.) A great flow of water; a body of water, rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered with water; the deluge; the great body of water which inundated the earth in the days of Noah; a river, in a poetical sense; the flowing of the tide; the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean, opposed to ebb; a great quantity; an inundation; abundance; superabundance; a great body or stream of any fluid substance; menstrual discharge. *Floodgate*, a gate or sluice that may be opened or shut at pleasure. *Floodmark*, high water mark; the mark made by the sea on the shore at the flowing of the water and the highest tide;—*v. a.* to overflow; to inundate; to deluge.

**FLOODING**, fluid'ing, *s.* Any preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus.

**FLOOK**.—See *Fluke*.

**FLOOR**, flore, *s.* (*flor*, *flore*, Sax.) That part of a building or room on which we walk; a platform of boards or planks laid on timbers; a story in a building, as the first or second *floor*; the bottom of a ship, or that part which is nearly horizontal. *Hollow*

*floor*, an elliptical mould for the hollow of the floor timbers and lower buttocks. *Floor cloth*, a very useful substitute for carpet, consisting of canvass, with several coats of oil paint, and ornamented with patterns of various kinds. *Floor timbers*, those parts of the ship's timbers which are placed immediately across the keel, and upon which the bottom of the ship is framed: to these the upper parts of the timbers are united. *Folding or folded floor*, a floor in which the boards are so laid that their joints do not appear continuous through the whole length, but in layers or folds of three, four, or more boards each;—*v. a.* to lay a floor; to cover timbers with a floor; to furnish with a floor.

**FLOORING**, flo'ring, *s.* A platform; the bottom of a room or building; pavement; materials for floors.

**FLOORLESS**, flore'les, *a.* Having no floor.

**FLOP**.—See *Flap*.

**FLORA**, flo'ra, *s.* In Antiquity, the goddess of Flowers; a catalogue or account of flowers or plants; the botany of a particular country.

**FLORAL**, flo'ral, *a.* (*floralis*, Lat.) Of or belonging to a flower. *Floral envelopes*, in Botany, a term applied to the calyx, bractæ, and corolla, which envelope the inner parts of a flower. *Floral games*, a ceremony performed in former times in France on May-day, when poems were rehearsed and prizes adjudged to the best performers.

**FLORALIA**, flo-ra'le-a, *s.* (Latin.) A festival which was celebrated with great magnificence by the Romans, in honour of Flora, the goddess of Flowers.

**FLORASCOPE**, flo-ra-scope, *s.* (*flora*, and *skope*, I view, Gr.) An optical instrument for inspecting flowers.

**FLOREN**, flor'en, } *s.* An ancient gold coin of Florence, flor'ens, } Edward III., of six shillings sterling value.

**FLORENCE**, flor'ens, *s.* A kind of cloth; a kind of wine, so called from Florence in Italy.

**FLORENTINE**, flor'en-tine, *s.* A native of Florence; a silk stuff, chiefly used for men's waistcoats. It is made figured and plain, the latter being a twilled fabric. Two other stuffs of a coarser fabric are so termed—one composed of worsted, and the other of cotton, resembling jean; the first is used for common waistcoats, &c., and the other, generally striped, is employed in the making of trousers.

**FLORESCENCE**, flo-res'sens, *s.* (*florescens*, Lat.) In Botany, the season when plants expand their flowers.

**FLORESTINA**, flo-res-ti'na, *s.* A genus of Composite plants; Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**FLORET**, flo'ret, *a.* (*fleuriette*, Fr.) In Botany, a small monopetalous flower, many of which, as in the Compositæ, enclosed in one calyx or perianth, and placed sessile on a common undivided receptacle, form a compound flower.

**FLORIALGE**, flo're-ij, *s.* Bloom; blossom.

**FLORICERS**, flo're-seps, *s.* (*flor*, a flower, and *caput*, the head, Lat.) A genus of Entozoa, having four little tentacula, with recurved spines at one extremity, by means of which they penetrate the viscera.

**FLORICOMOUS**, flo-rik'o-mus, *a.* (*floricomus*, Lat.) Having the top or head ornamented with flowers.

**FLORID**, flor'id, *a.* (*florides*, Lat.) Productive of



covered with flowers;—(seldom used in  
ing senses;)  
and purely ornamental garlands, delightful  
smell.—*Sir T. Brown.*

colour; flushed with red; embellished  
rs of rhetoric; enriched with lively  
dendid; brilliant. *Florid style*, in Ar-  
a particular kind of gothic architecture,  
auty and elaborateness of workmanship.  
al characteristics are large arched win-  
numerous ramifications, consisting of  
mullions, filled with a variety of poly-  
ornamental buttresses crowned with  
alls filled with niches, pinnacles, and  
erminated with open mullion work, and  
various projections adorned with crock-  
bosses, and other enrichments.

flor'id'e-te, *s.* Freshness or brightness  
floridness.

lor'id-le, *ad.* In a showy and imposing

, flor'id-nes, *s.* Brightness or fresh-  
lour or complexion; embellishment;  
naments; ambitious elegance; vigour;  
ldom used in the last sense.

is, flo-rife-rus, *a.* (*florifer*, Lat.)  
wers; producing flowers.

tox, flor-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act, pro-  
ne of flowering.

flor'e-fawrin, *a.* In the form of a

flor'e-lege, *s.* (*florilegus*, that gathers  
t.) Anthology; a treatise on flowers.  
used.

fin, *s.* (French.) A name given to  
lver coins, current in various parts of  
ent, especially Germany and Holland.  
ial or convention florin, the integer of  
d principal coin in the Austrian em-  
th about 2s. 0½d. sterling; the Dutch  
ilder is equal to 1s. 8d. sterling; which  
e nearly (1s. 7½d.) the value of the  
rin (in 24½ *guldenfuss*), lately adopted  
er of account by the States of Southern  
m Germany. The Polish florin is equal  
ly. The florin is also a German gold  
about 6s. 11d., which is chiefly current  
tries bordering the Rhine.

rist, *s.* (*fleuriste*, Fr.) A cultivator  
one skilled in flowers; one who writes  
an account of plants.

lo'ron, *s.* (*fluron*, Fr.) A border  
th flowers.

flor'u-lent, *a.* Flowery; blossoming.  
e *Fleury*.

(Latin, a flower.) In Chemistry, the  
le parts of bodies separated from what

flos'ku-lâr, } *a.* (*flosculus*, a little  
flos'ku-lus, } flower, Lat.) In Bot-  
dithet applied to compound flowers, com-  
many tubular monopetalous florets.

flos'kule, *s.* (*flosculus*, Lat.) In Botany,  
t lesser floret of an aggregate flower.

, flos fer're, *s.* (Latin, flower of iron.)  
a variety of Arragonite, called by  
fter Hany, Coralloidal arragonite. It  
ttle cylinders, sometimes diverging and  
a point, and sometimes branched, like  
structure is fibrous, and the surface,

which is smooth or garnished with little crystalline  
points, is often very white, with a silken lustre. It  
takes this name from its being often found in  
cavities in veins of sparry iron.

FLOSS, flos, *s.* (*flos*, Lat.) A term sometimes used  
in botanical works for a downy substance observed  
on the husks of certain fruits; the name also given  
in some places to the slag or liquid gloss which  
floats on the surface of a puddling furnace; the  
portions of ravelled silk broken off in the filature  
of the cocoons is so termed: after being carded  
like cotton or wool, it is spun into a coarse soft  
yarn or thread, for making articles of apparel,  
where an inferior kind of silk may be used.

FLOSSIFICATION, flos-se-fe-ka'shun, *s.* A flower-  
ing; expansion of flowers.

FLOTA, flo'ta, *s.* (Spanish.) A fleet, but appropri-  
ately a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed  
every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz in Mexico,  
to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish  
America.

FLOTAGE.—See Floatage.

FLOTAGES, flo'ta-jes, *s. pl.* In Law, things found  
floating on the sea.

FLOTANT, flo'tant, *s.* In Heraldry, a banner or any-  
thing flying.

FLOTE, flote, *v. a.* To skim.—Obsolete.

Such cheeses, good Cisle, ye floted too nigh!—*Tusser.*

FLOTILLA, flo-till'a, *s.* (Spanish, a little fleet.) A  
term applied to a fleet, however large, consisting  
of small vessels. That by which Bonaparte  
meditated the invasion of Great Britain was  
composed of 2,365 vessels of every description; it  
was manned by 17,000 sailors, and was calculated  
to carry 160,000 soldiers and 10,000 horses.

FLOTOVIA, flo-to've-a, *s.* A genus of Composite  
plants; Suborder, Labiatiflore.

FLOTSAM, flot'sam, *s.* In Law, goods cast from a  
ship and floating on the water. The term *jetsam*  
is used for goods cast from a ship and sunk; and  
*logam* for such as are sunk, but tied to a buoy. If  
the owners of goods in these conditions are not  
known, they belong to the king.

FLOUNCE, flowns, *v. n.* (*plonsen*, Dut.) To throw  
the limbs and the body one way and the other; to  
spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence;  
to struggle, as a horse in mire; to move with pas-  
sionate agitation;—*v. a.* to deck with a flounce;  
—*s.* a narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat,  
frock, or gown, with the lower border loose and  
spreading.

FLOUNDER, flown'dur, *s.* (*flundra*, Swed.) In  
Zoology, see Pleuronectes;—*v. n.* to fling the  
limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to  
struggle; to roll, toss, and tumble.

FLOUR, flowr, *s.* (*fleur*, Fr.) The edible part of  
corn when ground; meal;—*v. a.* (*flourer*, Span.)  
to grind and bolt; to convert into flour; to  
sprinkle with flour.

FLOURISH, flur'rish, *v. n.* (*floresco*, Lat.) To  
thrive; to grow luxuriantly; to increase and en-  
large, as a healthy growing plant; to be prosper-  
ous; to increase in wealth or honour; to grow in  
grace and in good works; to abound in the con-  
solutions of religion; to grow or be augmented;  
to use florid language; to make a display of figures  
and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery;  
to make bold strokes in writing; to make large  
and irregular lines; to move or play in bold and  
irregular figures; to boast; to vaunt; to brag;—



*v. a.* to adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament with anything showy; to spread out; to enlarge into figures; to move in bold or irregular figures; to move in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph; to brandish; to embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures or ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words: to adorn; to grace; to mark with a flourish or irregular stroke;—*s.* beauty; showy splendour; ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; show; figures formed by bold irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver; a brandishing; the waving of a weapon or other thing. In Music, a prelude or preparatory air, without any settled rule; the decorative notes which a singer sometimes adds to a passage; the sounding of trumpets on receiving any officer or person of distinction.

**FLOURISHER**, flur'ish-ur, *s.* One who flourishes; one who thrives or prospers; one who brandishes; one who adorns with fanciful figures.

**FLOURISHINGLY**, flur'ish-ing-le, *ad.* With flourishes; ostentatiously.

**FLOW**, flowt, *v. a.* (*flyte*, to scold or brawl, Scot.) To mock or insult; to treat with contempt;—*v. n.* to practise mocking; to sneer; to behave with contempt;—*s.* a mock; an insult.

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter *flowt*;  
Sneer, if you please; but you shall snarl without.—*Dryden.*

**FLOWER**, flowt'ur, *s.* One who flouts and flings; a mocker.

**FLOWINGLY**, flowt'ing-le, *ad.* With flouting; insultingly.

**FLOW**, flo, *v. n.* (*flowan*, Sax.) To move along an inclined plain, or on descending ground, by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid; to melt; to become liquid; to proceed; to issue; to abound; to have in abundance; to be full; to be copious, as *flowing* cups or goblets; to glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperity; to be smooth, as composition or utterance; to hang loose and waving; to rise, as opposed to ebb; to move in the arteries and veins of the body; to circulate, as blood; to issue, as rays or beams of light; to move in a stream, as air;—*v. a.* to overflow; to deluge;—*s.* a stream of water or other fluid; a current; a current of water with a swell or rise; a stream of anything; abundance; copiousness with action; a stream of diction, denoting abundance of words at command, and facility of speaking; volubility; free expression or communication of generous feelings and sentiments.

**FLOWER**, flow'ur, *s.* (*flos, floris*, Lat.) In Botany, the inflorescence, or that part of a plant which contains the organs necessary for the impregnation and preparation of the fruit and seed. Flowers, when complete, are furnished with a calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistils; the stamens carrying the anthers or male organs of reproduction, and the pistils the stigmas or female organs, by which the pollen, or impregnating dust, is conveyed into the ovary or seed-vessel;—the early part of life, or rather of manhood; the prime; youthful vigour; youth; the best or finest part of a thing; the most valuable part; the essence;

be or that which is most distinguished thing valuable. In Rhetoric, figures of discourse or composition; charges;—*v. n.* to blossom; to bloom the petals as a plant; to be in the spring of life; to flourish; to be young and vigorous; to froth; to ferment mantle as new beer; to come to the surface;—*v. a.* to embellish with flowers; to adorn with imitated flower-bearing, producing flowers; *flower* which produces flowers; *flower-crown* with a crown of flowers; *flower-gate* in which flowers are chiefly cultivated; *incoven*, decorated with flowers; dressed with garlands of flowers; pot in which flowers or shrubs are raised; Pyrotechnics, a particular kind of fire when ignited, throws out a fountain-shaped sparks; *flower-stalk*, in Botany, the duncle of a plant, or the stem that bears the flower or fructification.

**FLOWERAGE**, flow'ur-ij, *s.* Store of flowers; a flower.

**FLOWERET**, flow'ur-et, *s.* (*fluerette*, Fr.) A flower; a floret.

**FLOWER-FENCE**.—See Poinciana.

**FLOWERFUL**, flow'ur-ful, *a.* Abounding with flowers.

**FLOWERHEAD**, flow'ur-hed, *s.* In Botany, the capitulum, or that mode of inflorescence in which all the flowers are sessile, upon a common receptacle, as in the daisy.

**FLOWERINESS**, flow'ur-e-nes, *s.* The quality of being flowery; or of abounding with flowers; abundance of figures.

**FLOWERING**, flow'ur-ing, *s.* The state in which plants blossom; the act of adorning. *Flowering ash*,—see *Ornus*. *Flow* the plant *Osmundia regalis*. *Flow* the plant *Botanus umbellatus*.

**FLOWERLESS**, flow'ur-les, *a.* Having no visible organs of fructification.

**FLOWERS**, flow'urz, *s. pl.* A name given by old chemists to certain light flocules obtained by distillation. *Flowers* of detached crystalline grains which are received during the process of the common sulphur. *Flowers of antimony*, the combustion of antimony, which is attended with a very intense temperature, and produces a white vapour, which condenses on cool surfaces in the form of small shining needles formerly called the *argentine flowers*.

**FLOWER-STALK**.—See *Peduncle*.

**FLOWERY**, flow'ur-e, *a.* Full of flowers; adorned with blossoms; adorned with artificial flowers; or the figures of blossoms; richly adorned with figurative language; florid.

**FLOWING**, flo'ing, *s.* The act of running as a fluid; an issuing; an overflowing; a running.

**FLOWINGLY**, flo'ing-le, *ad.* With volubility; abundantly.

**FLOWINGNESS**, flo'ing-nes, *s.* Smoothness; a stream of diction.

**FLOWK**.—See *Fluka*.

**FLOWN**. *Part* of the verb *To fly*.

**FLUATE**, flu'ate, *a.* In Mineralogy, a compound of fluorine acid with a salt.

*Fluate of Lime*.—See *Fluor-spat*.



FLUATES—FLUENTLY.

**FLUATES**, flu'ayts, *s. pl.* In Chemistry, compounds of the metallic oxides, earths, and alkalies, with fluoric acids.

**FLUCERINE**, flu'ser-rin, *s.* (*fluor*, and *cerium*.) The neutral fluato of Cerium, a Swedish mineral, occurring in six-sided prisms in plates, and in amorphous masses of a reddish or wax-yellow colour. It consists of oxide of cerium, 82.64; yttria, 1.12; fluoric acid, 16.24: sp. gr. 4.7.  $H = 4$ .

**FLUCTIFEROUS**, fluk-tif'e-rus, *a.* (*fluctifer*, Lat.) Producing waves.

**FLUCTIFRAGOUS**, fluk-tif'ra-gus, *a.* (*fluctifragus*, Lat.) Breaking the waves.

**FLUCTISONOUS**, fluk-tis'o-nus, *a.* (*fluctisonus*, Lat.) Having the sound of waves; sounding like the roaring billows.

**FLUCTIVAGOUS**, fluk-tiv'a-gus, *a.* (*fluctivagus*, Lat.) Floating on the waves.

**FLUCTUANT**, fluk'tu-ant, *a.* (*fluctuans*, from *fluctus*, a wave, Lat.) Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady.

**FLUCTUATE**, fluk'tu-ate, *v. n.* (*fluctuo*, Lat.) To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave; to float backward and forward, as on waves; to move now in one direction and now in another; to be wavering or unsteady; to be irresolute or undetermined; to rise and fall; to be in an unsettled state; to experience sudden vicissitudes.

**FLUCTUATING**, fluk'tu-ay-ting, *a.* Unsteady; wavering; changeable.

**FLUCTUATION**, fluk-tu-a'shun, *s.* A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; unsteadiness; a wavering; a rising and falling suddenly.

**FLUDDER**, } flud'dar, *s.* An aquatic bird of the

**FLUDER**, } Diver kind, nearly as large as a goose.

**FLUE**, flu, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) The long open tube of a chimney, from the fireplace to the top of the shaft, for carrying off the smoke;—(*fluesen*, Germ.) soft down or fur; very fine hair.—Local in the last two senses.

**FLUELLITE**, flu'el-lite, *s.* The fluato of alumina, a name given by Dr. Wollaston to some minute crystals detected on a specimen of Wavellite from Cornwall. The crystals were acute, rhombic, and octahedrous, having the summits replaced by a plane.

**FLUENCE**.—See Fluency.

**FLUENCY**, flu'en-se, *s.* (*fluens*, from *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) The quality of flowing, applied to speech or language; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity; volubility; readiness of utterance; facility of words; affluence; abundance.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

God riches and renown to men imparts,  
Even all they wish: and yet their narrow hearts  
Cannot so great a fluency receive,  
But their fruition to a stranger leave.—*Sandys*.

**FLUENT**, flu'ent, *a.* Liquid; flowing; passing; ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command, and uttering them with facility and smoothness;—*s.* a stream; a current of water;—(obsolete in the last two significations);—*s.* in Mathematical analysis, a variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing. The word *integral* is now used, the differential integral calculus having superseded the methods of fluxions and fluents.

**FLUENTLY**, flu'ent-le, *ad.* With ready flow; volubly; without hesitation or obstruction.

FLUGELMAN—FLUORIC.

**FLUGELMAN**, flu'gel-man, *s.* (*flugelmann*, Germ.)

In Military tactics, a well-drilled soldier appointed to stand in front of the line, and give the time in the manual and platoon exercises.

**FLUID**, flu'id, *a.* (*fluidus*, Lat.) Having parts which easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which easily yield to pressure; that may flow, as water, spirit, or air;—*s.* any substance whose parts easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which yields to the slightest pressure; a liquid; liquor, opposed to a solid.

**FLUIDITY**, flu-id'e-te, *s.* (*fluo*, I flow, Lat.) The quality of being capable of flowing; that state of a body in which its constituent particles are so slightly cohesive as to yield to the smallest impressions.

**FLUIDNESS**.—See Fluidity.

**FLUKE**, fluke, *s.* The name given to the Flounder, or fish of the genus *Pleuronectes*; also, that part of an anchor which takes hold of the ground. *Fluke-worm*, the *Distoma hepaticum*, a species of Entozoa which infests the ducts of the liver of different animals, especially those of the sheep.

**FLUME**, flume, *s.* (*flum*, a stream, Sax.) The passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel.

**FLUMINOUS**, flu'me-nus, *a.* (*flumen*, a river, Lat.) Abounding with rivers.

**FLUMMERY**, flum'mur-e, *s.* (*Uymry*, Welsh.) A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap; in vulgar use, anything insipid, or nothing to the purpose; flattery.

**FLUNG**. Past and past part. of the verb *To fling*.

**FLUOBORATES**, flu-o-bo'rayts, *s.* In Chemistry, combinations of various bases with fluoboric acid.

**FLUOBORIC ACID GAS**, flu-o-bo'rik as'id gas, *s.* A colourless gas, obtained by heating to redness a mixture of dry boracic acid and powdered fluor-spar. *Fluosilicic acid gas*, a gas obtained by applying a gentle heat to one part of powdered fluor-spar, one of silica, and two of sulphuric acid, in a retort.

**FLUOPHOSPHATE**, flu-o-fos'fate, *s.* A combination of the fluoric and phosphoric acids, as in Wagnierite, or Fluophosphate of Magnesia.

**FLUOR**, flu'or, } *s.* (Latin, a stream.)

**FLUOR-SPAR**, flu'or-spär, } Octahedral fluor, or Fluato of Lime, a mineral, of which there are three varieties—the compact, the crystallized, and the foliated. Some of the varieties are of great beauty, from their variegated and purple or blue colours, and the distinctness of their cubical crystals. It consists of lime, 67.75; and fluoric acid, 32.75. *Fluor-albus*, a disorder to which females are subjected at all ages, but more particularly in the prime of life, consisting of an irregular discharge of impure mucid humour.—See *Leucorrhœa*.

**FLUORATED**, flu'or-ay-ted, *a.* Combined with fluoric acid.

**FLUORIC**, flu-or'ik, *a.* Pertaining to fluor.

**FLUORIC ACID**, flu-or'ik as'id, *s.* Acid obtained in the form of a gas, by putting a quantity of fluor-spar into a retort, and pouring over it an equal quantity of sulphuric acid, and then applying a gentle heat. It has the property of destroying the skin almost immediately if applied to it, and of corroding glass and other siliceous substances.



FLUORIDES—FLUSTER.

**FLUORIDES**, flū'o-rides, *s. pl.* Combinations of fluorine with other bases.

**FLUORINE**, flū'o-rine, *s.* A simple elementary gaseous body, first procured by Baudrimont by passing fluoride of boron over minium heated to redness, and receiving the gas in a dry vessel. It is of a yellowish-brown colour. Its odour resembles chlorine and burnt sugar. It has bleaching properties: sp. gr. 1.289. Its equivalent is 18.68; Symb. F. Silico-hydrofluoric acid, 3 atoms of a definite compound of hydrofluoric, and 2 atoms of silicic acids, equiv. = 78.58; Symb. Si + 3F, or SiF<sub>3</sub>. A variety of similar compounds may be obtained by double decomposition, or by the action of silico-hydrofluoric acid on metallic oxides. The following are some of the compounds of Fluorine:—*Fluoric acid* = 3 atoms of fluorine + 1 of boron, equiv. 66.98; formula BF<sub>3</sub>. *Hydrofluoric acid* = 1 atom of fluorine + 1 of hydrogen, equiv. 19.68; formula HF. *Fluosilicic acid* = 3 atoms of fluorine + 1 of silicon, equiv. 78.58; formula SiF<sub>3</sub>.

**FLUOSILICATE OF ALUMINA**.—See Topaz.

**FLUOSILICIC**, flū-o-se-lis'ik, *a.* Composed of or containing fluoric acid with silic.

**FLURRY**, flur're, *s.* A sudden blast or gust, or a light temporary breeze; a sudden shower of short duration; agitation; commotion; bustle; hurry; —*v. a.* to put in agitation; to excite or alarm.

**FLUSH**, flush, *v. n.* (*fließen*, Germ.) To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; to come in haste; to start; to become suddenly red; to glow; to be gay, splendid, or beautiful; —*v. a.* to redden suddenly; to cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face; to elate; to elevate; to excite the spirits; to animate with joy; —*a.* fresh; full of vigour; affluent; abounding; well-furnished; free to spend; liberal; prodigal; —*s.* a sudden flow of blood to the face, or, more generally, the redness of the face which proceeds from such an afflux of blood; sudden impulse or excitement; sudden glow; bloom; growth; abundance; —(*flux*, Fr. and Span.) a run of cards of the same suit; a term for a number of ducks;

As when a falcon hath with nimble flight  
Flowne at a flush of ducks.—*Spenser.*

a term used by workmen to signify a continuity of surface in two bodies joined together—thus, in Joinery, the style, rails, and munnions are usually made *flush*, that is, the wood of one piece on one side of the joint does not project or recede from that on the other; also, a term to denote the complete bedding of masonry or brickwork, in the mortar or cement used for the connection of the stones or bricks, so as to leave no vacant space where the stones or bricks do not nicely fit in their places. In Masonry, or Brickwork, the aptitude of two brittle bodies to splinter at the joints should the stones or bricks come in contact when contiguous in a wall. *Flush-deck*, in a ship, a deck without a half-deck or fore-castle.

**FLUSHER**, flush'ur, *s.* The lesser butcher bird.

**FLUSHING**, flush'ing, *s.* A glow of red in the face.

**FLUSHINGLY**, flush'ing-le, *ad.* In a manner that occasions a flush.

**FLUSHNESS**, flush'nes, *s.* Freshness.

**FLUSTER**, flus'tur, *v. a.* To make hot and rosy with drinking; to heat; to hurry; to agitate; to confuse;

Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,  
Have I to-night *fluster'd* with flowing cups.—*Shake.*

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FLUSTRA—FLUVICOLINE.

—*v. n.* to be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated; —*s.* heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.

**FLUSTRA**, flus'tra, *s.* A name given by Linnæus and Cuvier to a genus of Corallines, in which the cells, generally corneous, are united like honey-combs; they are found covering various bodies, and sometimes forming stems or leaves, of which, in certain species, one side only is furnished with cells, and in others both.

**FLUTE**, flute, *s.* (French.) A well-known wind instrument, with finger-holes and keys. *Flute*, or *Flutings*, in Architecture, upright channels on the shafts of columns, usually ending hemispherically at top and bottom. Their plane or horizontal section is sometimes circular or segmental, and sometimes, as in the Grecian examples, elliptical. The Doric column has twenty round its circumference; the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite have twenty-four. The Tuscan column is never fluted. In Navigation, *flute*, or *fluyt*, is a kind of long vessel with flat ribs or floor timbers, round aft, and swelled in the middle, used chiefly for carrying provisions to fleets or squadrons of ships, though it is often used in merchandise. *Armed in flute*: an armed ship, with her guns of the lower tier and part of those of the upper tier removed, used as a transport, is said to be armed in flute; —*v. n.* to play on a flute; —*v. a.* to form flutes or channels in a column.

**FLUTED**, flut'ed, *a.* Channelled or furrowed, as on a column.

**FLUTER**, flut'ur, } *s.* A performer on the flute.

**FLUTIST**, flut'ist, }

**FLUTING**, flut'ing, *s.* A channel or furrow in a column; fluted work.

**FLUTTER**, flut'tur, *v. n.* (*floteran*, Sax.) To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to hover; to move about briskly, irregularly, or with great bustle and show, without consequence;

No rag, no scrap of all the bean or wit,

That once so *flutter'd*, and that once so writ.—*Pope.*

to move with quick vibrations or undulations; to be in agitation; to fluctuate; to be in uncertainty; —*v. a.* to drive in disorder; to hurry the mind; to agitate; to throw into confusion; —*s.* vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion; hurry; tumult; disorder of mind; confusion; irregular position.

**FLUTTERING**, flut'tur-ing, *s.* The act of hovering or flapping the wings without flight; a wavering; agitation.

**FLUTTERINGLY**, flut'tur-ing-le, *ad.* In a fluttering manner.

**FLUVIAL**, flu've-al, } *a.* (*fluvialis*, from *flu-*  
**FLUVIATIC**, flu-ve-at'ik, } *vius*, a river, Lat.) Be-  
longing to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds.

**FLUVIALES**.—See Naiadaceæ.

**FLUVIALIST**, flu've-al-ist, *s.* One who explains phenomena by existing streams.

**FLUVIATILES**, flu've-a-tiles, *s.* (*fluvialis*, belonging to a river, Lat.) A name given by Lamarck to a section of Polypifers, comprehending such as are inhabitants of fresh water.

**FLUVICOLA**, flu-vik'o-la, *s.* (*fluvius*, a river, and *colo*, I frequent, Lat.) A genus of birds, type of the subfamily Fluvicolinæ of Swainson's arrangement.

**FLUVICOLINÆ**, flu-ve-kol'e-ne, *s.* (*fluvicola*, one of



FLUVIO-MARINE—FLUXION.

the genera.) The Water-chats, a subfamily of birds, placed by Swainson between the Psarinæ, or Black-caps, and the Muscapinæ, or Fly-catchers. The birds of this group have the legs formed for walking with long, strong tarsi. With one exception, the Seisura, a native of Australia, they live in the marshes, and on the banks of the rivers of tropical America: Family, Muscicapidæ.

**FLUVIO-MARINE**, flu've-o-ma-rin', *a.* In Geology, an epithet applied to such formations as have been deposited by the agency of rivers at the bottom of the sea, at a greater or less distance from their embouchures.

**FLUX**, fluks, *s.* (*fluxus*, from *fluo*, to flow, Lat.) The act of flowing; the motion or passing of a fluid; the moving or passing of anything in continued succession; any flow or issue of matter; a liquid state from the operation of heat; that which flows or is discharged; concurrence; confluence;—(obsolete in the last two senses.)

Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;  
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part  
The flux of company.—*Shaks.*

In Pathology, a disease attended by an extraordinary secretion from the bowels. In Metallurgy, or Mineralogy, any substance used to facilitate the fluxion of metals or minerals. *Flux and reflux of the tide*, the regular and periodical motion of the sea, which happens twice in 24 hours 48 minutes. *Black flux*, the mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, which remains when tartar is deflagrated with half its weight of nitre; *white flux* is the name given when an equal weight of nitre is used, and the whole of the charcoal is burned off, and carbonate of potash remains;—*a.* flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts; inconstant; variable;—(not well authorized as an adjective.)

The flux condition of human affairs.—  
Lord Bolingbroke.

—*v. a.* to melt; to fuse; to make fluid.—Obsolete as a verb.

**FLUXATION**, fluks-a'shun, *s.* A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.

**FLUXIBILITY**, fluks-e-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of admitting fusion.

**FLUXIBLE**, fluks'e-bl, *a.* Capable of being melted or fused.

**FLUXILITY**, fluks-il'e-te, *s.* (*fluxilis*, Lat.) The quality of admitting fusion; possibility of being fused or liquified.

**FLUXION**, fluk'shun, *s.* The act of flowing; the matter that flows. *Fluxions*, in Mathematics, a method of calculation which assumes a distinct conception of velocity, both in the case of a uniform and variable motion, and extending this motion of velocity or rate of increase, derived from the consideration of a moving point, to all species of magnitudes, and even to expressions which are purely numerical, as in the formulæ of algebra. *Fluxional analysis*, is the analysis of fluxions and fluents, distinguishable from the differential calculus by its notation, but in all other respects identical. Calculators by this mode conceive that all finite magnitudes are or may be resolved into infinitely small ones, supposed to be generated by motion, as a line by the motion of a point, a superficies by a line, and a solid by a surface; of which they are the elements, moments, or differences. The art of finding these infinitely small

FLUXIONARY—FLYBLOW.

quantities, and working with them, is called the *direct* method of fluxion; and the method of finding the flowing quantities or fluents, is what constitutes the *inverse* method. In Chemistry, the running of metals into a fluid state.

**FLUXIONARY**, fluk'shun-ar-e, *a.* Pertaining to mathematical fluxions.

**FLUXIONIST**, fluk'shun-ist, *s.* One skilled in fluxions.

**FLUXIVE**, fluks'iv, *a.* Flowing with tears; These often bath'd she in her fluxive eyes.—*Shaks.* wanting solidity.—Obsolete.

Their arguments are as fluxive as liquor spilt upon a table.—*Ben Jonson.*

**FLUXURE**, fluk'shure, *s.* A flowing or fluid matter.

**FLY**, fili, *v. n.* (*fleogan*, Sax.) *Past*, Flew; *past part*, Flown. To move through the air by the aid of wings, as fowls; to pass or move in air by the force of wind or other impulse; to rise in air; to move or pass with velocity or celerity, either on land or water; to move rapidly in any manner; to pass away; to depart; to part suddenly or with violence; to burst, as a bottle; to spring by an elastic force; to pass swiftly; to flee; to run away; to attempt to escape; to escape; to flutter; to vibrate or play, as a flag in the wind; *to fly at*, to spring towards; to rush on; to fall on suddenly; *to fly in the face*, to insult; to assail; to resist; to set at defiance; to oppose with violence; to act in direct opposition; *to fly off*, to separate or depart suddenly; to revolt; *to fly open*, to open suddenly or with violence; *to fly out*, to rush out; also, to burst into a passion; to break out into license; to start or issue with violence from any direction; *to let fly*, to discharge; to throw or drive with violence; *to let fly the sheets*, among seamen, to let them go suddenly, lest the ship should upset, or spend her top-sails and masts;—*v. a.* to shun; to avoid; to decline; to quit by flight; to cause to float in the air; to attack by a bird of prey;—(obsolete in the last sense);—*s.* (*fleege*, Sax.) a name given indiscriminately to all insects possessing wings; by many, however, restricted to the Dipterous species.—See Diptera. In Mechanics, a cross with leaden weights at its ends, or rather a heavy wheel at right angles to the axis of a windlass, jack, &c., by means of which the power, whatever it may be, is not only preserved, but equally distributed to all parts of the revolution of the machine. *Fly of the compass*, that part of the compass on which the thirty-two points are drawn, and to which the needle is fastened underneath. *Fly of an ensign*, the breadth and extent from the staff to the extreme end that flutters in the wind. *Fly-honey-suckle*, the *Lonicera Xylosteum* of Linnaeus. *Venus' fly-trap*, the *Dionaea muscipula* of Linnaeus, a plant, the leaves of which consist of two lobes, which, when irritated by an insect alighting upon them, speedily close and entrap it. *Fly-powder*, a mixture of white oxide and metallic arsenic, obtained from the spontaneous sublimation of the cakes of the arsenic of commerce. *Fly-orchis*, the plant *Orchis mucifera*.

**FLYBITTEN**, fili'bit-tu, *a.* Marked by the bite of flies.

**FLYBLOW**, fili'blo, *v. a.* To deposit an egg in anything, as a fly; to taint with the eggs which produce maggots;

Like a flyblown cake of tallow;  
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow.—*Swift.*  
—*s.* the egg of a fly.



FLYBOAT—FOCUS.

**FLYBOAT**, flí'bote, *s.* A long narrow boat used on canals; a swift boat; also, a large Dutch-built bottomed vessel, called also a *flight*.

**FLYCATCHERS**.—See Muscipapa.

**FLYER**, flí'ur, *s.* One that flees, usually written *flier*; one that uses wings; the fly of a jack. In Architecture, steps in a flight of stairs that are parallel to each other.

**FLYFISH**, flí'fish, *v. n.* To angle with a hook baited with a fly, either natural or artificial.

**FLYFISHING**, flí'fish-ing, *s.* Angling; the art of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, for bait.

**FLYFLAP**, flí'flap, *s.* A fan or flapper used in keeping flies off.

**FLYING**, flí'ing, *a.* Floating; waving; moving; light, and suited for prompt motion. *Flying colours*, a phrase expressing triumph. *Flying bridge*, a bridge of pontoons; also, a bridge composed of two boats. *Flying party*, in Military tactics, a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy. *Flying buttress*, a buttress in the form of an arch, springing from a solid mass of masonry, and abutting against the springing of another arch, which rises from the upper points of abutment of the first. *Flying pinion*, that part of a clock which is furnished with a fly or fan, by which it beats the air and checks the rapidity of the descent of the weight attached to the striking portion of the machinery.

**FLYING-FISH**.—See Exocoetus.

**FO**, fá, *s.* The name under which Buddha is worshipped in China.

**FOAL**, fole, *s.* (*fólo*, *fole*, Sax.) A colt or filly; a young horse or mare while sucking its dam;—*v. a.* to bring forth a colt or filly; to bring forth young, as a mare or a she-ass;—*v. n.* to bring forth young, as a mare and certain other beasts.

**FOALFOOT**, fole'fat, *s.* The colt's foot.

**FOAM**, fome, *s.* (*fiem*, *fam*, Sax.) The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume;—*v. n.* to froth; to gather foam; to be in a rage; to be violently agitated;—*v. a.* to throw out with rage or violence.

**FOAMINGLY**, fo'ming-le, *ad.* Frothily; in a foaming manner.

**FOAMLESS**, fome'les, *a.* Having no foam.

**FOAMY**, fo'me, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.

**FOB**, fob, *s.* A little pocket for a watch;—*v. a.* (*foppen*, Germ.) to cheat; to trick; to impose on; to *fob off*, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude.—A vulgar word.

But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,  
The rascal *fob'd* me off with only wine.—*Addison*.

**FOCAGE**.—See Housebote.

**FOCAL**, fo'kal, *a.* (from *focus*, a fire, Lat.) Belonging to a focus;—*s.* in Law, the right of taking wood for fuel.

**FOCILLATION**, fos-sil-la'shun, *s.* (*focillo*, I cherish, Lat.) Comfort; support.

**FOCUS**, fo'kus, *s. pl.* Focuses or Foci. In Optics, the point at or near which rays are collected by a lens or mirror. Its distance from the lens is called its focal length. In Geometry and Conic Sections, the *focus* of a parabola is a point in the axis which has this property, that a radius drawn from any point in the curve, makes the same angle with the tangent at that point, that the tangent makes with the axis. In the ellipse, the two foci

FODDER—FŒTUS.

are situated in the greater axis, at equal distances from the centre; and if, from both foci, straight lines be drawn from the same point in the circumference, the two lines make equal angles with the tangent at that point.

**FODDER**, fod'dur, *s.* (*foddor*, or *fother*, Sax.) Food, or dry food, for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables;—*v. a.* to feed with dry food or cut grass, &c.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, &c. In Mining, a measure equivalent to 22½ cwt. This measure in Scotland is called a hundred weight (cwt.), and in Ayrshire extends to 28 cwt.—See *Fother*.

**FODDERER**, fod'dur-ur, *s.* One who fodders cattle.

**FODERTORIUM**, fo-dur-to're-um, *s.* In Law, provision or fodder to be paid to the king's purveyor.—*Blount*, *Cowel*.—Obsolete.

**FODIA**, fo'de-a, *s.* A genus of Ascidian Molluscs, the animal of which is oval, mammillated, and divided through its whole length by a vertical partition, which contains the stomach, into two unequal tubes.

**FODIENT**, fo'de-ent, *a.* (*fodio*, I dig, Lat.) Digging; throwing up with a spade.—Seldom used.

**FODINA**, fo-de'na, *s.* (Latin, a quarry, from *fodio*, I dig, Lat.) The labyrinth of the ear.

**FOE**, fo, *s.* (*feh*, Sax.) An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge, or malice against another; an enemy in war; one of a nation at war with another; an adversary. *Foe*, like *enemy* in the singular, is used to denote an opposing army or nation at war; one who opposes anything on principle; an ill-wisher;—*v. a.* to treat as an enemy.—Obsolete as a verb.

In his power she was to foe or friend.—*Spenser*.

**FOEHOOD**, fo'hood, *s.* Enmity.—Obsolete.

**FOELIKE**, fo'like, *a.* Like an enemy.

**FOEMAN**, fo'man, *s.* An enemy in war.—This term, once common, is now chiefly restricted to poetry.

What valiant *foemen*, like to autumn's corn,  
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride!—*Shakspeare*.

**FŒNICULUM**, fe-ník'u-lum, *s.* (the Latin name of the Fennel, from *fœnum*, hay, the smell of the plant resembling that of hay.) Fennel, a genus of plants, consisting of biennial or perennial Umbelliferous herbs, with fusiform roots, triply pinnate leaves, and yellow flowers: Suborder, Orthosperma.

**FŒNUS**, fe'nus, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pupivora.

**FŒNUS NATICUM**, fe'nus nat'e-kum, *s.* (Latin, naval usury.) An agreement entered into when a person lends a merchant a sum of money to be employed in a beneficial maritime trade, on condition that it is to be repaid with extraordinary interest, in case such a voyage be safely performed. It is also called *usura maritima*.—1 *Lid.* 27. 2 *Blount*, *Com.* 458.

**FŒTAL**, fe'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the fœtus.

**FŒTICIDE**, fe'te-side, *s.* (*fœtus*, and *cido*, I kill, Lat.) The act of killing the fœtus in the womb.

**FŒTIDIA**, fe-tid'e-a, *s.* A genus of plants, natives of the Mauritius: Order, Myrtaceæ.

**FŒTOR**, fe'tur, *s.* (Latin.) Stinking or foetid effluvia arising from the body of animals.

**FŒTUS**, fe'tus, *s.* (*fœtus*, Lat.) The young of viviparous animals in utero, and of oviparous animals in the shell. In the early stages of







those situated on leaves; consisting of leaves or thin laminae; having the form of a leaf or plate.

**FOLIAGE**, fo'le-aj, *s.* Leaves; a cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches;—*v. a.* to work or to form into the representation of leaves.

**FOLIAGED**, fo'le-ayjd, *a.* Furnished with foliage.

**FOLIATE**, fo'le-ate, *v. a.* To beat into a leaf, or thin plate or lamina; to spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c.;—*a.* in Botany, leafy; furnished with leaves. In Geometry, an epithet for a curve of the second order, expressed by the equation  $x^2 + y^2 = azy$ , which is one of the defective hyperbolas.

**FOLIATED**, fo'le-ay-ted, *a.* (*foliatus*, Lat.) In Botany, furnished with leaves; leaved. In Conchology, occurring in thin laminae or leaves, when the edges of the shelly layers are not compact, but appear to separate from each other, as in a large coarse oyster-shell.

**FOLIATION**, fo'le-a'shun, *s.* In Botany, the vernalion or leaving of plants; the disposition of the leaves within the bud; the act of beating a metal into thin plates.

**FOLIATURE**, fo'le-ay-ture, *s.* The state of being beaten into foil.

**FOLIER**, fo'le-ur, *s.* Goldsmiths' foil.

**FOLIFEROUS**, fo-lif-er-us, *a.* (*folium*, a leaf, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing leaves.

**FOLIO**, fo'le-o, *s.* (*folium*, a leaf, in *folio*, Lat.) A book of the largest size, formed by once doubling a sheet of paper. Among merchants, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages of an account-book, expressed by the same figure.

**FOLIOLE**, fo'le-ole, *s.* A leaflet; one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf.

**FOLIOLUM**, fo-li'o-lum, *s.* In Botany, a leaflet borne on the axis of a leaf.

**FOLIOMORT**, fo'le-o-morte, *a.* (*folium*, and *mortuum*, dead, Lat.) Of a dark yellow colour, or that of a faded leaf.

**FOLIOT**, fo'le-ot, *s.* (*foletto*, Ital.) A kind of demon.

Terrestrial devils are wood nymphs, *foliots*, fairies, Robin Goodfellows, &c.—*Burton*.

**FOLIOUS**, fo'le-us, *a.* Leafy; thin; unsubstantial. In Botany, having leaves intermixed with the flowers.

**FOLK**, foke, *s.* (*folc*, Sax. *volc*, Dut. and Germ. *folk*, Swed.) People, in familiar language; certain people discriminated from others, as old *folks* and young *folks*. The term is commonly used in familiar or burlesque language.

He walk'd and wore a threadbare cloak;  
He din'd and supp'd at charge of other *folk*.—*Shaks.*

**FOLLICLE**, fol'le-kl, *s.* (*folliculus*, Lat.) Literally, a little bag or bellows. In Botany, a term applied to a capsule which splits on one side only, through the placenta, as in the Stonecrop. In Anatomy, a small secreting cavity or gland.

**FOLLICULAR**, fol-lik'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a follicle.

**FOLLICULATED**, fol-lik'u-lay-ted, *a.* Having follicular seed-vessels.

**FOLLICULOUS**, fol-lik'u-lus, *a.* Having or producing follicles.

**FOLLILY**, fol'le-le, *ad.* Foolishly.—Obsolete.

**FOLLOW**, fol'lo, *v. a.* (*folgian*, *filian*, *fylgan*, Sax.) To go after or behind; to pursue; to chase; to accompany; to attend in a journey; to be of the

same company; to attend for any purpose; to succeed in order of time; to come after; to be consequential; to result from, as effect from a cause, or an inference or deduction; to pursue with the eye; to keep the eyes fixed on a moving body; to imitate; to copy; to embrace; to adopt and maintain; to have or entertain like opinions; to think or believe like another; to obey; to observe; to practise; to act in conformity to; to pursue as an object of desire; to endeavour to obtain; to use; to make the chief business; to adhere to; to side with; to honour; to worship; to serve; to be led or guided by; to move on in the same course or direction;—*v. n.* to come after another; to attend; to accompany; to be posterior in time; to be consequential, as effect to cause; to result as an inference; to follow on, to continue pursuit or endeavour; to persevere.

**FOLLOWER**, fol'lo-ur, *s.* One who comes, goes, or moves after another in the same course; one that takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinions, or example; one who obeys, worships, and honours; an adherent; a disciple; one who embraces the same system; an attendant; a companion; an associate or a dependent; one under the command of another; one of the same faction or party.

**FOLLY**, fol'le, *s.* (*folie*, Fr.) Want of understanding; weakness of intellect; a weak or absurd act not highly criminal; act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom; any conduct contrary to the laws of God or man; sin; scandalous crimes; depravity of mind.

**FOMAHANT**, fo'ma-hant, *s.* In Astronomy, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Aquaria.

**FOMENT**, fo-men't, *v. a.* (*fomento*, Lat.) To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm liquors; to cherish with heat; to encourage; to abet; to promote by excitements.

**FOMENTATION**, fo-men-ta'shun, *s.* (*fomentatio*, Lat.) In Therapeutics, the application of a warm fluid to any part of the body by means of flannel, sponge, or folded linen; the lotion applied to foment the parts; excitation; instigation; encouragement.

**FOMENTER**, fo-men'tur, *s.* One who foments; one who encourages or instigates.

**FON**, fon, *s.* (*faane*, Icel.) A fool.—Obsolete.

Sicker I hold him for a greater *fon*,  
That loves the thing he cannot purchase.—*Spenser*.

**FOND**, fond, *a.* (derivation not well ascertained.) Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent;

Grant I may never prove so *fond*,  
To trust man on his oath or bond.—*Shaks.*

Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; much pleased; loving ardently; deluged with; relishing highly; trifling;—*v. a.* to treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress;—*v. n.* to be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

How will this fadge? My master loves her dearly;  
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;  
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me.—*Shaks.*

**FONDLE**, fon'dl, *v. a.* To treat with tenderness; to caress.

**FONDLER**, fon'dl-ur, *s.* One who fondles.

**FONDLING**, fon'dl-ing, *s.* A person or thing fondled or caressed.

**FONDLY**, fond'le, *ad.* Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; with great or extreme tenderness of affection.



## FONDNESS—FOOL.

nd'ness, *s.* Foolishness; want of sense  
ut;—(obsolete in the foregoing signi-

as it were for any, being free,  
et fetters though they golden be.—  
*Spenser.*

erness: warm affection; strong incli-  
ropensity; strong appetite or relish;  
on.

us, *s.* (*fondant*, melting, Fr.) That  
ind of painting on calico, paper, hang-  
in which the colours are blended in

(*fonte*, Fr.) A large basin or stone  
hich water is contained for baptizing  
other persons in the church;—(*fons*,  
ountain, Lat.) a complete assortment of  
es of one size.

tal, *a.* Pertaining to a fount, foun-  
t, or origin.

fon-ta-na'le-a, } *s.* A feast held by  
fon-te-na'le-a, } the Romans in  
ne deities who presided over fountains.  
fon'ta-nel, *s.* (*fontanelle*, Fr.) An  
in the skull at birth, which is subse-  
sed by osseous deposit: they are two

fon-tay-ne'she-a, *s.* (in honour of  
aines, author of *Flora Atlantica*.) A  
ants, consisting of an evergreen shrub,  
late leaves and whitish-yellow flowers,  
Syria: Order, Oleaceæ.

fon-tanj', *s.* (French, from the name  
wearer.) A knot of ribbons on the  
ad-dress.

fon-tik'u-lus, *s.* (dim. of *fons*, *a.*  
st.) In Pathology, an issue.

fon-te-na'lis, *s.* (*fons*, a fountain, Lat.  
to its growing in rivulets.) A genus  
Urn-mosses: Order, Bryacæ.

(*fod*, *foda*, Sax.) Whatever is eat'en  
for nourishment, and whatever supplies  
to plants; meat; aliment; victuals;  
whatever supplies nourishment; some-  
sustains, nourishes, and augments;—  
l.—Obsolete as a verb.

fooded forth in vain with long talk.—  
*Barret.*

pod'ful, *a.* Supplying food; full of

pod'les, *a.* Destitute of food or pro-  
vren.

e, *a.* Eatable; fit for food.—Obsolete.

(*fol*, *fou*, Fr.) One who is destitute  
r the common powers of understanding;  
language, a person of deficient intel-  
pt an idiot; one who does not exercise,  
l by his reason; in a scriptural sense,  
d for a wicked or depraved person; a  
titan; a term of indignity and reproach;  
unterfeits folly; a buffoon; *to play the*  
*the buffoon*; to jest; to make sport;  
one void of understanding; *to put the*  
*impose on*; to delude; *to make a fool*  
*rate*; to defeat; to disappoint. *Fool's*  
*e* vulgar name of the plant *Æthusa cy-*  
*so* called Dog's poison. It is an erect,  
fetid, umbelliferous herb, and reckoned  
—*a. n.* to trifle; to toy; to spend time  
sport, or mirth;—*v. a.* to treat with

## FOOLBOLD—FOOT.

contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat;  
to infatuate; to impose on; to make foolish; to  
cheat; *to fool away*, to spend in trifles, idleness,  
folly, or without advantage; to spend for things  
of no value or use.

FOOLBOLD, fool'bolde, *a.* Foolishly bold.

FOOLBORN, fool'bawrn, *a.* Foolish from the birth.

Reply not to me with a foolborn jest.—*Shaks.*

FOOLERY, fool'ur-e, *s.* Habitual folly; an act of  
folly; trifling practice; object of folly.

FOOLHAPPY, fool'hap-pe, *a.* Lucky without con-  
trivance or judgment.

FOOLHARDILY, fool-hår'de-le, *ad.* With foolhardi-  
ness.

FOOLHARDINESS, fool-hår'de-nes, *s.* Courage  
without sense or judgment; mad rashness.

FOOLHARDISE.—See Foolhardiness.

FOOLHARDY, fool-hår'de, *a.* Daring without judg-  
ment; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.

FOOLISH, fool'ish, *a.* Void of understanding; weak  
of intellect; imprudent; indiscreet; ridiculous;  
contemptible. In Scripture, wicked; sinful; pro-  
ceeding from depravity.

FOOLISHLY, fool'ish-le, *ad.* Weakly; without un-  
derstanding; indiscreetly; wickedly; sinfully.

FOOLISHNESS, fool'ish-nes, *s.* Folly; want of un-  
derstanding; foolish practice; want of wisdom or  
good judgment.

FOOLSCAP, foolz'kap, *s.* (folio and shape ?) A kind  
of small-sized paper.—See Paper.

FOOLTRAP, fool'trap, *s.* A snare to catch fools in.

Bets at the first were fooltraps, where the wise  
Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies.—*Dryden.*

FOOT, fût, *s. pl.* FEET, (fôt, fet, Sax.) In animal  
bodies, the lower extremity of the leg; the part  
of the leg which treads the earth in standing or  
walking, and by which the animal is sustained and  
enabled to step; that which bears some resem-  
blance to an animal's foot in shape or office; the  
lower end of anything which supports a body; the  
lower part; the base; the bottom; state; con-  
dition; plan of establishment; fundamental prin-  
ciples;—(*footing* is more generally used in the  
last five senses, as 'our affairs may yet be on a  
better footing.') In Military affairs, soldiers who  
march and fight on foot, as distinguished from  
cavalry; the part of a stocking or boot which re-  
ceives the foot; a measure of length, but used also  
in a sense which expresses surface and solidity—  
thus we say a foot superficial and a foot cubic.  
This term has likely been derived from the length  
of the human foot. The English standard foot is  
12 inches, equal to 36 barleycorns, or 1½ nails.  
In Grammar, a metre or measure composed of a  
certain number of long or short syllables; *by foot*,  
or rather *on foot*, by walking, as to go or pass on  
foot; *to set on foot*, to originate; to begin; to put  
in motion. *Football*, a ball consisting of an inflated  
bladder cased in leather, to be driven by the foot;  
the sport or practice of kicking the football. *Foot-*  
*band*, a band of infantry. *Footboy*, a menial; an  
attendant in livery. *Footbridge*, a narrow bridge  
for foot-passengers. *Footcloth*, a sumpter cloth.  
*Footcushion*, a cushion for the feet. *Foot guards*,  
guards of infantry. *Footlicker*, a mean flatterer;  
a sycophant; a fawner. *Footman*, an infantry  
soldier; a menial servant; a runner; an attendant  
in livery. *Footmantle*, a garment to keep the  
gown clean in riding, formerly used by women.



**Footmark**, a track; mark made by a foot. **Foot-fat**, in Farriery, an epithet applied to a horse whose hoof is so thin and weak as to be unfit for shoeing. **Footpad**, a highwayman or robber on foot. **Footpath**, a narrow path or way for foot-passengers only. **Footplough**, a kind of swing plough. **Footpost**, a post or messenger that travels on foot. **Footrope**, the rope to which the lower edge of the sail is fastened. **Footshackles**, fetters; shackles for fixing the feet. **Foot soldier**, a soldier that serves on foot. **Footspace rail**, in Shipbuilding, is that rail in the balcony in which the balusters step. **Footstall**, a woman's stirrup. **Footstool**, a stool used for resting or supporting the feet when sitting. **Foot-halt**, a disease incident to sheep, arising from a worm breeding in the feet. **Foot-iron**, an iron fastened to the foot to preserve the shoe in the operation of digging. **Foot of a vertical line**, in Perspective, that point in the intersecting line which is made by a vertical plane passing through the eye and centre of the picture. **Foot of a fine**, in Law, is the conclusion of it, and includes the whole matter, reciting the parties, year, day, and place, and before whom it was acknowledged or levied.—2 *Bl. Com.* 351. **Footpace**, or *halfpace*, a slow step, as in walking; the part of a staircase whereon, after the flight of a few steps, you arrive at a broad place on which you may take two or three paces before you come to another step. If it occur at the angle-turns of the stairs, it is called a *quarterpace*. **Foot-square**, the same measure both in breadth and length, containing 144 superficial inches. **Cubic or solid foot**, the same measure in length, breadth, and thickness, containing 1728 cubic inches. **Footcaving**, the whole inside planks or lining of a ship, used to prevent any part of the ballast or cargo from falling between the floor-timbers;—*v. n.* to dance; to tread to measure or music; to skip; to walk, opposed to ride or fly;—*v. a.* to kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn; to settle; to begin to fix; to tread; to add the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot; to seize and hold with the foot.—Obsolete in the last sense.

The holy eagle  
Stoop'd, as to foot us.—*Shaks.*

**FOOTED**, *füt'ed*, *a.* Shaped in the foot.

**FOOTFALL**, *füt'fawl*, *s.* A trip or stumble.

**FOOTGELD**, *füt'geld*, *s.* (Saxon.) In Law, an amercement for not cutting out and expediting the balls of great dogs in the forest.—Obsolete.

**FOOTHOLD**, *füt'holde*, *s.* That which sustains the feet firmly; that on which one may tread or rest securely.

**FOOTHOT**, *füt'hot*, *ad.* Immediately, a term borrowed from hunting.

**FOOTING**, *füt'ting*, *s.* Ground for the foot; that which sustains firm foundation to stand on; support; root; basis; foundation; place; stable position; permanent settlement; tread; step; walk; dance; steps; road; track; state; condition. **Footings**, in Architecture, the lower part of a brick or stone wall, in which the bricks or stones project beyond the general surface. **Foot-ting beam**, the name given in some places to the tie-beam of a roof.

**FOOTLESS**, *füt'-les*, *a.* Without feet; easily made to stumble.

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**FOOTMANSHIP**, *füt'man-ship*, *s.* The art or faculty of a runner.

Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with your footman-ship.—*E. Strange.*

**FOOTSTEP**, *füt'step*, *s.* A track; the mark or impression of the foot; token; mark; visible sign of a course pursued;—*pl.* *footsteps*, example; as, 'follow the footsteps of good men;' way; course.

**FOP**, *fop*, *s.* (*eappa*, Lat.) A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose absorbing ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness; a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb.

**FOPDOODLE**, *fop'doo-dl*, *s.* An insignificant fellow.—Obsolete.

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,  
And handled you like a fopdoodle.—*Butler.*

**FOPPING**, *fop'ling*, *s.* A petty fop.

**FOPPERY**, *fop'pur-e*, *s.* Affectation of show or importance; showy; folly; impertinence; foolery; vain or idle affectation.

**FOPPISH**, *fop'pish*, *a.* Vain of dress; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; dressing in the extreme of fashion; affected in manners.

**FOPPISHLY**, *fop'pish-le*, *ad.* With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.

**FOPPISHNESS**, *fop'pish-nes*, *s.* Vanity and extravagance in dress; showy vanity.

**FOR**, *fawr*, *prep.* (*for*, or *fore*, Sax. *voor*, Dut.) Against; in the place of, as a substitute or equivalent, noting equal value or satisfactory compensation, either in barter and sale, in contract, or in punishment; in the place of, instead of, noting substitution of persons, or agency of one in the place of another with equivalent authority; in exchange of; noting one thing taken or given in place of another; in the character of, noting resemblance;

If a man can be fully assured of anything for a truth without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth?—*Locke.*

toward; with the intention of going to; in advantage of; for the sake of; conducive to; beneficial to; in favour of;

It is for the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is for men's health to be temperate.—*Tillotson.*

leading or inducing to, as a motive; noting arrival, meeting, coming, or possession; toward the obtaining of; in order to the arrival at or possession of; against; in opposition to; with a tendency to resist and destroy; in prevention of;

She wrapped him close for catching cold.—*Richardson.*

And for the time shall not seem tedious.—*Shaks.*

because; on account of; by reason of;

Edward and Richard,  
With fiery eyes sparkling for very wrath,  
Are at our backs.—*Shaks.*

with respect or regard to; on the part of; through a certain space; during a certain time; in quest of; in order to obtain; according to; as far as; noting meeting, coming together, or reception; toward; of tendency to; in favour of; on the part or side of, that is, toward or inclined to; with a view to obtain; in order to possess; notwithstanding; against; in opposition to; for the



# ORAGE—FORAMEN.

is used in; in recompense of; in re-

many glorious actions done,  
home, and for the public wealth,  
own a bowl for Cesar's health.—

*Dryden.*

to; by means of; by the want of;  
or heart, though my life were to be  
change, or as the price of purchase;  
ating purpose;—*conj.* the word by  
on is introduced of something before  
seance; on this account that, properly  
r as much, compounded *forasmuch*,  
to; in regard to that; in considera-  
why, (*pour quoi*, Fr.) because; for  
For, as a prefix to verbs, has usually  
a negative or privative, denoting  
is, before, or away, aside.

Forage, *s.* (*fouirage*, Fr.) Food for  
attle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn, and  
t of providing forage; search for pro-  
act of feeding abroad;—*v. n.* to col-  
horses and cattle by wandering about  
or stripping the country; to ravage;  
soil; to wander far; to rove;—(obso-  
late two senses;)

Forage, and run  
pleasure farther from the doors,  
s with him ere he come so nigh.—

*Shaks.*

trip of provisions for horses, &c.

Fora-jur, *s.* One who goes in search of  
ses and cattle.

For'a-jing, *s.* An incursion for forage

Fora'men, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, a  
ening by which nerves or blood-vessels  
rough the bones. The chief foramina  
cum, the blind hole at the root of the  
s frontal bone, so called from its not  
the bone, or leading to any cavity.  
f Morgagni, a considerable depression  
rior part of the tongue. *F. incisivum*,  
immediately behind the front teeth.  
num, an opening under the arch of the  
hich the lateral ventricles communi-  
ch other, and with the third ventricle.  
occipitis, the great opening at the  
fore part of the occipital bone. *F.*  
ening situated in the partition which  
e right and left auricles in the fetus.  
s, the round aperture of the internal  
ad the preceding term, are respectively  
with *fenestra ovalis* and *f. rotunda*.  
nering, or *centrale*, a circular foramen,  
rior part of the retina, exactly in the  
on. *F. supra-orbitarium*, the upper  
s, situated on the ridge over which the  
placed.—The term *foramen* is also  
numerous little holes (*cribrosa fora-*  
e cribriform plate; to several openings  
z, the *ocul*, the *spinal*—of the sphenoid  
ertain holes—the *mastoid*, the *styro-*  
idean, the *glenoid*—of the temporal  
he opening (*malar*) through which the  
passes; to the opening (*infra orbi-*  
passage of nerves to the face; to the  
lato-maxillary) through which the  
rve and vessels proceed to the palate;  
pening (the *palatine*) which transmits  
the same to the soft palate; and to

# FORAMINATED—FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

two openings at the base of the cranium, called  
respectively, the *anterior* and *posterior lacerated*  
*foramen*.—*Hoblyn.* In Botany, an opening in  
the ovule when the foramen is visible on the seed,  
as in the pea and bean: it is termed a *micropyle*.

FORAMINATED, fo-ram'e-nay-ted, } *a.* (*foramino*, I  
FORAMINOUS, fo-ram'e-nus, } bore holes, Lat.)  
Pierced with small holes or openings; full of small  
holes; porous.

FORAMINIFERA, fo-ra-me-nif'e-ra, } *s.* An order  
FORAMINIFERS, fo-ra-me-nif-urs, } of forami-  
nated polythalamous internal shells, which have no  
chamber beyond their last partition. They have  
no siphuncle, but their chambers are supposed to  
communicate by means of small foramina or per-  
forations. They are chiefly microscopic, and are  
divided by M. D'Orbigny into five families, con-  
taining upwards of fifty genera.

FORAMINIFEROUS, fo-ra-me-nif'e-rus, *a.* Having  
pores or openings; pertaining to the Foraminifera.

FORAY, fo'ray, *s.* An irregular and sudden excu-  
sion in a border warfare.

FORBADE, fawr-bad'. *Past* of the verb *To forbid*.  
FORBAR, } fawr-bâr', *v. a.* In Law, to bar; to de-  
FORBARRE, } prive one of a thing for ever: *stats.* 9  
Rich. II. c. 2, and 6 Hen. VI. c. 4.

FORBATHE, fawr-bathe', *v. a.* To bathe.—Obso-  
lete.

With conquerors' hands *forbath'd* in their own blood.  
—*Sackville.*

FORBEAR, fawr-bare', *v. n.* (*forberan*, Sax.) *Past*,  
Forbore, *past part.* Forborne. To stop; to cease;  
to hold from proceeding; to pause; to delay;  
to abstain; to omit; to hold one's self from motion,  
or entering on an affair; to refuse; to decline;  
to be patient; to restrain from action or violence;—  
*v. a.* to avoid voluntarily; to decline; to abstain  
from; to omit; to avoid doing; to spare; to  
treat with indulgence and patience; to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, fawr-ba'rans, *s.* The act of avoid-  
ing, shunning, or omitting; command of temper;  
restraint of passions; the exercise of patience;  
long-suffering; indulgence towards those who in-  
jure us; lenity; delay of resentment or punish-  
ment.

FORBEARER, fawr-ba'tur, *s.* One that intermits or  
intercepts.

FORBEARING, fawr-ba'ring, *a.* Patient; long-suf-  
fering;—*s.* a ceasing or restraining from action;  
patience; long-suffering.

FORBID, fawr-bid', *v. a.* (*forbecodan*, Sax.) *Past*,  
Forbade, *past part.* Forbid, Forbidden. To pro-  
hibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or  
not to do; to command not to enter; to oppose;  
to hinder; to obstruct; to accurse; to blast;—  
(obsolete in the last two senses;)

Sleep shall neither night nor day  
Hang upon his penthouse lid;  
He shall live a man *forbid*.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to utter a prohibition; but in the neuter  
form of the verb there is always an ellipsis.

FORBIDDANCE, fawr-bid'dans, *s.* Prohibition;  
command or edict against a thing.—Seldom used.

Commands do not so much what our desires as *forbid-*  
*dances*.—*Bp. Hall.*

FORBIDDEN FRUIT, fawr-bid'dn froot, *s.* In Theo-  
logy, the fruit prohibited to Adam and Eve in Para-  
dise. In Botany, Paradise orange, the plant *Citrus*  
*paradisi*.



**FORBIDDENLY**, fawr-bid'dn-le, *ad.* In an unlawful manner.

**FORBIDDENNESS**, fawr-bid'dn-nes, *s.* A state of being prohibited.

**FORBIDDER**, fawr-bid'dur, *s.* One who prohibits; one who enacts a prohibition.

**FORBIDDING**, fawr-bid'ding, *a.* Raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike; repelling approach; disagreeable;—*s.* hinderance; opposition.

**FORBIDDINGLY**, fawr-bid'ding-le, *ad.* In a forbidding manner.

**FORBORE**. *Past* of the verb *To forbear*, *past part.* Forborne.

**FORCE**, forse, *s.* (French.) Strength; vigour; might; active power; energy that may be exerted; momentum; the quantity of power produced by motion, or the action of one body on another; that which causes an operation or moral effect; energy; violence; power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power; moral power to convince the mind; virtue; efficacy; validity; power to bind or hold; strength or power for war; armament; troops; an army or navy; destiny; necessity; compulsion; any extraneous power to which men are subject; internal power. *Physical force*, the force produced by the action of material bodies. *Moral force*, the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining. *Force*, in Mechanics, is that power which produces motion, or a change in motion. In Law, any unlawful violence offered to persons or things. *Simple force* is that which is so committed that it is not complicated with any other crime. *Compound or mixed force*, is the violence committed in doing a thing otherwise unlawful. *Equilibrium of forces*, in Mechanics, the composition or resolution of forces is the conspiring or opposing of forces, so as to balance one another, and keep the body in a state of equilibrium or at rest;—*v. a.* to compel; to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible; to overpower by strength; to impel; to press; to drive; to draw or push by main strength; to enforce; to urge; to compel by strength of evidence; to storm; to assault and take by violence; to ravish; to violate; to overstrain; to distort; to cause to produce ripe fruit prematurely; to man; to strengthen by soldiers;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be ours,  
We might have met them daresful, beard to beard!—  
*Shaks.*

*to force from*, to wrest from; to extort; *to force out*, to drive out; to compel to issue out, or to leave; also, to extort; *to force wine*, to fine it by a short process, or in a short time; *to force plants*, to urge the growth of plants by artificial heat; *to force meat*, to stuff it; *to force wool*, to cut off the upper and most hairy part of it;—*v. n.* to use violence; to lay stress on; to strive.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

*I force ? not I*, so the villain were dead.—

*New Custom.*

**FORCED**, forste, *a.* Affected; overstrained; unnatural.

**FORCEDLY**, forse'd-le, *ad.* Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

**FORCEDNESS**, forse'd-nes, *s.* The state of being forced; distortion.

**FORCEFUL**, forse'fûl, *a.* Impelled by violence;

driven with force; acting with power; violent; impetuous.

**FORCEFULLY**, forse'fûl-le, *ad.* Violently; impetuously.

**FORCELESS**, forse'les, *a.* Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.

**FORCEMEAT**, forse'mete, *s.* A kind of stuffing in cookery.

**FORCEPS**, fawr'seps, *s.* (Latin.) In Mechanics, a general name for all tools which are constructed on the principles of pincers or pliers. In Midwifery, an instrument for extracting the fœtus. The artery or dissecting *forceps* is used in dissection, for taking up the mouths of arteries, &c.

**FORCE-PUMP**, forse'pump, *s.* A pump which is capable of driving a stream of water above the pump barrel, by means of compressed air.

**FORCER**, forse'ur, *s.* A compeller; a constrainer; a subduer or conqueror. In Mechanics, a solid piston applied to pumps, for the purpose of producing a constant stream, or of raising water to a greater height than it can be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere.

**FORCIBLE**, forse'bl, *a.* Strong; mighty; powerful; violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; efficacious; active; impressive; containing force; acting by violence; done by force; valid; binding; obligatory.—Obsolete in the last three senses. *Forcible entry and detainer*, in Law, the entering upon, and taking and retaining the possession of, lands and tenements by the force of arms, menaces, &c., to the hinderance of the person who has the right of entering.

**FORCIBLENESS**, forse'bl-nes, *s.* Force; violence.

**FORCIBLY**, forse'ble, *ad.* By violence or force; strongly; powerfully; with power or energy; impressively; impetuously; violently; with great strength.

**FORCING**, forse'ing, *a.* In Horticulture, the art of hastening the growth and maturity of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, by artificial means. In Commerce, a method of fining down wines, so as to render them fit for immediate use.

**FORCIPATED**, forse'pay-ted, *a.* (*forcipatus*, Lat.) In Zoology, hooked, or furnished with pincers, as the claws of a crab or lobster.

**FORCIPATION**, fawr-se-pa'shun, *s.* The act of squeezing or tearing with pincers; formerly, a mode of torture.

**FORD**, forde, *s.* (*förd*, *fjrd*, Sax.) A shallow part of a river or other water, where it may be passed on foot without swimming; a stream; a current;—*v. a.* to pass or cross a river or other water on foot without swimming; to wade through.

**FORDABLE**, forde'a-bl, *a.* That may be waded or passed through on foot, as water.

**FORE**, fore, *a.* (*fore*, *foran*, Sax. *vor*, Germ.) Advanced, or being in advance of something in motion or progression; advanced in time; coming first; anterior; preceding; prior; advanced in order or series; being in front, or towards the face. In Navigation, the distinguishing character of all that part of a ship's frame and machinery which lies near the stem, as in the following sea terms:—*Fore and aft*, from stem to stern; *fore-bowline*, the bowline before the sail; *forebrace*, a rope applied to the foreyard-arm to change the position of the foresail; *forecastle*, a short deck on the forepart of the ship; *forecastle men*, men stationed at the forecastle; *forecastle harpin*,



RE-ARM—FORECLOSURE.

FOREDO—FOREIGN.

ation of ropes for the foreshrouds; the forepart of a deck or of a ship; a piece of timber terminating the keel e-end; forefoot is also applied to one leg or lying in the way of another; a rope fixed on a harpoon when it is that a whale should be struck; *fore-easthook*; *foreknight*, a piece of timber the figure of a man's head, and fixed to *foreclock*, a flat-pointed wedge of iron, rough a hole at the end of a bolt; the part that grows from the forepart of the runners of the log line, a small piece being laid on that line at a certain distance from the log; *forestaff*, an instrument for use at sea for taking altitudes; *foretackle*, in the foremast; *foremast*, a mast in the fore or fore-end of a ship; *forefront*, in architecture, the principal or front entrance to a building.—*v. a. to forereach upon a ship*, to advance ground upon a ship;—*ad.* in the fore or goes first.

In the following compounds, generally denoting time or situation; for their etymological definitions, see the principal words:—*fore-advise*, *foreallege*, *foreappoint*, *forearm*, *forechosen*, *forecite*, *foredate*, *foredesign*, *foredetermine*, *forefollow*, *foregame*, *forehear*, *forehorse*, *forejudgment*, *foreknow*, *forementioned*, *forenamed*, *forenotice*, *forepromised*, *forequote*, *foreremembered*, *foresaid*, *foresignify*, *forewarn*.

*fore'arm, s.* In Anatomy, the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

*fore-bode', v. a.* To foretell; to prognosticate; to be prescient of; to foretell sense of something future.

*fore-bode'ment, s.* Presagement;

*fore-bo'dur, s.* One who forebodes; a foreknower.

*fore-bo'ding, s.* Prognostication.

*fore-bi', prep.* Near; hard by; fast by.

*fore-kast, s.* Previous contrivance; or the antecedent determination of a thing.

*fore-kast', v. a.* To scheme; to plan; to adjust; to foresee; to plot;—*v. n.* to form a scheme previously; beforehand.

*fore-kas'tur, s.* One who foresees beforehand.

*fore-kloze', v. a.* To shut up; to prevent; to foreclose a mortgage; to cut him off from his equity of redemption, or the power of redeeming the mortgage, by a judgment of court.

*fore-klo'zhure, s.* Prevention; the loss of a mortgage. *Foreclosure of equity of redemption in Law*, is where the mortgagee, in default of the mortgagor from redeeming or to recover his money lent upon the mortgage, applies to a Court of Equity, to the mortgagor either to sell the estate, or to pay by payment of the money presently, or thereon, to be for ever debared from same.—2 Bl. Com. 159.

**FOREDO**, fore-doo', *v. a.* (*fardon*, Sax.) To destroy; to ruin;

This doth betoken  
The corse they follow did, with desperate hand,  
Foredo its own life.—*Shaks.*

to weary; to overcome.—Obsolete.

The heavy ploughman snores,  
All with weary task foredone.—*Shaks.*

**FOREDOOR**, fore'dore, *s.* The door in the front of a house.

**FORE-END**, fore'end, *s.* The end which precedes; the anterior part.

**FOREFATHER**, fore-fa'thur, *s.* An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, usually in a remote degree.

**FOREFEND**, fore-fend', *v. a.* To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to prevent approach; to forbid or prohibit; to defend; to guard; to secure.

**FOREFINGER**, fore-fing-gur, *s.* The finger next to the thumb, termed by the ancient Saxons the *shoot-finger*, from its use in archery.

**FOREFOOT**, fore'fat, *s.* One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped; a hand, in contempt.

Give me thy fist—thy forefoot to me give.—*Shaks.*

**FOREGO**, fore-go', *v. a.* To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of good; to give up; to renounce; to resign; to lose; to go before; to precede.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

By our remembrance of days foregone,  
Such were our faults—O! then we thought them  
not.—*Shaks.*

**FOREGOER**, fore-go'ur, *s.* One who goes before another; one who forbears to enjoy; an ancestor; a progenitor.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

Honours best thrive,  
When rather from our acts we them derive  
Than our foregoers.—*Shaks.*

**FOREGOERS**, fore-go'urz, *s.* In Law, a name given to the king's purveyors, who were so called from their going before him to provide for his household.—*Coael; Blount.*—Obsolete.

**FOREGOING**, fore-go'ing, *a.* Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent.

**FOREGONE**, fore'gone, *a.* Past by; gone; settled.

**FOREGROUND**, fore'grownd, *s.* In Painting, the part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

**FOREGUESS**, fore-ges', *v. a.* To conjecture.

**FOREHAND**, fore'hand, *s.* The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief or principal part;—*a.* done sooner than is regular.

**FOREHANDED**, fore'hand-ed, *s.* Early; timely; seasonable; formed in the foreparts.

A substantial true-bred beast, bravely forehanded.—*Dryden.*

**FOREHEAD**, fore'hed, *s.* The part of the face which reaches from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes; impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness.

Here see the forehead of a Jesuit.—*Ep. Hall*

**FOREHEND**, fore-hend', *v. a.* To seize.—Obsolete.

**FOREHEW**, fore-hu', *v. a.* To hew or cut in front.

**FOREHOLDING**, fore-holde'ing, *s.* Predictions; ominous forebodings; superstitious prognostications.

**FOREIGN**, for'in, *a.* (*forain*, Fr.) Belonging to another nation or country; alien; not of the



## FOREIGNER—FOREORDAIN.

country in which one resides; extraneous; produced in a distant country or jurisdiction; coming from another country; remote; not belonging; not connected; impertinent; not to the purpose; excluded; not admitted; held at a distance; adventitious; not native or natural. *Foreign-built*, built in a foreign country. *Foreign attachment*, in Law, an attachment of the goods of foreigners found within a city or liberty, for the satisfaction of a person to whom he is indebted; also, the attachment of a foreigner's money in the hands of another person. *Foreign answer*, in Law, an answer not triable in the county where it is made. *Termes de la Ley*, 344. *Foreign court*, in Jurisprudence, a court within the jurisdiction of the manor, but not within the liberty of the bailiff of the borough, as at Leominster, Gloucester, &c. *Foreign plea*, a plea in objection to a judge, where he is refused, as incompetent to try the matter in question, because it arises out of his jurisdiction. —*Ketch*. 75. *Foreign opposer*, or *opposer*, an officer in the Exchequer, who opposes and makes a charge on all sheriffs, &c., of their green-wax, that is, of fines, issues, amerciaments, recognizances, &c.

**FOREIGNER**, for'in-ur, *s.* A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks.

**FOREIGNNESS**, for'in-nes, *s.* Remoteness; want of relation.

**FOREJUDGE**, fore-judj', *v. a.* To prejudice; to judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts of a case. In Law, to expel an officer or attorney of any court for malpractice, or for not appearing when an action on a bill is filed against him.

**FOREJUDGER**, fore-judj'ur, *s.* In Law, a judgment by which a person is deprived or put past a thing in question.

**FOREKNOWABLE**, fore-no'a-bl, *a.* That may be foreknown.

**FOREKNOWER**, fore-no'ur, *s.* One who foreknows.

**FOREKNOWLEDGE**, fore-nol'ij, *s.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

**FOREL**, for'il, *s.* A kind of parchment for the cover of books.

**FORELAND**, fore'land, *s.* In Fortification, a piece of ground between the wall and the moat. In Geography, a promontory, cape, or headland.

**FORELAY**, fore-la', *v. a.* To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush; to contrive antecedently.

**FORELIFT**, fore-lift', *v. a.* To raise aloft any anterior part.

**FORELOOK**, fore-look', *v. a.* To look beforehand or forward.

**FOREMAN**, fore'man, *s.* The first or chief man; the person to whom is intrusted the principal charge in a workshop or other establishment. *Foreman of a jury*, one who is selected as their chief man, also their organ of communication with the court.

**FOREMEANT**, fore'ment, *a.* Intended beforehand.

**FOREMOTHEA**, fore'muth-ur, *s.* A female ancestor.

**FORENOON**, fore'noon, *s.* The former part of the day, from the morning to meridian or noon.

**FORENSAL**, fo-ren'sal, } *a.* (*forensis*, Lat.) Be-  
**FORENSIC**, fo-ren'sik, } longing to courts of judi-  
 cature; used in courts or legal proceedings.

**FOREORDAIN**, fore-awr-dane', *v. a.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine; to predestinate; to preordain.

## FOREORDINATION—FORESHOW.

**FOREORDINATION**, fore-awr-de-na'shun, *s.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

**FOREPART**, fore'part, *s.* The part first in time; the part most advanced in place; the anterior part; the beginning.

**FOREPASSED**, } fore'past, *a.* Passed before a cer-  
**FOREPAST**, } tain time.—Seldom used.

Some, with shrieks, sobs, sighs, and tears,  
 Did tell the woes of their *forepassed* years.—  
*Southey*.

**FORE-PLANE**, fore'plane, *s.* In Carpentry and Joinery, the first plane used after the saw or axe; termed also a *jack-plane*.

**FOREPOSSESSED**, fore-poz-zest', *a.* Held formerly in possession; preoccupied; pre-engaged.

**FOREPRIZE**, fore-prize', *v. a.* To prize or rate beforehand;—(*for*, out of, beyond, and *prize*, taken, Fr.) in Law, to except; to make a reservation; thus, in leases and conveyances, *excepted* and *foreprized* are usual terms;—*s.* an exception; a reservation in a deed.

**FORERAN**, Past of Forerun.

**FOREREACH**, fore-reetch', *v. a.* In Navigation, to gain or advance in progression or motion.

**FOREREAD**, fore-rede', *v. a.* To signify by tokens.—Obsolete.

With fruitfull hope his aged breast he fed  
 Of future good, which his young toward years  
 Did largely promise; and to him *forered*.—*Spenser*.

**FOREREADING**, fore-re'ding, *s.* Previous perusal.

**FORERIGHT**, fore'rite, *a.* Ready; forward; quick;—*ad.* right forward; onward.

**FORERUN**, fore-rnn', *v. a.* To advance before; to come before, as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger; to precede; to have the start of.

**FORERUNNER**, fore-run'nur, *s.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger; an ancestor or predecessor, —(*obsolete* in the last sense;)

Arthur, the great *forerunner* of my blood.—*Shakspeare*  
 a prognostic; a sign foreshowing something to follow.

**FORESAY**, fore-sa', *v. a.* To predict; to foretell.

**FORESAYING**, fore-sa'ing, *s.* A prediction.

**FORESKE**, fore-se', *v. a.* To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.

**FORESEER**, fore-se'ur, *s.* One who foresees or foreknows.

**FORESEIZE**, fore-seze', *v. a.* To seize beforehand.

**FORESHADOW**, fore-shad'do, *v. a.* To shadow or typify beforehand.

**FORESHAME**, fore-shame', *v. a.* To shame; to bring reproach on.

**FORESHIP**, fore'ship, *s.* The forepart of a ship.

**FORESHORTEN**, fore-shaw'tn, *v. a.* In Painting, to shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind.

**FORESHORTENING**, fore-shawrt'ning, *s.* A term applied in drawing when the limbs of a figure or its entire body are shown, so as to be shortened by being viewed directly in front, or nearly so; and the spectator seeing little or more than its fore-end, or that which is next to him.

**FORESHOW**, fore-sho', *v. a.* To show beforehand; to prognosticate; to predict; to foretell; to represent beforehand.



## SHOWER—FORESTALLING.

**g.** fore-sho'ur, *s.* One who predicts the future.

*ps.*—See Shrouds.

**ore'side**, *s.* The front side; also, a side.

**fore'site**, *s.* Prescience; foreknowledge; the act of foreseeing; are of futurity; foreknowledge, accompaniment of prudence.

**UL**, fore-site'fāl, *a.* Prescient; prophetic.

**ore'skin**, *s.* The skin that covers the face; the prepuce.

**ore'skert**, *s.* The pendulous or loose skin at the neck.

**fore-slak'**, *v. a.* To neglect by idleness.

**fore-slo'**, *v. a.* To delay; to hinder; to obstruct; to neglect; to omit;—dilatatory; to loiter.—Obsolete as a verb.

**nt courage** in their quailing breasts, of life and victory;—*Shaks.*

**fore-speke'**, *v. a.* To foreshow; to predict; to foresay; to bewitch.—Obsolete last sense.

**Urging** of tongue, by their bad usage made so, their cattle, doth bewitch their corn.—*Witch of Educ.*

**SG**, fore-spe'king, *s.* A prediction; a prophecy.

**fore'speeth**, *s.* A preface; something introductory to the main design.—

**fore'spent**, *a.* Past.

**ugh thy evil life fore'spent?**—*Spenser.*

**ed**; spent.—Seldom used.

**er him came spur'ring hard** at him, almost fore'spent with speed.—*Shaks.*

**Past of Forespeak.**

**h**, fore-spur'ur, *s.* One that rides a horse.

**rest**, *s.* (*foret*, Fr. *foresta*, Ital.) A large extent of ground covered by trees, a certain territory of woody and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts of the forest, chase, and warren, protection and for the pleasure of the beasts of the forest are the hart, hind, roe, deer, fox, and hare. *Forest laws*, laws from common law, and made to regulate the killing of the different animals therein, fines for trespasses, &c.;—*v. a.* h trees or wood;—*a.* sylvan.

**faw'r'est-aje**, *s.* An ancient service rendered to the king; also, the right of hunting.

**fore-stawl'**, *v. a.* To anticipate; to hinder; to hinder by preoccupation or hindrance.

**z**, fore-stawl'lur, *s.* One who fore-stalls.

**G**, fore-stawl'ling, *s.* Anticipation;

In Law, the buying or contracting for goods or victuals coming in the market; or dissuading persons from buying goods or provisions there; or persuading to enhance the price when there.—

## FORESTAY—FOREWEND.

All statutes against this offence were repealed by that of 12 Geo. IV. c. 71; and now the general penalty for this as well as other small misdemeanours is, by common law, discretionary fine and imprisonment.

**FORESTAY**.—See Stay.

**FOREST-BORN**, faw'r'est-bawrn, *a.* Born in a wild.

**FORESTED**, faw'r'est-ed, *a.* Overspread with forest.

**FORESTER**, faw'r'es-tur, *s.* An officer appointed to watch a forest and preserve the game; an inhabitant of a forest; a forest tree.

**FORESWART**, fore'swärt, *a.* Exhausted by heat.

**FORESWAT**, fore'swat, *a.* —Obsolete.

**Miso and Mopsa**, like a couple of *foremost* melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments.—*Sidney.*

**FORET**, fo-ret', *s.* (French.) In Gunnery, a steel instrument to bore the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance with.

**FORETASTE**, fore'taste, *s.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.

**FORETASTE**, fore-taste', *v. a.* To have previous enjoyment or experience of something; to taste before possession; to anticipate; to taste before another.

**FORETASTER**, fore-tase'tur, *s.* One that tastes beforehand, or before another.

**FORETAUGHT**, fore'tawt. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To foreteach*.

**FORETEACH**, fore-teesh', *v. a.* To teach beforehand.

**FORETELL**, fore-tel', *v. a.* To predict; to prophesy; to foretoken; to foreshow;—*v. n.* to utter prediction or prophecy.

**FORETELLER**, fore-tel'lur, *s.* One who prophesies or predicts; a foreshower.

**FORETELLING**, fore-tel'ling, *s.* Prediction.

**FORETHINK**, fore-think', *v. a.* To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind; to contrive antecedently;—*v. n.* to contrive beforehand.

**FORETHOUGHT**, fore-thawt'. *Past* of the verb *To forethink*.

**FORETHOUGHT**, fore-thawt, *s.* A thinking beforehand; anticipation; prescience; premeditation; provident care. *Forethought felony*, in Scotch Law, premeditated killing.

**FORETHOUGHTFUL**, fore-thawt'fūl, *a.* Having forethought; using precaution.

**FORETOKEN**, fore-to'kn, *v. a.* To foreshow; to prognosticate;—*s.* prognostic; previous sign.

**FORETOOTH**, fore'tooth, *s. pl.* FORETEETH. One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

**FORETOP**, fore'top, *s.* The hair on the forepart of the head; that part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. In Nautical language,—see Top.

**FORETOPMAST**.—See Topmast.

**FOREVER**, for-ev'ur, *ad.* At all times; through endless ages; eternally.

**FOREWARD**, fore'wawrd, *s.* The van; the front.

They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men.—1 Mac. ix. 2.

**FOREWARN**, fore-wawrn', *v. a.* To admonish beforehand; to inform previously of any future event; to give previous notice or caution.

**FOREWARNING**, fore-wawrn'ing, *s.* Previous admonition, caution, or notice.

**FOREWEND**, fore-wend', *v. a.* To go before.—Obsolete.

And now they be to heaven *forewended*.—*Spenser.*



## FOREWIND—FORGE.

**FOREWIND**, fore'wind, *s.* A favourable wind.

Long sail'd I on smooth seas, by forewinds borne.—*Sandys.*

**FOREWISH**, fore-wish', *v. a.* To desire beforehand.

**FOREWOMAN**, fore'wū-mān, *s.* A woman who has the principal charge; the head woman.

**FORFACTUS**, fawr-fak'tus, } *s.* An aggressor

**FORBATUDUS**, fawr-ba-tu'dus, } who is slain in combat.—*Cowel.*—Obsolete.

**FORFEIT**, fawr'fit, *v. a.* (*forfaire, forfait*, Fr.) To lose by some breach of condition, offence, or crime; to lose the right to some species of property, or that which belongs to one; to alienate the right to possess;—*s.* (*forfait*, Fr.) that which is forfeited or lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offence, neglect of duty, or breach of contract—hence a fine, a mulct, a penalty; one whose life is forfeited;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Your brother is a forfeit of the Law.  
And you but waste your words.—*Shaks.*

—*a. part.* lost or alienated for an offence or crime; liable to penal seizure.

Methought with wondrous ease he swallowed down  
His forfeit honour to betray the town.—*Dryden.*

**FORFEITABLE**, fawr'fit-a-bl, *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

**FORFEITER**, fawr'fit-ur, *s.* One who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond.

**FORFEITURE**, fawr'fit-ur, *s.* The act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited. In Law, the punishment, by loss of lands, estates, rights, offices, or personal effects, annexed to certain crimes, and also to certain illegal acts or negligence in the holder of lands or offices. The forfeiture of goods and chattels accrues in every one of the higher kinds of offence: in high treason, or misprision thereof, petit-treason, felonies of all sorts, self-murder, petit-larceny; also for standing mute, challenging above thirty-five jurors, and the offences of striking, &c. in Westminster Hall.—*Blount.* *Forfeiture of marriage*, (*forisfactura maritagi*, Lat.) in the ancient Law, a writ which lay for the lord against his tenant by knight-service, who refused her whom his lord offered in marriage, and while yet within age married another without his lord's consent.—*Fitz. Nat. Brev.* 141.

**FORFEX**, fawr'feks, *s.* (Latin.) A pair of scissors. The peer now spreads the glittering *forfex* wide,  
To enclose the lock; now joins it, to divide.—*Pope.*

In Roman warfare, a mode of drawing up an army in the form of a pair of scissors, for the purpose of receiving and cutting the *cuneus*, or wedge, in pieces, when attacked in that form by the enemy.

**FORFICULA**, fawr-fik'u-la, *s.* (*forfex*, pincers, Lat.) The Earwig, a genus of Orthopterous insects. The *F. auricularia* is a well-known insect. The female hatches her eggs in the manner of the hen; and the young ones, as soon as hatched, creep under the belly of the mother for protection.

**FORGAVE**. *Past* of the verb *To forgive*.

**FORGAVEL**, fawr-ga'vel, *s.* (*forgabulum*, low Lat.) In Law, a quit rent; a small reserved pecuniary rent.—*Cowel.*—Obsolete.

**FORGE**, forje, *s.* (French.) A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form; also, a large furnace or ironwork, in which the ore taken from the mine is melted down; the act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metallic bodies; any place where anything is made or shaped;—

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## FORGER—FORGIVENES

From no other *forje* hath proceeded a  
ceit, that to serve God with any set form  
prayer is superstitious.—*Hooker.*

—*v. a.* to form by beating and hammering into any particular shape, as to make by any means;

Names that the schools *forped*, and  
mouths of scholars.—*Locke.*

to make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit in the likeness of something else; over, in Navigation, to force a ship to a shoal by the effort of a great quantity of sail.

**FORGER**, for'jur, *s.* One who makes one who counterfeits; a falsifier.

**FORGERY**, for'jur-e, *s.* The act of working metal into shape;—(obsolete going signification;)

Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forje*  
shield and spear.—*Milton.*

the act of falsifying; that which is counterfeited. In Law, the fraudulent alteration of any deed, record, writing, instrument, stamp, &c., to the prejudice of another person.

**FORGESIA**, for-je'se-a, *s.* (in honour of M. governor of the island of Bourbon.) plants: Order, Escallonaceae.

**FORGET**, fawr-get', *v. a.* (*forgetam*, S. and *past part.* *Forgot*, *Forgotten*.) remembrance of; to let go from the mind; to slight; to neglect. *Forget-me-not*, Scorpion Grass, (*Myosotis palustris*), wild flower, generally regarded, in Germany, as an emblem of affection; raginaceae.

**FORGETFUL**, fawr-get'fūl, *a.* Apt to be losing the remembrance of; heedless; neglectful; inattentive; causing to bring oblivion; oblivious.

**FORGETFULNESS**, fawr-get'fūl-nes, *s.* of being apt to let anything slip from loss of remembrance or recollection; neglect; negligence; careless omission.

**FORGETIVE**, fore'je-tiv, *a.* That may induce.—Seldom used.

Good sherrie sack ascends me into the  
me there all the foolish, dull vapours, m  
hensive, quick, *forgetive*.—*Shaks.*

**FORGETTER**, fawr-get'tur, *s.* One that careless, inattentive person.

**FORGETTING**, fawr-get'ting, *s.* The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention.

**FORGETTINGLY**, fawr-get'ting-le, *ad.* attention; forgetfully.

**FORGING**, forje'ing, *s.* The beating or hammering of iron on the anvil, after being hot in the forge, in order to extend it into the form required.

**FORGIVABLE**, fawr-giv'a-bl, *a.* That is done.

**FORGIVE**, fawr-giv', *v. a.* (*forgifam*, S. *Forgave*; *past part.* *Forgiven*.) To remit, as an offence or debt; to overlook, and treat the offender as not guilty exact debt or penalty.

**FORGIVENESS**, fawr-giv'nes, *s.* The act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender; the remission of an offence or crime; the pardon; willingness to forgive; remission, fine, penalty, or debt.



FORGIVER—FORLANA.

**F**, fawr-giv'ur, *s.* One who pardons or  
**G**, fawr-giv'ing, *a.* Disposed to forgive;  
to overlook offences; mild; merciful;  
ionate.

**FORGOTTEN.** *Past part.* of the verb *To*

fawr-hale', *v. a.* To draw or distress.—

All this long tale  
caseth the care that me doth forhaile.—  
*Spenser.*

**FAL**, fawr-in'se-kal, *a.* (*forinsecus*, Lat.)  
; alien.—Obsolete.

ng ourselves principally to *forinsecal* poten-  
owers.—*Surrender of the Monks of Betleaden.*

**FUM MANERIUM**, fo-rin'se-kum ma-ne're-  
a Law, a manor which is not included in  
ties of a town.

**FILIALE**, fo-ris-fa-mil'e-ate, *v. a.* (*foris*,  
, and *familia*, a family, Lat.) To renounce  
title to a further share of paternal inheri-

**FILIATED**, fo-ris-fa-mil'e-ay-ted, *a.* De-  
ny forisfiliation of a further share in the  
g of a parent.

**FILIATION**, fo-ris-fa-me-le-a'shun, *s.* In  
e state of a child who, on receiving a por-  
m his father, or otherwise renounces his  
right to any further share of his father's  
on.

**FURK**, *s.* (*furca*, Lat.) A well-known in-  
st, consisting of a handle, and of a blade  
into two or more points or prongs. The  
rk was not introduced into England till  
n of James I.: used by Shakspeare for the  
an arrow—

is bent and drawn; make from the shaft.  
all rather, though the fork invade  
gion of my heart.

, as a thunderbolt with three forks. *Fork*—  
an appendage to a turning-lathe, so called  
at part which screws on the mandril have  
e outer side a square hole, in which forked  
f iron of different sizes, according to the  
required, are placed when in use. *Forks*,  
*Wural*, the point where a road parts into  
d the point where a river divides, or rather  
wo rivers meet and unite in one stream,  
anch is termed a *fork*;—*v. n.* to shoot  
des, as corn; to divide into two;—*v. a.* to  
pitch with a fork, as hay; to dig and  
round with a fork; to make sharp; to

fawrk't, *a.* Opening into two or more  
oints, or shoots; having two or more  
s.—Obsolete in the last sense.

, with most quick agility, could turn  
return; make knots, and undo them;  
forked counsel.—*Ben Jonson.*

**F**, fawrk'ed-le, *ad.* In a forked manner.  
**ESS**, fawrk'ed-nes, } *s.* The quality of  
as, fawrk'e-nes, } opening into two or  
sts.

**D**, fawrk'hed, *s.* The point of an arrow.  
, fawrk'tale, *s.* A salmon in his fourth  
rowth.—Local.

**FWRK'E**, *a.* Forked; opening into two or  
rts, shoots, or points.

, fawr-la'as, *s.* An Italian name for a  
ad of fig.

FORLORE—FORMAL.

**FORLORE**, fawr-lore', *a.* Forlorn.—Obsolete.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore  
Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,  
Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*.—*Spenser.*

**FORLORN**, fawr-lawrn', *a.* (*forloren*, Sax.) De-  
serted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless;  
solitary; bereft;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

When as night hath us of light *forloren*,  
I wish that day would shortly reascend.—*Spenser.*  
small; in a ludicrous sense, despicable.

He was so *forloren*, that his dimensions to any thick  
sight were invincible.—*Shaks.*

*Forloren hope*, a desperate case. In Military tac-  
tics, a party of men selected from several regi-  
ments, or otherwise appointed during a siege, as  
the first to storm the counterscarp, enter a breach,  
or perform some perilous enterprise, attended with  
certain danger;—*s.* a lost, solitary, forsaken per-  
son.

**FORLORNLY**, fawr-lawrn'le, *ad.* In a destitute  
manner.

**FORLORNNESS**, fawr-lawrn'nes, *s.* Destitution;  
misery; solitude.

**FORM**, lawrn, *s.* (*forma*, Lat.) The external ap-  
pearance or disposition of the surfaces of a body,  
in which sense it is synonymous with figure; man-  
ner of arranging particulars; disposition of par-  
ticular things; model; draught; pattern; beauty;  
elegance of appearance; regularity; method; or-  
der; external appearance without the essential  
qualities; empty show; stated method; estab-  
lished practice; ritual or prescribed mode; cere-  
mony; determinate shape; likeness; image;  
manner; system; disposition of component parts;  
a long seat; a bench without a back; in schools,  
a class; a rank of students (in the two last senses  
it is pronounced *forme*); the seat or bed of a hare;

Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,  
Afraid to keep or leave her *form*.—*Prior.*

a mould; something to give shape, or on which  
things are fashioned. In Letterpress Printing, an  
assemblage of pages or lines of type arranged in  
order, and ready to be printed from; each form is  
enclosed in an iron case, within which it is firmly  
locked by a number of small wedges of wood, called  
*quoins*. In Physics, the manner of being, shape,  
or nature peculiar to any body, or that which  
constitutes such a particular body. In Phrenology,  
a primitive power of the mind, discovered by Dr.  
Gall, situated on the two sides of, and contiguous to,  
the *crista galli*: its functions, in a healthy state,  
are a facility for the recollection of persons and  
objects, and imparts one of the qualities for a suc-  
cessful draughtsman; its excess, one of the ele-  
ments of caricaturing; its deficiency, inaptitude in  
the recollection of objects or persons;—*v. a.* (*for-  
mo*, Lat.) to make or cause to exist in a particular  
manner; to shape; to mould or fashion into a  
particular shape or state; to plan; to scheme; to  
modify; to arrange; to combine in a particular  
manner; to adjust; to settle; to contrive; to in-  
vent; to make up; to frame; to model by in-  
struction and discipline; to unite individuals into  
a collective body; to establish; to compile; to  
constitute. In Grammar, to make by derivation,  
or by affixes or prefixes; to enact; to ordain;—  
*v. n.* to take a form.

**FORMAL**, fawr'mal, *a.* According to form; cere-  
monious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation;



done according to established rules and methods; not incidental, sudden, or irregular; regular; methodical; external; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; depending on customary forms; having the power of making a thing what it is; constituent; essential; retaining its proper and essential characteristic; proper.

*Formal traverse*,—see Special Traverse.

**FORMALISM**, fawr'mal-izm, *s.* Formality.

**FORMALIST**, fawr'mal-ist, *s.* One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearances to reality; one who seems what he is not; a hypocrite.

**FORMALITY**, fawr-mal'e-te, *s.* The practice or observance of forms; ceremony; mere conformity to customary modes; established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method; order; decorum to be observed; customary mode of behaviour; habit; robe; external appearance; essence; the quality which constitutes a thing what it is. In the Schools, *formality* is defined as the manner in which a thing is conceived; or a manner in any object imparting a relation to the understanding, by which it may be distinguished from any other object. *Formalities*, in matters of law, are frequently used for the formulas themselves, or the rules prescribed by judicial procedure.

**FORMALIZE**, fawr'ma-lize, *v. a.* To model;—(obsolete);—*v. n.* to affect formality.—Seldom used.

They turned their poor cottages into stately palaces, their true fasting into *formalizing* and partial abstinence.—*Hales*.

**FORMALLY**, fawr'mal-le, *ad.* According to established form, rule, order, rite, or ceremony; ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely; in open appearance; in a visible and apparent state; essentially; characteristically.

**FORMA PAUPERIS**, fawr'ma paw'pur-is, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a suit in *forma pauperis* is allowed to any person who has just cause of suit, but is so poor that he cannot bear the usual charges of suing at law or in equity; upon his making oath that he is not worth £5, except in the matter in question, his debts being paid, and bringing a certificate from some barrister that he has cause of suit, the judge admits him to sue in *forma pauperis*, i.e. as a poor person, without paying any fees to counsellor, attorney, or clerk.—*Stat. 11 Hen. VII. c. 12*; *3 Bl. Com. 400*.

**FORMATION**, fawr-ma'shun, *s.* (French, from *formatio*, Lat.) The act of forming or making; the act of creating or causing to exist; generation; production; the manner in which a thing is formed. In Grammar, the act or manner of forming one word from another. In Geology, an assemblage or group of rocks, possessing some distinctive common character, either as to age, origin, composition, or organic remains. A formation may consist of rocks entirely dissimilar, as the coal, shale, ironstone, and sandstone of the Coal formation; or the chalk, flints, and sands of the Chalk formation. The term properly signifies a series of rocks, usually passing gradually into each other, and the whole being considered as belonging to a certain period of geological time.

**FORMATIVE**, fawr'ma-tiv, *a.* Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic. In Grammar, serving to form; derivative; not radical.

**FORMEDON**, fawr me-dun, *s.* (a compound of *forma* and *doni*, Lat.) A term used in old law, before

the more convenient mode of trying titles to land by ejectment. It was a right which lay for him who had claim to lands or tenements by virtue of any entail growing from the stat. Westm. 2, c. 2. The writ was of three kinds—*formedon* in the descender, in the remainder, and in the reverter, according as the plaintiff alleged his title to have accrued by descent, in remainder, or in reversion. This writ, together with all the others used in the commencement of real actions, was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 27, s. 36.

**FORMER**, fawr'mur, *s.* One that forms; a maker; an author;—*a. comp. deg.* (*form, forma*, Sax.) before another in time; opposed to latter; mentioned before another; past, and frequently ancient; long past; near the beginning; preceding, as the *former* part of an argument or discourse.

**FORMERLY**, fawr'mur-le, *ad.* In time past, either in time immediately preceding, or at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore.

**FORMERS**, fawr'murz, *s.* In Gunnery, round pieces of wood fitted to the bore of a gun, wherein the cartridge, paper or cotton, is rolled, before it is sewed or fastened.

**FORMFUL**, fawm'ful, *a.* Ready to form; creative; imaginative.

**FORMIATE**, fawr'me-ate, *s.* In Chemistry, a combination of formic acid with a salifiable base.

**FORMIC**, fawr'mik, *a.* Pertaining to the Formicidæ, or Ants. *Formic acid*, a sour liquid which acts eject when irritated, and which used formerly to be obtained by bruising the insects, and subjecting them to distillation. It may be obtained artificially by distilling in a large retort a mixture of 2 parts of tartaric acid, 3 of peroxide of manganese, and 3 of sulphuric acid, diluted with 5 of water. Formula,  $C_2 + O_3 + H$ , or 2 atoms of carbonic oxide and 1 of water. *Formic ether*, a volatile substance obtained by distilling formic acid and alcohol, or by distilling a mixture of 10 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, 7 of the formiate of soda, and 6 of alcohol. It is a colourless liquid, with an odour like that of peach kernels.

**FORMICA**, fawr'me-ka, *s.* (Latin.) The Ant, a Linnaean genus of Hymenopterous insects, now constituting the type of a very numerous and extensively distributed family, the Formicidæ. Five species are mentioned as belonging to Britain: the hill-ant, *F. rufa*; the jet-ant, *F. fuliginosa*; the red-ant, *F. rubra*; the common yellow-ant, *F. flava*; and the small black-ant, *F. fusca*. In Surgery, a black broad-bottomed wart. In Falconry, a distemper in a hawk's bill which acts it away.

**FORMICATION**, fawr-me-ka'shun, *s.* (*formica*, Lat.) A name given to a certain creeping sensation affecting the skin, as if ants were crawling over the body.

**FORMICIDÆ**, fawr-mis'e-de, *s.*—See Formica.

**FORMIDABLE**, fawr'me-da-bl, *a.* (*formidabilis*, Lat.) Exciting fear or apprehension; impressive; dread; adapted to excite fear, and deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking.

**FORMIDABLENESS**, fawr'me-da-bl-ness, *s.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

**FORMIDABLY**, fawr'me-da-ble, *ad.* In a manner to impress fear.

**FORMIDINOUS**, fawr-mid'e-nus, *a.* Dreadful.



fawr-mid'o-lose, *a.* Fearful; dread-

rm'les, *a.* Shapeless; without a rim; wanting regularity of shape.

ACID, fawr-mo-ben-zo'ik as'sid, *s.* ing a white granular powder, pre-  
 vailing bitter oil of almonds in water,  
 chloric acid, and evaporating in a  
 formula,  $C_2 H_2 O_3 + C_{14} H_6 O_2 +$   
 $+ B_2 H + aq.$  It is also termed  
*phuret* of Benzole.

AL, fawr-mo-meth'e-lal, *s.* In  
 compound of 1 atom of oxide of  
 $H_2 O$ , and 1 atom of hydrate of  
 ale =  $C_2 H O + H O$ , which gives  
 $C_4 H_4 O_2 + H O$ ; or, if regarded  
 d, of 1 atom of formic acid =  $C_2$   
 ms of oxide of methule =  $C_6 H_9$   
 a is  $C_8 H_{10} O_6 = 2(C_4 H_5 + O_3).$   
 r-mos'e-te, *s.* (*formositas*, Lat.)  
 ss.

mu-la, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a rule  
 certain terms prescribed or decreed  
 or the form and manner of an act,  
 oceeding, or the like. In Ecclesi-  
 and Theology, a written profession  
 Medicine, the constitution of medi-  
 ample or compound, both with re-  
 prescription and consistence. In  
 theorem, or general rule or expres-  
 g certain particular cases of some  
 $\sqrt{ax-x^2}$  is the formula or generic  
 dinate to a circle whose diameter is  
 $x$ . In Chemistry, the notation of  
 antities by means of symbols and  
 the formula of common salt, chloride  
 $Ca + Cl$ , or  $NaCl$ .

vr'mu-la-re, *s.* A formulary, in Law,  
 containing the form or formula of an  
 on, attestation, or abjuration, to be  
 in occasions; a ritual, consisting of  
 e like; a liturgy;—*a.* ritual; pre-  
 l.

rmule, *s.* In Chemistry, a hypo-  
 the formula of which is  $C_2 H$ , i.e.  
 rbon and 1 of hydrogen.—The fol-  
 e principal chemical compounds of  
 their formulas:—*Oxide of for-*  
*Hydrate of formule*, contained in  
 $C_2 H O + aq.$ ; *Anhydrous for-*  
 $O_2$ ; *Hydrated formic acid*,  $C_2 H O_3$   
*oxide of formule*,  $C_2 H Cl_3$ ; *Per-*  
*rmule*,  $C_2 H Br_3$ ; *Periodide of for-*

vr-na'je-um, *s.* In Law, a term  
 t times, in the north of England,  
 by a lord from his tenant for leave  
 bake in his own, and not in the  
 oven.—*Cowel*; *Blount*.

raks, *s.* (Latin, a furnace.) In  
 e Chemists' Furnace, one of the  
 ellations, situated immediately be-  
 Whale. It contains thirteen stars  
 l sixth magnitudes.

r'ne-kate, *v. n.* (*fornicor*, Lat.)  
 dness.

vr'ne-kay-ted, *a.* (*fornicatus*, Lat.)  
 n and convex without; vaulted;

vr-ne-ka'shun, *s.* (*fornicatio*, Lat.)

Concubinage; the incontinence or lewdness of un-  
 married persons, male or female; criminal conver-  
 sation with an unmarried woman; adultery, Matt.  
 v.; incest, 1 Cor. v.; idolatry, 2 Chron. xxi.; an  
 arching; the forming of a vault.

FORNICATOR, fawr'ne-kay-tur, *s.* One who com-  
 mits fornication; one who has criminal intercourse  
 with an unmarried woman; a lewd person; an  
 idolater.

FORNICATRESS, fawr'ne-kay-tres, *s.* An unmar-  
 ried female guilty of lewdness.

FORNIX, fawr'niks, *s.* (Latin, an arch.) In Ana-  
 tomy, a part of the Corpus callosum of the brain,  
 which, when viewed in a particular direction, has  
 something like the appearance of a Gothic arch.  
 In Conchology, the excavated part of a shell,  
 situated under the umbo. It also signifies the  
 upper or convex shell in the Ostrea.

FORPASS, fawr-pas', *v. n.* To go by; to pass un-  
 noticed.—Obsolete.

Scarce can a bishoprick forpass them by,  
 But that it must be gelt in privy.—*Spenser*.

FORPINE, fawr-pine', *v. n.* To pine or waste  
 away.—Obsolete.

Through long anguish, and self-murdering thought,  
 He was so wasted and forpined quight,  
 That all his substance was consum'd to nought.—  
*Spenser*.

FORRAY, fawr-ra', *v. a.* To ravage; to spoil a  
 country;

Unwont with herds to watch, or pasture sheep,  
 But to forray the land, or scour the deep.—*Spenser*.

—*s.* the act of ravaging, or making hostile incur-  
 sion upon a country.—Obsolete.

FORSAKE, fawr-sake', *v. a.* (*forsacan*, *forsacan*,  
 Sax.) *Past*, Forsook; *past part*, Forsaken. To  
 quit or leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to  
 depart from; to renounce; to reject; to leave;  
 to withdraw from; to fail.

FORSAKEN, fawr-sa'kn, *a. part*. Neglected; de-  
 serted.

FORSAKER, fawr-sa'kur, *s.* One that forsakes or  
 deserts.

FORSAKING, fawr-sa'king, *s.* The act of deserting;  
 dereliction.

FORSAY, fawr-sa', *v. a.* To renounce; to forbid.—  
 Obsolete.

And sithens shepherds been forsay'd  
 From places of delight.—*Spenser*.

FORSKOHLEA, fawr-sko'le-a, *s.* (in memory of Prof.  
 Forskohl of Copenhagen.) A genus of plants:  
 Order, Urticaceæ.

FORSLACK, fawr-slak', *v. a.* To delay.—Obsolete.

FORSOOTH, fawr-sooth', *ad.* (*forsothe*, Sax.) In  
 truth; in fact; certainly; very well.

FORSPEAKER, fawr'speak-ur, *s.* An attorney or  
 advocate in a cause.—*Cowel*; *Blount*.—Obsolete.

FORSTER.—See Forester.

FORSTERA, fawr-ste'ra, *s.* (in honour of John  
 Reinald Forster and his son George, who accom-  
 panied Captain Cook in his second voyage as  
 naturalists.) A genus of plants, natives of New  
 Zealand and Terra del Fuego: Order, Stylidiaceæ.

FORSTERITE, fawr'stur-ite, *s.* (in honour of Mr.  
 Forster.) A mineral found in the lavas of Vesu-  
 vius, having a rhombic prism for its primary  
 crystal. It is colourless, brilliant, and translucent.  
 It scratches glass.

FORSWEAR, fawr-sware', *v. a.* (*forswearian*, Sax.)  
*Past*, Forswore; *past part*, Forsworn. To reject



FORSWEARER—FORTHWARD.

or renounce upon oath; to deny upon oath; to *forswear one's self*; to swear falsely; to perjure one's self;—*v. n.* to swear falsely; to commit perjury.

**FORSWEARER**, fawr-swar'ur, *s.* One who is perjured; one who rejects on oath.

**FORSWONK**, fawr-swunk', *a.* Over-laboured.—Obsolete.

Albe forsworn and forswat I am.—*Spenser*.

**FORSWORNNESS**, fawr-sworn'nes, *s.* The state of being forsworn.

**FORSYTHIA**, fawr-si'the-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Wm. Forsyth, Kensington.) A genus of plants, natives of Japan: Order, Oleaceæ.

**FORT**, forte, *s.* (French.) In the Military art, a small fortified place environed on all sides with a moat, rampart, and parapet; a strong side, opposed to weak side or foible. A *royal fort*, a fortification, having at least twenty-six fathoms for the line of defence.

**FORTALICE**, fawr'ta-lis, *s.* (Scottish.) A small fortress, reckoned formerly in Scottish Law as *enter regalia*, and did not go along with the lands on which it was situated without a special grant from the crown; but fortalices are now conveyed by a general grant of the lands.

**FORTE**, forte, *s.* That art or department in which one excels.

**FORTE**, fawr'te, *ad.* (Italian.) In Music, a direction to the performer to execute the part loudly. It is indicated by the letter *F*. When two *FF*'s are used, it signifies *fortissimo*, very loud.

**FORTED**, forte'd, *a.* Furnished with forts; guarded by forts.

**FORTH**, forth, *ad.* (Saxon.) Forward; onward in time; in advance; forward in place or order; out; abroad; noting progression or advance from a state of confinement; away; beyond the boundary of a place; out into public view or public character; thoroughly; from beginning to end;—(obsolete in the last two senses.)

You, cousin,

Whom it concerns to hear this matter forth.—*Shaks.*

on to the end;—(obsolete.)

I repeated the Ave Maria; the inquisitor bade me say forth. I said I was taught no more.—*Memoir in Strype*.

—*s.* a way.—Obsolete.

**FORTHCOMING**, forth-kum-ing, *a.* Ready to appear; making appearance. *Forthcoming*, (action or summons of,) in Scotch Law, an action similar to that of a foreign attachment, by which a creditor is enabled to satisfy his claims by attaching or seizing on the money or goods of his debtor, in the hands of a third party.

**FORTHGOING**, forth-go-ing, *s.* A going forth; a proceeding from;—*a.* going forth.

**FORTHINK**, fawr-think', *v. a.* To repent of.—Obsolete.

Of it be not too bolde,

Least thou forthink it when thou art too olde.—

*Old Interlude of Youth.*

**FORTH-ISSUING**, forth-ish'su-ing, *a.* Issuing; coming out; coming forward from a covert.

**FORTHRIGHT**, forth-rite, *ad.* Straightforward; in a straight direction;—*s.* a straight path.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,

Through forthrights and meanders.—*Shaks.*

**FORTHWARD**, forth-wawrd, *ad.* Forward.

FORTHWITH—FORTUNATE.

**FORTHWITH**, forth'with, *ad.* Immediately; without delay; directly.

**FORTHY**, forth'e, *ad.* (*forthi*, Sax.) Therefore.—Obsolete.

Thomalin, have no care forthy;

Myselte will have a double eye.—*Spenser*.

**FORTIETH**, fawr'te-eth, *a.* The fourth ten; noting the number next after the thirty-ninth.

**FORTIFIABLE**, fawr'te-fi-a-bl, *a.* (*fortis*, strong, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) That may be fortified.

**FORTIFICATION**, fawr-te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The art of fortifying. In Military Architecture, the art of constructing such works of defence as may best enable the besieged to withstand the assaults of an assailing force.

**FORTIFIER**, fawr'te-fi-ur, *s.* One who erects works for defence; one who strengthens, supports, and upholds; that which strengthens.

**FORTIFY**, fawr'te-fi, *v. a.* (*fortifier*, Fr.) To strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art; to strengthen against any attack; to confirm; to add strength and firmness to; to furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence, or assault;—*v. n.* to raise strong places.

**FORTILAGE**, fawr'te-laje, } *s.* (dim. of fort.) A

**FORTLET**, fawr'tet, } small fort.

**FORTILITY**, fawr-ti'l'e-te, *s.* A fortified place.—Obsolete.

**FORTIN**, fawr'tin, *s.* A fortlet, sconce, or little fort.—Obsolete.

Thou hast talk'd

Of palisades, fortins, parapets.—*Shaks.*

**FORTISSIMO**, fawr-tis'se-mo, *a.* (Italian.) The superlative of *forte*. In Music, it signifies to play or sing very loud, and is indicated by two *FF*'s.

**FORTITUDE**, fawr'te-tude, *s.* (*fortitudo*, Lat.) That firmness or strength of mind or soul which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression, or despondency; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power of endurance.

**FORTNIGHT**, fawr'tnite, *s.* (contracted from *fourteen nights*.) The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

**FORTRESS**, fawr'tres, *s.* (*forteresse*, Fr.) A stronghold; a fortified place; a place of defence or security; defence; safety; security;—*s. a.* a guard; to fortify.

Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,

Are weakly fortress'd from a world of harms.—*Shaks.*

**FORTRESSED**, fawr'trest, *a.* Defended by a fortress.

**FORTUITOUS**, fawr'tu'e-tus, *a.* (*fortuitus*, Lat.) Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause.

**FORTUITOUSLY**, fawr'tu'e-tus-le, *ad.* Accidentally; casually.

**FORTUITOUSNESS**, fawr'tu'e-tus-nes, *s.* The quality of being accidental; accident; chance.

**FORTUITY**, fawr'tu'e-te, *s.* Chance; accident.

**FORTUNA**, fawr'tu-na, *s.* In Mythology, the goddess of Fortune, worshipped by the Greeks and Romans, who assigned to her the presidency over human affairs, and the distribution of wealth and honour at pleasure. She was represented as blind, with winged feet resting on a wheel.

**FORTUNATE**, fawr'tu-nate, *a.* (*fortunatus*, Lat.) Coming by good luck; bringing some unexpected good; successful; receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good; happy; prosperous.



# TUNATELY—FORWANDER.

LY, fawr'tu-nate-le, *ad.* Luckily; successfully; by good fortune or favourable

NESS, fawr'tu-nate-nes, *s.* Good luck; happiness.

awr'tune, *s.* (French, from *fortuna*, Lat.) supposed to distribute the lots of life; or ill that befalls man; the chance of us of living; success, good or bad; event; possessions; great wealth; the portion of woman, generally of a woman; future events; destiny;—*v. a.* to make for-

ill could he *fortunen* the ascendant his images for his patient.—*Chaucer.*

of, fortunately or not; to presage;— as an active verb;)

e *fortun'd* the dying fate of Rome, er consul sole consol'd her doom.—

*Dryden.*

befall; to fall out; to happen; to come o pass.

OOK, fawr'tune-book, *s.* A book to be to know future events, frequently alluded older poets.

I know'st a face, in whose each look ty lays ope love's *fortune-book*, hose fair revolutions wait obequious motions of love's fate.—

*Crashaw.*

ENTER, fawr'tune-hun-tur, *s.* A man stly seeks to marry a woman with a large ith a view to enrich himself.

NTING, fawr'tune-hun-ting, *s.* The king to acquire riches by a marriage al-

SS, fawr'tune-les, *a.* Destitute of a portion; luckless.

LL, fawr'tune-tel, *v. a.* To pretend to of revealing future events, affecting the or destiny of individuals; to reveal fu-

LLER, fawr'tune-tel-lur, *s.* One who pretends to foretell, the events of one's

LLING, fawr'tune-tel-ling, *s.* The act e of taking advantage of the credulity of ded persons, by pretending to foretell nts, affecting the lives or interests of in-

, fawr'tu-nize, *v. a.* To regulate the —Obsolete.

r'te, *a.* (*feuertig*, Sax.) Four times indefinite number; a colloquial use. 's *court*, in Law, the court of attachment ots; which was held before the verderers st once every forty days, to inquire con- offenders against vert and venison.

um, *s.* (Latin.) A large open space in t Roman cities, usually surrounded with ldings, where the citizens met to trans- ss, and where, previous to the erection illice, causes in law were tried. Rome sen fora. The forum was a place where exhibitions were also given.—*Vitruvius,*

R, fawr-wawn'dur, *v. n.* To wander rove wildly.—Obsolete.

ravell'd had, when as they far espy'd y wight *forwandring* by the way.—

*Spenser.*

# FORWANDERED—FOSSILE.

FORWANDERED, fawr-wawn'durd, *a.* Lost; be- wildered.—Obsolete.

FORWARD, fawr'wawrd, *ad.* (*forward*, Sax.) To- ward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively. In a ship, *forward* denotes to- ward the forepart;—*a.* warm; earnest; not backward; ready; confident; presumptuous; bold; less reserved or modest than is proper; ad- vanced beyond the usual degree; premature; early ripe; quick; hasty; anterior; fore; not behindhand;—*v. a.* to advance; to help onward; to promote; to accelerate; to quicken; to hasten; to send forward; to send toward the place of des- tination; to transmit.

FORWARDER, fawr'wawrd-ur, *s.* One who promotes or advances anything.

FORWARDLY, fawr'wawrd-le, *ad.* Eagerly; has- tily; quickly.

FORWARDNESS, fawr'wawrd-nes, *s.* Promptness; eagerness; ardour; readiness to act; boldness; confidence; assurance; want of due reserve or modesty; a state of advance beyond the usual degree.

FORWASTE, fawr-waste', *v. a.* To waste; to deso- late.—Obsolete.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage, Forwasted all.—*Spenser.*

FORWEARY, fawr-we're, *v. a.* To dispirit.—Obso- lete.

FORWEEP, fawr-weep', *v. n.* To weep much.

FORWORD, fawr'wurd, *s.* A promise; what was before said or agreed to.—Obsolete.

He that wise was and obedient,

To kepe his *forword* by his free assent.—*Chaucer.*

FORZANDO, fawr-zan'do, *ad.* (*forzare*, to force, Ital.) In Music, a word used to show that the notes are to be boldly struck and continued.

FOSS, fos, } *s.* (*fossa*, Lat.) In Fortification, FOSSA, fos'sa, } a ditch or moat; a ditch full of water, where women, in former times, who had committed felony, were drowned. In Anatomy, a cavity in a bone with a large aperture, but with- out perforation. It is used particularly for the cavity or indenture in the back part of the neck. The principal fossæ in the skeleton are—*F. hya- loidea*, the cuplike excavation of the vitreous humour in which the crystalline lens is embedded. *F. lacrymalis*, a depression in the frontal bone for the reception of the lacrymal gland. *F. navic- ularis*, the dilatation towards the extremity of the spongy portion of the urethra. *F. ovalis*, the oval depression presented by the septum of the right auricle. *F. pituitaria*, the sella turcica, or cavity, in the sphenoid bone for receiving the pituitary body.

FOSSAGE, fos'saje, *s.* In Law, a composition paid to be exempt from the repairing or maintaining the ditches round a town.

FOSSARI, fos-sa're-i, *s.* (Latin.) A class of officers connected with the church of the eastern Roman empire, whose business was to attend to the in- terment of the dead.

FOSETTE, fos-set', *s.* (French.) A little hollow; a dimple.

FOSSIL, } fos'sil, *a.* (*fossilis*, Lat. *fossile*, Fr.)

FOSSILE, } Dug out of the earth, as fossil shells, fossil bones, &c.;—*s.* literally, a substance dug out of the earth, but restricted in its present use to the remains of animals and plants found in the different geological formations.



## FOSSILIFEROUS—FOTHER.

**FOSSILIFEROUS**, fos-sil-lif'e-rus, *a.* Producing or containing fossils.

**FOSSILIST**, fos'sil-ist, *s.* One who makes fossil remains his particular study.

**FOSSILIZATION**, fos-sil-e-za'shun, *s.* The act or process of converting into a fossil or petrification.

**FOSSILIZE**, fos'sil-ize, *v. a.* To convert into a fossil;—*v. n.* to be changed into a fossil.

**FOSSIOLOGY**, fos-sil'o-je, *s.* (fossil, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on fossils; also, the science of fossils.

**FOSSORES**, fos-sor-ze', or fos-so'res, *s.* (*fossor*, a digger, Lat.) The second family of the Hymenoptera, in which the individuals are armed with a sting, and both sexes furnished with wings. They live solitarily; their legs are adapted for walking, and in several genera for digging. The wings are always extended.

**FOSSORIAL**, fos-so're-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Fossores; of the nature of Fossores.

**FOSSULATE**, fos-su-late, *a.* Having long narrow depressions.

**FOSSWAY**, fos'way, *s.* (*fossus*, digged, Lat.) Anciently, one of the four principal highways in England leading through the kingdom, having a ditch or foss upon both sides, supposed to have been dug and made passable by the Romans. It extended from the coast of Lincolnshire on the north-east, to the coast of Devonshire on the south-west.

**FOSTER**, fos'tur, *v. a.* (*fostrian*, Sax.) To nurse; to feed; to nourish; to bring up; to cherish; to forward; to promote growth; to sustain and promote;—*v. n.* to be nourished or trained up together;—*s.* a forester.

*A foster in the wood he met.—Bevis.*

*Fosterbrother*, a male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse. *Fosterchild*, a child nursed by a woman not the mother, or brought up by a man not the father. *Fosterdam* or *nurse*, a nurse; one that performs the office of a mother, by giving food to a child; also termed *foster-mother*. *Fosterearth*, earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. *Foster-father*, one who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child. *Fostersister*, a female nursed by the same person. *Fosterson*, one brought up and educated like a son, though not a son by birth.

**FOSTERAGE**, fos'tur-ij, *s.* The charge of nursing.

**FOSTERER**, fos'tur-ur, *s.* A nurse; one that feeds and nourishes in the place of parents.

**FOSTERING**, fos'tur-ing, *s.* The act of nursing, nourishing, and cherishing; nourishment.

**FOSTERLEAN**, fos'tur-lene, *s.* (Saxon.) In Law, a nuptial gift; a jointure or stipend for maintenance of the wife.—*Cowel*; *Blount*.—Obsolete.

**FOSTERLING**, fos'tur-ling, *s.* A fosterchild.

**FOSTERMENT**, fos'tur-ment, *s.* Food; nourishment.—Obsolete.

**FOSTERSHIP**, fos'tur-ship, *s.* The office of a forester.—Obsolete.

**FOSTRESS**, fos'tres, *s.* A female who feeds and cherishes; a nurse.

**FOTHER**, foth'ur, *s.* (*fuder*, Germ.) A weight of lead containing eight pigs, and each pig twenty-one stone and a half: with the plumbers in London it is nineteen hundred and a half;—*v. a.* to endeavour to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship while afloat, by letting down a sail by the corners,

## FOTHERGILLIA—FOULFEEDING.

and putting chopped yarn, oakum, wool, cotton, &c. between it and the ship's sides.

**FOTHERGILLIA**, foth-ur-gil'le-a, *s.* (in memory of Dr. John Fothergill.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs with alternate leaves, and white sweet-scented sessile flowers with yellow anthers.

**FOTHERING**, foth'ur-ing, *s.* The operation of stopping leaks in a ship.

**FOUGADE**, foo-gad', } *s.* (French.) In Military  
**FOUGASSE**, foo-gas', } tactics, a little mine about eight or ten feet wide, and ten or twelve feet deep, dug under some ward or post, which is in danger of falling into the enemy's hands, and charged with sacks of powder, covered with stones, earth, and whatever may cause the greatest destruction on explosion.

**FOUGHT**, fawt. *Past and past part. of the verb To fight.*

**FOUL**, fowl, *a.* (*ful*, *faul*, Sax.) Covered with or containing extraneous matter, which is injurious, noxious, or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean; turbid; thick; muddy; impure; polluted; scurrilous; obscene or profane; cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempestuous; defiling; wicked; detestable; abominable; unfair; not honest; not lawful, or according to established rules or customs; hateful; ugly; loathsome.

*Hast thou forgot.*

*The foul witch Sycorax, who, with age and envy,  
Was grown into a hoop!—Shaks.*

disgraceful; shameful; coarse; gross; full of gross humours or impurities;

*You perceive the body of our kingdom,  
How foul it is.—Shaks.*

full of weeds. Among seamen, entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to clear. *Foul anchor*, so termed when the cable is twisted round the stock or one of the flooks, thereby endangering the ship's drifting. *Foul bottom*, when the bottom of a ship is very dirty, as being covered with grass, sea-weeds, barnacles, shells, or other filth. *Foul ground*, ground which is rocky or abounding with shallows, or otherwise dangerous. *Foul house*, so called when the cables are turned round each other, by the winding or turning of the ship while she rides at anchor. *Foul rope*, a rope entangled in itself or hindered by another. *Foul water*, a ship is said to make *foul water* when she comes into such shoal or low water, that the keel is nearly touching the ground, thereby causing such an action that the mud is immediately raised, and so fouls the water. *Foul wind*, an unfavourable or contrary wind to the ship's course, as opposed to large or fair; *to fall foul* is to rush on with haste, rough force, and unseasonable violence; *to run against*;—*v. a.* (*fulian*, Sax.) to make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to besmirch; to soil.

**FOULAHS**, foo'las, *s.* A nation widely spread along the western coasts of Africa, occupying the countries north of Cape Palmas, as far as the banks of the river Senegal.

**FOULDER**, fowl'dur, *v. n.* To emit great heat.—Obsolete.

*Loud thunder with amazement great  
Did rend the rattling skies with flames of foud'ring heat.  
—Spenser.*

**FOULFACED**, fowl'fayst, *a.* Having a hateful or repugnant visage.

**FOULFEEDING**, fowl-feed'ing, *a.* Gross; feeding grossly.



*ad.* Filthily; nastily; odiously; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; unfairly.

*fowl'mouth'd, a.* Scurrilous; haughty use of profane, obscene, and opprobrious epithets.

*It, and scolding oft between.*  
*Smooth'd scolds; bad neighbourhood I*

*'nes, s.* The quality of being foul; dirtiness; pollution; impurity; hatefulness; ugliness; deformity; distaste of candour.

*fowl'spo-ken, a.* Slandrous; using filthy, or obscene language.

*e Mustella.*

*and past part. of the verb To find.*

*v. a. (findo, Lat. funder, Fr.)* To find anything; to set or place, as on a pedestal for support; to begin and build; to found and raise a superstructure; to give birth to; to originate; to fix one's self upon, as on a principle or ground; (Fr.) to cast; to form by melting a material into a mould.

*foun-da'shun, s. (fundatio, Lat.)* In the lower part or corner of the base-piers of a building; the act of fixing the basis or groundwork of anything; an endowment; a donation or legacy to support an institution; establishment.

*ness, foun-da'shun-les, a.* Having no

*founder, s.* One that founds, establishes, one that lays a foundation; one who is the author; one from whom anything originates; one who endows; one who furnishes a basis for the support of an institution; (Fr.) a caster; one who casts metals; one who speaks in a canting language, to fill or be filled, to ship; to fail; to miscarry; to trip; to cause internal inflammation and swelling in the feet of a horse.

*foun'der-us, a.* Failing; liable to founder.—Obsolete.

*foun'dre, s. (fonderie, Fr.)* The house and works occupied in casting

*found'ing, s.* The art of casting metals in forms for use; the casting of statues. *found'ling, s.* A deserted or exposed child found without a parent or owner. *Hospitals,* charitable institutions which are one of the large towns in Europe for the care of infants forsaken by their parents, generally the offspring of illegitimate

*foun'dres, s.* A female founder; a foundress or establishes, or who endows

*fountain, s. (fons, Lat. fontaine, Fr.)*

A spring or source of water; water from the earth; a small basin of water; a jet; a spouting of water; the head or source of a river; the principles or cause; the source of the fountain of circulation, a curious con- crete apparatus, in which a coloured liquid is made to flow upwards. *Glass fountain,*

a pneumatic instrument, consisting of a glass vessel and a tube within it, for the purpose of showing the elasticity of the air. *Fountain pen,* a pen contrived to hold a greater quantity of ink than usual, and thus preventing the writer from the trouble of constantly needing a fresh supply.

*FOUNTAINHEAD, foun'tin-hed, s.* Primary source; original; first principle.

*FOUNTAINLESS, foun'tin-les, a.* Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

*FOUNTFUL, foun'tful, a.* Full of springs.

*FOUQUIERACEÆ, foo-ke-er-a'se-e, s.* (Fouquiera, one of the genera, in honour of P. E. Fouquier, M.D., Paris.) A small order of plants, separated from Portulacææ for the following reasons:—Their petals cohere in a long tube; the capsule consists of three loculicidal cells, that is to say, which separate through the middle, forming three septiferous valves; and because their embryo is straight, with flat cotyledons, and stationed in the centre of a fleshy albumen. This order is not admitted by Lindley into his vegetable kingdom, because he considers the plant figured by Humboldt, on which it is founded, as doubtful. The plants are trees or shrubs, natives of Mexico, with leaves in fascicles, and scarlet flowers.

*FOUR, fore, a. (fewer, Sax. vier, Germ.)* Twice two. *Four-tailed bandage,* in Surgery, a bandage for the forehead and jaws, sometimes called the sling with four arms. *Four-way cock,* a sort of valve much used in steam-engines to pass the steam to and from the cylinder.

*FOURBE, foorb, s. (French.)* A cheat; a tricking fellow.

*Thou art a false impostor and a fourbe.—Denham.*

*FOURCHEE, foor-shay', s.* In Heraldry, a cross forked at the ends.

*FOURCHER, foor'shur, s. (French.)* In Law, a device used for putting off, or the delaying of an action.—*Termes de la Ley.*

*FOURFOLD, fore'folde, a.* Four times any quantity; anything four times repeated.

*FOURFOOTED, fore'füt-ed, a.* Having four feet; quadruped.

*FOURIER, foor're-ur, s. (French.)* A harbinger.—Obsolete.

*The Duke of Buckingham's revolt was the preparative and fourrier of the rest.—Sir G. Duck.*

*FOURIERISM.—See Phalansterianism.*

*FOURSCORE, fore'skore, a.* Four times twenty; eighty. It is used elliptically for fourscore years.

*At seventeen years many their fortunes seek, But at fourscore it is too late a week.—Shaks.*

*FOURSQUARE, fore'skware, a.* Having four sides and four angles equal; square; quadrangular.

*FOURTEEN, fore'teen, a. (fewertyn, Sax.)* Four and ten; twice seven.

*FOURTEENTH, fore'teenth, a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth. In Music, the octave or replicate of the seventh, comprehending thirteen diatonic intervals.

*FOURTH, forthe, a.* The ordinal of four; the next after the third. In Music, three diatonic intervals, or two tones and a half. The minor or lesser fourth consists of five semitones; but the fourth sharp, or greater, consists of six semitones. The fourth is the third of the consonances. *Fourth pair of nerves,* the Nervi pathetici, the most slender of the body.

*FOURTHLY, forthe'le, ad.* In the fourth place.



## FOURWHEELED—FOXHOUND.

**FOURWHEELED**, fore'hweeld, *a.* Having or running on four wheels.

**FOUTER**, foo'ter, *s.* A despicable fellow.

**FOUTRA**, foo'tra, *s.* (*foutre*, Fr.) A fig; a-scoff.—Obsolete.

A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base.—*Shaks.*

**FOUTY**, foo'te, *a.* (*foutu*, Fr.) Despicable.

**FOVEOLATED**, fo've-o-lay-ted, *a.* (*foveola*, low Lat.) Having little depressions or pits.

**FOVILLA**, fo-vil'la, *s.* (*foveo*, I nourish, Lat.) A viscous liquor contained in the vesicles which compose the pollen of plants.

**FOWL**, fowl, *s.* (*fugel*, *fugl*, Sax.) A bird, but more particularly understood to signify one of a larger sort, whether wild or tame, as geese, pheasants, partridges, turkeys, ducks, &c. *Fowl* is used as a collective noun; as, 'we dined on fish and fowl';—*v. n.* to catch or kill wild fowls for game.

**FOWLER**, fowl'ur, *s.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.

**FOWLER'S SOLUTION**, fowl'urz so-lu'shun, *s.* A solution of the arseniate of potassa, coloured and flavoured by the compound spirit of lavender,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of which contains half a grain of arsenious acid. It is also known by the name of *Tasteless aque drops*.

**FOWLING**, fowl'ing, *s.* The art of catching birds by means of birdlime, decoys, and other devices; or of killing them by fire-arms. *Fowling-piece*, a light musket for shooting birds with.

**FOX**, foks, *s.* (Saxon.) In Zoology, the common name of the canine quadrupeds of the genus *Vulpes*. The fox and dog, in their general osteological and dental characteristics, are nearly alike. The distinction chiefly exists in the sharp-pointed muzzle, the erect and triangular ears, and the thick bushy tail of the former. The time of gestation is about three months. The fox has been known to attain the age of thirteen or fourteen years;—a sly, cunning fellow; formerly a cant expression for a sword.

O, seignior Dew, thou diest on point of fox.—*Shaks.*

In Nautical language, a seizing made by twisting several rope-yarns together. In Heraldry, a charge, supposed to denote a subtle wit, by which a man has served his country. *Fox-grape*, or *Wild-vine*, the plant *Vitis labrusca*. *Fox-tail wedging*, in Mechanics, a method of fastening a tenon in a mortise by means of splitting or cutting a piece out of the tenon, so that a wedge may be driven in after the tenon is in its place;—*v. a.* to intoxicate; to stupify;—(obsolete as an active verb;)

The drunkard that should offer to justify his beastliness, by affirming that he never *foxes* himself but with one sort of wine.—*Boyle.*

—*v. n.* to become sour in the act of fermentation or ripening.

**FOXCASE**, foks'kase, *s.* The skin of a fox.—Obsolete.

**FOXCHASE**, foks'tshase, } *s.* The pursuit or hunt-  
**FOXHUNT**, foks'hunt, } ing of a fox.

**FOXERIE**, foks'ur-e, *s.* Behaviour like that of a fox; slyness.—Obsolete.

**FOXEVIL**, foks'e-vil, *s.* A disease in which the hair falls off.

**FOXGLOVE**.—See *Digitalis*.

**FOXHOUND**, foks'bownd, *s.* A hound trained to hunt the fox, also the stag and other deer. By their superior strength, swiftness, and agility, fox-

## FOXHUNTER—FRACTION.

hounds are found equal to the most arduous tests of the chase.

**FOXHUNTER**, foks'hunt-ur, *s.* One who pursues foxes with hounds; a term used in contempt for a country gentleman. John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over gate.—*Spectator.*

**FOXISH**, foks'ish, } *a.* Resembling a  
**FOXLIKE**, foks'like, } quality; cunning  
**FOXLY**, foks'le, }

**FOXSHIP**, foks'ship, *s.* The character or of a fox; cunning.

Hadst thou *foxship*  
To banish him that struck more blows for  
Than thou hast spoken words.—*Shaks.*

**FOXY**, foks'e, *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily.  
**FOY**, foy, *s.* (*voie*, a way, Fr.) A treat their friends by those who are going journey.

**FRACAS**, fra-ká', *s.* (French.) An uproar; quarrel; a disturbance.

**FRACHES**, fra'shes, *s.* In the Glass trade, iron pans into which the glass vessels, formed, are put into the lower oven over the ing furnace.

**FRACID**, fra'sid, *a.* (*fracidus*, Lat.) Over rotten from ripeness.

**FRACT**, frakt, *v. a.* To break; to violate.  
fringe.—Obsolete.

His days and times are past,  
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates  
Has suit my credit.—*Shaks.*

**FRACTION**, frak'shun, *s.* (*fractio*, Lat.) 1 of breaking, or state of being broken, especially violence. *Fractions*, in Arithmetic and Algebra, the part or parts of a unit or whole, expressed by *vulgar fractions* in figures by two numbers a line between them, as  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10}$ , and, in *fractions*, by a period placed before it, as  $18.98 = \frac{1898}{100}$  or  $\frac{1}{100}$ ;  $18.98 = \frac{1898}{100} = \frac{1898}{100}$ . The figure of a vulgar fraction is called its numerator and the under, its denominator. A *proper fraction* has the numerator less than the denominator and an improper, *vice versa*. A *simple fraction* consists of a single numerator and denominator as  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and a *compound fraction* of two or more simple fractions, as  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $\frac{1}{3}$ . A *complex fraction* has both its numerator and denominator

*Continued fractions*, a continued fraction which has a fraction in its denominator, again has a fraction in its denominator, and such as,

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{7 + \frac{5}{2 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3}{2}}}} \end{array}$$

*Decomposition of fractions*, a method used in integral calculus for reducing products of the  $X(x-a)^m(x-b)^n \dots$  in which  $X$  is a rational integral to the sum of terms of the  $K(x-a)^k$ , in which  $K$  is independent of  $x$  if  $X$  be of a higher dimension than  $m+n$  there is also a quotient. *Vanishing fractions* are termed vanishing in cases where supposition is made which destroys both num



inator at the same time. Thus,

$$\frac{\log. x}{x-1}, \quad \frac{ax-a}{bx-b},$$

which assume the form  $\frac{0}{0}$ , when

ak'shun-al, *a.* Belonging to a  
comprising a part or the parts of

rak'shun-a-re, *a.* Pertaining to

shus, *a.* Apt to break out into a  
quarrel; cross; snappish.

rak'shus-le, *ad.* Passionately;

frak'shus-nes, *s.* A cross or snap-

ture, *s.* (*fractura*, Lat.) A breach  
especially a breach caused by violence;  
solid body. In Surgery, a break in  
nt of continuity of a bone, when it  
roken by some external cause; a  
is where a bone is broken only in  
ipound fracture is when two bones  
ach other are broken; a *compli-*  
is one attended with a train of  
wound or ulcer. In Mineralogy,  
r uneven surface which a mineral  
broken. When the surface is per-  
t is termed *cleavage*: fractures are  
r, splintery, conchoidal, &c.;—  
to burst asunder; to crack; to  
ious parts by breaking.

e Frænum.

o, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, a fold  
y which an organ is attached to  
as *F. epiglottides*, the ligament  
the epiglottis with the root of the  
hyoides; *F. lingue*, a fold of the  
ue of the mouth which binds down  
*preputii*, a fold of integument con-  
puce with the gland penis.

re-a, *s.* (*fragrans*, fragrant, Lat.  
ice of the fruit.) The Strawberry,  
s, throwing out numerous runners;  
t is a well-known and favourite  
osacem.

al'la, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, the  
f which is trochiform; the umbili-  
ys open, and toothed round its  
ase of the pillar is twisted, and  
ke process at its margin: Family,

z. (*fragilis*, Lat.) Brittle; easily  
liable to fail; easily destroyed.

l'e-te, *s.* Brittleness; easiness to  
akness; liahleness to fail; frailty;  
ilt.

aj-el-la're-a, *s.* (*fragilis*, Lat. from  
are.) A genus of Algæ: Order,

ment, *s.* (*fragmentum*, Lat.) A  
; a piece separated from anything  
part separated from the rest; an  
a small detached portion.

frag'men-tar-e, *a.* Composed of

r, *s.* (Latin.) A loud and sudden

sound; the report of anything bursting; a loud  
harsh sound; a crash;

The clouds in storms of rain descend;

The air thy hideous fragors rend.—*Sandys.*

a strong or sweet scent.—Seldom used.

The musk by its fragor is oft discovered by the care-  
less passenger.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

FRAGOSA, fra-go'sa, *s.* (in honour of John Fragosa,  
first physician to Philip II., king of Spain.) A  
genus of small, tufted, and nearly stemless Um-  
belliferous herbs, natives of the Andes of Peru:  
Suborder, Orthosperma.

FRAGRANCE, fra'grans, } *s.* (*fragrantia*, Lat.)

FRAGRANCY, fra'gran-se, } Sweetness of smell;  
that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory  
nerves with an agreeable sensation; pleasing scent;  
grateful odour.

FRAGRANT, fra'grant, *a.* Sweet of smell; odorous.

FRAGRANTLY, fra'grant-le, *ad.* With sweet scent.

FRAIL, frale, *a.* (*fraille*, Ital. *frele*, Fr.) Liable to  
fail and decay; weak; infirm; subject to casual-  
ties; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or  
durable; weak in mind or resolution; liable to  
error or deception; easily broken or overset;—  
(*fraille*, Norm.) a basket made of rushes; a rush  
for weaving baskets; a certain quantity of raisins,  
about seventy-five pounds.

FRAILNESS, frale'nes, *s.* Weakness; infirmity.

FRAILTY, frale'te, *s.* Weakness of resolution; in-  
stability of mind; liahleness to be deceived or se-  
duced; frailness; infirmity of body; fault pro-  
ceeding from weakness; foible; sin of infirmity.

FRAISCHEUR, fra'shure, *s.* (French.) Freshness;  
coolness.—Not used. (Dr. Johnson says this  
term has been foolishly introduced to our language  
by Dryden.)

Hither in summer evenings you repair,

To taste the fraischeur of the purer air.—*Dryden.*

FRAISE, fraze, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a sort  
of defence, consisting of pointed stakes, six or  
seven feet long, driven horizontally or inclined into  
the entrenchments of a camp, half-moon, &c., for  
the purpose of preventing any approach or scalade.

FRAISED, frayzt, *a.* Fortified with fraise.

FRAMABLE, frame'a-bl, *a.* That may be framed.

FRAMBESIA, fram-be'zhe-a, *s.* (*framboise*, a rasp-  
berry, Fr.) The Yaws, a disease which is epi-  
demic in the Antilles, and certain parts of Africa.  
It exhibits cuticular excrescences, somewhat re-  
sembling mulberries, attended with a discharge of  
watery fluid. It is contagious.

FRAME, frame, *v. a.* (*fremman*, Sax.) To form or  
fabricate by orderly construction and union of va-  
rious parts; to fit one to another; to make; to  
compose; to regulate; to adjust; to form to any  
rule or method by study or precept; to form and  
digest by thought; to contrive; to plan; to  
scheme out; to invent; to fabricate;—*v. n.* to  
contrive;—*s.* any fabric or structure composed of  
parts united; any kind of case or structure made  
for admitting, enclosing, or supporting things;  
order; regularity; adjusted series or composition  
of parts; form; scheme; constitution; system;  
contrivance; projection; shape; proportion; par-  
ticular state, as of the mind. In Joinery, a kind  
of case in which a thing is set, enclosed, or sup-  
ported, as a window-frame, a picture-frame, &c.  
In Letterpress Printing, the stand which sup-  
ports the cases. In Founding, a kind of ledge  
enclosing a board, which, being fitted with wetted



sand, serves the purpose of a mould for casting in. A kind of loom on which artificers stretch their linens, stuffs, &c., to be embroidered, tamboured, quilted, or otherwise prepared and ornamented. In Painting, a kind of square consisting of four long slips of wood joined together, whilst the intermediate space is divided by threads into several little squares like nets, and sometimes called a *reticule*. Its use is to reduce figures from small to great, or *vice versa*.

**FRAMER**, frame'ur, *s.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

**FRAMEWORK**, frame'wurk, *s.* Work done in a frame.

**FRAMPOLD**, fram'pold, *a.* Peevish; rugged; boisterous.—Obsolete.

Her husband! alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him; she leads a very *frampold* life with him.—*Shaks.*

**FRANC.**—See **FRANK**.

**FRANCHISE**, fran'tshiz, *s.* (French.) In Law, a word synonymous with liberty, and defined as 'a royal privilege or branch of the king's prerogative subsisting in the hands of a subject.' *Franchise* is also used to denote an asylum or sanctuary, where the persons of the refugees were secure from apprehension;—exemption from a burden or duty to which others are subject; the district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; the limits of an immunity;—*v. a.* to make free; *enfranchise* is generally used.

**FRANCHISEMENT**, fran'tshiz-ment, *s.* Release from burden or restriction; freedom.

**FRANCIC**, fran'sik, *a.* Pertaining to the Franks.

**FRANCISCANS**, fran-sis'kans, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, the members of the monastical order of St. Francis, established in the year 1208. They affected excessive humility, and, from wearing grey clothing, were denominated Greyfriars. In the eighteenth century, the Franciscans and Capuchins amounted in number to 115,000 monks, occupying 7000 convents. Many of them are now suppressed, and the number of monks, from this and the spread of other opinions, is now much less. The Franciscans, like the Dominicans, were devoted partizans of the papal hierarchy, and in consequence were invested with peculiar privileges and honourable employments. The sale of indulgences was extensively given to them as a means of subsistence, and was a rich indemnification to them for their voluntary poverty;—*a.* belonging to the order of St. Francis.

**FRANCISCEA**, fran-sis'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Francis I., emperor of Austria, a patron of Botany.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Solanaceæ.

**FRANCOA**, frang-ko'a, *s.* (in memory of F. Franco, M.D., of Valentia, a botanist of the sixteenth century.) A genus of perennial plants, natives of Chili: Order, Francoaceæ.

**FRANCOACEÆ**, frang-ko-a'se-e, *s.* A natural order of hypogynous Exogens, consisting of stemless, herbaceous plants, with lobed or pinnated extipulate leaves and scape-like stems, having a racemose inflorescence; calyx deeply four-cleft; petals four, inserted near the base of the calyx; stamens four times the number of the petals, and alternately rudimentary; ovary superior and four-celled; ovules numerous; stigma four-lobed and sessile; capsule membranous and four-valved; seeds numerous and minute.

**FRANCOLIN.**—See **CHÆTOPUS**.

**FRANCOLINUS**, frang-ko-li'nus, *s.* The Tetrao francolinus of Linnaeus, birds of the grouse family; the feet are and belly of the male black, with red spots. It has a bright red colour. It is the genus *Chætopus* of Swainson: Family, *thionide*.

**FRANGIBILITY**, fran-je-bil'e-te, *a.* The quality of being frangible.

**FRANGIBLE**, fran'je-bl, *a.* (*frango*, I break.) That may be broken; brittle; fragile.

**FRANION**, fra'ne-un, *a.* A paramour; a companion.—Obsolete.

Might not be found a franker *franion*, Of her lewd parts to make companion.

**FRANK**, frangk, *a.* (German, *franc*, Fr.) ingenuous; candid; free in uttering; not reserved; using no disguise; generous; not niggardly; free; without compensation; licentious; unrestrained; sole in the last two senses;—*s.* a letter exempted from postage, or the writing renders it free; a sty for swine.

Where sups he! doth the old boar feed frank!—*Shaks.*

*Franc*, or *frank*, an ancient gold coin of greater value than the gold crown; ceased to be part of the circulating medium of that country; the present silver coin of is worth about 9½d. sterling; the *Swiss* or *frank*, introduced during the existence of the Helvetic Confederation, is equal to French francs, or 1s. 2d. sterling. A name given by the Turks, Arabs, &c., not only to the French, but to Europeans in general. The appellation is supposed to have its origin in Asia, at the time of the Crusades, when the French made so considerable conquests among the Christian warriors in these parts. *Frank-aleu*, in Law, an absolute right of freehold estate in Lower Canada, and also in Guernsey, acknowledging no feudal superior, consequently holding no tenure. *Frank-tenement*, in Law, a liberty of free chase, by which who possess lands within the compass of which are prohibited from cutting down wood of the view of the forester. *Frank-fee*, lands and tenements. *Frank-law*, free common law, or the benefit which a person is entitled to. *Frank-marriage*, in Law, is where tenement is given by one man to another, together with the daughter or cousin of the donor, *frank-marriage*. By such a gift, the donor gives the tenements to themselves and the donees, in *frank-marriage*, are liable to the donor's debts, but fealty; a rent reserved thereon until the fourth degree of consanguinity between the issues of donor and donee. *foldage*, in Law, a right in the landlord to take sheep on the lands of his tenant. *Frangue*, or *Lingua Franca*, a kind of jargon on the shores of the Mediterranean, passed throughout the coasts and ports of the composed of Italian, French, Romanic, German, and other languages. *Frank-pledge*, in Law, or surety for the behaviour of freemen. *tenement*, an estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman;—*v. a.* to exempt



be charge of postage; to feed high; to cram;

to *frank* up ourselves with that should abhor.—*Ahp. Sands.*

up in a sty or frank.—Obsolete in the last significations.

In the sty of this most bloody boar.

George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold.—*Shaks.*

*frank letters*, to exercise the privilege of trans-  
a letter free of postage through the post-  
a privilege enjoyed by members of both  
of parliament, some government offices,  
or public functionaries, but abolished on the  
tion of the penny postage, 10th Jan., 1840.

**FRANKALMOIGNE**, *frangk'al-moy-n*, *s.* In Law, a  
of lands held by religious bodies, or by a  
religion, without fealty or any temporal  
being due; but, before the Reformation,  
'were bound, if right before God, to make  
prayers, masses, and other divine services,  
souls of their grantor or feoffee, and for  
is of their heirs which are dead, and for  
perity and good health of their heirs which  
s.—*Littleton*, s. 135.

**FRANKIA**, *frangk'ke-ne-a*, *s.* (in honour of John  
ius, professor of botany at Upsal.) Sea-  
genus of small heath-like plants: Type  
order Frankeniaceæ.

**FRANKIACEÆ**, *frangk'e-ni-a'se-e*, *s.* A natural  
hypogynous Exogens, consisting of her-  
plants or under-shrubs, with the stems  
anched. It is placed by Lindley, in his  
lliance, between the Violets and the Ta-

The leaves are exstipulate and opposite;  
ers sessile in the divisions of the branches,  
ally of a pink colour; sepals four or five;  
s many as the sepals; stamens equal in  
or twice as many, or even fewer, hypo-  
and placed on a disk or cup surrounding  
y; ovary sessile or stalked; ovules twin  
lateral, or one above the other; style  
stigma simple and dilated; fruit consist-  
several carpels; seeds twin or solitary,  
staceous integument.

**FRANK BLACK**, *frangk'fawrt blak*, *s.* A vege-  
rcoal, procured by the calcination of vine  
and other remains of the wine manu-  
f Germany.

**FRANKED**, *frangk'hârt'ed*, *a.* Of an open  
disposition.

**FRANKEDNESS**, *frangk'hârt-ed-nes*, *s.* The  
f being of an open or unreserved disposi-

**FRANKENSE**, *frangk'in-sens*, *s.* (frank, and in-  
om its giving out a diffusive agreeable  
en burned or heated.) The Lebonah of  
ew Scriptures, an odoriferous gum, sup-  
be the olibanum of commerce.—See  
i.

**FRANKING**, *s.* In Joinery, forming the  
ere the cross pieces of the frame of win-  
es intersect each other.

**FRANKISH**, *a.* Relating to the Franks.

**FRANKIA**, *frangk-lan'de-a*, *s.* A genus of  
rder, Protaceæ.

**FRANKLIN**, *s.* A name anciently given  
man possessing wealth; a gentleman.—

*franklin* in the wild of Kent, hath brought  
d marks with him in gold.—*Shaks.*

**FRANKLINITE**, *frangk'le-nite*, *s.* (in honour of the  
celebrated Benjamin Franklin.) Dodecahedral  
iron ore, a mineral found in grains or granulated  
masses, associated with the red oxide of zinc  
and other minerals. It consists of peroxide of  
iron, 66.10; oxide of zinc, 17.43; red oxide of  
manganese, 14.96: sp. gr. 4.87. H=6—6.5.  
—*Thomson.*

**FRANKLY**, *frangk'le*, *ad.* Liberally; openly; freely;  
ingenuously; readily; without reserve, constraint,  
or disguise.

**FRANKNESS**, *frangk'nes*, *s.* Plainness of speech;  
openness; ingenuousness; freedom in communi-  
cation; fairness; candour; freedom from art or  
craft; liberality; bounteousness.—(Seldom used  
in the last two significations.)

**FRANTIC**, *fran'tik*, *a.* (*phreneticus*, Lat.) Mad;  
raving; furious; outrageous; wild and disorderly;  
distracted; characterized by violence, fury, and  
disorder; noisy; irregular.

**FRANTICLY**, *fran'tik-le*, *ad.* Madly; distractedly;  
outrageously.

**FRANTICNESS**, *fran'tik-nes*, *s.* Madness; fury of  
passion; distraction.

**FRAP**, *frap*, *v. a.* In Nautical language, to cross  
and draw together the several parts of a tackle to  
increase the tension.

**FRATERCULA**, *fra-ter'ku-la*, *s.* The Puffins, a  
genus of aquatic birds; the Mormon of Illiger.—  
See Puffin.

**FRATERNAL**, *fra-ter'nal*, *a.* (*fraternus*, Lat. *fra-  
ternel*, Fr.) Brotherly; pertaining to brethren;  
becoming brothers.

**FRATERNALLY**, *fra-ter'nal-le*, *ad.* In a brotherly  
manner.

**FRATERNITY**, *fra-ter'ne-te*, *s.* (*fraternitas*, Lat.)  
The state or quality of a brother; brotherhood;  
a body of men associated for their common in-  
terest or pleasure; a corporation; a company; a  
society; men of the same class, profession, occu-  
pation, or character. In Roman Catholic coun-  
tries, the word *fraternity* is applied to certain  
societies which have certain prescribed religious  
duties and formalities to attend to—as that of the  
Rosary, who communicate every month, and re-  
peat the rosary continually; of the Scapulary,  
whom the blessed Virgin, according to the sab-  
batical bull of Pope John XXII., has promised to  
deliver out of hell the first Sunday after their  
death; of St. Francis's Girdle; of St. Austin's  
Leathern Girdle, &c. &c. The Archfraternity  
of Charity, instituted by Pope Clement VII., dis-  
tributes bread every Sunday among the poor, and  
gives portions to forty poor girls on the feast of  
St. Jerome, their patron. The Fraternity of  
Death bury the unclaimed and abandoned dead.

**FRATERNIZATION**, *fra-ter-ne-za'shun*, *s.* The act  
of associating and holding fellowship as brethren.

**FRATERNIZE**, *fra-ter'nize*, *v. n.* To associate or  
hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like  
occupation or character.

**FRATRAGE**, *fra'traje*, *s.* (*frater*, a brother, Lat.)  
A partition of an estate among coheirs; it also  
signifies that portion of an inheritance which falls  
to the younger brothers.

**FRATRICELLI**, *frat-re-sel'le*, *s.* The Little Breth-  
ren, a sect of Franciscan monks who separated  
themselves from the Grand Communion of St.  
Francis, with the intention of obeying the laws of  
their founder in a more rigorous manner than



they were observed by the other Franciscans. They renounced all property, and, begging from door to door, clothed in rags, they declaimed against the vices of the pope and bishops, and foretold the reformation of the church, and the restoration of the true gospel, by the real followers of St. Francis. They were much persecuted from the time of their origin, towards the end of the thirteenth century, till the time of Luther, whose doctrines they embraced.

**FRATRICIDAL**, frat-re-si'dal, *a.* (*frater*, a brother, and *cædo*, I kill, Lat.) Relating to the crime of fratricide; of the nature of fratricide.

**FRATRICIDE**, frat're-side, *s.* The murder of a brother; one who kills a brother.

**FRAUD**, frawd, *s.* (*fraus*, Lat.) Deceit; deception; trick; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; a stratagem intended to obtain some undue advantage.

**FRAUDFUL**, frawd'fûl, *a.* Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful in making bargains; containing fraud.

**FRAUDFULLY**, frawd'fûl-le, *ad.* Deceitfully; artfully, with intention to deceive and gain an undue advantage; trickishly; treacherously.

**FRAUDLESS**, frawd'les, *a.* Without fraud.

**FRAUDLESSLY**, frawd'les-le, *ad.* In a manner without fraud.

**FRAUDLESSNESS**, frawd'les-nes, *s.* State of being without fraud.

**FRAUDULENCE**, frawd'du-lens, } *s.* Deceitfulness;  
**FRAUDULENCY**, frawd'du-len-se, } proneness to artifice; trickishness.

**FRAUDULENT**, frawd'du-lent, *a.* Full of artifice and deceit in making bargains or contracts; trickish; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud; deceitful; treacherous.

**FRAUDULENTLY**, frawd'du-lent-le, *ad.* By fraud; by deceit, artifice, or imposition.

**FRAUGHT**, frawt, *a.* (*eragt*, Dut. *fracht*, Germ.) Laden; loaded; charged; filled; stored; full; —*s.* a freight; a cargo;

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne  
To tyrannous hate! swell, bosom, with thy *fraught*.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to load; to fill; to crowd.—Obsolete as a substantive and verb.

If after this command thou *fraught* the court  
With thy unworthiness, thou diest.—*Shaks.*

**FRAUGHTAGE**, frawt'aje, *s.* Loading; cargo.—Obsolete.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,  
I have convey'd abroad.—*Shaks.*

**FRAUS**, fra'us, *s.* In Roman Mythology, the daughter of Orcus and Night. She was invoked by those who dreaded the treachery over which she presided, as well as those who practised every cruel and secret art of perfidy. She was represented as a beautiful woman, with the deformities of her extremities concealed.

**FRAXINELLA**, fraks-e-nel'la, *s.* The common name of the plant *Dictamnus fraxinella*; called also Bastard, or False Dittany, and False White Dittany. There are many garden varieties, with white, red, or purple flowers.

**FRAXININ**, fraks'e-nin, *s.* In Chemistry, a neutral principle obtained from the bark of the *Fraxinus excelsior*. It has a very bitter taste, and has neither an alkaline nor acid reaction.

**FRAXINUS**, fraks'e-nus, *s.* (*phrasso*, I enclose or

hedge in, Gr. from the ash having been ancient times in making hedges.) The genus of forest trees, with opposite unequally, rarely simple leaves, and lateral racemes of greenish-yellow flowers. The timber of is next in value to the oak, and is used by coachmaker, wheelwright, cartwright, &c., in the manufacture of ploughs, axletrees, harrows, and other agricultural instruments: Order, Oleaceæ.  
**FRAY**, fray, *s.* (*fracas*, Fr.) A quarrel, a violent riot; a combat; a battle; also, a combat or duel; a contest; contention; a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rub.—*v. a.* to fright; to terrify;—(obsolete in two significations;)

The panther knowing that his spotted hide  
Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them

—(*frayer*, Fr.) to rub; to rub as cloth by rubbing. Among hunters, a deer is said to *fray* his head when he rubs it against a tree, to cast off his skin of his new horns to come off.

**FRAYING**, fra'ing, *s.* Peel of a deer's horn.  
**FRAZERA**, fray-ze'ra, *s.* (in honour of John Frazer, a collector of North American plants.) A genus of plants, natives of the swamps of the Carolinas and of Pennsylvania and New York: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

**FREA**, free, } *s.* In Northern Mythology  
**FREGA**, fre'ga, } wife of Odin, who was said to be the father, as she was the mother, of all other gods. Her votaries were the Saxons, and other northern nations. She was worshipped as the goddess of Love and Pleasure, who presided on her votaries a variety of delights, as happy marriages and easy childbirth. The sixth day of the week is consecrated to her, and still bears the name Frea-day, or Friday. Her name is frequently spelt Freya.

**FREAK**, freke, *s.* (*freka*, Icel.) A sudden, causeless change of place; a sudden whim; a capricious prank or humour;—*v.* to variegate; to check.

**FREAKISH**, freke'ish, *a.* Apt to change suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

**FREAKISHLY**, freke'ish-le, *ad.* Capriciously; suddenly change of mind.

**FREAKISHNESS**, freke'ish-nes, *s.* Capricious whimsicalness.

**FREAT**, } fret, *s.* A word used in Scotland,  
**FREIT**, } ing a superstitious notion with respect to anything, as a good or bad omen, as for a stitious act or charm.

**FRECKLE**, frek'kl, *s.* (from the same root as *frick*.) A lentiginous spot of a yellowish colour, the size of a lentil seed, sometimes scattered on the face, neck, and hands. They are especially peculiar to red-haired people;—any small discolouration.

**FRECKLED**, frek'kld, *a.* Spotted; having yellowish spots on the skin or surface.

**FRECKLEDNESS**, frek'kld-nes, *s.* The state of being freckled.

**FRECKLEFACED**, frek'kl-fast, *a.* Having a face full of freckles.

**FRECKLY**, frek'kle, *a.* Sprinkled with freckles of freckles.

**FRED**, fred, (Danish, *frith*, Sax. *frîd*, Germ. *Freud*.) A term signifying peace, commonly used as a prefix or affix. Our ancestors term



DERICIA—FREEBOOTING.

*fredstole*, a seat of peace; *Frederic*, do-peace, or rich in peace; *Winfred*, vice; *Reinfred*, sincere peace.

*fred-e-rish'e-a*, *s.* (in honour of Fred. of Bavaria, distinguished from his pro-he sciences.) A genus of plants, con-ranched rambling shrubs, with termi-and scarlet flowers, natives of Brazil: oniacæ.

(*frig*, *freoh*, *Sax*.) **At liberty**; not r necessity or restraint, **physical** or enslaved; not in a state of vassalage nce; subject only to fixed laws, made ; instituted by a free people; not ar-despotic; not imprisoned, confined, or t; unconstrained; not under compul-trol; permitted; allowed; open; not d; not obstructed; licentious; unre-

have been very *free* in their censures.—

*Felton*.

nk; ingenuous; unreserved; liberal in not parsimonious; gratuitous; not mportunity or purchase; clear of crime guiltless; innocent; not having tor-ling or suffering; clear; exempt; not l with; open to all, without restriction as a *free* school; invested with fran-oying certain immunities; liberated from ment or control of parents, or of a guar-ster; ready; eager; not dull; acting urring or whipping; gentle; charm-lete in the last two senses.

make her fair, and free, and wise, t blood, and yet more good than great.—

*Ben Jonson*.

y, the state of acting freely, or without r constraint of the will. *Free agent*, ts freely, or without absolute necessity, having his will so constrained as to be sive. *Free chapel*, a chapel founded by and not subject to the jurisdiction of the the crown may also grant license to a ound such a chapel. *Free bench*, in estate in copyhold, which the wife, who espoused a virgin, has for her dower, ecease of her husband, according to the the manor. *Free church*, a designation a large party who separated from the Scotland in 1844, in consequence of garding the extent of the powers of the rities in matters relating to the appoint-ttlement of the clergy. *Free fishery*, a hise or exclusive privilege of fishing in iver. *Free or imperial cities*, in Ger-those which are not subject to any par-ee, but are governed as republics by their strates;—*v. a.* to set at liberty; to n slavery or captivity; to manumit; to n a thing any encumbrance or obstruc-disengage from; to rid; to strip; to loose; to disentangle; to disengage; om water, as a ship, by pumping; to m obligation or duty; to *free from*, or to be rid of, by removing in any manner. *s.* *free'boot-ur*, *s.* (*vrybutter*, Dut. Germ.) One who wanders about for a robber; a pillager; a plunderer. *g*, *free'boot-ing*, *s.* The act of pil-berry; plunder.

FREEBORN—FREENESS.

**FREEBORN**, *free'bawn*, *a.* Born free; not in vas-salage; inheriting liberty.

**FREECOST**, *free'kost*, *s.* Without expense; free from charges.

**FREEDENIZEN**, *free-den'e-zn*, *v. a.* To make free, —*s.* a citizen.

**FREEDMAN**, *freed'man*, *s.* A man who has been a slave, and is manumitted.

**FREEDOM**, *free'dum*, *s.* Liberty; exemption from servitude, slavery, or confinement; particular privilege; franchise; immunity; power of enjoy-ing franchises; exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination;

I else must change

Their nature, and revoke the high decrees

Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd

Their *freedom*; they themselves ordain'd their fall—

*Milton*.

any exemption from constraint or control; ease or facility of doing anything; frankness; bold-ness; license; improper familiarity, used in the plural; as, 'I will not allow such *freedom*s in future.' *Freedom of a corporation*, the right of enjoying all the privileges and immunities belong-ing thereto.

**FREEFOOTED**, *free'füt-ed*, *a.* Not restrained in marching; unrestrained.—Obsolete.

We will fetters put upon this fear,

Which now goes too *freefooted*.—*Shaks*.

**FREEHEARTED**, *free-här'ted*, *a.* Liberal; gene-rous; open-hearted; kind.

**FREEHEARTEDNESS**, *free-här'ted-nes*, *s.* Frank-ness; liberality; generosity; openness of heart.

**FREEHOLD**, *free'holde*, *s.* That land or tenement which is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold in deed*, the real possession of lands, &c., in fee, or for life. *Freehold in law*, the right a person has to such lands or tenements before his entry.

**FREEHOLDER**, *free'holde-ur*, *s.* One who is in possession of an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life.

**FREELIVER**, *free'liv-ur*, *s.* A person who gives the utmost license to his appetites in eating and drink-ing; one who indulges without restraint.

**FREELY**, *free'le*, *ad.* At liberty; without vassal-age, slavery, or dependence; without restraint, constraint, or compulsion; voluntarily; plenti-fully; in abundance; without scruple or reserve; without impediment or hinderance; without ne-cessity, compulsion, or predetermination; without obstruction; largely; copiously; spontaneously; without persuasion; liberally; generously; gra-tuitously; of freewill or grace; without purchase or consideration.

**FREEMAN**, *free'man*, *s.* One who enjoys liberty; one not a slave, or subject to the will or vassalage of another; one who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege.

**FREEMASON**, *free'ma-sn*, *s.* One of the fraternity of masons.

**FREEMASONRY**, *free-ma'sn-re*, *s.* The rules, prin-ciples, and distinguishing characteristics of masons.

**FREEMINDED**, *free'minde-ed*, *a.* Not perplexed; free from care.

**FREENESS**, *free'nes*, *s.* The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, unconfined, unencum-bered, or unobstructed; openness; unreserved-ness; ingenuousness; candour; liberality; gene-rosity; gratuitousness.



# FREER—FREEZING.

**FREER**, free'ur, *s.* One who gives freedom.  
**FREESCHOOL**, free'skool, *s.* A school where education is supplied free of expense for tuition.  
**FREESPOKEN**, free-spo'kn, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve.

**FREESTONE**, free'stone, *s.* Any kind of stone, the texture of which is so free or loose as to admit of it being easily wrought. The term is generally used for certain varieties of sandstone and oolite.

**FREETHINKER**, free'think-ur, *s.* A name given, generally in way of reproach, to a person who rejects the authority of divine revelation. It is used in the same sense as Deist.

**FREETHINKING**, free'think-ing, *s.* Unbelief.

**FREETONGUED**, free'tungd, *a.* Speaking without reserve.

**FREEWARREN**, free'wawr-rin, *s.* A royal franchise, or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

**FREEWILL**, free-wil', *s.* In Metaphysics, that power or faculty of the mind by which it is capable of acting or not acting, choosing or rejecting, whatever it judges proper. The doctrine of *freewill* is opposed to that of *necessity*, which implies that actions and elections of the mind are determined by motives, and that these motives are invariably the result of circumstances, independent of the will.

**FREEWOMAN**, free'wum-un, *s.* A woman not a slave.

**FREEZE**, freeze, *v. n.* (*fryzen*, Sax.) *Past*, Froze; *past part.* Frozen. To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice, or a like solid body; to be of that degree of cold at which water congeals; to chill; to stagnate; to shiver with cold; to die by means of cold;—*v. a.* to congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold, or abstraction of heat; to kill by cold; to chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering.

**FREEZING**, free'zing, *s.* The transformation of a fluid body into a firm or solid mass by cold, or rather by parting with its caloric or heat. *Freezing point*, that point or degree of cold shown in a thermometer at which certain fluids begin to freeze, or, when frozen, at which they begin to thaw. In Fahrenheit's thermometer this point is + 32, or 32 above zero, for water; and — 40, or 40 below zero, for quicksilver. In the Centigrade thermometer, the freezing point of water is indicated by 0, and the boiling 100. *Freezing mixture*, a preparation for the purpose of the congelation of water or other fluids. An equal mixture of snow or pounded ice, and salt, sinks the thermometer to 30°; equal parts of nitrate of ammonia and water makes it sink to 46°; and muriate of lime 3 parts, and snow or ice 2 parts, sinks it to 80°, or, from the freezing point, to 48° below zero. Freezing mixtures are also made by the rapid solution of salts, without the use of snow or ice. The salts must be finely dried and powdered. The most important of these are given in the following table by Walker:—

Mixtures, with their parts in weight and fall in temperature.

1. Hydrochlorate of ammonia 5, nitrate of potassa 5, and water 16 parts—from + 50° to + 10° = 40 degrees.
2. Hydrochlorate of ammonia 5, nitrate of potassa

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# FREIGHT—FRENCH.

5, sulphate of soda 8, and water 1 part—from + 50° to + 4° = 46 degrees.

3. Nitrate of ammonia 1, and water 1 part—from + 50° to + 4° = 46 degrees.

4. Nitrate of ammonia 1, carbonate of soda 1, and water 1 part—from + 50° to — 7° = 57 degrees.

5. Sulphate of soda 3, and diluted nitrous acid 4 parts—from + 50° to — 3° = 53 degrees.

6. Sulphate of soda 6, hydrochlorate of ammonia 2, and diluted nitrous acid 4 parts—from + 50° to — 10° = 60 degrees.

7. Sulphate of soda 6, nitrate of ammonia 2, and diluted nitrous acid 4 parts—from + 50° to — 14° = 64 degrees.

8. Phosphate of soda 9, and diluted nitrous acid 4 parts—from + 50° to — 12° = 62 degrees.

9. Phosphate of soda 9, nitrate of ammonia 2, and diluted nitrous acid 4 parts—from + 50° to — 21° = 71 degrees.

10. Sulphate of soda 8, and hydrochlorate of ammonia 2, and diluted nitrous acid 4 parts—from + 50° to 0° = 50 degrees.

11. Sulphate of soda 5, and diluted nitrous acid 4 parts—from + 50° to + 3° = 47 degrees.

**FREIGHT**, frate, *s.* (*veragt*, Dut. *fracht*, Ger.) A sum which a merchant pays for the carriage of goods by water, or for the use of a vessel. *Dead freight* is compensation to the owner of a charter party, where the merchant gains for the conveyance of a certain part and fails in the quantity;—*v. a.* to load a vessel with goods for transportation; to burden.

**FREIGHTER**, fra'tur, *s.* One who loads one who chartered and loads a ship.

**FREIGHTLESS**, frate'les, *a.* Destitute of freight.

**FREN**, fren, *s.* (derivation doubtful.) A Frenchman.

Obsolete.

So now his friend is changed for a *fren*.

**FRENCH**, frensh, *a.* Relating to France; inhabitants;—*s.* the language spoken by the people of France. *French casements*, windows upon two vertical edges attached to a wall, which, when shut, lap together upon the parallel edges, and are fastened by means of bolts extending their whole height. *French figs*, the fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica*, used in colourmaking and in dyeing. *French holly*, or *garland honeysuckle*, the plant *Hedysarum coronarium*. *French bean*, the common bean, one of the varieties of the plant *Phaseolus vulgaris* comprehending the scarlet and white (Phaseolus multiflorus.) *French willow*, or *row-leaved willow-herb*, the *Epilobium angustifolium* of Linnaeus. *French marigold*, the composite plant *Tagetes patula*, a native of France, and a favourite in our flower gardens for the brilliancy and richness of its colouring. *French moss*, the esculent fungus *Monascus prunellae*. *French oak*, a name given to the tree *Catalpa baccata* in the West Indies, to the tree *Catalpa bignonioides* called by the French *chêne-noir*; Order, Bignoniaceae. *French turnip*, or *naret*, a variety of cruciferous plant *Brassica napus*, much used in soups in France and Germany, as it is

\* Composed of fuming nitrous acid 2 parts by weight and 1 of water; the mixture being allowed to cool before use.

† Composed of equal weights of strong acetic acid and 1 of water; the mixture being allowed to cool before use.



# NCHIFY—FRESH.

your than the common turnip. It the shape of a carrot. *French* wind instrument, made of metal; of three octaves, and is capable of of surpassing sweetness.

sh'e-fi, *v. a.* To infect with the French; to give a French appear-

nsb'like, *a.* Resembling the man-

ch.

ik, *a.* Mad; distracted; frantic.

ze-kal, *a.* Approaching to mad-

of frenzy.

id, *a. part.* Affected with mad-

*s.* (*frenesie*, *Fr.* *phrenitis*, *Lat.*)  
action of mind; alienation of un-  
y violent passion approaching to

ewens, *s.* (from *frequentia*, a com-  
crowd; a throng; a concourse;  
Seldom used.

quence of degree,  
to low throughout.—*Shaks.*

kwen-se, *s.* A return or occur-  
often repeated at short intervals;  
assembly.—Obsolete in the last

is.

vent, *a.* (French.) Often seen or  
ppening at short intervals; often  
urring; used often to practise any-  
owed.—Obsolete in the last two

demigods on golden seats,  
d full.—*Milton.*

went', *v. a.* To visit often; to  
or habitually.

fre-kwent'a-bl, *a.* Accessible.—

fre'kwent-tij, *s.* The practice of

, fre-kwen-ta'abnn, *s.* The act of  
e habit of visiting often.

fre-kwen'ta-tiv, *a.* (*frequentia*-  
Grammar, a term applied to verbs  
requent repetition of an action.

e-kwent'ur, *s.* One who often  
lace.

'kwent-le, *ad.* Often; commonly;  
short intervals.

fre'kwent-nes, *s.* The quality of  
or often repeated.

'kaydz, *s.* Cool walks; shady

*e.* (Italian.) Coolness; shade; a  
state of the air; duskiness. In  
ure not drawn in glaring light, but  
o-painting, a method of painting  
alls, performed with water-colours  
, or on a wall laid with mortar not

l-study'd marbles fix our eye;  
eo here demands a sigh.—*Pope.*

metimes used for a cool refreshing

(*ferac*, *Sax.*) Moving with cele-  
ong; somewhat vehement; having  
appearance of young thrifty plants;  
aired or faded; florid; vigorous;  
oy in countenance; ruddy; new;

5 a

# FRESH-BLOWN—FRET.

recently grown; recently made or obtained; not  
impaired by time; not forgotten or obliterated;  
not salt; recently from the well or spring; pure  
and cold; not warm or vapid; repaired from loss  
or diminution; having new vigour; that has lately  
come or arrived; sweet; in a good state; not  
stale; unpractised; unused; not before employed;  
moderately rapid; as, 'the ship makes *fresh* way';  
—*s.* water not salt;

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not show  
him where the quick *freshes* are.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to refresh.—Obsolete as a substantive and  
verb.

But quickly she it overpast, so soon  
As she her face had wypt to *fresh* her blood.—  
*Spenser.*

FRESH-BLOWN, fresh'blone, *a.* Newly blown.

Beds of violets blue,  
And *fresh-blown* roses wash'd in dew.—*Milton.*

FRESHEN, fresh'shn, *v. a.* To make fresh; to se-  
parate as water from saline particles; to take salt-  
ness from anything; to *freshen the hawse*, in  
Nautical language, to relieve that part of the cable  
which has for some time been exposed to the fric-  
tion in one of the hawse holes, when a ship rocks  
and fitches at anchor in a high sea;—*v. n.* to  
grow fresh; to grow brisk or strong.

FRESHES, fresh'iz, *s.* The mingling of fresh water  
with salt water in rivers or bays, or the increased  
current of an ebb tide, by means of a flood of fresh  
water flowing towards or into the sea, and dis-  
colouring the water; an overflowing; an inunda-  
tion.

FRESHET, fresh'it, *s.* A stream of fresh water.  
FRESHFORCE, fresh'orse, *s.* In Law, force done  
within forty days.

FRESHLY, fresh'le, *ad.* Coolly; newly; in the  
former state; renewed; with a healthy look;  
ruddily; briskly; gaily.

FRESHMAN, fresh'man, *s.* A novice; one in the  
rudiments of knowledge.

See the dull *freshman* just arriv'd from school,  
A coxcomb ripening from a rustic fool!—  
*The Student.*

In Colleges, one of the youngest class of students.  
FRESHMANSHIP, fresh'man-ship, *s.* The state of  
a freshman.

FRESHNESS, fresh'nes, *s.* Newness; vigour; spirit;  
the contrary to vapidness; liveliness; the con-  
trary to a faded state; renewed vigour, opposed  
to weariness or fatigue; coolness; invigorating  
quality or state; colour of youth and health;  
ruddiness; freedom from saltiness; a new or re-  
cent state or quality; rawness; briskness, as of  
wind.

FRESHNEW, fresh'nu, *a.* Wholly unacquainted; un-  
practised.—Obsolete.

This *freshnew* seafarer.—*Shaks.*

FRESHWATER, fresh'waw-tur, *a.* Raw; unskilled;  
unacquainted; a cant term applied by sailors to  
persons who have gone to sea for the first time, as  
*freshwater* men, or novices.

FRESHWATERED, fresh'waw-turd, *a.* Newly wa-  
tered; supplied with fresh water.

That rocky pile thou seest, that verdant lawn,  
*Freshwater* d from the mountains.—*Akenside.*

FRET, fret, *v. a.* (*frata*, *Swed.*) To rub; to wear  
away a substance by friction; to corrode; to gnaw;  
to eat away; to impair; to form into raised work;  
to variegate; to diversify; to agitate violently;

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to disturb; to make rough; to cause to ripple; to tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry; to wear away; to chafe; to gull;—*v. n.* to be worn away or corroded; to eat or wear in; to make way by attrition or corrosion; to be agitated; to be in violent commotion; to be vexed, chafed, or irritated; to be angry; to be peevish;—*s.* the agitation of the surface of a fluid; a rippling on the surface of water; small undulations continually repeated; agitation of mind; commotion of temper; irritation. *Fret* or *Frette*, in Architecture, a kind of knot or ornament, consisting of two lists or small fillets, variously interlaced or interwoven, and running at parallel distances equal to their breadth. *Fret-work*, that kind of work which is adorned with frets, and sometimes used to fill up and enrich flat empty spaces, but principally in roofs fretted over with plaster-work. In Heraldry, a bearing composed of six bars crossed and variously interlaced. In Music, a kind of stop on some instruments, particularly bass viols and guitars; they consist of strings tied round the instrument at certain distances, within which certain notes are to be found. They are only now continued in the guitar.

**FRETFUL**, fret'fūl, *a.* Disposed to fret; angry; ill-humoured; peevish; in a state of vexation.

**FRETFULLY**, fret'fūl-le, *ad.* Peevishly; angrily.

**FRETFULNESS**, fret'fūl-nes, *s.* Peevishness; ill humour; disposition to fret and complain.

**FRETEN**, fret'tn, *a.* Rubbed; marked, as pocket-freten; marked with the small-pox.

**FRETTER**, fret'tur, *s.* That which frets.

**FRETTING**, fret'ting, *s.* Agitation; commotion.

**FRETTS**, frets, *s.* A local mining term for the worn side of the banks of rivers, where shoods, or ore stones, mixed with rubbish lie, after being washed down from the hills, and which enable the miners to trace out the situation of the vein they are in search of.

**FRETTY**, fret'te, *a.* Adorned with fret-work.

**FREYLINIA**, fray-lin'e-a, *s.* (meaning not given by the author.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs with opposite leaves, and terminal panicles of flowers; natives of Africa: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

**FREZIERA**, fray-ze'ra, *s.* (in honour of A. F. Frezier, a French engineer and traveller in Chili and the South Sea.) A genus of plants, natives of South America and the West Indies: Order, Ternstroemiaceae.

**FRIABILITY**, fri-a-bil'e-te, *s.* (*friabilis*, that may be crumbled or broken small, Lat.) In Physics, the property possessed by certain substances of being readily reduced into small fragments, whether by the action of the atmosphere, or a slight mechanical pressure.

**FRIABLE**, fri'a-bl, *a.* Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder.

**FRIAR**, fri'ur, *s.* (*frater*, Lat. *fra*, Ital. *frere*, Fr. a brother.) A name given in common to monks of all orders. The chief and primary orders are the Franciscans, or greyfriars; Augustines; Dominicans, or blackfriars; Carmelites, or whitefriars. The term *friar* is restricted to such monks as are not priests, the latter being called *fathers*. *Friar's cowl*, in Botany, the plant *Arum arisarum*.

**FRIARLIKE**, fri'ur-like, *a.* Monastic; unskilled in the world.

**FRIARLY**, fri'ur-le, *a.* Untaught in the world; like the bearing or manner of a friar.

**FRIAR'S LANTERN**, fri'urz lan'turn, *s.* fatuus.  
She was pineb'd and pall'd, she  
And he by *friar's lantern* led,  
Tells how the drudging goldin

**FRIARY**, fri'ur-e, *s.* A monastery; friars;—*a.* like a friar; pertaining to a friary.

**FRIATION**, fri-a'shun, *s.* *Friatio*, Lat. of crumbling.

**FRIBBLE**, frib'bl, *a.* (*frivolus*, Lat. frivolous; silly;—*s.* a frivolous com low;—*v. n.* to trifle; to totter like son.

**FRIBBLER**, frib'blur, *s.* A trifler.

A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture and dreads her consent.—*Spectator*.

**FRICACE**, frik'ase, *s.* (from *fricere*, frie alied and dressed with strong sauce; unguent prepared by frying things to solete.

A lord that is a lay  
The knight that has the bone-ache, or a  
That hath both these, go make 'em smoo  
With a bare *fricace* of your medicine.—*B*

**FRICASSEE**, frik-a-se', *s.* (French.) A of meat which has been first stewed, seasoned; a mess hastily prepared pan;—*v. a.* to dress in fricassee.

**FRICTION**.—See Friction.

**FRICTION**, frik'shun, *s.* (*frico*, I Mechanics, the resistance produced by the surfaces of two solid bodies against that of another; attrition. A method by which machinery is p of gear. *Friction cones*, a method and re-engaging machinery, without the sudden jolts to which other me to. It is performed by means of a being fixed on a moving shaft and another cone, movable on a square shaft, and which can, by means moved in and out of the gear. When cone is moved forward, the other res tion by friction against its internal *tion balls*, a mechanical contrivance heavy weights round a centre, as in of marble. The block is placed on a piece of iron, which fits into a sim neath. Several iron or stone balls tween the two plates, generally in a, the edge; or, when there is not a g a rim to prevent the balls from roll *tion rollers*, small cylinders fixed bet on which a pulley turns, and the p hollow axis of the latter being made to receive them. *Friction wheels*, of a wheel works in an immoval friction is often very great; to p sequences of this extreme friction, made to rest upon the circumference which, turning on their centres, and axle only on two points or lines, dimi tion very materially. In Therapeut rubbing any part of the surface of the hand, a brush, a piece of linen or or with ointments or oils.



CTIONLESS—FRIEZE.

ss, frik'shun-les, *a.* Having no fric-  
day, *s.* (*Frigdag*, Sax. *freytag*, Germ.  
u, the Venus of the north.) The sixth  
week; the Dies Veneris, or Venus'-  
Romans.

dj, *v. a.* (*frician*, Sax.) To move  
Obsolete.

otes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the  
sun.—*Hallywell*.

nd, *s.* (*freund*, Sax.) One who is  
another by affection, opposed to foe or  
ne not hostile; one reconciled after  
an attendant; a companion; a favourer;  
is propitious; a favourite; a familiar;  
on; formerly, a cant expression for a  
of either sex;

ou walk about with your friend?—*Shaks.*

st court, one who has sufficient interest  
other;

in court ale better is  
penny is in purse, certis.—*Chaucer*.

favour; to countenance; to support,  
now used.

friend'ed, *a.* Inclined to love; well-

s, friend'les, *a.* Destitute of friends;  
aintenance or support; forlorn.

s, friend'like, *a.* Having the disposi-  
friend; affectionate.

ss, friend'le-nes, *s.* A disposition to  
exertion of benevolence or kindness.

friend'le, *a.* Having the temper and  
of a friend; kind; favourable; bene-  
sposed to promote the good of another;  
o peace; amicable; propitious; salu-  
l in the manner of friends; amicably.  
society, or *benefit society*, a voluntary  
of individuals for the purpose of form-  
l for assisting the members in sickness  
ocations of distress. Such societies, if  
le to the stat. 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 40,  
d, if they choose, to invest their funds  
nent securities at a minimum rate of  
2½d. per cent. per diem.) and in the  
wings banks.

s, friend'ship, *s.* Mutual, moral, and  
achment, founded on reciprocal esteem;  
the state of minds united by mutual  
e; amity; favour; personal kindness;  
help; conformity; affinity; corre-  
aptness to unite.

ve to fadeless friendship to be found?  
it not on guilt's polluted ground!  
ne vine amidst the polar snows—  
and wastes, the odour-breathing rose—  
n's beam the noon-day heat impart,  
not friendship in the guilty heart!—  
*Poems by John Craig.*

zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Fries  
A genus of plants: Order, Tiliaceæ.

GREEN, freez'land green, *s.* Brunswick  
Ammoniac-muriate of copper.

freez, *s.* (*friser*, to curl or crisp, Fr.)  
In Architecture, that member in the  
entablature of an order between the  
and cornice. It is always plain in the  
rmented with triglyphs and sculpture  
ic; in the modern or Italian Ionic it is  
led, in which case it is said to be pulvi-

FRIEZED—FRIGIDITY.

nated or cushioned; and in the Corinthian and  
Composite it is variously decorated, according to  
the taste of the architect.—In the Woollen manu-  
facture, the nap on woollen cloth; also, a kind of  
coarse woollen cloth, or stuff, with a nap of little  
hard tufts on one side. *Frieze panel*, the upper  
panel of a six-panelled door. *Frieze rail*, the  
upper rail, except one, of a six-panelled door.

FRIEZED, freezd, *a.* Napped; shaggy, with nap or  
frieze.

FRIEZELIKE, freez'like, *a.* Resembling frieze.

FRIGATE, frig'gate, *s.* (*frigate*, Fr.) A ship of  
war, usually of two decks, light built, and adapted  
for swift sailing, and generally mounting from 20  
to 44 guns. The name in former times was given  
to a long kind of vessel with sails and oars, used  
in the Mediterranean Sea. The English first used  
them on the ocean for war as well as commerce.  
A merchant vessel is said to be *frigate-built* when  
the decks have a descent of four or five steps from  
the quarter-deck and fore-castle into the waist, in  
contradistinction to those whose decks are on a  
continued line for the whole length of the ship,  
which are termed *galley-built*;—any small vessel  
on the water.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Behold the water work and play  
About her little *frigate* therein making way.—  
*Spenser.*

FRIGATE-BIRD.—See Tachypetes.

FRIGATE-BUILT, frig'ate-built, *a.* Having a quarter-  
deck and fore-castle raised above the main-deck.

FRIGATOON, frig'-a-toon', *s.* A Venetian vessel  
with a square stern, without a foremast, having  
only a mainmast and mizzenmast.

FRIGEFACION, frij-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*frigus*, cold,  
and *facio*, I make, Lat.) The act of making  
cold.—Seldom used.

FRIGHT, frite, *s.* (*frygt*, Dan. *fyrhto*, Sax.) Snd-  
den and violent fear; terror; a passion excited  
by the sudden appearance of danger.

FRIGHT, frite, } *v. a.* To terrify; to alarm sud-  
FRIGHTEN, fri'tn, } denly with danger; to shock  
suddenly with the approach of evil; to daunt; to  
scare; to dismay.

FRIGHTFUL, frite'fûl, *a.* Terrible; dreadful; ex-  
citing alarm; impressing terror.

FRIGHTFULLY, frite'fûl-le, *ad.* Terribly; dread-  
fully; horribly; in a manner to impress terror  
and alarm; very disagreeably; shockingly.

Then to her glass: and Betty, pray,  
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day?—*Swift*.

FRIGHTFULNESS, frite'fûl-nes, *s.* The quality of  
impressing terror.

FRIGID, frij'id, *a.* (*frigidus*, Lat.) Cold; want-  
ing heat or warmth; wanting warmth of affec-  
tion; unfeeling; wanting natural heat or vigour  
sufficient to excite the generative power; impo-  
tent; dull; jejune; wanting the fire of genius or  
fancy; stiff; formal; forbidding; wanting zeal.  
*Frigid zones*, those portions of the earth which  
surround the points called the poles of the earth,  
bounded by the arctic and antarctic circles, in lati-  
tudes 66° 32' S. and N., and making a circle of  
46° 56'.

FRIGIDARIUM, frij-e-da're-um, *s.* (Latin.) In  
ancient Architecture, the apartment in which the  
cold bath was placed. The word is sometimes  
used to denote the cold bath itself.

FRIGIDITY, fre-jid'e-te, } *s.* Coldness; want of  
FRIGIDNESS, frij'id-nes, } warmth, life, and vigour



## FRIGIDLY—FRISKAL

of body; impotency; imbecility; coldness of affection; dulness; want of animation or intellectual fire.

**FRIGIDLY**, frîj'id-le, *ad.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

**FRIGILUS**, fre-jil'us, *s.* (*frigilla*, a chaffinch, Lat.) A genus of birds of the crow kind: Family, Corvidæ.

**FRIGORIFIC**, frig-o-rif'ik, *a.* Causing cold; producing or generating cold. A *frigorific mixture*.—See Freezing.

**FRILL**, fril, *s.* An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle;—*v. n.* to quake or shiver with cold.

**FRILLED**, frild, *a.* Edged with something fine; decked with a frill.

**FRIM**, frim, *a.* (*freom*, Sax.) Flourishing.—Obsolete.

My plenteous bosom strew'd  
With all abundant sweets; my *frim* and lusty flank  
Her bravery then displays, with meadows hugely rank.  
—Drayton.

**FRINGE**, frinj, *s.* (*frange*, Fr.) An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads; something resembling a fringe; the edge; margin. *Fringe tree*, in Botany, the name given to different species of the genus *Chionanthus*;—*v. a.* to adorn with a fringe; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

**FRINGELESS**, frinj'les, *a.* Having no fringe.

**FRINGELIKE**, frinj'like, *a.* Resembling the shape or appearance of fringe.

**FRINGILLA**, frin-jil'la, *s.* (Latin.) The Chaffinch, a genus of Ground Finches, type of the subfamily Fringillinæ: Family, Fringillidæ.

**FRINGILLARIA**, frin-jil-la're-a, *s.* A genus of birds: Family, Fringillidæ.

**FRINGILLIDÆ**, frin-jil'le-de, *s.* The Finches, a family of the Conirostres, or conical-beaked birds. The finches are generally small in size. It includes the sparrows, linnets, bulfinches, goldfinches, buntings, larks, tanagers, &c.

**FRINGILLINÆ**, frin-jil'lin-e, *s.* The Ground Finches, a subfamily or division of the family Fringillidæ. The fringillinæ have the bill short and very conic, obsoletely notched, or entire; the culmen not curved, and the feet formed for walking. It includes the sparrows, chaffinches, buntings, &c.

**FRINGY**, frin'je, *a.* Adorned with fringes.

Lord of my time, my devious path I bend  
Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth shaven lawn.—  
Shenstone.

**FRIPPER**, frip'pur, } *s.* (*frippier*, Fr.) A  
**FRIPPERER**, frip'pur-ur, } dealer in old things; a broker.

**FRIPPERY**, frip'pur-e, *s.* (*fripperie*, Fr.) Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags; trifles; trumpery; the place where old clothes are sold; the trade or traffic in old clothes;—*a.* trifling; contemptible.

**FRISEUR**, fre-zeur', *s.* (French, from *friser*, to curl.) A hairdresser.

**FRISK**, frisk, *v. n.* (*frisch*, Germ.) To skip; to leap; to spring suddenly one way and the other; to dance and gambol in frolic and gaiety;—*a.* lively; blithe; brisk;—*s.* a frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.

**FRISKAL**, fris'kal, *s.* A leap or caper.—Obsolete. Ixion, turned dancer, does nothing but cut capreols, fetch *friskals*, and lead levaltoes with the Lamie.—Ben Jonson.

## FRISKER—FRIZZLE

**FRISKER**, fris'kur, *s.* One not constant a wanton; one who dances or leaps in  
**FRISKET**, fris'ket, *s.* (*frisquette*, Fr.) frame, forming that part of a printing is used to keep the sheet of paper on t and to prevent the margin from bei during the operation of printing.

**FRISKFUL**, frisk'fûl, *a.* Brisk; lively; gaiety.

**FRISKINESS**, fris'ke-nes, *s.* Gaiety; briskness and frequency in motion; a leaping in frolic.

**FRISKY**, fris'ke, *a.* Gay; lively.

**FRIT**, } frit, *s.* (*fritte*, Fr.) In Glass

**FRITT**, } matter or ingredients of which be manufactured, when they have been or baked in a furnace.

**FRITH**, frith, } *s.* (*fretum*, Lat.) In

**FIRTH**, ferth, } a narrow inlet of the mouth of a river, as the *frith* of Forth  
*frith*, &c. It is generally written and *frith* in Scotland and the north of En kind of wear for catching fish; (*frith* Welsh,) a woody place; a forest;

The Sylvans that about the neighbouring dwell,

Both in the tufty *frith*, and in the mossy fell

a small field taken out of a common.

He did purchase a lease of the castle and Dolwyddelan.—Wynne.

**FRITHY**, frith'e, *a.* Woody.—Obsolete.

Thus stode I in the *frithy* forest of Gal

**FRITILLARIA**, frit-til-la're-a, } *s.* (*fritill*

**FRITILLARY**, frit-til'a-re, } box, Lat nus of Liliaceous plants, with singl flowers, growing in the shade of trees Order, Liliacæ.

**FRITINANCY**, frit'e-nan-se, *s.* (*fritinatio*, ) scream or chirping of an insect, as the Obsolete.

**FRITTER**, frit'tur, *s.* (*frittella*, Ital.) A cake; a small piece of meat fried; a small piece;—*v. a.* to cut meat i pieces to be fried; to break into smal or fragments;

How prologues into prefaces decay,  
And these to notes are *fritter'd* quite a

to *fritter away*, to diminish; to pare of

**FRIVOLITY**, fre-vol'e-te, } *s.* T

**FRIVOLOUSNESS**, friv'o-lus-nes, } of bel or of little value or importance; want quence; triflingness.

**FRIVOLOUS**, friv'o-lus, *a.* (*frivolus*, Lat. trifling; of no moment, worth, weight, tance; not worth notice.

**FRIVOLOUSLY**, friv'o-lus-le, *ad.* Trifling out worth or importance.

**FRIZZ**, friz, *v. a.* (*frisar*, Span.) To crisp; to form into small curls with a pin; to form the nap of cloth into burs, prominences, or knobs.

**FRIZZING**, friz'ing, *s.* The act of curling

**FRIZZLE**, friz'zî, *v. a.* To curl; to crisp—*s.* a curl; a lock of hair crisped.—Ob a substantive.

To rumple her laces, her *frizzles*, and her *Milou*.



## FRIZZLER—FROM.

*cloth*, a term in the Woollen manu-  
facture, into the forming of the nap of a  
cloth, into a number of little hard burrs  
or prickles, covering almost the whole ground;  
performed by machinery.

*f'z'z'ur*, *s.* One that makes short

*fra*, *Sax.* From; away; back or

*(froc, Fr.)* An upper coat, or an  
outer garment or shirt worn by  
other clothes; a gown open be-  
hind females.

*froga*, *Sax.* The common name of  
an Batrachian reptiles of the genus  
*Ranidae*. In Dressmaking, a small  
silk ornament with tassels, used in  
ornament of mantles, &c.

*bit*, *s.* The pretty little aquatic plant  
*morsus-ranae*.—See *Hydrocharis*.

*g'fish*, *s.* The very singular fish  
of the genus *Chironectidae* and *Multhe*.

*ge*, *a.* Abounding with frogs; hav-

*frog'hop-pur*, *s.* A little insect of  
the family, (*Cicadæ*), which, in its  
larva, lives in a kind of froth in axils of  
other plants, and hence also called the  
froth, and in Scotland the Gowk-spittle.  
In the construction of the legs, like the grass-  
hopper, are capable of taking prodigious

*s.* (from *frousser*, to bruise, *Fr.*) A  
bacon made by frying bacon enclosed in a

*a.* (*frohlich*, *Germ.*) Gay; full of  
mirth; dancing, playing, or frisking about;  
—(the adjective is seldom used but

the wind that breathes the Spring,  
and with Aurora playing.—*Milton*.

*prank*; a flight of whim and levity;  
mirth and merriment;—*v. n.* to play wild  
pranks or pranks of levity and

*al'ik-ful*, *a.* Frolicsome; inclined to

be frolicsome.

—See *Frolicsomeness*.

*frol'ik-sum*, *a.* Full of gaiety and  
mirth; to pranks.

*s.* *frol'ik-sum-le*, *ad.* With wild

*ness*, *frol'ik-sum-nes*, *s.* Gaiety;

*lo've-a*, *s.* (in honour of *Frolow*, a  
genus of plants, consisting of  
annual composite herb, with sulphur-  
coloured flowers, a native of Altaia: Suborder,

*rep.* (*fram*, *Sax.* and *Goth.*) The  
word *from* may be expressed by the sub-  
stantive; or by the adjective, *distant*; or  
by the adverb, *departing*, removing to a dis-  
tance; the signification of *from* is literal or figu-  
rative, and is invariably the same. In certain  
cases, *from* is followed by certain ad-  
jectives, place, region, or position, inde-  
cisive point being expressed, as in the  
*From above*, from the upper regions;

## FROMWARD—FRONT

*from afar*, from a distance; *from beneath*, from  
a place or region below; *from below*, from a lower  
place; *from behind*, from a place or position in  
the rear; *from high*, *from on high*, from a high  
place; from an upper region, or from heaven;  
*from hence*, from this place; *from thence*, from  
that place; *from whence*, *from where*, from which  
place; *from within*, from the interior or inside;  
*from without*, from the outside; from abroad;  
*from* precedes another preposition, followed by its  
proper object or case, as *from amidst*, *from be-  
yond*, *from beneath*, *from among*, &c.

**FROMWARD**, *from'ward*, *ad.* (*fram*, and *weard*,  
*Sax.*) Away from; the contrary of *toward*.—  
Seldom used.

As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went froward  
fromward his death.—*Sidney*.

**FROND**, *frond*, *s.* (*frons*, a leaf, *Lat.*) In Botany,  
a peculiar union of the fructification with the leaf  
and stem, the flowers and fruit being produced  
from the leaf itself. The herbaceous parts of  
flowerless plants, resembling leaves, are called  
*fronds*, but differ from true leaves in their struc-  
ture. The term *frond* was applied by Linnæus to  
the stem of the palms and ferns; by other bot-  
anists to the foliage of the former, and the leaf  
of the latter. Link applies it to the foliaceous  
expansion of the Hepaticas. In Surgery, a bandage  
employed principally in wounds and diseases of  
the nose and chin, and more especially in cases of  
fracture or dislocation of the lower jaw.

**FRONDATION**, *fron-da'shun*, *s.* (*frondatio*, *Lat.*)  
A lopping of trees.

**FRONDESCENCE**, *fron-des'*, *v. n.* To unfold leaves.

**FRONDESCENCE**, *fron-des'sens*, *s.* (*frondesco*, *Lat.*)  
In Botany, the precise month and season of the  
year in which each species of plants unfolds its  
leaves.

**FRONDIFEROUS**, *fron-dif'er-us*, *a.* (*frons*, and *fero*,  
*I bear*, *Lat.*) Producing fronds.

**FRONDOUS**, *fron'dus*, *a.* Applied to a flower which  
is leafy; also, a flower which produces branches  
charged with both leaves and flowers.

**FRONS**, *frons*, *s.* (*Latin.*) In Mammalogy, the re-  
gion of the cranium between the orbit and the  
vertex. In Ornithology, the space between the  
bill and the vertex.

**FRONT**, *frunt*, *s.* (*French*, *frons*, *frontis*, *Lat.*) The  
forehead or part of the face above the eyes, hence  
the whole face;

His front yet threatens, and his frowns command.—  
*Prior*.

the forehead or face, as expressive of the temper  
or disposition, as a hardened *front*, a bold *front*,  
a fierce *front*, &c.; the forepart of anything; the  
part or place opposed to the face; the forepart or  
van of an army or a body of troops; the most  
conspicuous part or particular.

The very head and front of my offending  
Hath this extent, no more.—*Shaks*.

**Front box**, the box in a theatre, or place of public  
amusement, from which there is a direct view of  
the performances. **Front room**, a room or apart-  
ment in the forepart of a house. In Architecture,  
any side or face of a building, but more commonly  
used to denote the entrance side. In Conchology,  
that part of a univalve shell which is next to the  
observer when the aperture is towards him;—



# FRONTAGE—FROPPISH.

**v. a.** to oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter; to stand opposed, or opposite, or over against anything;—**v. n.** to stand foremost; to have the face or front toward any point of the compass.

**FRONTAGE**, frunt'aje, *s.* The front part of an edifice.

**FRONTAL**, front'al, *s.* (French, *frontale*, Lat.) In Pathology, a topical remedy or bandage for the head; a little portion or pediment placed sometimes over a small door or window.—See *Fronton*;—**a.** pertaining to the forehead. The following terms are used in Anatomy in connection with the anterior region of the head:—*Arteria frontalis*, frontal artery, an artery which forms a branch of the ophthalmia, distributed on the forehead; *bosses frontales*, two eminences, one situated on each side of the external surface of the frontal bone; *cresta frontalis*, a crest situated at the interior extremity of the frontal groove, and giving attachment to the *falx cerebri*; *musculus frontalis*, a muscle in the anterior hollow of the occipito-frontalis; *os frontalis*, the bone situated at the anterior part of the cranium, forming the forehead. This bone, in the fetus, is divided into two portions, which is consolidated into one in the adult; *sinus frontales*, two cavities hollowed out in the substance of the ethmoid bone; *sutura frontalis*, the suture which divides the *os frontalis* in the fetus.

**FRONTATED**, front'tay-ted, *a.* In Botany, applied to the leaf of a flower which grows broader and broader, and terminating perhaps in a right line. It is used in opposition to *cuspidated*, or leaves ending in a point.

**FRONTED**, frunt'ed, *a.* Formed with a front.

**FRONTIER**, front'yeer, *s.* (*frontiere*, Fr.) The marches; the border, confine, or extreme part of a country bordering on another country;—**a.** lying on the exterior part; bordering.

**FRONTIERED**, front'yeerd, *a.* Guarded on the frontiers.

**FRONTINAC**, fron-tin'e-ak, *s.* A French wine, so called from Frontignan, a town in Languedoc, about sixteen miles south-west of Montpellier, where it is made. It is produced both red and white, and, when old, resembles Malaga.

**FRONTISPIECE**, front'tis-pees, *s.* In Architecture, the principal face of a fine building. In Literature, an ornamental page, or an engraving placed at the beginning of a volume, either as a title-page or embellishment.

**FRONTLESS**, frunt'les, *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; void of diffidence.

**FRONTLET**, frunt'let, *s.* A fillet or band worn on the forehead; a frontal or browband. In Ornithology, the margin of the head behind the bill of birds, usually clothed with thick bristles. In Jewish ceremonies, a frontlet or browband, consisting of four pieces of vellum laid on leather, each piece containing some text of scripture, and tied round the forehead in the synagogue.

**FRONTON**, front'on, *s.* In Architecture, the French name given to a pediment.

**FROPPISH**, frop'pish, *a.* Peevish; froward.—Obsolete.

His enemies had still the same power, and the same malice, and a *froppish* kind of insolence, that delighted to deprive him of anything that pleased him.—*Lord Clarendon.*

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# FRORE—FROUNCE.

**FRORE**, froze, } *a.* (*frore*, *gefroren*, Germ.)  
**FRORE**, froze, } Frozen.—Obsolete.

When the aged year  
Inclines, and Boreas' spirit blusters fore,  
Beware the inclement heavens.—*Phillya.*

My heartblood is well nigh *frore* I feel.—*Spenser.*

**FRORY**, fro're, *a.* Frozen; covered with a froth resembling hoarfrost.—Obsolete.

She used with tender hand  
The foaming steed with *frory* bit to steer.—*Fairfax.*

**FROST**, frost, *s.* (Saxon, German, Danish.) In Physics, the freezing of water, or of the vapours of the atmosphere by cold, when the temperature sinks to or below 32° Fahrenheit's thermometer; a fluid congealed by cold into ice or crystals; the act of freezing; congelation of fluids; the appearance of plants sparkling with icy crystals.

Behold the groves that shine with silver *frost*.—*Pope.*

*Frost smoke*, a fog or mist peculiar to the polar regions, previous to the freezing of the sea. It has much the appearance of the smoke arising from burning land turf, and has the effect of blistering the hands and face, and produces a sensation in the skin resembling the pricking of needles;—**v. a.** to cover or sprinkle with a composition of sugar resembling hoarfrost, as to *frost* cake; to give to anything the appearance of hoarfrost.

**FROSTBITTEN**, frost'bit-tn, *a.* Nipped; withered, or affected by numbness in parts of the body by frost.

**FROSTBOUND**, frost'bownd, *a.* Enclosed on all sides, or made fast by frost.

**FROSTED**, fros'ted, *a.* Having hair changed to a grey or white colour, as if covered with hoarfrost. In Architecture, a species of rustic work, imitative of ice, formed by irregular drops of water. In Botany, covered with glittering particles, as if dew had been congealed or frozen upon it.

**FROSTILY**, fros'te-le, *ad.* With frost or excessive cold; without warmth of affection; coldly.

**FROSTINESS**, fros'te-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

**FROSTLESS**, fros'tles, *a.* Free from frost.

**FROSTNAIL**, fros'tnale, *s.* A nail driven into a horse shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

**FROSTNIPPED**, fros'tnipt, *a.* Injured by frost.

**FROSTY**, fros'te, *a.* Having the power of producing congelation; producing or containing frost; chill in affection; without warmth of kindness or courage; resembling hoarfrost; white; grey-haired.

**FROTH**, froth, *s.* (*aphros*, Gr.) Foam; spume; the bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation; any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence; light, unsubstantial matter;—**v. a.** to cause to foam;—**v. n.** to foam; to generate spume or bubbles; to throw out foam.

**FROTHILY**, froth'e-le, *ad.* With foam or spume; in an empty, trifling manner.

**FROTHINESS**, froth'e-nes, *s.* The state of being frothy; emptiness; trifling, senseless matter.

**FROTHLESS**, froth'les, *a.* Without froth.

**FROTH-SPIT**, or **CUCKOO-SPIT**.—See *Frog-bopper*.

**FROTHY**, froth'e, *a.* Full of foam or froth; soft; not solid or substantial; vain; empty; trifling.

**FROUNCE**, frouns, *s.* In Falconry, a term used for a distemper affecting hawks, in which white spots gather about the bill;—(*francir*, Spas.)



FROUNCELESS—FRUGAL.

e, plait, or curl; an ornament of dress;—  
o frizzle or curl the hair about the face.  
icked and frown'd as she was wont.—*Milton*.  
ELESS, frowns'les, *a.* Having no plait or  
e.—Obsolete.  
forehead *frounceless*, all plain.—*Chaucer*.  
frow'ze, *a.* Fetid; musty; rank; dim;  
en first Diana leaves her bed,  
apours and steams her looks disgrace;  
rouzy, dirty-colour'd red  
its on her cloudy, wrinkled face.—*Swift*.  
row, *s.* (*frau*, Germ.) A woman; a wife;  
l generally to Dutch or German women;—  
ttle.  
D, fro'wawrd, *a.* (*framceard*, Sax.) Per-  
ungovernable; refractory; disobedient;  
illing to yield or comply with what is  
d; peevish.  
DLY, fro'wawrd-le, *ad.* Peevishly; per-  
t.  
DNESS, fro'wawrd-nēs, *s.* Peevishness;  
eness; reluctance to yield or comply; dis-  
ce.  
frow'er, *s.* An edged tool used for cleav-  
h.  
frown, *v. n.* (*refrogner*, Fr.) To manifest  
sure by contracting the brow, and looking  
r surly; to look stern; to show displeasure  
manner; to lower; to look threatening;—  
repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke;  
wrinkled look; a look of displeasure.  
NGLY, frow'ning-le, *ad.* Sternly; with a  
displeasure.  
—See Frouzy.  
TIMBER, frow'e tin'bur, *s.* In Carpentry,  
mber as works freely to the plane without  
the grain of which is therefore in the same  
m.  
fro'zn. *Past part.* of the verb *To freeze*;  
onsealed; chill; cold; subject to frost.  
NESS, fro'zn-nēs, *s.* A state of being  
H.—See Furbish.  
fruk'ted, *a.* (from *fructus*, fruit, Lat.)  
aldry, bearing fruit.  
GENCE, fruk'tes'sens, *s.* (from *fructus*,  
In Botany, the precise time when the  
plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds  
persed; the fruiting season.  
EROUS, fruk'tif'er-us, *a.* (*fructus*, and  
bear, Lat.) Bearing or producing fruit.  
ICATION, fruk'te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act  
stifying, or rendering productive of fruit;  
stion; those parts of vegetables appropriated  
eration, terminating the old vegetable, and  
ing the new. It consists of the following  
viz., the calyx, corolla, stamen, pistil, peri-  
ed, and receptacle;—the act of bearing fruit;  
t.  
r, fruk'te-fi, *v. a.* (*fructifier*, Fr.) To  
mitful; to render productive; to fertilize;  
to bear fruit.  
TION, fruk-tu-a'shun, *s.* Produce; fruit.  
date.  
US, fruk'tu-us, *a.* (*fructueux*, Fr.) Fruit-  
tile; impregnating with fertility.  
E, fruk'ture, *s.* Use; fruition; enjoy-  
—Not used.  
froo'gal, *a.* (French and Spanish, *frugalis*,  
Economical in the use or appropriation of

FRUGALITY—FRUMENTARIOUS.

money, goods, or anything liable to be improperly  
or improvidently applied; sparing; not profuse,  
prodigal, or lavish.  
FRUGALITY, froo-gal'e-te, *s.* Economy wisely di-  
rected; good husbandry or housewifery; a pru-  
dent or sparing use or appropriation of money or  
commodities, or anything to be expended.  
FRUGALLY, froo'gal-le, *ad.* With good management  
and economy; in a saving manner; thriftily.  
FRUGGIN, frug'gin, *s.* (from *fourgon*, a poker, Fr.)  
The pole used in stirring the ashes of an oven  
an oven fork.—Local.  
FRUGIFEROUS, froo-jif'er-us, *a.* (*frugifer*, Lat.)  
Producing fruit or corn.  
FRUGIVOROUS, froo-jiv'o-rus, *a.* (*fruges*, corn, and  
*voro*, I eat, Lat.) Feeding on fruits, seeds, or  
corn, as birds.  
FRUIT, froot, *s.* (French.) Whatever the earth  
produces for the nourishment of animals, or for  
clothing or profit; the produce of a tree or other  
plant; the last production for the propagation or  
multiplication of its kind; that which is pro-  
duced; the produce of animals; offspring; young;  
advantage gained; good derived; the effect or  
consequence of any action. In Botany, a term  
properly applied to the ovary when it has at-  
tained maturity. *Fruit flies*, a name given by  
gardeners and others to small black flies found in  
vast numbers among fruit-trees in the spring  
season. *Fruit grove*, a grove or close plantation  
of fruit-trees;—*v. a.* to produce fruit.  
FRUITAGE, froot'ij, *s.* (French.) Fruit collectively;  
various fruits.  
FRUITBEARER, froot'bay-rur, *s.* That which pro-  
duces fruit.  
FRUITBEARING, froot'bay-ring, *a.* Producing fruit;  
having the quality of bearing fruit.  
FRUIT CROWS.—See Coracina.  
FRUITEATERS.—See Ampelida.  
FRUITERER, froot'er-ur, *s.* One who deals in fruit.  
FRUITERY, froot'tur-e, *s.* (*fruiterie*, Fr.) A place  
in which fruit is kept; a fruit-house; fruit col-  
lectively taken.  
FRUITFUL, froot'ful, *a.* Fertile; abundantly pro-  
ductive; prolific; bearing children; not barren;  
plenteous; abounding in anything.  
FRUITFULLY, froot'ful-le, *ad.* In such a manner  
as to be prolific; plenteously.  
FRUITFULNESS, froot'ful-nēs, *s.* The quality of  
producing fruit in abundance; productiveness;  
fertility; fecundity; the quality of being prolific,  
or producing many young; exuberant abundance.  
FRUITION, froo-ish'un, *s.* (from *fruor*, I use or en-  
joy, Lat.) Enjoyment; possession; the pleasure  
derived from use or possession.  
FRUITIVE, froo'e-tiv, *a.* Enjoying.  
FRUITLESS, froot'les, *a.* Barren; not bearing  
fruit; destitute of fruit; productive of no advan-  
tage or good effect; vain; idle; unprofitable;  
useless; having no offspring.  
FRUITLESSLY, froot'les-le, *ad.* Vainly; unpro-  
fitably; idly; without any useful effect.  
FRUITLESSNESS, froot'les-nēs, *s.* The quality of  
being vain or unprofitable.  
FRUMENTACEOUS, froo-men-ta'shus, *a.* (*frumen-  
taceus*, Lat.) Made of, or resembling grain. In  
Botany, applied to such plants as resemble wheat  
in leaves, fruit, &c.; cereal.  
FRUMENTARIOUS, froo-men-ta're-us, *a.* (*frumen-  
tarius*, Lat.) Pertaining to wheat or grain.



## FRUMENTATION—FRYING-PAN.

## FUB—FUGITIVE.

**FRUMENTATION**, froo-men-ta'shun, *s.* (*frumentatio*, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, a largess of corn bestowed on the people.

**FRUMENTY**, froo'men-te, *s.* (from *frumentum*, wheat or grain, Lat.) Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

**FRUMP**, frump, *s.* A joke, jeer, or flout;

Sweet widow, leave your frumps and be edified.—*Beau. & Flot.*

—*v. a.* to mock; to insult.—Obsolete.

You must learn to mock too, *frump* your own father on occasion.—*Truggle's Comedy of Ignoramus.*

**FRUMPER**, frump'ur, *s.* A mocker; a scoffer.—Obsolete.

**FRUSH**, frush, *v. a.* (*froisser*, Fr.) To bruise; to crush;—(obsolete as a verb;)

I like thy armour well;  
I'll frush it, and unlock the rivets all,  
But I'll be master of it.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* (*frosch*, Germ.) in Farriery, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running towards the heel in the form of a fork.

**FRUSTRABLE**, frus'tra-bl, *a.* That may be frustrated.

**FRUSTRANEUS**, frus-tra'ne-us, *a.* Vain; useless; unprofitable.—Obsolete.

**FRUSTRATE**, frus'trate, *v. a.* (*frustro*, Lat.) To defeat; to disappoint; to balk; to bring to nothing; to make null; to nullify; to render of no effect;—*a. part.* vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; disappointed.

**FRUSTRATION**, frus-tra'shun, *s.* The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

**FRUSTRATIVE**, frus'tra-tiv, *a.* Tending to defeat; fallacious.

**FRUSTRATORY**, frus'tra-tur-e, *a.* That makes void; that vacates or renders null.

**FRUSTRUM**, frus'trum, *s.* (Latin, a piece broken off.) In Mathematics, a part of a solid body separated from the rest. *Frustrum of a cone*, that part which remains when the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base: called likewise a *truncated base*. *Frustrum of a pyramid*, that part which remains after the top is cut off by a line parallel to the base. *Frustrum of a globe or sphere*, is any part of it which is cut off by a plane.

**FRUTESCENT**, froo-tes'sent, *a.* (*fruticesco*, I grow shrubby, Lat.) Shrubby; growing like a shrub.

**FRUTEX**, froo'teks, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, a plant, the branches of which are perennial, and proceed directly from the surface of the ground without any supporting trunk.

**FRUTICANT**, froo'te-kant, *a.* Full of shoots.

**FRUTICOSE**, froo-te-kose', *a.* (*fruticosus*, Lat.) Shrubby; full of bushes; bushy.

**FRUTICULOSE**, froo-tik'u-lose, *s.* A little shrub.

**FRY**, fri, *v. a.* (*frigo*, Lat.) To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire; to cook and prepare for eating in a frying-pan;—*v. n.* to be heated and agitated; to suffer the action of fire or extreme heat; to ferment, as in the stomach;—*s.* (*frai*, Fr.) in Ichthyology, the young of fish; the spawn; a dish of anything fried; used of a swarm of young people in contempt; a kind of sieve.

**FRYING-PAN**, fri'ing-pan, *s.* A pan used for frying anything for the table.

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**FUB**, fub, *s.* A plump boy; a woman; put off; to delay; to cheat.—Obsolete.

Why Doll, why Doll, I say, my letter fubbed  
And no access without I mend my manum  
*Bea.*

**FUBBY**, fub/be, *a.* Plump; chubby.

**FUCACEÆ**, fu-ka'se-e, *s.* (*fucus*, one of the seaweeds, an order of the Algae, some habiting fresh water, but more frequent tants of the ocean. The plants of this cellular or tubular bodies, multiplied formed externally.)

**FUCATE**, fu'kate, } *a.* (*fucatus*, Lat.)

**FUCATED**, fu'kay-ted, } disguised with p  
with false show.

**FUCEÆ**, fu'se-e, *s.* A suborder of the Fu which the frond is polysiphonous and of dery. The vessels are seated in hollow tacles, formed of a folding in of the frond by a pore and surrounded by flocks, the tacles being scattered or collected upon a

**FUCHSIA**, fu'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Leonan a German botanist.) A genus of plants, ing of shrubs, with leaves usually oppos beautiful pendulous flowers: Order, Onag

**FUCOID**, fu'koyd, *s.* (*fucus*, a seaweed, I *eidōs*, resemblance, Gr.) A fossil plant b to the order Fucaceæ;—*a.* partaking of th of a fucus.

**FUCUS**, fu'kus, *s.* (Latin.) A paint for the Those who paint for debauchery should have pulled off.—*Collier.*

disguise; false show;—(obsolete.)

No fucus, nor vain supplement of art,  
Shall falsify the language of my heart.—

In Botany, a genus of plants: Type of th Fucaceæ.

**FUDDER**.—See Fother.

**FUDDLE**, fud'dl, *v. a.* (etymology uncertain make drunk; to intoxicate;—*v. n.* to d excess.

**FUDDLER**, fud'dl-ur, *s.* A tippler; a drunk  
**FUDGE**, fudj, *interj.* A word of contempt bounce; a lie.

**FUEL**, fu'il, *s.* (from *feu*, fire, Fr.) Any tible matter, as wood, coal, peat, &c. whic to feed fire; anything that serves to fise crease flame, heat, or excitement;—*s. a.* with combustible matter; to store with firing.

**FUELER**, fu'il-lur, *s.* He or that which fuel.

Shops of fashions,  
Love's fuelers, and the rightest company  
Of players.—*Donne.*

**FUERO**, fu'e-ro, *s.* (Spanish.) A statute; tion; a charter of privileges.

**FUGACIOUS**, fu-ga'shus, *a.* (*fugax*, Lat.) or fleeing away; volatile.

**FUGACIOUSNESS**, fu-ga'shus-nes, } *s.* The

**FUGACITY**, fu-gas'e-te, } of flying

volatility.

**FUGH**, fu, *interj.* An expression of abhorre

**FUGILE**, fu'jile, *s.* An imposthume in the

**FUGITIVE**, fu'je-tiv, *a.* (*fugivus*, Fr. *fugitivus*)

Not tenable; not to be held or detain

steady; unstable; not durable; volatile;

fly away; fleeting; flying; running from

or pursuit; flying from duty; falling off;

Can a fugitive daughter enjoy herself while her

are in tears t.—*Richardson.*



vagabond. In Literature, a term such compositions as are written in occasional intervals, and are considered fug or temporary ;—s. one who flees from duty ; a deserter ; one who runs away ; one who has deserted and taken to another power, with a view to escape ; one hard to be caught or detained. *fu'je-tiv-le, ad.* In the manner of a

ss, *fu'je-tiv-nes, s.* Volatility ; an fly away ; instability ; unsteadiness. —See Flugelman.

*go'se-a, s.* (in memory of Bernard Cien- Spanish botanist of the sixteenth cen- genus of plants : Order, Malvaceæ.

*s. (fuga, flight, Lat.)* In Music, a in which the different parts follow each repeating the subject in a certain in- or below the preceding part.

*gwist, s.* A musician who composes performs them extemporaneously.

*e-re'na, s.* (in honour of G. Fuiren, a anist.) A genus of plants : Order,

*al'se-bl, a. (fulcibilis, Lat.)* Which pped up.—Obsolete.

*ful'se-ment, s. (fulcimentum, Lat.)* A crum ; that on which a balance or lever olete.

of another *fulciment*, upon which it might y rest.—Smith.

*tra, s. (fulcrum, a prop, Lat.)* A term Linnaeus for tendrils, prickles, or such ants, by which they are enabled to support themselves on other plants.

*ful'krate, a.* In Botany, a fulcrate whose branches descend to the earth.

*l'krum, s. (Latin.)* In Mechanics, the port by which a lever is sustained. In part of a plant which serves to sup- port it.

*l', v. a. (full, and fill.)* To accomplish ; to complete ; to answer in execution at has been foretold or promised ; to purpose or design ; to answer any de- piance or gratification ; to answer any fence ; to complete in time ; to carry

*fûl-fil'lur, s.* One that accomplishes

*fûl-fil'ling, } s. Accomplishment ;*  
*fûl-fil'ment, } completion ; execu-*  
*tion.*

*ful'jen-se, s. (fulgens, shining, Lat.)*  
splendour ; glitter.

*'jent, a.* Shining ; dazzling ; exqui-

*d, a. (fulgidus, Lat.)* Shining ; daz- olete.

*ful-jid'e-te, s.* Splendour ; dazzling olete.

*awt, s. (Latin.)* Splendour ; dazzling —Obsolete.

enished gold or brass, whose *fulgor* they T. Herbert.

*l-go'ra, s. (fulgor, brightness, Lat.)*  
fly, a genus of Moth cicadas, which light in the dark. The head is length- ened swollen : Family, Flatidæ.

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**FULGURANT**, *ful'gu rant, a.* Flashing like light- ning.—Obsolete.

And nature play her fiery games,

In this forc'd night with *ful'grant* flames.—

More.

**FULGURATE**, *ful'gu-rate, v. n.* To emit flashes of light.—Obsolete.

**FULGURATION**, *ful-gu-ra'shun, s. (fulguratio, Lat.)*  
The act of lightening. In Metallurgy, the sudden brightening of the melted gold and silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead and copper leaves their surface.

**FULGURY**, *ful-gu-re, s. (fulgur, lightning, Lat.)*  
Lightning.—Obsolete.

**FULHAM**, *ful'ham, s.* A cant term for false dice.

Let vultures gripe thy guts ! for gourd, and *fulham* holds,

And high and low beguile the rich and poor.—Shaks.

**FULICA**, *fu'le-ka, s. (Latin.)* The Coot, a genus of birds. The common black or bald coot, *F. atra*, is the only British species : Family, Rallidæ.

**FULIGINOSITY**, *fu-lij-e-nos'e-te, s.* (from *fuligo*, soot, Lat.) Sootiness ; matter deposited by smoke.

**FULIGINOUS**, *fu-lij'e-nus, a.* Pertaining to soot ; sooty ; dark ; dusky ; resembling smoke.

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lies.—Howel.

**FULIGINOUSLY**, *fu-lij'e-nus-le, ad.* In a sooty or smoky state.

**FULIGULA**, *fu-lig'u-la, s. (fuligo, blackness, soot, Lat.)* A genus of Aquatic birds, the type of Swainson's subfamily Fuligininæ. It is distin- guished by having the bill depressed from the base, and by the tip being abruptly and obtusely rounded, but not contracted : Family, Anatidæ.

**FULIGULINÆ**, *fu-lig'u-le-ne, s. (fuligula, one of the genera.)* The Sea-ducks, a subfamily of the Ana- tidæ, distinguished from the River-ducks (Ana- tinæ) by the hinder toe being very broad.

**FULL**, *fûl, a. (Saxon and Swedish.)* Replete ; with- out vacuity ; having no space void ; abounding with ; having a large quantity or abundance ; plump ; fat ; saturated ; sated ; crowded with regard to the imagination or memory ; large ; en- tire ; not partial ; that fills ; complete ; entire ; without abatement ; containing the whole matter ; expressing the whole ; strong ; not faint or at- tenuated ; loud ; clear ; distinct ; mature ; per- fect ; denoting the completion of a sentence ; spread to view in all dimensions ; exhibiting the whole disk or surface illuminated, as 'the *full* moon ;' plenteous ; sufficient ; adequate ; equal ; copious ; ample ;—s. complete measure ; utmost extent ; the highest state or degree ; the whole ; the total ; the state of satiety ; *the full of the moon*, the time when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated ;—*ad.* quite ; to the same degree ; without abatement or diminution ; with the whole effect ; exactly ; directly ;—*v. a. (fullian, Sax.)* to thicken cloth in a mill ; to make compact, or to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

**NOTE.**—*Full*, in the following compounds, signifies to the utmost extent or degree ; it is prefixed to adverbs, ad- jectives, and participles, to strengthen their signifi- cation ;—*Full-acorned ; full-blomed ; full-blown ; full- bottom ; full-bottomed ; full-charged ; full-erammed ; full-dressed ; full-drive ; full-eared ; full-eyed ; full- faced ; full-fed ; full-fleshed ; full-formed ; full-gorged ; full-fraught ; full-grown ; full-hearted ; full-hot ; full-*

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## FUNGAL—FUNGUS.

**FUNGAL**, fun'galz, *s.* A name given by Lindley to the Fungi, or Fungal alliance of his Vegetable Kingdom.

**FUNGE**, funj, *s.* (*fungus*, Lat.) A blockhead; a dolt; a fool.

A very idiot, a *funge*, a golden ass.—*Burton*.

**FUNGI**, fun'je, *s.* (*fungus*, a mushroom, Lat.) An order or alliance of cellular flowerless plants, nourished through their thallus or spawn, propagated in colourless or brown spores, and living in air. That part in which the reproductive organs are placed is called the *hymenium*; the hollow base from which the stipe or stem arises, is called the *volva* or *wrapper*; the upper part is the *cap* or *pileus*, the inferior radiating surface of which is called the *gills* or *laminae*, among which the spores are situated. Some have a delicate fringe connecting the margin of the pileus, at a certain age, with the stem; it is called the *veil*. The *annulus* is a kind of veil which is sometimes fixed to the stem; and at others free, and capable of being moved upwards and downwards. The envelope which enwraps the sporules is designated by the name *peridium*, *perithecium*, or *perisporium*.

**FUNGIA**, fun'je-a, *s.* (*fungus*, a mushroom, Lat. from its resemblance to a fungus.) A genus of the Madrepora corals, in which there is only one star, circular, or in an elongated line, with numerous laminae: Family, Corticati.

**FUNGIATES**, fun-je-ayts, *s.* Combinations of the fungic acid with salifiable bases.

**FUNGIBLES**, fun'je-blz, *s. pl.* In Scottish Law, movable goods which may be valued by weight or measure, as grain or money, in contradistinction to those which may be judged of individually.—*Ersk. Inst.*

**FUNGIC**, fun'jik, *a.* Pertaining to a mushroom; belonging to the fungi. *Fungic acid*, an uncrystallizable acid found in fungi. It is deliquescent, and has a very sour taste.

**FUNGICOLE**, fun-jik'o-le, *s.* (*fungus*, and *colo*, I inhabit, Lat.) A family of Coleopterous insects, in which the antennae are longer than the head and thorax united; the body oval; the thorax trapezoidal; the maxillary palpi filiform, or a little thicker at the end, and terminated by a very large and securiform joint.

**FUNGIFORM**, fun'je-fawrm, *a.* Resembling a fungus in shape.

**FUNGILLIFORM**, fun-jil'le-fawrm, *a.* (Latin.) Shaped with a round head like a mushroom.

**FUNGIN**, fun'jin, *s.* (*fungus*, a mushroom, Lat.) The fleshy part of mushrooms digested in hot water.

**FUNGITE**, fung'gite, *s.* A fossil coral.

**FUNGIIVOROUS**, fun-jiv'o-rus, *a.* (*fungus*, and *voro*, I devour, Lat.) Feeding on fungi.

**FUNGOID**, fun'goid, *a.* (*fungus*, Lat. and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Having the appearance of a mushroom.

**FUNGOSITY**, fung-gos'e-te, *s.* A soft excrescence of a mushroom-like texture.

**FUNGOUS**, fung'gus, *a.* Having the consistence of fungi or mushrooms; belonging to the Fungi or Mushroom family.

**FUNGUS**, fung'gus, *s.* (Latin.) A mushroom or toadstool, a plant belonging to the Fungi or Fungales. In Surgical Pathology, a spongioid inflammation or soft cancer, being an unnatural and morbid growth, generally presenting itself in masses contained in fine membranous portions. It is also termed

## FUNICLE—FURCULARIA.

*medullary sarcoma*, from its resemblance, in its physical and chemical properties, to the substance of the brain.

**FUNICLE**, fu'ne-kl, *s.* (*funiculus*, a little rope, Lat.) In Botany, a little stalk by which the seed is attached to the placenta.

**FUNICULAR**, fu-nik'u-lar, *a.* Consisting of small cords or fibres. *Funicular machine*, a term used to denote an assemblage of cords, by means of which two or more powers sustain one or a number of weights.

**FUNICULUM**.—See *Funis*.

**FUNIS**, fu'nis, *s.* (Latin, a rope.) In Anatomy, the umbilical cord, or navel string (*Funis umbilicus*).

**FUNK**, fungk, *s.* An offensive smell.

**FUNKIA**, fungk'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Henry Funk, a German botanist.) A genus of plants, natives of Japan: Order, Liliaceae.

**FUNNEL**, fun'nel, *s.* (*funel*, an air-hole or chimney, from *fun*, breath, connected with *fount*, Welsh.) A passage or avenue for a fluid or flowing substance, particularly the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney through which the smoke is emitted; a vessel for conveying fluids into close vessels; a kind of hollow cone with a pipe; a tunnel.

**FUNNY**, fun'ne, *a.* Full of fun; droll; comical;—*s.* a light boat.

**FUR**, fur, *s.* (*fourrure*, Fr.) The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser; the skins of certain wild animals with the fur; strips of skins with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornament; hair in general; a coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever;—*a. to* line, face, or cover with fur; to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue; to line with a board, as in carpentry.

**FURACIOUS**, fu-ra'shus, *a.* (*furax*, Lat.) Thievish; inclined to steal.

**FURACITY**, fu-ra'se-te, *s.* Thievishness.

**FURBELOW**, fur'be-lo, *s.* (*falbala*, Span.) A piece of stuff, plaited and puckered, on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown;—*v. a.* to put on a furbelow; to furnish with an ornamental appendage of dress.

**FURBISH**, fur'bish, *v. a.* (*forbire*, Ital. *fourbir*, Fr.) To rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish.

**FURBISHABLE**, fur'bish-a-bl, *a.* That may be polished.

**FURBISHER**, fur'bish-ur, *s.* One who polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who cleans.

**FURCATE**, fur'kate, *a.* (from *furca*, a fork, Lat.) Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.

**FURCATELY**, fur'kate-le, *ad.* Branched or divided in a furcate manner.

**FURCATION**, fur-ka'shun, *s.* A forking; a branching like the lines of a fork.

**FURCELLARIA**, fur-sel-la're-a, *s.* (*furcella*, a pitchfork or claw, Lat.) A genus of Algae: Order, Ceramiales.

**FURCHE**, fur'tshe, *s.* (*furca*, a fork, Lat.) Heraldry, a kind of cross, forked at the ends.

**FURCROEA**, fur-kre'a, *s.* (in honour of M. Furc the French chemist.) A genus of plants: Order, Bromeliaceae.

**FURCULARIA**, fur-ku-la're-a, *s.* (*furcula*, a fork, Lat.) A genus of Infusoria, in which body is unarmed; the tail composed of setae.



FURDLE—FURNITURE.

h enter the one into the other, and is by two threads.

r'dl, *v. a.* (from *fardeau*, a bundle, draw up into a bundle.—Obsolete.

r'fur, *s.* (Latin, bran.) A disease of in which the cuticle keeps falling off scales like bran.—See Pityriasis.

OUS, fur-fur-a'shus, *a.* (*furfuraceus*, al); mealy; branlike; scurfy.

ee Eumenides.

're-us, *a.* (*furiosus*, Lat.) Mad; vion; frenetic; transported by passion e restraints of reason; rushing with y.

fu're-us-le, *ad.* With impetuous motation; violently; vehemently.

ss, fu're-us-nes, *s.* Violent agitation; frenzy; rage; impetuous motion or

*v. a.* (*ferler*, Fr.) To draw up; to to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, ast, and fasten it by a gasket or cord.

ar'long, *s.* (*furlang*, Sax.) A measure the eighth part of a mile; forty roods, erches.

} fur'lo, *s.* (*verlof*, leave, Dut.) Leave of absence; leave or license granted

mmending officer of a regiment to an private, to be absent from service for a ie: this term is peculiar to the military

—*v. a.* to furnish with a furlough; to e of absence to a soldier.

—See Frumenty.

fur'nase, *s.* (*fournaise*, Fr. *fornace*, y enclosed fireplace, constructed so as e great heat, and to continue that heat derable length of time. There are va-

ls of furnaces; such as, the glass- nace, the founder's furnace, the chemi-; the baker's oven, &c. In a Scriptu-

a place of cruel bondage and affliction, grievous afflictions by which men are k. xxii.; a place of temporal torment,

hell, the place of endless torment, —*v. a.* to throw out sparks as from a

Obsolete as a verb.

He furnaces thick sighs from him.—*Shaks.*

, fur-na're-us, *s.* (Latin, a baker.) A birds, belonging to the Cerathiana, or pers: Family, Cerathiada.

, fur'ne-ment, *s.* (*fourniment*, Fr.) —(Obsolete.)

a chariot of strange furniture is them driving.—*Spenser.*

ur'nish, *v. a.* (*fournir*, Fr.) To sup- anything wanted or necessary; to store;

; to fit up; to fit with the requisite s; to decorate; to fit out for any un- —*s.* a specimen; a sample.—Obsolete

antive.

world a furnish of wit, she lays her own ene.

, fur'nisht, *a.* Supplied; fitted with any appendages.

, fur'nish-ur, *s.* One who supplies or

NT, fur'nish-ment, *s.* A supply of essary.

, fur'ne-ture, *s.* (*fourniture*, Fr.)

FUROR—FUSANUS.

Movables; goods, vessels, utensils, and other ap- pendages necessary or convenient for housekeep- ing; that which is added for use or ornament; equipage; decorations. In Architecture, the visi- ble brasswork of locks, knobs to doors, windows, shutters, and the like. In Letterpress Printing, the materials used to extend the pages of type to their proper length; also to separate them when imposed to a proper distance from each other, that when the sheet is printed and folded the margin may be uniform and regular.

FUROR, fu'rawr, *s.* (Latin.) Fury; rage.

FURRIER, fu're-ur, *s.* A dealer in furs.

FURRIERY, fu're-ur-e, *s.* Furs in general.

FURRING, fur'ring, *s.* (*fouirer*, to thrust in, Fr.)

In Carpentry, the small slips nailed on joists or rafters, where some parts are lower than others, or the surface irregular, used to bring the board- ing into the same plane or level.

FURROW, fur'ro, *s.* (*fur*, or *furh*, Sax.) A trench in the earth made by a plough; a long narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove; a

hollow made by wrinkles in the face;—*v. a.* (*fyrian*, Sax.) to cut a furrow; to make furrows in; to plough; to make long narrow channels or grooves in; to make hollows in by wrinkles.

FURROW-FACED, fur'ro-faste, *a.* Having a wrin- kled face; an epithet for the sea.

Expose no ships  
To threatnings of the furrow-faced sea.—  
Ben Jonson.

FURRY, fur're, *a.* Covered with fur; dressed in fur; consisting of furs or skins.

FURTHER, fur'thur, *a.* (Saxon, comparative of *forth*, from *feor*, far.) More or most distant; addi- tional;

Now ris'n, to work them further woe or shame.—  
Milton.

—*ad.* to a greater distance;—*v. a.* (*fyrrhrian*, Sax.) to help forward; to promote; to advance

onward; to countenance; to assist.

FURTHERANCE, fur'thur-ans, *s.* Promotion; ad- vancement; help.

FURTHERER, fur'thur-ur, *s.* One who helps to ad- vance; a promoter.

FURTHERMORE, fur'thur-more, *ad.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

FUTHEST, fur'thest, *a.* Most distant either in time or place;—*ad.* at the greatest distance.

FURTIVE, fur'tiv, *a.* (*furtivus*, Lat. *furtif*, Fr.) Stolen; obtained by theft.

FURUNCLE, fu'rungk-kl, *s.* (*furunculus*, Lat.) An inflammatory tumor, acutely tender to the touch, suppurating with a central core, commonly termed a boil.

FUR-WROUGHT, fur'rawt, *a.* Made of fur

FURY, fu're, *s.* (*furor*, Lat.) Madness; rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind; enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy. In Mythology, one of the deities of vengeance: hence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

FURYLIKE, fu're-like, *a.* Raging; furious; violent.

FURZE, furz, *s.* (*fyrs*, Sax.) The common name of plants belonging to the genus *Ulex*.—Which see.

FURZY, fur'ze, *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

FUSANUS, fu-sa'nus, *s.* (the ancient name of the plant *Euonymus*, which it resembles in foliage.) A genus of plants: Order, Santalaceae.



## FUSARIAM—FUSISPORIUM.

**FUSARIAM**, fu-sa're-am, *s.* (*fusus*, a spindle, from the fusiform shape of the plants.) A genus of Fungi, growing on dead nettle stems: Tribe, Hyphomycetes.

**FUSAROLE**, fu'za-role, *s.* (Italian.) In Architecture, a member whose section is that of a semicircle carved into beads. It is generally placed under the echinus, or quarter round of columns, in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

**FUSCATION**, fus-ka'shun, *s.* The act of darkening or obscuring.

**FUSCOUS**, fus'kus, *a.* (*fuscus*, Lat.) Blackish-brown.

**FUSE**, fuze, *v. a.* (*fundo*, *fusum*, I pour out, Lat.) To melt; to render fluid; to dissolve; to liquefy by heat;—*v. n.* to be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a liquid state by heat.

**FUSEE**, fu-ze', *s.* (*fusee*, *fuséau*, Fr.) A small neat musket or firelock, now written *fusil*. *Fusee* of a bomb or grenade, a small pipe filled with combustible matter, by which fire is communicated to the powder in the bomb; the matter thus ignited burns slowly, in order to give time for the bomb to reach its destination before the charge takes fire;—the track of a buck; the cone or conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord.

**FUSIBILITY**, fu-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

**FUSIBLE**, fu'se-bl, *a.* (French.) That may be melted or liquefied. *Fusible metal or alloy*, an alloy which melts at the heat of boiling water. It is composed of three parts (by weight) of tin, five of lead, and eight of bismuth.

**FUSIDIUM**, fu-sid'e-um, *s.* (*fusus*, a spindle, Lat.) from the fusiform shape of the plants.) A genus of Fungi, found on dead beech leaves: Tribe, Hyphomycetes.

**FUSIFORM**, fu'ze-fawrm, *a.* (*fusus*, a spindle, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Spindle-shaped, like the root of a carrot.

**FUSIL**, fu'zil, *a.* (*fusile*, Fr. *fusilis*, Lat.) Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat; running, flowing, as a liquid;—*s.* a light musket or firelock. In Heraldry, a bearing of a rhomboidal figure, longer than the lozenge, and having its upper and lower angles more acute than the other two in the middle; so named from its shape, which resembles a spindle.

**FUSILEER**, fu-zil-leer', *s.* Primarily, a soldier armed with a fusil. The fusileers are now armed like other infantry soldiers.

**FUSINÆ**, fu'se-ne, *s.* (*fusus*, one of the genera.) Spindle-shells, a subfamily of Mollusca, agreed in most particulars with the genus *Fusus*; shell generally fusiform and slender; the base elongated; the spire lengthened and acute; pillar smooth; outer lip thin: Family, Turbellinellidæ.

**FUSION**, fu'zhun, *s.* (*fusio*, Lat.) The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat without the aid of a solvent; the state of being melted or dissolved by heat; the degree of heat at which a solid substance melts. Of the common metals are—tin, 442°; bismuth, 497°; lead, 612°; zinc, 773°; silver, 1,173°; copper, 1,996°; gold, 2,016°; cast-iron, 2,786°.

**FUSISPORIUM**, fu-sis-po're-um, *s.* (*fusus*, a spindle, Lat. and *spore*, seed, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hyphomycetes.

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## FUSOME—FUTILOUS.

**FUSOME**, fu'sum, *a.* Handsome; neat; notable; tidy.—Local.

**FUSSE**, fus, *s.* A tumult; a bustle.—A vulgar term.

**FUSSE**, fus'se, *a.* Making a bustle.

**FUST**, fust, *s.* (*fut*, Fr.) In Architecture, the shaft of a column, or trunk of a pilaster; a strong musty smell;—*v. n.* to become mouldy; to smell ill.

Sure He that made us with such large discourses,  
Looking before and after, gave us not  
That capability of godlike reason  
To fust in us unus'd.—*Shaks.*

**FUSTED**, fust'ed, *a.* Mouldy; ill-smelling.

**FUSTIAN**, fust'yan, *s.* (*fustiane*, Fr.) A kind of cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen; an inflated style of writing, abounding in bombast and ill-assorted figures of speech;—*a.* made of fustian; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid; swelling; bombastic.

**FUSTIANIST**, fust'yan-ist, *s.* One who indulges in high-sounding, bombastic expressions.

**FUSTIC-WOOD**, fus'tik-wüd, *s.* Yellow-wood, the wood of the West Indian tree *Morus tinctoria*, used in dyeing yellow; for which purpose large quantities of it are annually imported. There is another kind, called Zante, or *young fustic*, the wood of the shrub *Rhus cotinus*, which imparts a beautiful bright-yellow dye to cottons, &c. When proper mordants are used it is very permanent.

**FUSTIGATE**, fus'te-gate, *v. a.* (*fustigo*, Lat.) To beat with a cudgel or stick.

**FUSTIGATION**, fus-te-ga'shun, *s.* (*fustigatio*, Lat.) Among the ancient Romans, a punishment inflicted by means of beating with a stick or cudgel.

**FUSTILARIAN**, fus-te-la're-an, *s.* A low fellow; a scoundrel.

Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you fustilarian!  
I'll tickle your catastrophe.—*Shaks.*

**FUSTILUG**, fus'te-lug, } *s.* A gross, fat, stupid  
**FUSTILUGS**, fus'te-lugs, } wieldy person.

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets like so many tuns, each moving upon two pottle-pots.—*Junius.*

**FUSTINESS**, fus'te-nes, *s.* A fusty state or quality; an offensive smell from mouldiness.

**FUSTY**, fus'te, *a.* Mouldy; musty; ill-smelling; rancid; rank.

**FUSURE**, fu'shure, *s.* The act of fusing or melting.

**FUSUS**, fu'sus, *a.* (Latin, a spindle.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is univalve, long, and slender; both extremities much produced; spire attenuated, turreted, and of nearly equal length with the aperture: Type of the subfamily *Fusulinæ*.

**FUTILE**, fu'til, *a.* (French, *futillus*, Lat.) Trifling; of no weight or importance; answering no valuable purpose; worthless; of no effect; talkative; loquacious; tattling.—Seldom used in the last three senses.

One *futile* person that maketh it his glory to tell, and do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal.—*Bacon.*

**FUTILELY**, fu'til-le, *ad.* In a futile manner.

**FUTILITY**, fu'til'e-te, *s.* Triflingness; unimportance; want of weight or effect; the quality of producing no valuable effect, or of coming to nothing; talkativeness; loquacity.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

**FUTILOUS**, fu'te-lus, *a.* Worthless; trifling.—*Id.* solete.

God implants no instincts in his creatures that are futile and vain.—*Glaucville.*



UTTOCKS—FUTURE.

*ut'toks*, *s. pl.* The middle division of  
bers, or those parts which are situated  
floor and the top timbers; those  
l are termed *ground futtocks*, and the  
*r futtocks*. *Futtock plates*, certain  
the upper part being open like a ring,  
the dead eyes in; round holes are  
lower end for the *futtock shrouds* to  
for bolts to be driven through, when  
the lower shrouds. *Futtock staves*,  
d along the lower shrouds horizon-  
ure, *a.* (*futurus*, Lat. *futur*, Fr.)  
be or come hereafter; that will exist  
after the present. *Future tense*, in  
the modification of a verb which ex-  
ture act or event;—*s.* time to come;  
quent to the present.

FUTURELY—FY.

FUTURELY, *fu'ture-le*, *ad.* In time to come.—Ob-  
solete.  
It more imports me  
Than all the actions that I have foregone,  
Or *futurely* can hope.—*Beau. & Flcl.*  
FUTURITION, *fu-tu-rish'un*, *s.* The state of being  
to come or exist hereafter.  
FUTURITY, *fu-tu're-te*, *s.* Future time; time to  
come; event to come; the state of being to come.  
FUZZ, *fuz*, *v. a.* (derivation doubtful.) To fly off  
in minute particles;—*s.* fine, light particles;  
loose, volatile matter.  
FUZZBALL, *fuz'bawl*, *s.* A kind of fungus or  
mushroom, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters  
a fine dust.  
FUZZLE, *fuz'zl*, *v. a.* To intoxicate.  
FY, *fi*, *interj.* A word expressing disapprobation,  
contempt, abhorrence, dislike, and blame.

G.

G—GAB.

h letter, and the fifth articulation of  
alphabet, is derived to us, through  
d Greek, from the Assyrian languages.  
k, Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, and Sa-  
occupies the third place, the fifth in  
and the twentieth in the Ethiopic.  
, and cannot be sounded unless with  
ce of a vowel. It has two sounds—  
close, as in *gave*; and the other soft,  
, as in *genius*. It retains its close or  
in most cases before *a*, *o*, and *u*; but  
and *y*, its sound is hard or soft, as  
dictated, its different sounds not being  
rules. Where *g* is doubled, the sound  
usually hard, as *dagger*, *ragged*, &c.,  
sound of *j* in *suggest*; it is silent in  
before *n*, as in *benign*, *malign*, &c.,  
sound is resumed in *benignity* and  
it is mute before *n*, as in *gnash*, and  
ny words when united with *h*, as in  
, &c. As a numeral, it formerly  
0, and with a dash over it, 10, 40,000.  
viation, it stands for *Gaius*, *Gellius*,  
sic, it is the mark of the treble clef;  
being placed at the head, or marking  
nd in Guido's scale, the entire scale  
*tammut*, from the Greek name of the  
thic, is a prefix answering to *ge* in  
other Teutonic languages. In most  
ears to have no use, and in English  
solete.  
*n.* (Scottish, *gab*, the mouth, Dan.  
gh at, old Fr.) To talk foolishly or  
te.  
I am no labbe (blab).  
h I say it, I n'am not lefe to *gabbe*.—  
Chaucer.  
loquacity.  
very ancient term in our language, and  
ny others with a similarity of meaning;  
discarded from elegant composition, or  
ally used, esteemed vulgar.

GABALE—GABRIELITES.

GABALE, *ga-ba'le*, *s.* In Mythology, a deity wor-  
shipped at Heliopolis, under the figure of a lion  
with a radiant head.  
CABARA, *ga-ba'ra*, } *s.* The name given by the  
GABRARA, *gab-ra'ra*, } ancient Egyptians to the  
the embalmed bodies of their deceased relations kept  
in their houses.  
GABARDINE, *gab'ar-deen*, *s.* (*gabardina*, Span.)  
A coarse frock, or loose upper garment.  
You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,  
And spit upon my Jewish *gabardine*.—*Shaks.*  
GABBLE, *gab'bl*, *v. a.* (*gabberen*, Dut.) To prate;  
to talk fast, or to talk without meaning; to utter  
inarticulate sounds with rapidity;—*s.* loud or  
rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate sounds  
rapidly uttered, as of fowls.  
GABBLER, *gab'bl-ur*, *s.* A chattering, noisy talker;  
one that utters unmeaning, inarticulate sounds.  
GABEL, } *ga'bl*, *s.* (*gabelle*, an excise or duty on  
GABLE, } salt, Fr.) A word used in old law  
books for a rent, duty, custom, or service, paid or  
performed to the king or other superior.  
GABELLER, *ga'bel-ur*, *s.* A collector of the gabel  
or of taxes.  
GABION, *ga'be-un*, *s.* (French.) In Fortification,  
a large basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical  
form, filled with earth, and serving to shelter  
men from an enemy's fire.  
GABIONADE, *ga'be-un-ade*, *s.* Obstruction by ga-  
bions.  
GABLE, *ga'bl*, *s.* (*giebel*, Germ.) In Architecture,  
the vertical triangular piece of a wall at the end of  
a roof, from the level of the eaves to the summit.  
GABLETS, *gab'lets*, *s.* In Architecture, small orna-  
mental gables or canopies formed over tabernacles,  
niches, &c.  
GABLOCKS, *gab'loks*, *s. pl.* Among Sportsmen,  
false spurs placed on game cocks.  
GABRES.—See Guebres.  
GABRIELITES, *ga'bre-el-ites*, *s.* In Church His-  
tory, a sect of Anabaptists in Pomerania, so called  
from one Gabriel Scherling.



GABRO.—See Diallage.

GABRONITE, *gal'ro-nite*, *s.* Compact scapolite, a mineral of a bluish or greenish-grey colour, found in Norway. It consists of silica, 54.0; alumina, 24.0; magnesia, 1.5; potash and soda, 17.25; protoxide of iron and manganese, 1.25; water, 2: sp. gr. 3.0, nearly.

GAD, *gad*, *s.* (Saxon.) A wedge or ingot of steel; a stile or graver. In Mining, a small punch of iron with a long wooden handle, used to break up the ore;—*v. n.* (Irish) to walk about; to rove or ramble idly, or without any fixed purpose.

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad.—*Eccles.* xxv. 25.

*Gads*, in Heraldry, are plates of steel, as borne in the arms of the Ironmongers' Company.

GADDER, *gad'dur*, *s.* A rambler; one that roves about idly.

GADDING, *gad'ding*, *s.* A going about; a rambling. GADDINGLY, *gad'ding-le*, *ad.* In a rambling, roving manner.

GADFLY.—See *Cestrus*.

GADIDÆ, *ga'de-de*, *s.* (*gadus*, one of the genera.) The Codfishes, a family of Malacopterygious fishes, in which the body is slimy, the scales small, and all the rays soft and covered with the common skin; head large and depressed; body more or less lengthened and compressed; ventral fins small, the first and second ray often lengthened into filaments, the others small, obsolete, or entirely wanting.

GADITES.—See Gadidæ.

GADLING, *gad'ling*, *a.* Stragglings.—Obsolete.

GADOIDES.—See Gadidæ.

GADOLINITE, *gad'o-le-nite*, *s.* (in honour of M. Gadolin, its discoverer.) A mineral found in imperfect oblique rhombic prisms, and of an iron-black colour. It is composed, according to Dr. Thomson, of yttria, 45.00; glucina, 11.60; protoxide of cerium, 4.33; protoxide of iron, 13.59; silica, 24.33; other analysis differ considerably from this and from each other: sp. gr. 4.2. H = 5.6—7.0.

GADUS, *ga'dus*, *s.* (*gados*, a fish, Lat.) Codfish, a genus of fishes, type of the family Gadidæ; dorsal fins three, the first triangular; lower jaw with a barbel or cirrus; caudal fin either truncate or slightly lunate; ventral fins two; gills seven-rayed.

GADWELL, *gad'wel*, *s.* The common name of the duck *Chauliodus strepera*, or *Anas strepera* of Linnaeus. It rarely visits this country, but is common in the northern and midland countries of Europe.

GÆLIC, } *ga'lik*, *a.* (from *Gael*, *Gaul*, *Gallia*.) An }  
GALIC, } epithet used to denote the characteristics }  
and peculiarities of the Gaels, tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the highlands of Scotland;—*s.* the language of the highlanders of Scotland.

GERTNERA, *gert-ne'ra*, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated botanist Joseph Gertner.) A genus of plants: Order, Loganiaceæ.

GÆSUM, *ge'sum*, *s.* (*gaisos*, Gr.) A javelin used by the ancient Gauls, the shaft of which was thick, and the head barbed.

GAFFAL-LAND, *ga'fal-land*, } *s.* In Law, land }  
GAFFOLD-LAND, *ga'fold-land*, } liable to tribute, }  
tax, or rent.

GAFF, *gaf*, *s.* (*gaf*, a hook, Irish.) A harpoon. In small ships, a sort of boom used to extend the upper edge of the mizen, and of those sails whose foremost edge is joined to the mast by hoops or

lacing, and which are extended by a boom as the mainsail of a sloop.

GAFFER, *gaf'fur*, *s.* (probably from *gaffer*, panion, Sax.) An appellation of respect now, by familiar usage, degenerated into of familiarity or contempt.

For *Gaffer* Treadwell told us, by the bye, Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry.—*Shak.*

GAFFLE, *gaf'fl*, *s.* (*geafflas*, Sax.) An article put on cocks when they are set to fight; lever to bend cross-bows.

GAG, *gag*, *v. a.* (*cegiaw*, Welsh.) To stop the by thrusting something into the throat, to hinder speaking;—*s.* something thrust in mouth and throat to hinder speaking.

GAGE, *gaje*, *s.* (French.) A pledge or something laid down or given as a security to combat; a measure or rule of suring; a standard; the number of feet a ship sinks in the water; among letter-forgers, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used justing the slopes, dimensions, &c., of the kinds of letters; an instrument used for striking a line parallel to the straight edge of a board. *Sliding gage*, a tool used by machine instrument-makers for measuring and setting distances. *Sea gage*, an instrument used for determining the depth of the sea. *Tide gage*, an instrument for ascertaining the height of the tide. *Wind gage*, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface. *Weather vane*, the windward side of a ship. In law, to be same with surety or pledge;—*v. n.* a. to pledge; to give or deposit as a pledge or security for some other act; to wage or wager;

A moiety competent  
Was gaged by our king.—*Shak.*

to bind by pledge, caution, or security; to measure; to take or ascertain the contents of a vessel, cask, or ship: written also *gauge*; see.

GAGER, *ga'jur*, *s.* One who gages or wagers contents.—See Ganger.

GAGGER, *gag'gur*, *s.* One who gags.

GAGGLE, *gag'gl*, *v. n.* (*gaggeles*, Dut.) To make noise like a goose.

GAGGLING, *gag'gl-ing*, *s.* A noise made by a flock of geese.

GAGIA, *ga'je-a*, *s.* (in honour of Sir Thomas Gage, a genus of plants, with yellow flowers, Liliaceæ.)

GAGNEHINA, *gag-ne-bi'na*, *s.* (meaning us a genus of elegant, glabrous, leguminous natives of the Mauritius and Madagascar, order, or Tribe, Mimoseæ.)

GAHNITE.—See Automolite.

GAIA DENDRON, *gay-a-den'dron*, *s.* (*gaia*, from earth, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr. from the tree in earth, and not being parasitical like other plants, consisting of trees, with obovate and racemes of yellow flowers.)

GAIETY, *ga'e-te*, *s.* (*gaiete*, Fr.) Merriment; act of juvenile pleasure; finery; also written *gayety*.

GAILLONIA, *gayl-lo'ne-a*, *s.* (in honour of son of the name of Gaillon?) A genus of herbs, natives of Persia; Order, Cincho.

GAILY, *ga'le*, *ad.* Splendidly; with finery and joyfulness; merrily; also written *gay*.

GAIN, *gane*, *v. a.* (*gagner*, Fr.) To obtain





# INABLE—GAINSTAND.

the employment of capital; to get, as advantage; to acquire; to win; to ob-  
 riority or success; to procure; to re-  
 obtain or receive anything good or bad;  
 not have loosed from Crete, and have  
 m and loss.—*Aet* xxvii. 21.

any interest or party; to win to one's  
 inclinate; to obtain as a suitor; to  
 tain to; to arrive at; to *gain into*, to  
 suade to join in;  
*Lepidus into his measures.*—*Middleton*.

to draw to another party or interest;  
 to *gain ground*, to advance in any  
 to prevail; to increase;—*v. n.* to  
 tage or profit; to grow rich; to ad-  
 terest or happiness; to encroach; to  
 to come forward by degrees; to gain  
 to get ground; to prevail against or  
 vantage; to obtain influence with; to  
*find*, in Navigation, to arrive at the  
 e, or to windward of some other ves-  
 , when both are plying to windward, or  
 near the wind as possible;—*s.* (French,  
 erest; something obtained as an ad-  
 mlawful advantage; overplus in com-  
 anything opposed to loss;—(*gan*, a  
 Velsh.) in Architecture, a bevelling  
 a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is  
 ceiving a timber.

*ga'na-bl, a.* That may be obtained or

age, *s.* (*gaignage*, old Fr.) A word  
 cient writers for draught oxen, horses,  
 ghs, and furniture used in tillage. The  
 sed also for the land itself, or the profit  
 n its cultivation.

*ga'ur, s.* One that obtains profit, interest,  
 ge.

*ga'ful, a.* Producing profit or advan-  
 table; advantageous; advancing in-  
 happiness; lucrative; productive of

*ga'ne'ful-le, ad.* With increase of  
 rofitably; advantageously.

*ga'ne'ful-nes, s.* Profit; advantage.

*ga'ne'giv-ing, s.* A misgiving; a giv-  
 or away.—Not used.

*ga'ne'olery, s.* but it is such a kind of *gaingteing*  
 haps, trouble a woman.—*Shaks*.

*ga'ne'les, a.* Unprofitable; producing  
 age.

*ga'ne'les-nes, s.* Unprofitableness;  
 vantage.

*ga'ne'le, ad.* Handily; readily; dexter-  
 bsolete.

*ga'ne'child as gainly as she could in some fresh*  
*ass.*—*Morc*.

*Past and past part.* of Gainsay.

*ga'ne'say, v. a.* (against, and say.) To  
 to oppose in words; to deny or de-  
 to be true what another says; to con-  
 o dispute.

*ga'ne'say'ur, s.* One who contradicts  
 what is alleged; an opposer.

*ga'ne'say-ing, s.* Opposition; rebel-

*ga'ne'stand, v. a.* To withstand; to  
 resist.—Obsolete.

*ga'ne'stand* himself valiant, that durst with the sword  
*ga'ne'stand* the force of so many enraged  
*ay.*

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# GAINSTRIVE—GALANTHUS.

GAINSTRIVE, *ga'ne'strive, v. n.* To make resistance;  
 —*v. a.* to withstand; to oppose.—Obsolete.

The fates *ga'ne'strive* us not.—*Grincolet*.

GAIRISH.—See Garish.

GAIRISHNESS.—See Garishness.

GAIT, *gate, s.* A going; a walk; a march.

Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*,  
 And all her vain atturements did forsake.—  
*Spenser*.

manner of walking or stepping.

GAITED, *ga'ted, a.* Having a particular gait or  
 manner of walking.

GAITER, *ga'tur, s.* (*guetre*, Fr.) A covering of  
 cloth for the leg;—*v. a.* to dress with gaiters.

GALA, *ga'la, s.* (Spanish.) Show; festivity; *gala*  
*day*, a day of show and festivity, in which persons  
 appear in their best apparel.

GALACINEÆ.—See Francoaceæ.

GALACTIA, *ga-lak'te-a, s.* (*gala*, milk, Gr. from *G*.  
*pendula*, yielding a milky juice when cut or  
 broken.) A genus of Leguminous plants, con-  
 sisting of climbing subshrubs or herbs, with im-  
 pari-pinnate, or pinnately-trifoliate leaves: Sub-  
 order, Papilionaceæ.

GALACTIA, *ga-lak'she-a, s.* (*gala*, milk, Gr.)

GALACTIRRHŒA, *ga-lak-tir-re'a, s.* (*galak-tir-rhe-a, s.* (*gala*, milk, Gr.)

A superabundance or morbid overflowing of milk.

GALACTIN, *ga-lak'tin, s.* A vegetable substance,  
 obtained from the sap of the *Galactodendron*  
*utile*, or Cow-tree of South America, and used as  
 a substitute for cream.

GALACTITE, *ga-lak'tite, s.* (*gala*, milk, Gr.) Milk-  
 stone, a mineral which, when pounded with water,  
 gives a milklike mixture.

GALACTITES, *ga-lak'te-tis, s.* (*gala*, milk, from the  
 milky veins of its leaves.) A genus of Composite  
 plants, allied to and formerly included in Centau-  
 ria: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

GALACTODENDRON, *ga-lak-to-den'dron, s.* (*gala*,  
 milk, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr. from its yielding  
 large quantities of highly nutritive vegetable  
 milk.) The Cow-tree, the *Brosimum alicastrum*  
 of Swartz and Lindley, or *Palo de vaco* of South  
 America: Order, Artocapaceæ.

GALACTOMETER, *ga-lak-tom'e-tur, s.* (*gala*, milk,  
 and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for  
 ascertaining the specific gravity of milk.

GALACTOPHOGIST, *ga-lak-tof'fo-jist, s.* (*galaktos*,  
 milk, and *pago*, I eat, Gr.) One who subsists on  
 milk.

GALACTOPHOUS, *ga-lak-tof'fo-rus, a.* Pro-  
 ducing milk.

GALACTOPOIETIC, *ga-lak-to-poy'et-ik, a.* (*gala*,  
 and *poieo*, I make, Gr.) In Medicine, calculated  
 to produce milk.

GALACTOPOSIA, *ga-lak-to-po'zhe-a, s.* (*gala*, and  
*posis*, Gr.) The method of attempting the cure  
 of diseases by milk diet.

GALACTOPYRA, *ga-lak-top'e-ra, s.* (*gala*, and *pyr*,  
 a fever, Gr.) Milk-fever.

GALACTOSIS, *ga-lak-to'sis, s.* (*galaktos*, Gr.)  
 Secretion of milk.

GALACTURIA, *ga-lak-tu're-a, s.* (*gala*, and *oura*,  
 Gr.) The discharge of a milklike fluid by the  
 urinary passages.

GALAGE.—See Galoche.

GALAGO, *ga-la'go, s.* A subgenus of quadruma-  
 nous animals, allied to the lemur.

GALANGALE.—See *Kempferia*.

GALANTHUS, *ga-lan'thus, s.* (*gala*, milk, and *anthos*,  
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# GALERITE—GALL.

*l'e-rite, s.* A fossil shell of the genus

*ra-le-ri'tes, s. (galerus, a cap, Lat.)* fossil Echini, of a conoidal or sub-orm; base nearly circular; mouth d central; vent near the margin a pair of ambulacral lines.

*a-lur-u'ka, s. (galerus, a cap or tuft,* genus of Coleopterous insects, type of alerucidae.

*gal-ur-u'se-de, s. (Galeruca, one of* a family of Coleopterous insects.

*-us, s.* A genus of fishes, belonging mily Centrinnæ, having two dorsal te of spines; anal fin present; five the branchiæ; caudal fin oblique; d on one side; Family, Squalidæ.

*-le-le'an, s.* A native or inhabitant also, one of a sect among the ancient posed the payment of tribute to the

*-le, s.* In Architecture, a porch, near the west end of abbey churches, onks met when returning from pro- where bodies were laid previous to d females were allowed to see the hom they were related, or to hear t.

*ga-le-ma'she-a, s. (galimatias, Fr.)* ombast.

*ga-lin-so'je-a, s. (in honour of M. M. yzician to the Queen of Spain, and the garden of Madrid.)* A genus of opsite plants, natives of South Ame- er, Tubulifloræ.

*it, s. (galiote, Fr.)* A small galley, gantine, built for chase. In addition ote are propelled by oars, having one xteen or twenty seats for rowers; ey were much used, but modern im- in everything connected with marine has entirely superseded their use. *lliôt, a Dutch vessel, carrying a main mast.*

*e-pe'a, s. (the name given in Guiana s G. trifoliata.)* A genus of plants, trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves, id dots, and greenish-white or flesh- ers; Order, Rutaceæ.

*e-pot, s. (French.)* The name of a solid viscid resin, found on fir-trees. *ish, a varnish made by mixing twelve ounded galipot, five ounces of white d, and thirty-two ounces of Venice*

*um, s. (gala, milk, Gr. some species curdling milk.)* Bed-straw, a genus sisting of branched herbs, the leaves m whorls along with the stipules. variable; Order, Cinchonaceæ.

*(gealla, Sax. galle, Germ.)* In the my, the bile, a bitter, yellowish green d in the glandular substance of the ing extremely bitter; rancour; ma- r; bitterness of mind; a wound in rubbing. *Gall of the earth, a name rth America to the plant Sonchus species of the Sow-thistle. Gall- unt-shaped excrescence common to other plants, occasioned by the punc-*

# GALLANT—GALLERY.

ture of the insect Cynips when depositing its eggs. Gall-nuts are powerfully astringent, and are used in dyeing and ink-making. *Gall of animals,—see* Bile. *Gall of glass, sometimes called sandiver,* is the neutral salt which is collected off the sur- face of melted crown glass. *Gallstone, a calca- reous concretion, or calculus, formed in the gall- bladder. Gall-sickness, a popular name for the remitting fever, occasioned by marsh miasmata. Gall of rent, in Law, a periodical payment or reservation of rent;—v. a. (galer, Fr.) to fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin by rubbing; to impair; to wear away;*

He doth object, I am too great of birth;  
And that my state being gall'd with my expense,  
I seek to heal it only by his wealth.—*Shaks.*

to tease; to fret; to vex; to chagrin; to wound;  
to injure; to harass; to annoy;—v. n. to fret.

**GALLANT, gal'lant, a. (galant, Fr.)** Gay; well- dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent;—(obso- lete in the foregoing significations;)

The gay, the wise, the gallant, and the grave,  
Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have.—*Waller.*

—brave; high-spirited; daring; magnanimous;  
heroic; fine; noble; courtly; civil; polite and attentive to ladies.

**GALLANT, gal-lant', s.** A gay, sprightly, courtly, or fashionable man; a man who is polite and at- tentive to ladies; a wooer; a lover; a suitor; in an ill sense, one who caresses a woman for lewd purposes; a brave, high-spirited, magnanimous person;

Those that entered France were resisted by Martel  
and thirty thousand French gallants.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

—v. a. to attend or wait on, as on a lady; to handle with grace, or in a modish manner.

**GALLANTLY, gal'lant-le, ad.** Gaily; splendidly; bravely; heroically; generously.

**GALLANTNESS, gal'lant-nes, s.** Elegance or com- pleteness of an acquired qualification.

**GALLANTRY, gal'lan-tre, s. (galerie, Fr.)** Splen- dour of appearance; show; magnificence; osten- tation finery;—(obsolete in the foregoing senses;)

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all  
The English youth flock to their admiral.—*Waller.*

—bravery; heroism; intrepidity; nobleness;  
generosity; civility or polite attention to ladies;  
vicious love, or pretensions to love; lewdness;  
debauchery.

**GALLATE, gal'late, s.** A salt formed from the union of gallic acid with a base.

**GALL-BLADDER, gawl'blad-dur, s.** A small mem- branous sac, shaped like a pear, which receives the bile from the liver by the cystic duct.

**GALLEON, gal'le-un, s. (galeon, Span.)** A large ship, formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with South America, usually furnished with four decks.

**GALLERIA, gal-le're-a, s. (gallus, a cock, Lat.)** A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturna, or Noctuides.

**GALLERY, gal'ler-e, s. (galerie, Fr.)** A passage along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; the upper seats in a church; the seats in a theatre above the pit, in which the poorer classes sit. *Galleries* are generally decorated with pictures in oil or fresco—hence a large collection of pictures, even if contained in



several adjoining rooms, is called a *gallery*. In Architecture, a long, narrow room, the width of which is at least three times less than its length, by which proportion it is distinguished from a *saloon*. Corridors are sometimes also called *galeries*. In Fortification, a covered walk across a ditch in a besieged town, made of strong planks and covered with earth. It was formerly used for carrying a mine to the foot of the ramparts. In Mining, a narrow passage, or branch of a mine, carried on underground to a work designed to be blown up. In a ship, a balcony projecting from the stern of a ship of war, or of a large merchantman.

**GALLESS**, gaw'les, *a.* Free from gall or bitterness.

**GALLETTYE**.—See Gallipot.

**GALLEY**, gal'le, *s.* **GALLEYS**, *pl.* (*galera*, Span.)

A low flat-built vessel with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; a place of toil and misery; an open boat used on the Thames by custom-house officers, and for pleasure; the cook-room or kitchen of a ship of war; an oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts; (*gale*, Port.) an oblong frame used by Letterpress Printers for receiving the matter as it is composed, and giving a level on which to make up the pages. *Galley proof*, an impression taken from the matter in a galley. *Galley slave*, a person condemned to work at the oar on board a *galley*, as a punishment for crime.

**GALLEYFOIST**, gal'le-foyst, *s.* A barge of state. Applied by old authors to the Lord Mayor of London's barge.

No plays, no *galleyfoists*, no strange ambassadors to run and wonder at.—*Beau. & Fleet.*

**GALLEY-WASPS**.—See Scindus.

**GALLEY-WORM**, gal'le-wurm, *s.* A well-known Myriopodous insect, with a long cylindrical body, capable of being contracted into a discoidal sphere.

**GALLIARD**, gal'yård, *a.* (*gaillard*, Fr.) Gay; brisk; active;—*s.* a brisk, gay man; also, a lively dance.—Obsolete.

I did think, by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was formed under the star of a *galliard*.—*Shaks.*

**GALLIARISE**, gal'yård-is, *s.* Merriment; excessive gaiety.—Obsolete.

**GALLIARDNESS**, gal'yård-nes, *s.* Cheerfulness; gaiety.—Obsolete.

His rest failed him, his countenance changed, his sprightly pleasance and *galliardness* abated.—*Gayton.*

**GALLIC**, gal'lik, } *a.* (*gallicus*, Lat.) Per-

**GALLICAN**, gal'lik-an, } taining to Gaul or France.

**GALLIC**, gaw'lik, *a.* (from gall.) Belonging to galls or oak apples; derived from galls. *Gallic acid*, an acid obtained in fine white needles from gall-nuts moistened, bruised, and exposed for four or five weeks to a temperature of about 80°.

**GALLICISM**, gal'le-sizm, *s.* (*gallicisme*, Fr.) A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation.

**GALLICOLÆ**, gal'lik'o-le, *s.* (*galla*, a gall-nut, and *colo*, I inhabit, Lat.) A family of Hymenopterous insects. It consists of those insects whose larvæ inhabit gall-nuts and similar vegetable excrescences.

**GALLIGASKINS**, gal-le-gas'kins, *s.* (*caliga vasconum*, Lat.) Large open hose.

My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood  
The winter's fury and encroaching frosts.—  
Phillips.

**GALLIMAUFRY**, gal-le-maw'fre, *s.* (*ga*)  
A hodge-podge; a hash; a medley  
sistent or ridiculous medley.

They have made our English tongue  
or hodge-podge of all other speeches.—*P*  
*Shep. Cal.*

**GALLINACEÆ**, gal-lin-a'se-æ, *s.* (*ga*  
Lat.) An order of birds, of which  
cock (*gallus*) is the type. It includes  
fowls, pheasants, grouse, &c.

**GALLINACEOUS**, gal-le-na'sbus, *a.*  
the Gallinaceæ.

**GALLING**, gaw'ling, *a.* Adapted to

**GALLINSECTA**, gaw'lin-sek'ta, *s.*  
family of Hemipterous insects.

**GALL-INSECTS**.—See Gallinsecta.

**GALLINULA**, gal-lin'u-la, *s.* The

Water-hen, a genus of birds: Famil  
**GALLINULE**.—See Gallinula.

**GALLIPOT**, gal'le-pot, *s.* (*gleye*, potter  
and pot.) A small pot or vessel  
glazed, used for containing medicine.

**GALLITZINITE**.—See Rutile.

**GALLIVAT**, gal'le-vat, *s.* A small v  
the Malabar coast.

**GALLON**, gal'lun, *s.* (*galon*, Span.)  
of capacity, usually for liquids, co  
quarts.

**GALLOON**, gal-loon', *s.* (*galon*, Fr.)  
close lace, made of gold or silver  
only.

For some years past the use of gold an  
upon hats has been almost universal.—*T*

**GALLOP**, gal'lup, *v. n.* (*galoper*, Fr.)  
run with leaps, as a horse; to run  
speed; to ride with a galloping p  
very fast; to run over;—*s.* the  
pace of a quadruped, particularly of  
springs, reaches, or leaps. *Gallop*  
*rate*, a pace intermediate between fi  
swift running.

**GALLOPADE**, gal'lo-pade, *s.* (*galops*  
sprightly dance; a curvetting gallop.

**GALLOPER**, gal'lup-ur, *s.* A horse  
one that gallops or makes great sp  
tillery, a carriage which bears a gu  
and a half ball.

**GALLOPIN**, gal'lo-pin, *s.* (French.)  
the kitchen.—Obsolete.

Dyot for the kytchen and *gallopin*—

**GALLOPINA**, gal-lo-pi'na, *s.* (meaning  
the author.) A genus of plants, a  
small herb, a native of the Cape of  
Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**GALLOW**, gal'lo, *v. a.* (*agachan*, Sax  
or terrify.—Obsolete.

The wrathful skies  
Gallow the very wau'd'ers of the  
And make them keep their caves.

**GALLOWAY**, gal'lo-way, *s.* A hard  
horse, not exceeding fourteen hands h  
as coming originally from Galloway.

**GALLOWGLASS**, gal'lo-glass, *s.* An  
foot soldier.

The *gallowglass* useth a kind of poleax &  
These men are grim of countenance, b  
big of limbe, lusty of body, well and strou  
—*Stanburth's Descrip. of Ireland.*

**GALLOWES**, gal'lus, *s.* (*galyd*, *galyda*  
instrument of punishment, on wh



## S-FREE—GALVANOMETER.

by hanging; a wretch that deserves  
—Obsolete in the last sense.

been five thousand years a boy.  
d a shrewd, unhappy *gallova* too.—  
Shaks.

a frame of timber which supports  
opmasts, yards, and booms of a ship.

EE, gal'lus-fre, *a.* Exempt from be-

EE, gal'lus-tre, *s.* The tree of exe-

awl'sum, *a.* Angry; malignant.—

as, *s.* A genus of birds, of which the  
k and hen are the type; the Phasianus  
anus.

t, *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall.

'nes, *s.* In Scotch Law, satisfaction  
or manslaughter.—*Crabb.*

-loshe', *s.* (French, from *galocha*, a  
Span.) A patten, clog, or wooden  
hoe to be worn over another shoe to  
it dry; also written *galoshe*.

gal-fim'e-a, *s.* (an anagram of Mal-  
genus of plants, with yellow flowers;  
Mexico: Order, Malpighiaceae.

l-van'ik, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism;

or exhibiting it. *Galvanic battery*,  
ment of galvanic circles, made so as  
an effect greater than a simple circle

on. *Cruikshank's galvanic battery*,  
formed of a series of double metallic

ed of two dissimilar metals, as copper

ldered together at top, and cemented

gh or long box with any resinous

ch pair of plates is separated by a

e from the rest. When a trough of

ion is filled with a mixture of acid

a galvanic action ensues; and if a

ected with the plates at each end, and

ade to touch each other, the circuit

plete, and the effects become apparent.

cle,—see Circle.

VE.—See Galvanometer.

gal'van-izm, *s.* (from Galvani, the

That branch of physical science, by

ricity is produced by connecting dis-

als, and an intervening and oxidating

ani made the discovery from the con-

which take place in the muscles of dead

contact of metals. The progress of

was due, in a much greater degree, to

erary Volta, by whom piles were first

for increasing the intensity of the

duced by one pair of plates. In its

e human body it resembles electricity.

gal'van-ist, *s.* One who believes in

one versed in galvanism.

gal'van-izde, *a.* Affected by gal-

vanized iron, iron tinned by a pecu-

process, by which it is rendered less

dation from moisture.

gal'va-nize, *v. a.* To affect with gal-

## GALVANO-PLASTIC—GAME

which indicates the passage of a small quantity of  
the galvanic fluid through or around different cir-  
cuits, by showing its effects upon a finely-suspended  
magnet.

GALVANO-PLASTIC, gal-va'no-plas'tic, *a.* Electro-  
metallurgic.

GALVEZIA, gal-ve'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of D. Galvez  
of Lima.) A genus of plants, natives of Peru:  
Order, Scrophulariaceae.

GALVEZIA, gal-ve'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of John Gal-  
vez, a minister of state under Charles III. of  
Spain.) A genus of plants, with dotted leaves,  
consisting of a tree, the Dotted Galvezia, a native  
of Chili, where it is called the Piton: Order, Ru-  
taceae.

GAMASHES, ga-mash'iz, *s.* Short spatterdashes  
worn by ploughmen.

GAMASUS, gam'a-sus, *s.* A genus of Arachnides:  
Family, Hyletrix.

GAMBA, gam'ba, *s.* A term applied by Illiger to  
the elongated metacarpus or metatarsus of the  
Ruminants and Solipeds.

GAMBADOES, gam-ba'dose, *s.* Spatterdashes.

GAMBIER, gam'beer, *s.* The Malay name of an  
extract prepared from the leaves of the plant  
Uncaria gambir. It is chewed by the natives,  
mingled with betel-leaf and areca.

GAMBLE, gam'bl, *v. n.* To play or game for money  
or other stake;—*v. a.* to gamble away is to squan-  
der by gaming.

GAMBLER, gam'bl-ur, *s.* One who games or plays  
for money or other stake.

GAMBOGE, gam'boozh, *s.* A vegetable gum resin  
of a bright-yellow or orange colour, obtained from  
the tall East Indian tree *Garcinia cambogia*. It  
is used as a paint in miniature and water-colours,  
and, medicinally, in the east, as a purgative hy-  
drogogue and emetic.

GAMBOGIC, gam-boo'jik, *a.* Pertaining to gamboge.

GAMBOL, gam'bul, *v. n.* (*gambiller*, Fr.) To dance  
and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to  
play in frolic; to start;—*s.* a skipping or leaping  
about in frolic; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive  
prank.

GAMBEREL, gam'bril, *s.* (*gamba*, Ital.) The hind  
leg of a horse;—*v. a.* to tie by the leg.

I'll box you while I have you.

And carry you *gambrell'd* thither like a mution.—  
Beau. & Fleet.

GAME, game, *s.* (*gamen*, Sax.) Sport of any kind;  
jest, opposed to earnest;—(obsolete in the last  
signification;)

Then on her head they set a garland green,

And crowned her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt game.—  
Spenser.

an exercise or play for amusement or winning a  
stake; a single match at play; advantage in  
play;

Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand,

And play the game into each other's hand.—*Dryden*,

scheme pursued; measures planned; field sports;  
the chase; falconry; animals pursued or taken in

the chase, or in the sports of the field; mockery;  
sport; derision. In Antiquity, games were public

diversions or contests exhibited as spectacles for  
the gratification of the people. These games con-

sisted of running, leaping, wrestling, riding, &c.

Such were the Olympic games, the Pythian, the  
Isthmian, the Nemean, &c. among the Greeks;

and among the Romans, the Apollinarian, the Cir-



censian, the Capitoline, &c. *Game laws*, laws by which persons without a license are prohibited to kill game, namely, 'hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards.' *Game egg*, an egg from which a game or fighting cock may be bred;—*v. n.* (*gamian*, Sax.) to play at any sport or diversion; to play for a stake or prize; to practise gaming.

**GAMECOCK**, game'kok, *s.* A cock bred or used to fight; a cock kept for disgusting and barbarous sport.

**GAMEFUL**, game'fūl, *a.* Well supplied with game.

**GAMEKEEPER**, game'keep-ur, *s.* One who has the care of game; one who is authorized to preserve beasts of the chase, or animals kept for sport.

**GAMELEG**, game'leg, *s.* (a corruption, according to Mr. Malone, of the British *gam*, or *cam*, crooked, and *leg*.) A lame leg.

**GAMELESS**, game'les, *a.* Destitute of game.

**GAMELIA**, ga-me'le-a, *s.* (*gamelios*, pertaining to a marriage, Gr.) In Grecian Antiquity, a nuptial feast, or rather sacrifice, held in families on the day previous to a marriage.

**GAMESOME**, game'sum, *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome.

**GAMESOMELY**, game'sum-le, *ad.* Merrily; playfully.

**GAMESOMENESS**, game'sum-nes, *s.* Sportiveness; merriment.

**GAMESTER**, game'stur, *s.* A person addicted to gambling; a gambler; one engaged at play; a merry, frolicsome person;

You're a merry gamester,  
My Lord Sands.—*Shaks.*

a prostitute.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

She's impudent, my lord,  
And was a common gamester to the camp.—*Shaks.*

**GAMING**, ga'ming, *s.* The act or art of playing any game in a contest for victory; the practice of using cards, dice, billiards, and the like. *Gaming-house*, a house in which gaming is practised. *Gaming-table*, a table appropriated to gaming.

**GAMMA**, gam'ma, *s.* The name of the third letter in the Greek alphabet; also, a surgical instrument used for cauterising a hernia—so called from its shape resembling that letter.

**GAMMARINA**, gam-ma-ri'na, *s.* (*gammaron*, a lobster, Gr.) The Gammarines, or Sandhoppers, a family of Amphipodous Crustaceans, of which the genus *Gammarus* is the type.

**GAMMAROLITE**, gam'ma-ro-lite, *s.* (*gammaron*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A fossil crab or lobster.

**GAMMARUS**, gam-ma'rus, *s.* A genus of Amphipodous Crustaceans, type of the family *Gammarina*.

**GAMMER**, gam'mur, *s.* (*gammel*, Dan.) A term applied to an old woman, answering to *gaffer*, as characteristic of an old man.

**GAMMON**, gam'mun, *s.* (*gamba*, Ital.) The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked, or dried; a smoked ham; a game usually called *backgammon*;—*v. a.* to make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke; to fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope. In the game of *backgammon*, the party that, by fortunate throws of the dice, or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board before his antagonist has been able to get his men home, and withdraw

any of them from his table, *gammon* nist; to impose on a person by make believe improbable stories.

**GAMOPETALOUS**, gam-o-pe'ta-lus, *a.* marry, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) having the petals united towards the Monopetalous.

**GAMOSEPALOUS**, ga-mo-se'pa-lus, *a.* riage, Gr. and *sepal*.) In Botany, as when the sepals are joined together.

**GAMPSONTX**, gamp'son-iks, *s.* (*gamp* and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of bird, living to the Cymindina, or Kites: *F. nida*.

**GAMUT**, gam'ut, *s.* (*gama*, Fr. from letter so named.) A scale on which six are written or printed, consisting spaces which are named after the first letters of the alphabet; the first or *gr.* Guido's scale of music; the modern.

**'GAN**, 'gan. Part of 'Gin; abbreviation.

**GANCH**, gansh, *v. a.* (*gancia*, a hook drop from a high place on hooks, as) malefactors.

Take him away, ganch him, impale him

**GANDER**, gan'dur, *s.* (*gandra*, Sax.) fowls of the goose kind.

**GANG**, gang, *v. n.* (Scottish, *gangan* walk; to go. This old verb is still in land and the north of England;

Your flaunting beans gang with their be

—*s.* (Saxon, German, and Danish,) or a number of persons associated for purpose. Among Seamen, a select ship's crew, appointed on a particular a suitable officer. In Mining,—see

**GANGA**, gang'ga, *s.* A genus of bird Gallinaceæ.

**GANGBOARD**, gang'borde, *s.* A board, several cleats or steps nailed to it, for nience of walking into or out of a shore.

**GANG-DAYS**.—See Gang-week.

**GANGER**, gang'tur, *s.* A person who workmen employed in constructing a

**GANGLIAC**, gang'gle-ak, } *a.*

**GANGLIONIC**, gang'gle-un-ik, } *a.* gangl-

tomy, an epithet applied to any nerve the great sympathetic, exhibits ganglia

**GANGLIFORM**, gang'gle-fawrm, *a.* E figure of a ganglion.

**GANGLION**, gang'gle-un, *s.* (*gaglion* Anatomy, a nerve-knot; an enlargement

like process in the course of a nerve. Pathology, a hard, indolent, globular situated in the course of an extensor formed by viscid albuminous fluid, contained in a cyst.

**GANGLIONARY**, gang'gle-un-ar-e, *a.* ganglions.

**GANGLIONEURA**, gang'gle-un-u'ra, *s.* plied by Rudolphi to those Mollusca which are characterized by a ganglion the nervous system. In such radius the ganglia are disposed symmetrical middle line of the body, and brought munication by a double cord. In they are dispersed, and frequently un in their arrangement.



gang'gre-nate, *v. a.* To produce a gang'grene, *s.* (French.) A mortification of flesh, or of some part of a living body;—*v. a.* to mortify, or to begin mortify;—*v. n.* to become mortified.

gang'gre-nes'sent, *a.* Tending to gangrene; beginning to corrupt or putrify, &c.

gang'gre-nus, *a.* Mortified; indication of living flesh.

gang, *s.* (gang, Germ.) In Mining, the stance which either encloses or is used with the metallic ore of the vein.

gang'way, *s.* A passage, way, or avenue of any enclosed place, especially a passage out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; also, a narrow platform of planks stally along the upper part of a ship's quarter-deck to the fore-castle. To gangway, in Naval discipline, to punish by seizing and flogging him.

gang'week, *s.* Rogation week, when arishes are made to lustrate or survey the arishes.

gan, *s.* A local name for a kind of brittle

net, *s.* The Booby, a bird of the Pe-

gan'nis-tur, *s.* A local term for sand-  
Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal fields.  
gan-no'dus, *s.* (ganos, splendour, and  
oth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes,  
of the order Ganoidia. They occur in  
Stonefield.

gan-oyd, } *s.* (ganos, splendour,  
gan-noyd'al, } and eidos, appearance,  
gan-noyd'e-an, } Gr.) Belonging to the  
dia.

gan-oyd'e-a, } *s.* The second order  
gan-noyd'e-ana, } of fishes in the  
of Agassiz. The fishes of this order  
are scales composed of bony or horny  
red with a thick plate of enamel. It  
out sixty genera, about fifty of which

gant'let, *s.* (gantlet, Fr.) A large  
iron glove with fingers covered with  
iron, formerly worn by cavaliers armed at  
to throw the gantlet, is to challenge;  
he gantlet, to accept the challenge.

gant'let, } *s.* A military punishment,  
gant'lope, } in which the offender is  
to pass between two rows of men a cer-  
of times, each being armed with an  
of punishment for the purpose of in-  
as he passes; a similar punishment  
on board of ships—hence the phrase  
gantlet or gantlope.

gan-e-me'da, *s.* A genus of radiated  
to the Echinidæ and Asteridæ.

gan'e-mede, *s.* In Mythology, the  
of Jupiter, remarkable for his beauty.

gan-e-me'des, *s.* In Botany, a genus  
Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

(geole, Fr. geol, Welsh.) A prison;  
the confinement of debtors and crimi-  
to imprison; to confine in prison.  
y, a commission of gaol delivery is an  
a the nature of a letter from the king,

directed to the judges and others empowering  
them to try and deliver every prisoner who shall  
be in the gaol when the judge arrives at the cir-  
cuit town, whenever or before whomsoever in-  
dicted, or for whatever crime committed.

GAOLER, ja'lur, *s.* The keeper of a gaol or prison.

GAONS, ga'ons, *s.* A certain order of Jewish doc-  
tors, who appeared in the East after the closing of  
the Talmud. The word signifies excellent or  
sublime. They were also called the *Excellents*.  
They succeeded the Seburians about the beginning  
of the sixth century.

GAP, gap, *s.* (from gape.) An opening in anything  
made by breaking or parting; a breach; any  
avenue or passage; way of entrance or departure;  
a fissure; a defect; a flaw; an interstice; a  
vacuity; a hiatus; a chasm; to stop a gap, to  
secure a weak point; to repair a defect; to stand  
in the gap, to expose one's self for the protection  
of something.

GAPE, gape, *v. n.* (geapan, Sax.) To open the  
mouth wide from sleepiness or dullness; to yawn;  
to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to  
open in fissures and crevices; to have a hiatus;  
to open the mouth in wonder or surprise; to utter  
sound with open throat; to open the mouth with  
hope or expectation; to stare irreverently;

They have gaped upon me with their mouth.—  
Job xvi. 10.

to gape for or after, to desire earnestly; to  
crave; to look and long for; to gape at, in a like  
sense, is scarcely correct;—*s.* a gaping. In Con-  
chology, an opening in multivalves and bivalves  
when the valves are shut, as in the phola, mya,  
&c.

GAPER, ga'pur, *s.* One who opens his mouth for  
wonder, and stares foolishly; one who longs or  
craves; a yawner.

GAFTOOTHED, gap'toothit, *a.* Having interstices  
between the teeth.

GAR, in Saxon, a weapon; as in *Edgar*, or *Eadgar*,  
a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, a noble weapon.

GARAGAY, gar'a-gay, *s.* A bird of the kite kind,  
a native of Mexico.

GARB, garb, *s.* (garbe, Fr.) Dress; clothes; habit;  
fashion or mode of dress; exterior appearance;  
looks.

GARBAGE, gar'bij, *s.* The bowels of an animal;  
refuse parts of flesh; offal.

Who, without aversion, ever look'd  
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd?—  
Roscommon.

GARBAGED, gar'bijd, *a.* Stripped of the bowels.  
GARBE, garb, *s.* (garbs, Sax.) In Heraldry, a sheaf  
of any kind of grain borne in several coats of arms,  
and said to represent summer, as a bunch of grapes  
does autumn.

GARBEL.—See Garboard-streak.

GARBISH. Corrupted from Garbage.

GARBLE, gar'bl, *v. a.* (garbillar, Span.) To sift or  
separate the fine or valuable parts of a substance  
from the useless parts; to separate; to pick; to  
cull out.

GARBLE, gar'blur, *s.* One who garbles, sifts, or  
separates; one who picks out, culls, or selects.  
GARBLER, gar'blz, *s. pl.* The dust, soil, or filth  
severed from goods, spices, drugs, &c.

GARBOARD, gar'borde, *s.* The garboard plank in  
a ship, is the first fastened on the keel on the out-  
side. Garboard streak, the first range or streak



of planks laid upon a ship's bottom next to the keel, throughout the whole length of the floor.

**GARBOIL**, *gâr'boyl*, *s.* (*garbouil*, old Fr.) Disorder; tumult; uproar.—Obsolete.

Give me the number'd verse that Virgil sung,  
And Virgil's self shall speak the English tongue;  
Manhood and garboils shall be chaunt.—*Sp. Hall.*

**GARCINIA**, *gâr-sin'e-a*, *s.* (in honour of Laurence Garcin, M.D., a French botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees with hermaphrodite or monœcious flowers, usually solitary at the tops of the branches. The fruit of *G. mangostana* is esteemed the most delicious of the fruits of the East Indies, and *G. cambogia* yields the well-known pigment Gamboge.

**GARD**.—See Guard and Ward.

**GARDANT**, *gârd'ant*, *s.* In Heraldry, a word **GAURDANT**, denoting any beast full-faced, and looking right forward.

**GARDEN**, *gâr'dn*, *s.* (*garten*, Germ. *jardia*, Fr.) A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs or plants, fruits and flowers; a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot. In Composition, *garden* is used adjectively, as in garden-mould, garden-tillage. *Garden-balsam*, the plant *Justicia pectoralis*. *Garden-cress*, the plant *Lepidium sativum*, cultivated in gardens for the young leaves, which are used in salads, and have a peculiarly warm and grateful relish. *Garden-mould*, mould fit for a garden. *Garden-pink*, the *Dianthus plumarius*, the flowers of which are either double or single, white, purple, spotted, or variegated, and more or less fringed on the margin, and are sweet-scented. The florists of Paisley reckon about three hundred varieties of this beautiful flower as cultivated by themselves. *Garden-plot*, plantation laid out in a garden. *Garden-rocket*, the plant *Eruca sativa*, or *Brassica eruca* of Smith. *Garden-tillage*, tillage used in cultivating gardens. *Garden-weare*, the produce of gardens;—(this compound is obsolete;)

A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and *garden-weare* than gravel.—*Mortimer*.

—*v. n.* to lay out or to cultivate a garden.

**GARDENER**, *gâr'dn-ur*, *s.* One whose occupation is to attend to the cultivation and dressing of a garden. *Gardeners' garters*, a name given to a plant which used to be common in gardens, the striped variety (versicolor) of *Arundo donax*.

**GARDENIA**, *gâr-de-ne-a*, *s.* (in honour of Alexander Garden, M.D., of Charleston, Carolina.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with opposite leaves, and white, usually sweet-scented, flowers; Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**GARDENING**, *gâr'dn-ing*, *s.* The art of forming and cultivating garden grounds, whether for ornamental or culinary purposes.

**GARDENLESS**, *gâr'dn-less*, *a.* Destitute of a garden.

**GARDNERIA**, *gârd-ne're-a*, *s.* (in honour of the Hon. Edward Gardner.) A genus of climbing East Indian shrubs, with opposite leaves and white flowers; Order, Strychnaceæ.

**GARDOQUIA**, *gâr-do'kwe-a*, *s.* (in honour of Don Diego Gardoqui, Minister of Finance under Charles IV. of Spain.) A genus of branching shrubs, with beautiful flowers, generally of a scarlet-colour; Order, Lamiaceæ.

**GARE**, *gare*, *s.* A coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

**GARFISH**, *gâr'fish*, *s.* The *Esox velone* of Lin-

næus; the genus *Ramphistoma* of Swainson.—Which see.

**GARGANINE**, *gâr'ga-neen*, *s.* An extract of madder by means of sulphuric acid, prepared in France.

**GARGARISM**, *gâr'ga-rizm*, *s.* (*gargarismus*, Lat.) A gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat.

**GARGARIZE**, *gâr'ga-rize*, *v. a.* (*gargariser*, Fr.) To wash or rinse the mouth with any medicated liquor.

**GARGET**, *gâr'get*, *s.* A distemper in cattle, consisting in a swelling of the throat and the adjoining parts.

**GARGIL**, *gâr'gil*, *s.* A distemper affecting the head of geese, which often proves fatal.

**GARGLE**, *gâr'gl*, *v. a.* (*gargouiller*, Fr.) To wash the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air; to warble; to play in the throat;—(improper in the last two significations;)

Those which only warble long,  
And pruple in their throats a song.—*Waller.*

—*s.* a liquid preparation for cleansing the mouth and throat.

**GARGLION**, *gâr'gle-un*, *s.* An exudation of nervous juice from a bruise, which indurates into a tumour.

**GARGOL**, *gâr'gol*, *s.* A distemper in swine.

**GARGOYLE**, *gâr'goyl*, *s.* In Architecture, a projecting water-spout, attached to some old house, often grotesquely carved.

**GARIDELLA**, *ga-re-del'la*, *s.* (in honour of Pierre Garidel, M.D., a French botanist of the beginning of the eighteenth century.) A genus of small, slender, erect, inconspicuous herbs, with small white flowers; Order, Ranunculaceæ.

**GARISH**, *ga'rish*, *a.* (*gearwian*, Sax.) Gaudy; showy; fine; affectedly fine; tawdry; extravagantly gay; flighty.

**GARISHLY**, *ga'rish-le*, *ad.* In a gaudy, showy manner.

**GARISHNESS**, *ga'rish-nes*, *s.* Finery; flashing gaudiness; affected or ostentatious show; flighty or extravagant show.

**GARLAND**, *gâr'land*, *s.* (*guirland*, Fr.) A wreath or chaplet made of branches or flowers, and sometimes studded with precious stones, to be worn on the head like a crown; the top; the principal thing, or thing most prized.

And call him noble that was now your hate,  
Him vile that was your garland.—*Shaks.*

In Architecture, a band of ornamented work around the top of a tower, &c. In Literature, a collection of little printed pieces. In a ship, a sort of net used by sailors instead of a locker or cupboard. *Shot garland*, a piece of timber nailed horizontally along the ship's side, from one gunport to another, and filled with several hemispherical cavities, to contain the round shot, ready for charging the great guns during an engagement;—*v. a.* to deck with a garland.

**GARLAND FLOWER**.—See *Hedychium*.

**GARLANDLESS**, *gâr'land-less*, *a.* Without any garland.

**GARLIC**, *gâr'lik*, *s.* (*garlec*, or *garleac*, Sax.) The English name of the *Allium*, of which there are many species. That cultivated in England is the great round-headed *A. apelosyrum*. *Garlepear*.—See *Cratæva*.



ER, *gár-lik-e'tur*, *s.* A low fellow.

You that stood so much  
on the voice of occupation, and  
breath of *gálic-eaters*.—*Shaks.*

*gar'ment*, *s.* (*garnament*, Norm.) Any  
clothing by which the body is covered;  
in the plural, denotes clothing in general.  
*granur*, *s.* (*grenier*, Fr.) A granary; a  
place where grain is stored for preser-  
vance, *a.* to store in a granary.

*granet*, *s.* (*grenat*, Fr. *granato*, Ital.) A  
gemstone found in dodecahedrons, in mica-  
ngst the oldest or primary rocks in  
s of the world. It is of a beautiful red  
sometimes with shades of yellow or blue.  
In the kingdom of Pegu are most esteemed,  
supposed that this was the carbuncle of  
the East. It is harder than quartz, and con-  
sists of equal parts of silex, alumine, and  
iron, with traces of manganese. Common  
varieties are more opaque, of a duller colour, and  
than the precious garnet, though harder  
than. They are abundant in similar lo-  
calities all countries, sometimes constituting  
whole mass of a rock;—a sort of tackle  
the mainstay of a ship, and used in hoist-  
ing in and out, at the time of landing  
ring her. *Cross garnets*, a species of  
in the most common works, formed in  
of the letter T turned thus T; the up-  
per part fastened to the jamb of the doorcase,  
horizontal part to the door or shutter.

*gar'nish*, *v. a.* (*garnir*, Fr.) To adorn;  
to furnish; to set off; to fit with  
(a cant term);—to furnish; to supply;  
to garnish; something added for embellish-  
ment. In Gaols, fetters—(a cant  
term) Law, money which, previous to the  
Geo. IV. c. 43, sect. 10, v. 23, used to  
be paid to a prisoner on his entry into gaol;—  
a *gar'nish*.

*gar'nish-e'*, *s.* In Law, a third per-  
son in whose hands money is attached  
liberties of the city of London, by process  
of the sheriff's court; so called because he hath  
no interest or warning not to pay the money  
due, but to appear and answer to the  
creditor's suit.—*Cowel; Blount.*

*gar'nish-ur*, *s.* One who decorates.  
*gar'nish-ing*, } *s.* That which gar-  
*ment*, } nishes; ornament;  
*gar'nish-ment*, }  
*gar'nish-ment*. In Law, a warning or notice given  
to appear in court or give information;  
a *gar'nish-ment* or warning is given to a third  
person whose hands money is attached within  
the liberties of the city of London, by process out-  
ing of the sheriff's court. This third person is called  
a *gar'nish-ur*.

*gar'ne-ture*, *s.* Ornamental appen-  
dage; furniture; dress.  
*gar'rus*, *a.* (*garum*, pickle, Lat.) Resem-  
bles made of fish.

*gar'run*, *s.* (*garron*, Irish.) A dimin-  
utive horse; a highland horse; a hack;

*gar'ret*, *s.* (*guerite*, Fr.) The upper  
chamber, taken either partially or wholly  
regular space within the roof.

*gar'ret-ed*, *a.* Protected by turrets.

GARRETEER, *gar-ret-ee'*, *s.* One who occupies a  
garret; a poor author.

To pen with *garreteers*, obscure and shabby,  
Inscriptive nonsense in a fancied abbey.—  
*Parnassus of Literature.*

GARRISON, *gar're-sn*, *s.* (*garnison*, Fr.) A body  
of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town; a  
fort, castle, or fortified town, furnished with  
troops to defend it; the state of being placed in  
a fortification for its defence;—*v. a.* to place  
troops in a fortress for its defence; to furnish with  
soldiers; to secure or defend by fortresses manned  
with troops.

GARROT, *gar'rot*, *s.* (French.) In Surgery, a small  
cylinder of wood, employed to tighten the circular  
band by which the artery of a limb is compressed,  
for the purpose of suspending the blood in he-  
morrhage from amputation or otherwise.

GARROTE, *gar-ro'te'*, *s.* A mode of inflicting cap-  
ital punishment in Spain by means of a collar,  
which is tightly screwed round the neck of the  
criminal while seated with his back to an upright  
board, to which is affixed the fatal apparatus.

GARRULINÆ, *gar'ru-lin-e*, *s.* The Jays, a sub-  
family of the Corvidæ, or Crows; stature rather  
smaller than the crows, and less robust in form;  
feet formed for grasping; the lateral toes unequal;  
colours bright.

GARRULITY, *gar-ru'le-te*, *s.* (*garrulitas*, Lat.) Lo-  
quacity; talkativeness; the practice or habit of  
talking much; a tattling or babbling.

GARRULOUS, *gar'ru-lus*, *a.* Talkative; prating.

GARRULOUSLY, *gar'ru-lus-le*, *ad.* In a loquacious,  
babbling manner.

GARRULUS, *gar'ru-lus*, *s.* (*garrulus*, chattering,  
Lat.) The Jay, a genus of birds belonging to  
the Garrulinæ, or Jays: Family, Corvidæ.

GARRYA, *gar're-a*, *s.* (in honour of Nicholas Garry,  
secretary to the Hudson Bay Company.) A genus  
of plants: Type of the order Garryaceæ.

GARRYACEÆ, *gar-re-a'se-e*, *s.* (*garrya*, one of the  
genera.) A natural order of declivous Exogens,  
consisting of shrubs with opposite leaves, without  
stipules; the flowers disposed in amentaceous  
racemes within connate bracts; unisexual; sepals  
four; stamens four; calyx superior and two-  
toothed; ovary one-celled; two setaceous styles;  
two pendulous ovules; pericarp berried, two-  
seeded, and indehiscent; inhabitants of the West  
Indies; the Garryaceæ or Garryade, and Helwingi-  
aceæ, form what Lindley calls the Garryales, or  
Garryal alliance of his Vegetable Kingdom.

GARTER, *gar'tur*, *s.* (*jarretiere*, Fr.) A string or  
band used to tie a stocking to the leg. In Her-  
aldry, the moiety or half of a bend. *Order of  
the garter*, a military order of knighthood, the  
most noble and ancient of any lay order in the  
world, instituted by Edward III. The compan-  
ions of the knights are mostly princes and peers;  
and the King of England is the chief of the order.  
The number of knights was originally twenty-six;  
but six were added in 1786, on account of the  
increase of the royal family. They are a college  
or corporation, having a great and little seal.  
Their officers are a prelate, chancellor, registrar,  
knight-at-arms, and usher of the black rod. They  
have also a dean and twelve canons, and petty  
canons, vergers, and twenty-six pensioners or  
poor knights;—*v. a.* to bind with a garter; to  
invest with the order of the garter.



**GARTERFISH**, *gär'tur-fish*, *s.* A fish having a long depressed body like the blade of a sword; the *Lepidopus*.

**GARTERSNAKE**, *gär'tur-snake*, *s.* The name given to a species of the American serpent; the *Coluber sirtalis*.

**GARTH**, *gärth*, *s.* (*garz*, Welsh.) A dam or wear for catching fish; a close; a yard; a croft; a garden.—Local, if not obsolete in the last four significations.

**GARTHMAN**, *gärth'man*, *s.* In old statutes, the owner of an open wear where fish are taken.

**GARUGA**, *ga-roo'ga*, *s.* (the East Indian name.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees with impari-pinnate leaves, and yellowish flowers in axillary panicles.

**GARUM**, *ga'rum*, *s.* (*garos*, a small fish, Gr.) A sauce or pickle used by the ancients, and composed of the fluid which exudes from the body and ova of salted and half-putrid fish, and afterwards strongly aromatized.

**GAS**, *gas*, *s.* (*gaz*, Fr.) In Chemistry, a body, the constituent particles of which have been so expanded by heat as to become aeriform. Gas is distinguished from steam or vapour by this circumstance, that vapours are raised from all fluids by heat, and are again condensed by cold into the same fluid form; but gases are obtained from the substances containing them only by chemical decomposition, whether this be spontaneous or artificial. They are either not condensable, or only so when submitted to an excessive pressure or degree of cold. Four of the gases are simple substances: oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and chlorine. The rest are more or less compound, as carbonic acid gas is a compound of oxygen and carbon; sulphurous gas, of sulphur and oxygen, &c. Gases are mostly colourless; nitrous acid gas, however, is red; chlorine and its prot and deutoxide are of a yellowish green; the hydrochloric, hydriodic, fluoboric, and fluo-silicic produce white fumes in the air, and iodine violet-coloured fumes when heated. The gases which are inflammable are hydrogen, and all its compounds; carbonous oxide, and cyanogen. Those which more or less support combustion are oxygen, protoxide of nitrogen, chlorine, and its oxides. Some gases are destitute of smell; others have an odour which is insupportable, and often characteristic. In their properties many of the gases are acid; some neutral; two alkaline. The following Qualitative Analyses of Gases, taken from Graham's 'Elements of Chemistry,' exhibits the distinctive properties of oxygen, nitrogen, protoxide of nitrogen, deutoxide of nitrogen, hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and carbonic acid:—

## GASES.

Soluble in water, . . .	Carbonic acid: solution disturbs lime-water.
Do. . . . .	Protoxide of nitrogen: does not.
Support combustion, .	Oxygen.
Do. . . . .	Protoxide of nitrogen.
Combustible, . . . . .	Carbonic oxide: product of combustion disturbs lime-water.
Do. . . . .	Hydrogen: does not.
Extinguish combustion,	Deutoxide of nitrogen: forms brown fumes with oxygen.
Do. . . . .	Nitrogen: does not.

**Gas**, (Portable,) coal gas, which, after its manufacture, is compressed by a condensing or force pump into strong vessels prepared to receive it. These vessels being portable, the gas may then be used where required, at any distance from the gas works. **Gas apparatus**, the furnaces, retorts, pipes, valves, purifying machine, lime machine, gasometers, gas meters, governors, &c., used in the manufacture, the purifying, and the supply of gases, particularly of coal gas, as used for illumination. **Gas-burner**, the jet or contrivance fixed to the end of a gas pipe for the purpose of separating the flame, or, in other words, for the division of the stream of gas into more minute streams, that its light may be more diffused. **Gas governor**, a kind of gas meter, adopted in gas works, for equalizing the pressure of gas previous to its issuing from the gasometer for the supply of light, as well as the inequalities arising from putting on the lights at different periods of the night. **Gas-holder**, an instrument invented by Mr. Pepps, for holding such gases as are usually made the subject of experiment, or for the purposes of the chemist.—See Gasometer. **Gas hydraulic main**, the large pipe or tube into which the tubes leading from the various retorts are fixed, and which conveys the gas to the tar vessel or cistern in which it is cooled and purified from any uncomposed tar. It is called the *hydraulic main* because of its being partly filled with water. **Gas hydraulic valve**, or **gasholder valve**, the name given to the principal communication between the gasometer or gasholder, and the principal pipe leading to the mains. **Gas jars**, glass jars for the holding of the gases during the progress of experiments. **Gas light**, the light afforded by the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas, as prepared by the distillation of coal, oil, tar, &c.; therefore called *coal gas*, *oil gas*, &c. **Gas liquor**, the liquid remaining in the various parts of the apparatus of gas works, after the manufacture of gas. **Gas main**, the principal pipes which conduct the gas from the gas works to the place where it is to be consumed. **Gas meter**, a simple but ingenious mechanical contrivance, the design of which is to measure and record the quantity of gas passing through a pipe in any given time. **Gas purifier**, **purifying machine**, or **lime machine**, a vessel into which the coal gas enters from the retorts, after passing through the vessel of cold water into which it first enters. **Gas register**, a simple instrument for indicating and registering the impurities of coal gas, and also the times when they occur. **Gas regulating valve**, a valve which is sometimes used instead of, or in addition to the gas governor. **Gas retort**, a vessel used for holding the coal or other material of which gas of any kind is to be made. **Gas transfer**, a small instrument invented by Mr. Pepps, for the conveyance of a small quantity of gas from one vessel to another. **Gas water**, water through which the common gas made at the gas works passes. It is impregnated with hydro-sulphuric and hydro-bisulphuric acid of lime. **Gas works**, the manufactory at which coal gas is made for public purposes, together with the whole machinery and apparatus, are included under the term *gas works*.

**GASCON**, *gas'kon*, *s.* A native of Gascony in France.



gas-ko-na-de', *s.* (from *Gascon*, an f Gascony, the people of which are e been great boasters.) A boast; a bragging or boasting; a vaunt;

made to please me, that you said your ceased to one hundred a-year since 1

ast; to vaunt; to brag; to bluster.

gas-ko-na-dur', *s.* A great boaster.

gas-us, *a.* In the form of gas, or an

d.

r. *a.* (supposed to be from *hacher*, to

see, *Fr.*) To make a gash, or long

t, applied chiefly to incisions in flesh;

and long cut; an incision of consider-

ab-fal', *a.* Full of gashes; hideous.

gas-e-fe-ka-shun', *s.* The act or

inverting into gas.

-fi, *v. a.* (*gas*, and *facio*, I make, *Lat.*)

into gas or an aeriform fluid by com-

coloric.

kit, *s.* (*cazeta*, *Span.*) A plaited cord

the sail-yards of a ship, and used to

up the sail firmly to the yard. *Bunt*

which supports or ties up the bunt of

d should be the strongest, as having

weight to support. *Quarter gasket*,

r large sails, and fastened about half

on the yard. *Yard-arm gasket*, is

the yard-arm, and serves to bind the

as the quarter gasket on large yards,

quite into the bunt of small sails.

kinz, *s. pl.* Galligaskins; wide open

gas-som'e-tur, *s.* (*gaz*, *Fr.* and *metron*,

*Gr.*) A large cylindrical apparatus of

opper, &c., so constructed as to hold

the same time, to enable a person to

be quantity collected. It is formed of

one fitting loosely within the other;

ne being open at the top, the inner one

bottom.

gas-som'e-tre, *s.* The science, art, or

measuring gases; also, the nature and

f these elastic fluids.

a. (*gasper*, *Dan.*) To open the mouth

thing the breath, or in laborious respi-

n the case of a person dying; to long

used in the last sense:—*v. a.* to emit

opening wide the mouth;—*s.* the act of

mouth to catch the breath; the short

breath in the agonies of death.

) *v. a.* To terrify; to make

tur, } aghast; to frighten.—Obsolete.

ther gasted by the noise I made,

ddenly he fled.—*Shaks.*

s of the lady has gaster'd him.—

*Beau. de Flct.*

MPHRAXIS, gas-tur-a'je-em-frak'sis, *s.*

o, I strangle, *emphraxia*, obstruc-

Obstruction of the pylorus.

a, gas-tur-a'je-a, *s.* (*gaster*, the belly,

*Gr.*) Pain in the stomach or bowels.

as-te-re-a, *s.* (*gaster*, a belly, *Gr.*) A

ants: Order, Hemerocallidaceæ.

ACHUS, gas-tur-o-brang'kus, *s.* (*gas-*

*mychia*, gills, *Gr.*) A subgenus of

l to Myxene: Family, Petromyzonidæ,

s.

GASTEROCHILINA, gas-tur-o-ke'na, *s.* (*gaster*, and *chilino*, I gape, *Gr.*) A genus of Mollusca, inhabiting a clavate calcareous tube, divided for nearly half its length by an internal ridge, which forms a double aperture on the other or thick extremity, enclosing an ovate bivalve shell, gaping very widely, anteriorly, and having a linear and marginal hinge, and no teeth.

GASTEROCHILVE.—See *Saccolobium*.

GASTEROMYCETES, gas-tur-o-mi'se-tis, *s.* (*gaster*, a belly, and *mykes*, a mushroom, *Gr.*) A tribe or order of Fungi, in which the hymenium is entirely closed in a pericardium, and the spores generally quaternate on distinct sporophores.

GASTERONEMA, gas-tur-o-ne-ma, *s.* (*gaster*, and *nema*, a filament, *Gr.*) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

GASTROPELICUS, gas-tur-o-pe'l'e-kus, *s.* (*gaster*, and *pelikos*, how large, *Gr.*) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Salmoninæ, or Salmon: Family, Salmonidæ.

GASTROPLAX, gas'tur-o-plaks, *s.* (*gaster*, and *plax*, a flat or plain, *Gr.*) A genus of gastropod Mollusca, the body of which is large and circular, and carrying a shell which is stony, flat, irregularly rounded, and thickest in the middle, with trencant edges, and marked with slightly concentric striae.

GASTROPODA, gas-te-rop'o-da, } *s.* (*gaster*, the belly, and *pous*, the foot, *Gr.*) The third class of Mollusca; they have the head free; they crawl upon the belly, or upon a fleshy disk, situated under the belly, which serves them as feet. They are univalvular or multivalvular, but in no case bivalvular. The back is furnished with a mantle which is more or less extended, takes various forms, and, in the greater number of genera, produces a shell. The tentacula are very small, situated above the mouth, and do not surround it, varying in number from two to six; sometimes they are wanting altogether. The eyes are very small, and sometimes wanting. Several are entirely naked; others have merely a concealed shell, but most of them are furnished with one that is large enough to receive and shelter them. Most of the aquatic gastropoda, with a spiral shell, have an operculum, a part sometimes horny, sometimes calcareous, attached to the posterior part of the foot, which closes the shell when its occupant is withdrawn into it and folded up. The limax or slug is an example of the class. Cuvier divides this class of Mollusca into nine orders—namely, 1. the Pulmonea; 2. the Nudibranchiata; 3. the Inferobranchiata; 4. the Tectibranchiata; 5. the Heteropoda; 6. the Pectinibranchiata; 7. the Tubulibranchiata; 8. the Sentibranchiata; 9. the Cyclobranchiata.

GASTROPODIUM, gas-tur-o-po'de-um, *s.* (*gaster*, and *pous*, the foot or root, *Gr.*) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GASTROPTERON, gas-tur-op'te-run, *s.* (*gaster*, and *pteron*, a wing or fin, *Gr.*) A genus of Mollusca, having the body short and ovate, and the margins of the foot dilated into broad winglike lobes; the branchia naked, and placed on the right side of the body, without a shell.

GASTEROSTEUS, gas-tur-os'te-us, *s.* (*gaster*, the belly, *Gr.* and *os*, a bone, *Lat.* from its ventral fins being represented by spines.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Aulostominae, or Sticklebacks: Family, Zeidae.



GASTROTHALAMÆE—GASTRICOLE.

GASTRIDIVM—GATE.

**GASTROTHALAMÆE**, gas-tur-o-tha-la'me-e, *s.* (*gaster*, and *thalamos*, an inner chamber, Gr.) A tribe of Lichens, in which the shield is always closed or opened by the irregular separation of the thalloidal covering, and the nucleus enclosed, and containing asci deliquescent or shrivelling up.

**GASTNESS**, gast'nes, *s.* Amazement; fright.—Obsolete.

Look you pale, mistress?—  
Do you perceive the gastness of her eye?—*Shaks.*

**GASTONIA**, gas-to'ne-a, *s.* (after Gaston de Bourbon, son of Henry IV. king of France.) The Bois d'éponge, of the Isle of France, a genus of plants: Order, Araceæ.

**GASTREUM**, gas'tre-um, *s.* In Mammalogy, the inferior surface of the body, from the larynx to the anus.

**GASTRIC**, gas'trik, *a.* Pertaining to the belly or stomach. *Gastric-juice*, the thin pellucid liquid which distils from certain glands in the stomach, for the dilution of the food.

**NOTE**.—*Gaster*, or *Gastro*, a Greek word, signifying the belly, and much used in composition, as in the following medical terms:—*Gastro-cephalitis*, coexistent inflammation of the stomach, and the substance or membranes of the brain; *gastro-cholecystitis*, inflammation of the stomach and gall-bladder; *gastro-colitis*, an epithet applied to designate organs and blood-vessels which are alike connected with, and distributed upon, the stomach and colon, as the gastro-colic omentum; *gastro-colitis*, inflammation of the large intestine; *gastro-cystitis*, inflammation of the stomach and urinary bladder; *gastro-dermatitis*, inflammation of the stomach and skin, as in febrile exanthemata; *gastro-duodenitis*, pertaining to vessels which belong to, or are distributed over the stomach and duodenum; *gastro-duodenitis*, coexistent inflammation of the stomach and duodenum; *gastro-dynia*, pain in the stomach, same as *gasteralgia*; *gastro-encephalitis*, inflammation of the stomach and the brain; *gastro-enteritis*, simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and small intestines; *gastro-pyloric*, pertaining alike to the stomach and omentum; *gastro-pyloritis*, simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and omentum; *gastro-hypotic*, belonging to, or connected with the stomach and the liver; *gastro-hepatitis*, simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and the liver; *gastro-hysterotomia*, the abdominal cesarian operation; *gastro-inflammatory*, an epithet applied to a combination of inflammatory and gastric fever; *gastro-intestinal*, applied to diseases simultaneously implicating the stomach and intestines; *gastro-metritis*, complicated inflammation of the stomach and womb; *gastro-mucosa*, applied to fevers in which gastric irritation is complicated with inordinate secretion of mucus; *gastro-nephritis*, a complication of gastritis with nephritis; *gastro-œsophagitis*, simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and gullet; *gastro-pericarditis*, inflammation of the stomach and pericardium; *gastro-peritonæum*, inflammation of the stomach and peritonæum; *gastro-pharyngitis*, inflammation of the stomach and pharynx; *gastro-pleuritis*, a complication of gastritis with pleurisy; *gastro-pneumonia*, complication of gastritis and pneumonia; *gastro-pyloric*, belonging to the pyloric artery.—see Pyloric; *gastro-plevic*, pertaining to the stomach and spleen, as the gastro-splenic omentum; *gastro-splentis*, gastric irritation with painful tumefaction of the spleen; *gastro-adyne*, applied to a fever in which the gastric are complicated with the ataxic symptoms; *gastro-arachnoiditis*, coexistent inflammation of the stomach and the arachnoid membrane of the brain; *gastro-bronchitis*, inflammation of the stomach and bronchia; *gastrocoele*, hernia formed by protrusion of the stomach through the superior part of the linea alba; *gastro-urethritis*, simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and urethra.

**GASTRICISM**, gas'tre-sizm, *s.* (*gaster*, Gr.) In Pathology, gastric affection; the act of filling the belly; gluttony.

**GASTRICOLE**, gas'tre-kole, *s.* (*gaster*, and *colo*, I inhabit, Gr.) A name given by Clark to those

Cestridæ, the larvæ of which inhabit the intestines of various animals.

**GASTRIDIVM**, gas-trid'e-um, *s.* (*Gastridium*, a little swelling, Gr. the glumes being ventricose at the base.) A very small grass, referred formerly to the genus *Millium*: Order, Graminaceæ.

**GASTRILOQUIST**, gas-tril'o-kwist, *s.* (*gaster*, the belly, Gr. and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) One who speaks from his belly or stomach, or who so modifies his voice that it seems to come from another person or place.

**GASTRILOQUY**, gas-tril'o-kwe, *s.* A manner of speaking that seems to proceed from the belly.

**GASTRITIS**, gas-tri'tis, *s.* (*gaster*, the belly, Gr.) Inflammation of the intestines.

**GASTRODIA**, gas-tro'de-a, *s.* (*gaster*, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr. from the form of the top of the column.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**GASTRODYNIA**, gas-tro-din'e-a, *s.* (*gaster*, and *odyne*, pain, Gr.) A painful affection of the stomach attendant on dyspepsia.

**GASTROLOBIUM**, gas-tro-lo-be-um, *s.* (*gaster*, the belly, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr. in reference to the pods being inflated.) A genus of Leguminose plants, consisting of Australian shrubs, with simple leaves, disposed four in a whorl, and yellow flowers: Order, Papilionaceæ.

**GASTROLOGY**, gas-trol'o-je, *s.* (*gaster*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on food.

**GASTROMANCY**, gas-tro-man-se, *s.* (*gaster*, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) A kind of divination among the ancients, by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly.

**GASTROMERIA**, gas-tro-me're-a, *s.* (*gaster*, the belly, and *meris*, a part, Gr. in reference to the inflated calyx.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of Mexico: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

**GASTRONEMEUS**, gas-tro-ne'me-us, *s.* (*gastromem*, Gr.) The name of two large muscles situated on the calf of the leg.

**GASTRONOMIST**, gas-tron'o-mist, *s.* One who likes or practises good living.

**GASTRONOMY**, gas-tron'o-me, *s.* (*gaster*, and *nomos*, a rule, Gr.) The art or science of good eating.

**GASTROPODOUS**, gas-trop'o-dus, } *a.* Having  
**GASTROPODOUS**, gas-ter-op'o-dus, } the belly and feet united.

**GASTRORAPHY**, gas-tror'a-fe, *s.* (*gaster*, and *raphé*, I sew, Gr.) In Surgery, the sewing up of wounds of the abdomen.

**GASTRORRHAGIA**, gas-tror-ra'je-a, *s.* (*gaster*, and *regnyimi*, I burst out, Gr.) Gastric hemorrhage; exudation of blood from the internal surface of the stomach.

**GASTROSCOPIA**, gas-tro-sko'pe-a, *s.* (*gaster*, and *skopia*, I view, Gr.) Examination of the abdomen.

**GASTROTOMY**, gas-trot'o-me, *s.* (*gaster*, and *tomé*, incision, Gr.) An incision of the abdominal parietes for the purpose of extracting a fetus; also, an incision of the stomach for extracting some foreign body introduced into it through the œsophagus.

**GAT**. Past of Get.

**GATE**, gate, *s.* (*gate*, *geat*, Sax.) A large door which gives entrance into a walled city, castle, temple, palace, or other large edifice; a frame of timber which opens or closes a passage into any enclosure, also, the passage; the frame which shuts



## GATED—GAUDINIA.

the passage of water through a dam. In a figurative sense, power; dominion; and shall possess the *gate* of his enemies.—*Gen. xxii.*

*gate*, an opening; a way.

*gated*, *a.* Having gates.

*gateless*, *a.* Having no gate.

*gateway*, *s.* A way through the gate enclosure; a building to be passed at the entrance of the area before a mansion.

*gather*, *v. a.* (*gaderian*, or *gatherian*,) To collect; to bring into one place; to harvest; to pick up; to glean; to crop; to assemble; to heap up; to accumulate and take; to sweep together; to select contributions; to bring into one interest; to draw together from a state of union or diffusion; to contract; to gain; to plait; to deduce by inference; to collect by reasoning; to coil as a serpent; to *gather breath*, to have respite;—(obsolete in signification);

The luckless lucky maid,  
Selling time with that savage people staid,  
Gather breath in many miseries.—*Spenser.*

*condensed*; to thicken; to grow larger by retraction of similar matter; to assemble; to compress; to heap up;—*s.* a plait or fold in made by drawing.

*gather*, *gath'ur-a-bl.* *a.* That may be collected that may be deduced.

*gatherer*, *gath'ur-ur.* *s.* One who gathers or collects who gets in a crop.

*gathering*, *gath'ur-ing.* *s.* The act of collecting; a gathering; a crowd; an assembly; a contribution; a tumour suppurated or festering; a collection of pus; an abscess.

*gatherings*, *s.* Folds; puckers; plaits or pleats in cloth.

*goat-toothed*, *gat'tooth't.* *a.* (from *gat*, a goat, and *toothed*.) Goat-toothed; lickerish;—Obsolete.

*Goat-toothed* was she, sothly for to say.—*Chaucer.*

*gaudeo*, *v. n.* (*gaudeo*, Lat.) To exult; to rejoice.—*s.* (*gaudium*, Lat.) an ornament; some-thing for adorning the person; a fine thing.

My love to Hermia  
Sits as the snow; seems to me now  
The remembrance of an idle *gaud*.  
Oh, in my childhood, I did doat upon.—*Shaks.*

*gaw'ded*, *a.* Decorated with trinkets;—Obsolete.

About her arms she bare  
A pair of *bedes*, *gaw'ded* all with green.—*Chaucer.*

*gaw'der-e*, *s.* Finery; ostentatious display; ornaments.

*gaudia*, *go-de-ko'de-a.* *s.* (in honour of Gaudichand, a French naturalist.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs with opposite leaves and yellow flowers: Order, Malpighiaceae.

*gaw'de-le*, *ad.* Showily; with ostentatious display of fine dress.

*gaw'de-nes*, *s.* Showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery.

*gaudinia*, *go-din'e-a.* *s.* (in honour of M. Gaudin, a botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of several species—a native of Spain: Order, Gramineae.

## GAUDLESS—GAULT.

*GAUDLESS*, *gawd'les.* *a.* Destitute of ornament.

*GAUDY*, *gaw'de.* *a.* Showy; splendid; pompous; fine; gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste; rejoicing; festal;—(seldom used in the last two senses;)

Let's have another *gaudy* night; call to me  
All my sad captains; fill our bowls; once more  
Let's mock the midnight bell.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* a feast or festival; a word used in the university.

He may surely be contented with a fast to-day, that is sure of a *gaudy* to-morrow.—*Cheyne.*

*GAUGE*, *gaj'e.* *v. a.* (*jauge*, Fr.) To measure or to ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel; to measure in respect to proportion;—*s.* a measure; a standard of measure; measure; dimensions. *Gauge cocks*, two cocks commonly attached to steam-boilers, for the purpose of ascertaining the height of the water in them. *Gauge of way*, the width between the top flanges of rails on a railway. *Gauge point*, in Gauging, the diameter of a cylinder, whose altitude is one inch, and its content equal to that of a unit of a given measure. *Pressure gauge*, an instrument to determine the pressure exerted in hydrostatic or pneumatic machines, as the hydrostatic-press, the air-pump, steam-engine, &c. *Gauge point of a solid* is used to denote the diameter of that circle, or the diagonal of that square, whose area is expressed by the same number as is equal to the number of cubic inches in the solid. Thus, 18.79 being nearly the diameter of a circle whose area is 277.274; this is called the circular gauge point of the gallon, which contains that number of cubic inches; and 16.6515 is the square gauge point of the gallon—this last number being multiplied by itself, forming 277.274. Gauge points are marked on the gauge rule by certain letters or characters. Elliptical, conical, and prismatic vessels, have also gauge points adapted to them. *Syphon gauge*, a name given to any gauge which is made in the form of a syphon, that is, with two legs bent upon each other, such as that of the steam-gauge, the condenser-gauge, &c.

*GAUGER*, *ga'jur.* *s.* One who gauges; an officer whose business is to measure and ascertain the contents of casks or vessels.

*GAUGING*, *ga'jing.* *s.* The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels of any form. *Gauging-rod*, an instrument for measuring the contents of any vessel. The one generally used is the four foot gauging-rod. It is commonly made of boxwood, and consists of four rules, each a foot long, and about three-eighths of an inch square. *Gauging-rule*, is a sliding rule, particularly adapted to the purposes of gauging. It is a square rule, about 12 inches long, made of boxwood; of four faces or sides, which are furnished with sliding pieces, running in grooves. The lines upon them are mostly logarithmic ones, or distances, which are proportional to the logarithms of the numbers placed at their ends.

*GAUL*, *gaw'l.* *s.* (*Gallia*, Lat.) An ancient name of France; also, an inhabitant of Gaul.

*GAULISH*, *gaw'l'ish.* *a.* Pertaining to ancient France or Gaul.

*GAULT*, *gawlt.* *s.* In Geology, a provincial name for a stiff marl, varying in colour from a light-grey to a dark-blue. It is an intermediate deposit, dividing the upper from the lower mem-



bers of the Greensand formation. It is rarely more than 100 feet in thickness, and contains many organic remains.

**GAULTHERIA**, gawl'-the'-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Gaunter, a Canadian botanist and physician.) A genus of plants, with white rose-coloured or scarlet corollas: Order, Ericaceæ.

**GAUM**, gawm, *v. a.* (Icelandic.) To understand.—Local.

**GAUNT**, gânt, *a.* (etymology doubtful, perhaps from *gewanian*, to wane, Sax.) Lean; slender; meagre; thin.

Old *gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old; Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast; And who abstains from meat that is not *gaunt*.—*Shaks.*

**GAUNTLET**.—See Gantlet.

**GAUNTLETED**, gânt'let-ed, *a.* Wearing a gauntlet.

**GAUNTLY**, gânt'le, *ad.* Leanly; meagrely.

**GAURA**, gaw'ra, *s.* (*gauros*, superb, Gr. in reference to the elegance of the flowers of some of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Onagraceæ.

**GAUZE**, gawz, *s.* (*gasa*, Span. *gaze*, Fr.) A textile fabric of silk or cotton, said to have been first made in Gaza, a city of Palestine—hence the name. *Gauze wire-cloth*, or *wire-gauze*, a kind of open cloth, made of copper, brass, or iron-wire, of different degrees of fineness; used for the covering of meat-safes, for wire-blinds, sieves, safety lamps, &c.

**GAUZY**, gaw'ze, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.

**GAVE**. *Past* of the verb *To give*.

**GAVEL**, gav'il, *s.* (*gafel*, Sax.) In Law, a custom, toll, tribute, yearly rent, or revenue, of which there were formerly many kinds, as *gavel-corn*, *gavel-malt*, *gavel-fodder*, &c.—*Cowel*. Also, a provincial word for *ground*.

Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days.—*Mortimer*.

**GAVELCESTER**, gav'il-sees-tur, *s.* (Saxon.) *Sectarius vectigalis*, an ancient measure of rent-ale.

**GAVLET**, gav'il-et, *s.* A special and ancient kind of cessavit, used in Kent, where the custom of gavelkind prevails; by which the tenant shall forfeit his lands and tenements to the lord of whom he holds, if he withhold from him his due rent and services.—*Cowel*. *Gavlet in London*, a writ used on the hustings of London, where the parties, tenant and demandant, appear by *scire facias*, to show cause why the one should not have his tenement again on payment of his rent, or why the other should not recover the lands in default thereof.—*Cowel*; *Fleta*.

**GAVELGELD**, gav'il-geld, *s.* In old Law, a pecuniary payment of a toll or tribute.—*Mon. Angl. tom. 3.*

**GAVELKIND**, gav'il-kind, *s.* (*gavael cenedyl*, Welsh.) In Law, a tenure or custom annexed and belonging to lands in Kent, not disgavelled by statute, whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons; or the land of the brother among all the brethren, if he have no issue of his own.—*Litt.* 210.

**GAVELMAN**, gav'il-man, *s.* In Law, a tenant who is liable to the payment of tribute; and hence, tenure in gavelkind has been thought to belong to land in its nature taxable.—*Sommer on Gavelkind*, p. 23.

**GAVELMED**, gav'il-med, *s.* In Law, a service required by the lord of his tenant, viz.:—to mow grass, to cut meadow land, &c.—*Sommer on Gavelkind*.

**GAVELLOCK**, gav'e-lok, *s.* An iron crow.

**GAVELREP**, gav'il-rep, *s.* In Law, *Biderope*, or the duty of reaping at the bid or command of the lord.—*Sommer on Gavelkind*.

**GAVELWEEK**, gav'il-week, *s.* (Saxon.) In Law, either *manu-opera*, or the personal labour of the tenant; or *carr-opera*, or work by his carts or carriages.—*Cowel*.

**GAVIA**, gav'e-a, *s.* A genus of birds, belonging to the Laridæ, or Gulls: Family, Alcædæ.

**GAVIAL**, gav'e-al, *s.* The crocodile of the Ganges, a species of crocodile, remarkable for its great size and the elongation of its muzzle.

**GAVOT**, gav'ot, *s.* (*gavotta*, Ital. *gavotte*, Fr.) A gay kind of dance, the air of which has two brisk and lively strains in common time, each of which is played twice over. *Tempi di gavotta*, (Italian.) is when only the time of a *gavotte* is imitated, without regard to measures, or number of bars or strains.

**GAWBY**, gaw'be, *s.* A dunce; a fool.—*Obsolete*.

**GAWK**, gawk, *s.* (*gac*, *geac*, a cuckoo, Sax.) A cuckoo; a fool; a simpleton. In both senses, this term is retained in Scotland and the north of England—hence, persons imposed on, as on the first of April, are called April fools, or *gawks*.

**GAWKY**, gaw'ke, *a.* Awkward; clumsy; foolish; clownish;—*s.* a stupid, ignorant, awkward person.

A large half-length of Henry Darnley represents him tall, awkward, and *gawky*.—*Pennant's Tour in Scotland*.

**GAWN**, gawn, *s.* A small tub or laden vessel.—Local.

**GAWNTREE**, gawn'tre, *s.* A frame upon which casks are set.

**GAY**, gay, *a.* (*gai*, Fr.) Airy; cheerful; merry; sportive; frolicsome; fine; showy;—*s.* an ornament; an embellishment.—*Obsolete* as a substantive.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures.—*L'Etrange*.

**GAYA**, ga'a, *s.* (in honour of M. Gay, a distinguished French botanist.) A genus of perennial mountain Umbelliferous herbs, with white flowers: Suborder, Othospermæ.

**GAYETY**.—See Gaiety.

**GAYLUSSACIA**, gay-lus-sa'-she-a, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated L. Gay-Lussac.) A genus of shrubs, with bracteate scarlet flowers: Order, Ericaceæ.

**GAYLUSSITE**, gay'lus-site, *s.* (in honour of Gay-Lussac, the celebrated French chemist.) A mineral occurring in detached lengthened prisms and aggregated crystals, disseminated in clay; colour dirty-white, or limpid and colourless; surface striated. It consists of carbonic acid, 28.66; soda, 20.44; lime, 17.70; water, 32.20; alumina, 1.00; sp. gr. 1.92—1.95; H = 2.030.

**GAYLY**.—See Gaily.

**GAYNESS**, ga'nes, *s.* Gaiety; finery.

**GAYOPHYTUM**, gay-o-fit'um, *s.* (a name composed by M. Gay, the discoverer of the plant, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of a small glabrous plant, with solitary yellow flowers: Order, Onagraceæ.

**GAYSOME**, ga'sum, *a.* Full of gaiety.—*Seldom* used.

And fier'd with heat of *gaysome* youth, did ventur, With warlike troops, the Norman coast to enter.—*Mir. for Mag.*

**GAZANIA**, ga-za'-ne-a, *s.* (supposed to be from *ga-*



## GAZE—GEAL.

in allusion to the splendour of  
genus of Composite plants, na-  
of Good Hope: Suborder, Tu-

(from *gesean*, I see, Sax.) To  
earnestly; to look with eager-

ill gaze an eagle blind.—*Shaks.*

with fixed attention:—*s.* fixed  
agerness, wonder, or admiration;  
the object gazed on; that which  
is.

*a.* Looking intently; given to

*shownd, s.* A hound of great  
ness in the pursuit of game, and  
his scent in the chase, than his  
orth of England, this species was  
request, but is now entirely lost.

*hound!* how with glance severe  
d he marks the destin'd deer.—  
*Tickell.*

*s.* A genus of antelopes,  
which have their horns lyre-  
bony cores solid; they are pro-  
mary sinns, and with ungual  
are generally tufted; the eyes,  
common gazelle, are prominent,

*ment, s.* View.—Obsolete.

brought his snowy Florimela,  
sople's gaze ment with a re.—  
*Spenser.*

One who gazes; one who looks  
agerness or admiration.

*s.* (French, from *gazetta*, a Veni-  
was the usual price of the first  
a Venice.) A newspaper; the  
y confined to a paper of news,  
ority. This distinction, however,  
ended to;—*v. a.* to insert in a  
ounce or publish in a gazette.

*st-er, s.* A writer of news, or an  
to publish news by authority;  
newspaper; a book containing a  
of empires, kingdoms, cities,  
s in a country, or in the whole  
ally arranged; a book of topo-  
tions.

*zing-stok, s.* A person gazed at  
horrence; an object of curiosity

*s.* (French.) In Fortification,  
of earth covered with grass, with  
of works of raised-up earth are  
keep them up and preserve their

A participle often prefixed to  
inciples, &c.

A Turkish chronological cycle of  
h year being denoted by a different  
mouse, bullock, lynx or leopard,  
serpent, horse, sheep, monkey,  
g. The day is also divided into  
each of which is likewise called a  
also distinguished by the name of  
h *geogh* is subdivided into eight

(*geler*, Fr. *gelo*, Lat.) To con-

## GEAN—GEHLENITE.

GEAN, *gene, s.* (*guigne*, Fr.) A kind of wild  
cherry, a native of Britain.

GEAR, *geer, s.* (*gearician, gyrian*, Sax.) Furniture;  
accoutrements; dress; ornaments; the harness  
or furniture of beasts; tackle. In Scotland,  
goods or riches; also, warlike accoutrements;  
business; matters;—(obsolete in the last two  
significations.)

I will remedy this *gear* ere long.

Or sell my title for a glorious grave.—*Shaks.*

Among Seamen, pronounced *jeers*,—which see;—  
*v. a.* to dress; to put on gear; to harness.

GEARING, *geer'ing, s.* Harness; the manner of  
arranging machinery.

GEASON, *ge'sun, a.* Rare; uncommon; wonderful.  
—Obsolete.

The lady, hearkening to his senseful speech,

Found nothing that he said unmeet nor *geason*.—  
*Spenser.*

GEASTRUM, *je-as'trum, s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *aster*,  
a star, Gr. in allusion to the stellate form of the  
species when burst and lying on the ground.) A  
genus of Fungi, of the puff-ball kind: Tribe,  
Gasteromycetes.

GEAT, *geet, s.* (*gat*, Dut.) The hole through which  
metal runs into a mould in castings.

GEBIA, *je-be-a, s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *bios*, life, Gr.?)  
A genus of Decapod Crustaceans, allied to *Astacus*:  
Family, Macroura.

GECARCINUS, *je-kar'se-nus, s.* (*ge*, and *karkinos*, a  
crab, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans:  
Family, Brachyura.

GECK, *gek, s.* (Germ.) A dupe; one easily im-  
posed on;

Why did you suffer Tachmo to taint his noble heart  
and brain with needless jealousy, and to become the  
geek and scorn o' th' other's villainy!—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to cheat, trick, or gull.—Obsolete.

GECKOTI.—See Geckotida.

GECKOTIDÆ, *gek-ot'e-de, s.* (*gecko*, the Indian  
name for the nature of the cry of one of the  
species.) The Geckos, a family of Platydictile, or  
broad-toed Saurians, divided by Cuvier into eight  
subgenera.

GEE, *je.* A term used by drivers, waggoners, &c.,  
when they want the horses to go faster, or from  
the driver, when on the near side: sometimes  
written *jee*.

GEERIA, *ge're-a, s.* (in honour of some botanist of  
the name of Geer.) A genus of plants, consisting  
of trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves and axil-  
lary flowers: Order, Ternstroemiaceæ.

GESE. *Plural* of Goose.

GEEST, *geest, s.* Alluvial matter on the surface of  
land, not of recent origin.

GEFFROYA, *gef-froy'a, s.* (in honour of M. E. F.  
Geffroyoi.) A genus of American thorny or un-  
armed trees, with impari-pinnate leaves and axil-  
lary racemes, or panicles of flowers: Suborder,  
Cesalpinea.

GEHENNA, *ge-hen'na, s.* (*geenna*, Gr. from *ge-hinom*,  
Heb. the valley of Hinom, in which was Tophet,  
where the Israelites sacrificed their children to  
Moloch.) A term used by the Jews as equiva-  
lent to hell; a place of fire, torment, and punish-  
ment. The Greek word is also so rendered by our  
translators.

GEHLENITE, *ge'le-nite, s.* (in honour of Gehlen, the  
chemist.) A mineral, which occurs in embedded  
and massive aggregations of rectangular or slightly



rhombic prisms; colour grey, frequently with a yellow or greenish tint. It is a ferro-silicate of lime and iron: sp. gr. 2.8—3.;  $H = 5.5-6.0$ .

**GEISSOIS**, *ge'ssoys*, *s.* (*geisson*, the house-eves, Gr. in allusion to the seeds being imbricated like the tiles of a house.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tree—a native of New Caledonia: Order, Cunoniaceae.

**GEISSOLOMA**, *ge-so-lo'ma*, *s.* (*geisson*, and *loma*, a fringe, Gr. from its imbricated aestivation.) A genus of plants: Order, Penaeaceae.

**GEISSOMERIA**, *ge-so-me're-a*, *s.* (*geisson*, and *meria*, a part, Gr. from the imbricated calyx.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Acanthaceae.

**GEISSORHIZA**, *ge-so-ri'za*, *s.* (*geisson*, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr. from the imbricated root.) Tile-root, a genus of plants: Order, Iridaceae.

**GEITONPLESIUM**, *ge-ton-ple'zhe-un*, *s.* (*geiton*, a neighbour, and *plesios*, near, Gr. in relation to its affinity to the cognate genera.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceae.

**GELA**, *ge'la*, or *je'la*, *s.* (*gelao*, I laugh, Gr. in allusion to the shining leaves.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tree, a native of Cochin-China: Order, Olacaceae.

**GELABLE**, *jel'a-bl*, *a.* (old French, from *gelo*, to congeal, Lat.) That may be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

**GELASIMUS**, *je-las'e-mus*, *s.* (*gelazimos*, a laughter, Gr.) The calling Crabs, a genus of Decapod Crustaceans, the Uca of Leach: Family, Brachyura.

**GELATIN**, *jel'a-tin*, } *a.* Of the nature and  
**GELATINOUS**, *je-lat'e-nus*, } consistency of gelatin;  
resembling jelly; } viscid; moderately stiff and  
cohesive.

**GELATINATE**, *je-lat'e-nate*, *v. n.* To be converted into gelatin, or into a substance resembling jelly; —*v. a.* to convert into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly.

**GELATINATION**, *jel-a-te-na'shun*, *s.* The process or act of converting or being turned into gelatine, or into a substance like jelly.

**GELATINE**, *jel'a-tine*, *s.* (*gelatin*, Ital.) An animal substance, obtained by boiling with water the soft and solid parts, as the muscles, cartilages, bones, tendons, &c.; when cooled, gelatine is capable of assuming an elastic or tremulous consistence, but, on the application of heat, is reduced to a liquid. The coarser forms of gelatine obtained from hoofs, hides, &c., are called *glue*; that from the skin and finer membranes, *size*; and when obtained from air-bladders and other membranes of fish, *isinglass*. Gelatine does not exist as such in the animal tissues, but is formed by the action of long continued boiling. When acted on by sulphuric acid, it yields *gelatine sugar*, or *glycicoll*, the formula of which is  $C_8 H_7 N_2 O_5 2HO$ . According to Scherer, the formula of gelatinous tissue is  $C_{48} H_{41} N_7 O_{18}$ . Blood cannot be formed from gelatine, and animals which feed exclusively on it soon die of starvation. The reason is, it does not contain proteine: also written *Gelatin*.

**GELATINES**.—See Gelatinosi.

**GELATINIFORM**, *jel-a-tin'e-fawrm*, *a.* Having the resemblance of gelatine.

**GELATINIZE**.—See Gelatinate.

**GELATINOSI**, *jel-a-te-no'si*, *s.* The gelatinous Polypi, including such as are not invested with a

firm envelope, and are without a ligneous, fleshy, or corneous axis in the interior of their mass.

Their body is gelatinous, and more or less conical.  
**GELD**, *geld*, *s.* (*gild*, Sax. *gield*, Dan.) An old term used by the Saxons to signify money or tribute, also compensation for a crime—hence, in our ancient laws, *werfeld* was compensation for a man's life, and *orffeld* the value of a beast slain. *Danegeld*, or *Danegelt*, a tax imposed by the Danes; —*v. a.* past and past part. gelded or gelt; (*geilen*, *gelten*, Germ.) to castrate; to emasculate; to deprive of any essential part; to deprive of any thing immodest or exceptionable.

**GELDER**, *geld'ur*, *s.* One who castrates.

**GELDER ROSE**, *geld'ur roze*, *s.* A double variety of the plant *Viburnum opulus*, a marsh shrub, common in this and all northern countries of Europe: properly spelled *Gueddes rose*.

**GELDING**, *geld'ing*, *s.* A castrated animal, but chiefly a horse.

**GELID**, *jel'id*, *a.* (*gelidus*, Lat.) Extremely cold.

If she find some life

Yet lurking close, she bites his *gelid* lips.—*Marina*.

**GELIDITY**, *je-lid'e-te*, } *s.* Extreme cold; cold;  
**GELIDNESS**, *jel'id-nes*, } ness.

**GELLY**.—See Jelly.

**GELSEMIUM**, *jel-se'me-um*, *s.* (*gelsemium*, an Italian name of the jacinthe.) The Carolina Jasmine, a genus of North American climbing shrubs, with yellow flowers: Order, Apocynaceae.

**GELT**.—See Gilt.

**GEM**, *jem*, *s.* (*gemma*, Lat.) A precious stone used for ornamental purposes, cut by the lapidary, and usually set in gold, or carved as signets for rings, brooches, &c. The principal gems are the diamond, ruby, emerald, amethyst, onyx, chalcedony, jasper, rock crystal, topaz, cornelian, and blood stones. *Artificial gems* are made of a very fusible, transparent, and dense glass or paste, as it is frequently called, containing a large proportion of oxide of lead, generally some oxide, the colours being given by a skilful admixture of the metallic oxides; —*v. a.* to adorn with gems; to bespangle; to embellish with detached beauties; —*v. s.* to bud; to germinate.

**GEMARA**, *je-mar'a*, *s.* The second part of the talmud.

**GEMARIC**, *je-mar'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the Gemara.

**GEMEL**, *jem'il*, *s.* (*gemellus*, Lat.) In Heraldry, a pair; two things of a sort.

**GEMELLIPAROUS**, *jem-il-lip'a-rus*, *a.* (*gemellus*, double, and *pario*, to bring forth, Lat.) Producing or bearing twins.

**GEMEL-RING**, *jem'il-ring*, *s.* Rings with two or more links: now written *Gimbal*.—Which see.

**GEMINATE**, *jem'e-nate*, *a.* In Botany, an epithet applied to the parts or organs of plants which are disposed in pairs from the same point.

**GEMINATE**, *jem'e-nate*, *v. a.* (*geminus*, Lat.) To double.—Seldom used.

**GEMINATION**, *jem-e-na'shun*, *s.* Duplication; repetition; a doubling.

**GEMINI**, *jem'e-ni*, *s.* (Latin, twins.) In Astronomy, the Castor and Pollux of the ancients; the third constellation of the zodiac, into which the sun enters about the 21st of May.

**GEMINOUS**, *jem'e-nus*, *a.* (*geminus*, Lat.) Double; in pairs.

**GEMINY**, *jem'e-ne*, *s.* Twins; a pair; a couple.

A *geminy* of asses split, would make just four of you.  
—*Congress*.



*a'me*, *s.* In Potany, leaf-buds, as dis- from alabastra or flower-buds.

*jen'ma-re*, *a.* Pertaining to gems or

*ja*, *jem-mas'tre-a*, *s.* (*gemma*, a bud, a star, Lat.) A genus of corals: adrephyllicea.

*jen'me-us*, *a.* (*gemmeus*, Lat.) Per- gems; of the nature of gems; resem-

*jem'me-nes*, *s.* Spruceness; smart-

*s*, *jem-mip'a-res*, *s.* (*gemma*, a bud, I produce, Lat.) Animals which pro- buds, as the fresh-water polype, called

*us*, *jem-mip'a-rus*, *a.* (*gemma*, a bud, Lat.) Producing buds or gems.

*jem-mos'e-to*, *s.* The quality of being

*jem'mule*, *s.* In Botany, the terminal plumule in germinating seeds.

*me*, *a.* Bright; glittering; full of

ing cloud against the summit dash'd, the sun illumina'd, pouring bright shower.—*Thomson*.

*mote*, *s.* (*gemot*, Sax.) A meeting.—

*jem-pi'us*, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A shes, having the body much elongated; fins very minute, and placed before the lateral line curved, and marked scales; the pectoral fins falcate.

*s.* (Latin, the cheek.) In Zoology, the ween the eye and the mouth, generally ver the zygomatic arch.

*hang-därm*, *s.* In France, *gens d'armes* cellation given to a select body of troops to watch over the interior public safety, in consequence much employed by the t the Revolution this body was broken he name transferred to another body, eial duty was the protection of the 16th August, 1830, when, by a royal the *gens d'armes* were abolished, and a termed the Municipal Guard of Paris, in their stead, under the direction of of police: as Anglicized, in the singular, *gendarm*.

*ay*, *zhang-där mur-e*, *s.* The body of

*dur*, *s.* (*genre*, Fr. *genere*. Ital. *genus*, nd; sort;—(obsolete in the foregoing ns;)

The other motive public court I might not go, at love the general *gender* bare me.—

*Shaks.*

*e* or female. In Grammar, a difference o express distinction of sex; usually, a of termination in substantives, adjec- participles, to express the distinction of female;—*v. a.* to beget,—see Engender; copulate; to breed.

A cistern for foul toads To *gender* in.—*Shaks.*

*CAL*, *jen-e-a-loj'e-kal*, *a.* Relating to t of persons or families, or the succes- sion from a progenitor; according to t of a person or family from an ancestor.

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GENEALOGIST; *jen-e-el'o-jist*, *s.* One who traces descents of persons or families.

GENEALOGIZE, *jen-e-al'o-jize*, *v. n.* To relate the history of descents.

GENEALOGY, *jen-e-al'o-je*, *s.* (*genealogia*, Lat.) An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; enumeration of an- cestors and their children in the natural order of succession; pedigree; lineage.

GENERA. *Plural* of Genus.—Which see.

GENERABLE, *jen'er-a-bl*, *a.* That may be engen- dered, begotten, or produced.

GENERAL, *jen'er-al*, *a.* (French.) Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not par- ticular; lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import, or to any narrow or distinctive limitation; relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being; pub- lic; comprising the whole; not directed to any single object; having relation to all; extensive, though not universal; common; usual. *General* is prefixed or annexed to words to express the ex- tent of their application; or when annexed to a name of office, denotes chief or superior, as a *com- missary-general*, *quartermaster-general*, &c. In the line, a *general* officer is one who commands an army, a division, or a brigade;—*s.* the whole; the total; that which comprehends all or the chief part; *in general*, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally; the chief commander of an army; the commander of a division of an army or militia, usually called a *major-general*; the commander of a brigade, called a *brigadier-general*; a particular beat of drum or march, being that which in the morning gives notice to the infantry to be in readiness to march; the chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or con- gregations established under the same rule; the public; the vulgar; the interest of the whole.— Obsolete in the last three significations.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business, Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the *general* Take hold on me; for my particular grief Ingiuts and swallows other sorrows.—*Shaks.*

GENERALISSIMO, *jen'er-a-lis-se-mo*, *s.* (Italian.) The chief commander of an army or military force; the supreme commander; sometimes a title of honour.

GENERALITY, *jen'er-al'e-te*, *s.* (*generalite*, Fr.) The state of being general; the quality of includ- ing species or particulars; the main body; the bulk; the greatest part.

GENERALIZATION, *jen'er-al-e-za'shun*, *s.* The act of extending from particulars to generals; the act of making general.

GENERALIZE, *jen'er-al-ize*. *v. a.* To extend from particulars or species to genera, or to whole kinds or classes; to make general or common to a num- ber; to reduce to a genus.

GENERALLY, *jen'er-al-le*, *ad.* In general; without specification or exact limitation; extensively, though not universally; commonly; frequently; in the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.

GENERALNESS, *jen'er-al-nes*, *s.* Wide extent, though short of universality; commonness.

GENERALSHIP, *jen'er-al-ship*, *s.* The office of a general; the military skill and conduct of a gen- eral officer; applied also to the dexterous manage- ment of any affair.

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GENERALTY—GENEROUS.

**GENERALTY**, jen'er-al-ty, *s.* The whole; the totality.—Seldom used.

**GENERANT**, jen'er-ant, *s.* (*generans*, Lat.) The power that generates; the power or principle that produces; that which is generated or supposed to be generated, by the motion of any point, line, or figure; for example, a circle which revolves rapidly on any diameter generates a sphere, a line moved steadily along forms a surface; the circle and line are therefore generants.

**GENERATE**, jen'er-ate, *v. a.* (*genero*, Lat.) To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to produce a being similar to the parent; to cause to be; to bring into life; to produce; to form.

**GENERATED**, jen'er-ay-ted, *a.* In Mathematics, formed or occasioned by motion, as a line is generated by a point, a solid by a surface, and so on. In the fluxional analysis all kinds of quantities are supposed to be generated by the motion of other quantities.

**GENERATION**, jen'er-a'shun, *s.* The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals; production; formation; a single succession in natural descent; the people of the same period; genealogy; a series of children or descendants from the same stock; a family; a race; progeny; offspring. In Physiology, the collective name of all those vital operations engaged in the production of an organized being. It comprehends, in the Mammifera, conception, pregnancy, parturition, and lactation. In Geometry, *generation* or *genesis* is the formation or production of a geometrical figure or quantity.

**GENERATIVE**, jen'er-a-tiv, *a.* Having the power of generating or propagating its own species; having the power of producing; prolific.

**GENERATOR**, jen'er-ay-tur, *s.* He or that which begets, causes, or produces; a vessel in which steam is generated. In Music, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced. Thus, the lowest C for the treble of the pianoforte, besides its octave, will strike an attentive ear with its twelfth above, or G in alt, and with its seventeenth above, or E in alt. Hence, C is called their *generator*, the G and E its products or harmonics.

**GENERIC**, je-ner'ik, } *a.* (*generique*, Fr. *generico*, Ital. and Span.)

**GENERICAL**, je-ner'e-kal, } Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus, as distinct from species, or from another genus.

**GENERALLY**, je-ner'e-kal-le, *ad.* With regard to genus, as an animal *generally* different from another.

**GENEROUSITY**, jen'er-os'e-te, *s.* (*generositas*, Fr. *generositas*, Lat.) The quality of being generous; liberality in principle; a benevolent quality, opposed to *meanness* or *parsimony*; a disposition to think and give liberally; bounty; nobleness of soul; magnanimity; high birth.—The last three senses, though the primary meaning of the term, are seldom used.

To break the heart of *generosity*.  
And make bold power look pale.—*Shaks.*

**GENEROUS**, jen'er-us, *a.* (*generosus*, Lat.) Primarily, being of noble birth or origin;

Your dinner, and the *generous* islanders  
By you invited, do attend your person.—*Shaks.*

noble; honourable; magnanimous; liberal; bountiful; munificent free to give; strong; full of

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GENEROUSLY—GENICANTHUS.

spirit; full; overflowing; abundant; sprightly; courageous.

**GENEROUSLY**, jen'er-us-le, *ad.* Honourably; not meanly; nobly; magnanimously; liberally; munificently.

**GENEROUSNESS**, jen'er-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind; liberality; munificence; generosity.

**GENESIS**, jen'e-sis, *s.* (Greek, *generation*.) The first book of the sacred scriptures of the Old Testament. In the original Hebrew, this book has no title, its present title having been prefixed by those who translated it into Greek. In Geometry, the formation of a line, plane, or solid, by the motion or flux of a point, line, or surface.

**GENET**, jen'it, *s.* (French.) A name applied to a species of small horse, common in Spain; also a small animal, a native of Spain, resembling a weasel, though somewhat larger.

**GENETHLIAC**, je-neth'le-ak, *s.* (*genethliakis*, from *genithlon*, a birth, Gr.) An ode or short poem composed on the birth of a person.

**GENETHLIACAL**, je-neth'le-a-kal, } *a.* (*genethliakis*, Gr.) Pertaining to nativities, as calculated by astrologers; showing the position of the stars at the birth of any person.—Seldom used.

**GENETHLIACS**, je-neth'le-aks, *s.* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the stars which preside at the birth of persons.—Seldom used.

**GENETHLIATIC**, je-neth'le-at'ik, *s.* One who calculates nativities.—Seldom used.

**GENEVA**, je-ne'va, *s.* A spirituous liquor, frequently but erroneously confounded with gin. It is a fermented liquor procured from juniper berries, which, from their containing thirty-three per cent. of saccharine matter, readily ferment, and yield a spirit of a powerfully stimulating kind. *Geneva bible*, a copy of the bible printed in English at Geneva, first in 1560. This copy was in common use in England till the version made by order of King James was introduced.

**GENEVAN**, je-ne'van, *a.* Pertaining to Geneva;—*s.* an inhabitant of Geneva.

**GENEVANISM**, je-ne'van-izm, *s.* (from *Geneva*, where Calvin resided.) Calvinism.

**GENEVOIS**, jen-e'va', *s. pl.* People of Geneva.

**GENIA**, je-ne-a, *s.* (*genion*, the chin, Gr.) A word used in the composition of anatomical terms to denote the muscles, &c., connected with the chin.

**GENIAL**, je-ne-al, *a.* (*genialis*, Lat.) Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce; gay; merry; enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life; natural; native.—Not used in the last two senses.

**GENIALITY**, je-ne-al'e-te, *s.* Gaiety; cheerfulness; a state favourable to productiveness.

**GENIALLY**, je-ne-al-le, *ad.* By genius or nature; naturally;—(seldom used in the foregoing significations;)

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others.—*Glanville.*

gaily; cheerfully.

**GENIATES**, je-ne-a'tes, *s.* (*geniatus*, bearded, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.

**GENICANTHUS**, jen-e-kan'thus, *s.* (*genion*, the cheek or chin, and *akanthos*, a spine, Gr. from the



## GENICULATE—GENIUS.

n being spined, as in *Holocanthus*.) A fishes: Family, *Chaetodonidae*.

TE, je-nik'-u-late, *s.* (*geniculo*, Lat.) abruptly in an obtuse angle, like the in a little bent.

RED, je-nik'-u-lay-ted, *a.* (*geniculatus*, knee-jointed; having joints like the knee, ent.

TION, je-nik'-u-la'shun, *s.* Knottiness; of having knots or joints like a knee. te, *s.* (old French.) Inclination; disposition of mind.—Obsolete.

te-i, *s. pl.* (Latin.) A sort of imaginary late beings between men and angels, e ancients superstitiously imagined took terest in human affairs; each individual, supposed, had two of these mysterious s in constant attendance, one prompting the other to virtue; they were also the s of particular places.

ne-o, *s.* (Italian, from *genius*, Lat.) A particular turn of mind.

are not capable of pure affection; and a with talents for it as much as for poetry, or lence.—*Taller*.

SSUS, je-ne-o-glos'sus, *s.* A muscle be tongue and the lower jaw.

UM, je-ne-os'po-rum, *s.* (*genion*, a nd *spora*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Order, *Lamiaceae*.

EA, je-ne-os'to-ma, *s.* (*genion*, a beard, z, a mouth, Gr. the mouth of the corolla rded.) A genus of plants, consisting of rder, *Loganiaceae*.

'nip-a, *s.* (from *Genipapa*, the name of he species, *G. Americana*, in Guiana.) e, a genus of plants, consisting of trees: nchonaceae.

en-is'ta, *s.* (*gen*, a small bush, Celt.) A Leguminous plants, consisting of shrubs w flowers: Suborder, *Papilionaceae*.

en'e-tal, *a.* (*genitalis*, Lat.) Pertaining tion, or the act of begetting.

M, jen-e-ta'le-um, *s.* A disease of the

jen'e-talz, *s. pl.* In Physiology, the an animal which are the immediate in- of generation. In Botany, the styles ens.

jen'e-ting, *s.* (*janeton*, Fr.) A species hat ripens very early.

jen'e-tiv, *a.* (*genitivus*, Lat.) In Gram- pithet given to a case in the declension xpressing primarily the thing from smething else proceeds. In English s, it is termed the *possessive case*.

jen'e-tur, *s.* One who procreates; a ther.

jen'e-ture, *s.* Generation; birth; pro-

ne-us, *s.* (Latin.) Among the Ancients, g spirit that exercised a controlling in- the affairs of individuals, and regulated tiny; the peculiar structure of mind racterises an individual, and which indi- particular aptitude for any study or t; strength of mind; uncommon powers t, particularly the power of invention; eed with transcendent vigour of mind; can form new combinations by the force

## GENOESE—GENTILITY.

of intellect; mental powers or faculties; nature; disposition; peculiar character.

GENOESE, jen'o-eze, *s. pl.* The people of Genoa in Italy.

GENS, jens, *s.* (Latin.) In Ancient History, a clan or sect, forming a subdivision of the Roman peo- ple, next in order to the curia or tribe.

GENT, jent, *a.* Elegant; pretty; gentle; polite.— Obsolete.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,  
Forewasted all; till Geniussa gent  
Persuaded him to cease.—*Spenser*.

GENTEEL, jen-teel', *a.* (*gentil*, Fr.) Polite; well bred; easy and graceful in manners or behaviour; having the manners of well-bred people; civil; graceful in mein or form; elegant; elegantly dressed; decorous; refined; free from anything low or vulgar.

GENTEELLY, jen-teel'le, *ad.* Politely; elegantly; gracefully; in the manner of well-bred people.

GENTEELNESS, jen-teel'nes, *s.* Elegance; grace- fulness; politeness; qualities befitting a person of rank.

GENESE, jen'tese, *s.* In Architecture, a term applied to the cusps or featherings in the arch of doorways by William of Worcester.

GENTIAN.—See *Gentiana*.

GENTIANA, jen-she-a'na, *s.* (after *Gentius*, a king of Illyria.) *Gentian*, a genus of herbs, type of the order *Gentianaceae*.

GENTIANACEÆ, jen-she-a-na'se-e, } *s.* (*gentiana*,  
GENTIANÆ, jen-she-a'ne-e, } one of the  
genera.) A natural order of corollifloral Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, rarely shrubs, having ribbed leaves, with stipules, and terminal or axillary flowers; calyx inferior and persistent; corolla monopetalous, hypogynous, and usually regular and persistent, with an equally divided limb, the lobes being of the same number as the segments of the calyx, generally five, and imbricate in aestivation; stamens epipetalous, and of the same number as the petals, and alternate with them; stigmas one or two; ovary one or two-celled and many-seeded; capsule generally two-valved, with the margins turned inwards.

GENTIANELLA, jen-she-an-nel'la, *s.* (a dim. of *Gentiana*.) A genus of perennial, herbaceous, gla- brous plants, with opposite leaves and terminal pedicellate flowers: Order, *Gentianaceae*.

GENTIANIN, jen'she-an-in, *s.* The peculiar bitter principle of *gentian*.

GENTILE, jen'tile, *s.* (*gentilis*, Lat.) A term used by the Jews to designate one who worshipped idols, or did not recognise the Jewish faith, and applied by the Christians to pagan idolators. In Civil affairs, the name was given to all nations who were not Romans;—*a.* pertaining to pagans or heathens.

GENTILESSE, jen-te-les', *s.* (*gentillesse*, Fr.) Com- plaisance; civility.—Obsolete.

She with her wedding clothes undresses  
Her complaisance and *gentilesces*.—*Buller*.

GENTILISH, jen'til-ish, *a.* Heathenish; pagan.

GENTILISM, jen'til-izm, *s.* Heathenism; paganism.

GENTILITIOUS, jen-til-ish'us, *a.* (*gentilitius*, Lat.)

Peculiar to a people or nation; national; heredi- tary; entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, jen-til'e-te, *s.* (*gentilite*, Fr.) Polite- ness of manners; easy, graceful behaviour; the



## GENTILIZE—GENTLESHIP.

manners of well-bred people; genteelness; good extraction; gracefulness of mein; gentry;  
Gavelkind must needs, in the end, make a poor gentility.—*Davies on Ireland.*

heathenism.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

When people began to espy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it.—*Hooker.*

GENTILIZE, jen'til-ize, *v. n.* To live like a heathen.

GENTISIC, jen'te-sik, *a.* Relating to gentian.

GENTLE, jen'tl, *a.* Well born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble;—(obsolete in the foregoing senses;)

These are the studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time.—*Milton.*

bland; mild; meek; soft; not rough, rash, or severe; peaceable; soothing; pacific; treating with mildness; not violent;—*s.* In Entomology, the maggots, or apodal larvæ of the flesh-fly, *Musca carnaria*, and similar Dipterous insects; a gentleman;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Where is my lovely bride?

How does my father! Gentles, methinks you frown.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to make gentle; to raise from the vulgar.  
—Obsolete as a verb.

Be he never so vile,  
This day shall gentle his condition.—*Shaks.*

GENTLEFOLK, jen'tl-foke, *s.* Persons of good breeding and family; commonly used and written *gentlefolks.*

GENTLEMAN, jen'tl-man, *s.* In its widest sense, every man above the rank of a yeoman, including noblemen; the term is now used to designate a person of good breeding, education, and character, without reference to occupation or rank; a term of complaisance; a man of polite and civil manners, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish; the servant of a man of rank who attends his person.

Let be call'd before us,  
That gentleman of Buckingham's in person.—*Shaks.*

*Gentleman pensioner*, one of a band of forty gentlemen, entitled esquires, whose office is to attend the person of the sovereign to and from the chapel-royal, and on other occasions of solemnity.

GENTLEMANLIKE, jen'tl-man-like, } *a.* Relating  
GENTLEMANLY, jen'tl-man-le, } to, or becoming  
a gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding; polite; complaisant; like a man of birth and good breeding.

GENTLEMANLINESS, jen'tl-man-le-nes, *s.* Behaviour of a well-bred man.

GENTLEMANSHIP, jen'tl-man-ship, *s.* Quality of a gentleman; carriage of a gentleman.

GENTLENESS, jen'tl-nes, *s.* Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction;—(seldom used in the foregoing senses;—softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness; kindness; benevolence;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

The gentleness of all the gods go with thee.—*Shaks.*

tenderness; mild treatment.

GENTLESHIP, jen'tl-ship, *s.* The deportment of a gentleman.—Obsolete.

Some in France, which will needs be gentlemen, have more gentleness in their hat than in their head.—*Ascham.*

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## GENTLEWOMAN—GEOCORISÆ.

GENTLEWOMAN, jen'tl-wūm-un, *s.* A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical.

Now, gentlewoman, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical down-cast look.—*Dryden.*

GENTLEWOMANLIKE, jen'tl-wūm-un-like, *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman.

GENTLY, jen'tle, *ad.* Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly; without violence or roughness.

GENTOO, jen-too', *s.* A native of India or Hindostan; a follower of the religion of the Bramins.

GENTRY, jen'tre, *s.* People of good breeding, and in easy circumstances; the middle classes, between the vulgar and the nobility; a term of civility, real or ironical;

The many colour'd gentry there above,  
By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love.—*Prior.*

civility; complaisance.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

Show us so much gentry and goodwill,  
As to extend your time with us awhile.—*Shaks.*

GENUFLECTION, je-nu-flek'shun, *s.* (*genu*, the knee, and *flectio*, a bending, Lat.) The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

GENUINE, jen'u-in, *a.* (*genuinus*, Lat.) Native; belonging to the original stock; real; natural; pure; not spurious, false, or adulterated.

GENUINELY, jen'u-in-le, *ad.* Without adulteration or foreign admixture; naturally.

GENUINENESS, jen'u-in-nes, *s.* The state of being native, or of the true original; freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from anything false or counterfeit; reality; purity.

GENUS, je'nus, *s.* GENUSES, or GENERA, *pl.* (Latib.) In Natural History, a group or collection of individuals which exhibit a certain degree of analogy, and are connected by peculiarities of structure. Whenever any natural object cannot be referred to a known species, it is made to constitute a genus. All species connected with the genus have the same name preceding the specific or distinguishing term; as, *Equus caballus*, the horse; *Equus asinus*, the ass. In Logic, one of the predicables, which is considered as the material part of the species of which it is affirmed. In Music, the general name for any scale, as the *diatonic genus*, and *chromatic genus*.

GEOBATES, je-o-ba'tis, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *batis*, a thicket, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Anabatina, or Tree-runners: Family, Certhiidae.

GEOCENTRIC, je-o-sen'trik, *a.* (*ge*, and *centros*, a centre, Gr.) In Astronomy, having the earth for a centre, as the moon. The planets moving round the sun as a centre, are not geocentric; yet we speak of their geocentric places, latitudes, longitudes, &c., meaning thereby, as they appear when viewed from the earth's centre.

GEOCHORDA, je-o-kawrd'a, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *chorde*, a cord, Gr. in reference to the whiplike creeping stems.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

GEOCOLAPTES, je-o-ko-lap'tes, *s.* (*ge*, and *colaptes*, a cognate genus of birds.) A genus of birds, natives of Africa: Family, Picidae.

GEOCORISÆ, je-o-kawr'e-se, *s.* (*ge*, and *corisæoi*, I caress, Gr.) A family of Hemipterous insects



# GEOCYCLIC—GEOGRAPHY.

in which the antennæ are larger than the head, and inserted between the eyes, near their internal margin. There are three joints in the tarsi, the first of which is sometimes very short.

**GEOCYCLIC**, je-o-si'klik, *a.* Circling the earth periodically.

**GEODEA**, ge-o'de-a, *s.* A free, fleshy, tuberiform polypifer, hollow and empty, and firm when dry; the out surface being all over porous, and one side having a separate circular area, pierced with large pores.

**GEODES**, je'odze, *s.* (*geodes*, earthy, Gr.) A kind of atites, the hollow of which, instead of a module, contains only loose earth, and is commonly lined with crystals.

**GEODESIA**, je-o-de'zhe-a, *s.* (*ge*, and *daio*, I divide, Gr.) That part of geometry and trigonometry which applies to the measuring of whole countries, or very large tracts of land, or to the admeasurement of a degree of the meridian. Originally, the term *geodesia* was considered synonymous with land-surveying.

**GEODESIC**, je-o-des'sik, } *a.* Relating to  
**GEODESICAL**, je-o-des'ic-kal, } *geodesy.*

**GEODESY**.—See *Geodesia*.

**GEODETIC**, je-o-det'ik, } *a.* Relating to the  
**GEODETICAL**, je-o-det'e-kal, } *art of measuring surfaces.*

**GEODIFEROUS**, je-o-dif'fer-us, *a.* (*geode*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing geodes.

**GEODORUM**, je-o-do'rum, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *doron*, a gift, Gr. in reference to the beauty of the flowers lying on the earth.) A genus of handsome plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**GEOGLOSSUM**, je-o-glos'sum, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) Earth-tongue, a genus of Fungi, found in bogs and meadows: Tribe, Hymenomyces.

**GEOGNOST**, je-og'nost, *s.* One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

**GEOGNOSTIC**, je-og-nos'tik, *a.* Relating to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological.

**GEOGNOSEY**, je-og'no-se, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *gnosis*, knowledge, Gr.) That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth. This term is of German origin, and is nearly synonymous with geology; some writers have maintained, however, that it is less comprehensive in its meaning, and view it as only a branch of that science.

**GEOGONIC**, je-o-gon'ik, *a.* Relating to geogony.

**GEOGONY**, je-og'o-ne, *s.* (*ge*, and *gone*, birth, Gr.) The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

**GEOGRAPHER**, je-og'ra-fur, *s.* (*ge*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who describes that part of the globe or earth which is exhibited on the surface; one intimately versant in geography, or who compiles a treatise on the subject.

**GEOGRAPHIC**, je-o-graf'fik, } *a.* Relating to,  
**GEOGRAPHICAL**, je-o-graf'e-kal, } *or containing a description of the terraqueous globe; pertaining to geography.*

**GEOGRAPHICALLY**, je-o-graf'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a geographical manner.

**GEOGRAPHY**, je-og'gra-fe, *s.* A description of the earth or terrestrial globe, particularly of its natural and artificial divisions, and of the position of the several countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c., which chequer its surface. Geography also includes the doctrine or knowledge of the astronomical circles or divisions of the sphere, by which

# GEOLOGICAL—GEOMANCY.

the relative position of places on the globe may be ascertained, and usually some account of the government, religion, and peculiar characteristics, which distinguish the several nations and tribes of people from each other;—a book containing a description of the earth.

**GEOLOGICAL**, je-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to geology, or the science of the structure of the earth or terraqueous globe.

**GEOLOGIST**, je-o-lo-jist, *s.* One versed in the science of geology.

**GEOLOGIZE**, je-o-lo-jize, *v. n.* To make geological investigations and discoveries; to study geology.

**GEOLOGY**, je-o-lo-je, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of natural science which treats of the structure of the earth, and the nature and causes of the phenomena which it presents, whether effected by mechanical, chemical, or vital agency. It is the history of the bypast conditions of our planet, as elucidated in the monuments of change which manifest themselves on the surface, and under the surface of the earth.

It classifies, by means of these monuments, the various rocks according to their comparative ages, and the remains of organic beings found embedded therein, and treats of the various races of animals and plants which characterize the different formations or systems which have been deposited by water in the long lapse of countless ages. The following is a brief summary of the grand divisions into which the aqueous systems have been classed: 1. Recent deposits of clay, sand, gravel, limestones, &c., from existing rivers, lakes, &c., formed during the historical era, sometimes containing the remains of man or of his works. 2. Tertiary, or Supracretaceous Formations, composed chiefly of clays, sands, gravels, and limestones, containing a mixture of extinct and recent animal remains, and distinguished by the presence of those of numerous Mammalia, extinct and recent. 3. Secondary Formations, consisting of the chalk, green sand, oolite, lias, new red sandstone, with their subordinate beds, all abounding in organic remains, chiefly marine—all extinct. 4. Carboniferous System, consisting of the Coal Formation, carboniferous or mountain limestone,—organic remains—all extinct. 5. The Devonian or Old Red Sandstone System, consisting of sandstones, often red, cornstones, and shales, with extinct fishes, &c. 6. The Silurian System, the upper and lower consisting of sandstones, often micaceous, limestones, abounding in the oldest types of organic life, and slates. 7. Primary Formations, consisting of schists of various kinds, limestones, graywacke, mica slate, gneiss, &c., a few organic remains in the newest beds only. Igneous rocks of many sorts, such as granite, porphyry, greenstone, basalt, and traps of various kinds, produced at different eras, occur in each system.

**GEOMANCER**, je'o-man-sur, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) One who divines or foretells events, by means of lines, figures, or points, on the ground, or on paper.

**GEOMANCY**, je'o-man-se, *s.* A kind of divination by the aid of lines or figures, formed by little dots or points, either on the earth or on paper, and representing the four elements, the cardinal points, the planetary bodies, &c.; this alleged science had taken root in the days of Chaucer, and was actually cultivated by Dryden.



GEOMANTIC—GEOMYS.

GEONOMA—GEOTROCHUS.

GEOMANTIC, je-o-man'tik, *a.* Relating to geomancy.

GEOMETER, je-om'e-tur, *s.* (*ge*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) One skilled in geometry.—See Geometrician, which is generally used.

GEOMETRAL, je-om'e-tral, *a.* (French.) Relating to geometry.

GEOMETRIA, je-o-met're-a, *s.* The Looper Moths, a Linnæan genus of the nocturnal Lepidoptera: Family, Phalaenidæ.

GEOMETRIC, je-o-met'trik, } *a.* (*geometrikos*,  
GEOMETRICAL, je-o-met'tre-kal, } Gr.) Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done by geometry.

*Geometrical elevation*, in Architecture, a design for any part of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to the *perspective* or *natural elevation*. If of sufficient size to guide the working builder, it is called the *working plan* or drawing. *Geometrical pace*, a measure of five feet. *Geometrical plane*, in Perspective, the same as ground plane. *Geometrical progression and proportion*, a series of numbers is said to be in geometrical progression when they have a common ratio or multiplier; thus, multiply 1 by 2, and the number produced by 2 again, and the second result by 2, the numbers resulting will consequently be in geometrical progression. The series will, of course, be 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32. *Geometrical solution*, that result which is obtained from the simple principles of geometry. *Geometrical staircase*, a staircase is so called when the stairs are supported only by being inserted into the wall at one end, with a continued range of balusters at the other.

GEOMETRICALLY, je-o-met'tre-kal-le, *ad.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, je-om-e-trish'an, *s.* One skilled in geometry.

GEOMETRIZE, je-om'e-trize, *v. a.* To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically.

GEOMETRY, je-om'e-tre, *s.* (*ge*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The science which explains the proportions, properties, and measurement of lines and surfaces. Geometry is divided into several parts, as *elementary*, which describes right lines, figures, and the properties of the circle; the propositions of which part is called *theoretic* when anything is to be proved, and *practical* when anything is to be done. There is also the *geometry of the compass*, which is a part of the science, the practice of which is entirely performed by the aid of the compasses only. *Descriptive geometry* is a name given to that part of practical geometry which ascertains the inclination and particular form of the lines produced by curved surfaces cutting each other; as, for example, in groined and vaulted ceilings, &c.: the *higher* or *transcendental geometry* is that which treats of the higher order of curves and problems.

GEOMITRA, je-om'e-tra, *s.* (*ge*, and *mitra*, a band or girdle, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Helicina, or common land-snails, the shell of which is conic, thick, and obtuse; the whorls striated and coronated with tubercles; the body whorl small; the aperture very small and circular; the lips united; the outer one thin; umbellous small: Family, Helicidæ.

GEOMYS, je'o-mis, *s.* (*ge*, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) The Canada Hamster, a genus of burrowing Ro-

dents, about the size of a rat—natives of North America.

GEONOMA, je-o'no-ma, *s.* (*geonomos*, distributing lands, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of an ornamental palm-tree, *G. pinnatifrons*: Order, Palmaceæ.

GEOPELIA, je-o-pe'le-a, *s.* (*ge*, and *peleia*, the wood-pigeon, Gr.) A genus of birds, allied to the dove: Family, Columbidae.

GEOPHILA, je-of'e-la, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of creeping plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

GEOPONIC, je-o-pon'ik, *a.* (*ge*, and *ponos*, labour, Gr.) Relating to agriculture, or the tillage of the earth.

GEOPONICS, je-o-pon'iks, *s.* The art or science of cultivating the ground; agriculture.

GEORAMA, je-o-ra'ma, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *orama*, view, Gr.) An ingenious invention, of French origin, for exhibiting a very complete view of the different seas, lakes, rivers, and mountains on the earth's surface. It is formed in the shape of a hollow sphere of forty feet diameter, by thirty-six bars of iron, representing the parallels and meridians.

GEORCHIS, je-awr'kis, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, Gr. and *orchis*.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GEORGE, jawr', *s.* A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by knights of the garter; a brown loaf.—The origin of the latter signification is not well ascertained.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,  
On a brown george, with lousy swobbers, fed—  
*Dryden.*

GEORGE-NOBLE, jawr'no-bl, *s.* A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII., of the value of six shillings and eightpence sterling.

GEORGIC, jawr'jik, *s.* (*georgikos*, Gr.) A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for the cultivation of the land in a poetical dress.

GEORGIC, jawr'jik, } *a.* Relating to rural and  
GEORGICAL, jawr'je-kal, } agricultural affairs.

GEORGINA.—See Dahlia.

GEORGIUM SIDUS.—See Uranus.

GEORISSUS, je-o-ris'sus, *s.* (*ge*, and *ris*, the nest, Gr.?) A genus of Coleopterous insects, with the antennæ terminating in a round club: Family, Clavicornes.

GEORYCHUS, je-o-re'kus, *s.* (*ge*, and *orchys*, digging, Gr.) The Lemmings, a genus of gnawing quadrupeds, allied to the rat and mouse, and having the toes formed for digging; the tail and ears are very short: Order, Rodentia.

GEOSAURUS, je-o-saw'rus, *s.* (*ge*, and *saurus*, a lizard, Gr.) A name given by Cuvier to a fossil Saurian, considered as intermediate in its structure between the Crocodiles and the Monitors.

GEOSCOPY, je-os'ko-pe, *s.* (*ge*, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) A knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, gained by an examination of its nature and qualities.

GEOSITTA, je-o-sit'ta, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *sitta*, a cognate genus.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Sittinæ, or Nuthatches: Family, Certhiidae.

GEOTIC, je-ot'ik, *a.* (from *ge*, the earth, Gr.) Belonging to the earth; terrestrial.

GEOTROCHUS, je-o-trok'us, *s.* (*ge*, and *trochos*, a boy's top, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is trochiform; the body whorl more or



GEOTRUPE—GERMANITY.

GERMEN—GESSE.

less carinated; the spore pointed and acute; the outer lip thickened and reflected; the inner lip and umbilicus almost obsolete.

**GEOTRUPE**, je-o'trū-pe, *s.* (*ge*, and *trupane*, a borer, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

**GEOVULA**, je-ov'u-la, *s.* (*ge*, and *ovula*, a cognate genus.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is oval; the spire very short, turbinated, and cancellated, with an obtuse apex; the outer lip thickened internally; the inner lip with a strong plate near the base: Family, Turbidæ.

**GERANACEÆ**, jer-a-na'se-æ, *s.* (*geranium*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Thalamifloral Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants or shrubs, with tumid stems and opposite or alternate leaves, often stipulate; sepals five; petals five; stamens hypogynous, and twice or three times the number of the petals; ovary composed of five paces each, one-celled and one-seeded; styles five, and cohering round an elevated axis; fruit formed of five pieces.

**GERANIUM**, je-ra'ne-um, *s.* (*geranos*, a crane, Gr. from the long beak which terminates the carpels, resembling the bill of a crane.) A genus of herbs, or subshrubs, with palmate-lobed leaves, and one or two flowered peduncles, bearing usually flowers of great beauty and of various colours: Order, Geraniaceæ.

**GERARDIA**, ge-rârd'e-a, *s.* (in honour of John Gerard, author of an Herbal, published in 1597.) A genus of plants, consisting of American herbs or undershrubs, with yellow or rosy-purple flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

**GERBILUS**, jer-bil'us, *s.* The Tamarisk gerboa, a genus of Rodents, having the tail long, and covered with fur—natives of Africa and India only.

**GERENT**, je'rent, *a.* (*gerens*, Lat.) Carrying; bearing.

**GERFALCON**.—See Hierfalcon.

**GERM**, jerm, *s.* (*germen*, Lat.) Origin; first principle; that from which anything springs. *Germ* or *Germen*, in Botany, the name for the ovary; *germen-inferior*, having the fruit below the flower; *germen-superior*, having the fruit above the flower.

**GERMAN**, jer'man, *s.* (from *germanus*, a brother, Lat.) In Law, whole or entire, as respects genealogy or descent; thus, *brother-german* is a brother by both the same father and mother. *Cousins-german* are those of the first and second degree, i. e., children of brothers or sisters. *German catchfly*, or *rock lychnis*, the common name of the plant *Viscaria vulgaris*, a native of Britain. *German greens*, a variety of a plant of the cabbage tribe, much used in Scotland as a potherb. *German madwort*.—See *Asperugo*. *German millet*, the produce of the plant, *Setaria germanica*: Order, Graminaceæ;—*a.* related;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

But those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman.—*Shaks.*

belonging to Germany;—*s.* a native of Germany, and, by ellipsis, the German language.

**GERMANDER**.—See *Teucrium*.

**GERMANIC**, jer-man'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Germany.

**GERMANISM**, jer-man'izm, *s.* An idiom of the German language.

**GERMANITY**, jer-man'e-te, *s.* Brotherhood.—Obsolete.

**GERMEN**.—See *Germ*.

**GERMINAL**, jer'me-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

**GERMINANT**, jer'me-nant, *a.* Sprouting.

**GERMINATE**, jer'me-nate, *v. n.* (*germino*, Lat.) To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate;—*v. a.* to cause to sprout.—Unusual as an active verb.

**GERMINATION**, jer-me-na'shun, *s.* In Botany, the first act of sprouting, or first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant; the time in which seeds vegetate.

**GEROCOMIA**, je-ro-ko'me-a, *s.* (*gerian*, an old man, and *momein*, to be concerned about, Gr.) In Medicine, that which relates to the diet and treatment of old age.

**GEROCOMICAL**, je-ro-ko'm'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to gerocomia.

**GERONTOXON**, jer-on-toks'on, *s.* (*geron*, an old man, and *toxon*, a bow, Gr.) The opaque circle, or half circle, which occurs in the cornea of aged people.

**GEROPOGON**, jer-o-po'gon, *s.* (*geron*, an old man, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr. in allusion to the long silky beard of the seeds.) Old Man's Beard, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**GERRES**, ger'res, *s.* (*geron*, a thing made of wicker work, Gr.?) A genus of fishes, the body of which is oblong and fusiform: Family, Chaetodonidæ.

**GERRIS**, jer'ris, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Geocorisæ.

**GERUMA**, je-roo'ma, *s.* (*djerrum*, Arabic name.) A genus of plants, consisting of an Arabian shrub: Order, Meliaceæ.

**GERUND**, jer'und, *s.* (*gerundium*, Lat.) In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle.

**GERUSIA**, jer-u'se-a, *s.* (*gerousia*, an assembly of elders, Gr.) In ancient history, the Spartan senate. It consisted of thirty members, who were of pure Spartan blood, and not under sixty years of age.

**GERVILLIA**, jer-vill'e-a, *s.* A genus of fossil shells, having the general form of *Modiola*; the hinge long and straight, with small irregular transverse grooves: Family, Aviculidæ.

**GESLING**.—See *Gosling*.

**GESNERIA**, jes-ne're-a, *s.* (in honour of Conrad Gesner of Zurich, a famous naturalist.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneriaceæ.

**GESNERIACEÆ**, jes-ne-ri-a'se-æ, *s.* (*gesneria*, one of the genera.) A natural order of corollifloral Exogens, consisting of herbs or shrubs, with opposite or verticillate leaves, and a cymose, rarely racemose, inflorescence; the corollas of which are very beautiful, and of various colours; the roots usually tuberous; calyx five-cleft; corolla oblique, with tube drawn out behind, and in front above, or tubular at the base; limb five-cleft and sub-labate; stamens four; anthers distinct, cohering in pairs, or altogether; ovarium one-celled; embryo straight and slender.

**GESSERT**.—See *Jessant*.

**GESSE**, jes, *s.* A name given in Switzerland to the seeds of the cultivated *Lathyrus*, or Cheeking Vetch, used for soiling horses. Gesse makes a light pleasant bread, but when not mixed with a due proportion of flour, it is very unwholesome as human food.



GESSES.—See JESSES.

GEST, *jest*, *s.* (*gestum*, Lat.) A deed, action, or achievement;

The Acts of the Apostles, which contain the peregrinations and *gests* of St. Paul, are a great master-key to open his epistles.—*Abp. Sancroft*.

show; representation; a stage in travelling; so much of a journey as is made without resting; or, properly, a rest; a stop; —(obsolete in the foregoing significations);—a roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed in the journeys of the English kings, many of which are extant in the herald's office.

I'll give you my commission,  
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*,  
Prefix'd for's parting.—*Shaks.*

GESTATION, *jes-ta'shun*, *s.* (*gestatio*, Lat.) The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy; the act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments; the act of carrying sick persons in carriages, as a salutary exercise in the cure of disease.

GESTATORY, *jes'ta-tur-e*, *a.* That may be carried or worn.

GESTIC, *jes'tik*, *a.* Relating to deeds; legendary.

And the gay grandsire, skill'd in *gestic* lore,  
Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore.—  
*Goldsmith.*

GESTICULATE, *jes-tik'u-late*, *v. n.* (*gesticulator*, Lat.) To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures;—*v. a.* to act; to imitate.

GESTICULATION, *jes-tik'u-la'shun*, *s.* The act of making gestures to express passion or enforce sentiments; gesture; a motion of the body or limbs in speaking, or in the representation of passion or action, with a view to enforce sentiment or argument; antic tricks or motions.

GESTICULATOR, *jes-tik'u-lay-tur*, *s.* One that shows postures or makes gestures.

GESTICULATORY, *jes-tik'u-lay-tur-e*, *a.* Representing in gestures.

GESTOUR, *jes'tur*, *s.* A narrator.—Obsolete.

The proper business of a *gestour* was to recite tales or *gests*, which was only one of the branches of the minstrel's profession.—*Tyrrhitt*.

GESTURE, *jes'ture*, *s.* (*gestus*, Lat.) Action or posture of the body, expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture meant to express an idea or passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion; movement of the body or limbs;—*v. a.* to accompany with action or gesture.

GESTURELESS, *jes'ture-less*, *a.* Free from gesture.

GESTUREMENT, *jes'ture-ment*, *s.* The act of making gestures.

GET, *get*, *v. a.* (*getan*, *gytan*, or *geatan*, Sax.) *Past*, Got; anciently, Gat; *past part.* Got, Gotten. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of; to have; to beget; to procreate; to generate; to learn; to prevail on; to induce; to persuade; to procure to be; *to get off*, to put off; to take or pull off; to remove, as *to get off* a ship from shoals; to sell; to dispose of; *to get on*, to put on; to draw or pull on; *to get in*, to collect and shelter; to bring under cover; *to get out*, to draw forth; to draw out; to disengage; *to get the day*, to win; to conquer; to gain the victory; *to get together*, to collect; to amass; *to get over*, to surmount; to conquer; to pass without being obstructed; *to get above*, to surmount; to surpass; *to get up*, to prepare and introduce upon the stage;

to make fit; to bring forward;—*v. n.* to arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty; *to get away*, or *away from*, to depart; to quit; to leave, or to disengage one's self from; *to get among*, to arrive in the midst of; to become one of a number; *to get before*, to arrive in front, or more forward; *to get behind*, to fall in the rear; to lag; *to get back*, to arrive at the place from which one departed; to return; *to get clear*, to disengage one's self; to be released as from confinement, obligation, or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment; *to get down*, to descend, to come from an elevation; *to get home*, to arrive at one's dwelling; *to get in or into*, to arrive within an enclosure, or a mixed body; to pass in; to insinuate one's self; *to get loose or free*, to disengage one's self; to be released from confinement; *to get off*, to escape; to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from; *to get out*, to depart from an enclosed place, or from confinement; to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment; *to get along*, to proceed; to advance; *to get rid of*, to free one's self from; also, to shift off; to remove; *to get together*, to meet; to assemble; to convene; *to get up*, to arise; to rise from a bed or a seat; to ascend; to climb; *to get through*, to pass through; to finish; to accomplish; *to get quit of*, to get rid of; to shift off, or to free one's self from; *to get forward*, to proceed; to prosper; to make progress; to advance in wealth; *to get near*, to approach within a small distance; *to get ahead*, to advance; to prosper; *to get on*, to proceed; to advance; *to get a mile or other distance*, to pass over it in travelling; *to get at*, to reach; to make way to; *to get asleep*, to fall asleep; *to get drunk*, to become intoxicated; *to get between*, to arrive between; *to get to*, to reach; to arrive.

GETHYLLIS, *je-thill'lis*, *s.* (*getheo*, I rejoice, Gr.)

A genus of plants, the flowers of which have a delicious perfume, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Amaryllidaceae.

GETONIA, *je-to-ne-a*, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of plants, consisting of climbing shrubs, natives of Malabar and the East Indies: Order, Combretaceae.

GETTER, *get'tur*, *s.* One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires; one who begets or procreates.

GETTING, *get'ting*, *s.* The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring; acquisition; gain; profit.

GEUM, *ge'um*, *s.* (*geo*, I give a relish, Gr. from the quality of the roots of *G. urbanum*.) A genus of herbs: Order, Rosaceae.

GEWGAW, *gu'gaw*, *s.* (*joujou*, a plaything; a toy, Fr. *gegaf*, Sax.) A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything;—*a.* trifling; showy without value.

GEYSER, *ge'sur*, *s.* (from an Icelandic word, signifying raging or roaring.) The name of certain spouting fountains of boiling water, situated about thirty miles from the volcano Hecla, in Iceland. These fountains are remarkable for the height to which the water and the stones which issue from them are frequently projected. The jet of the great Geyser is said to have been observed to rise 550 feet; but it is seldom seen above from 90 to 100—sometimes, as by Mr. Henderson, in 1815, to 150 feet. One of the small Geysers was observed by the same traveller to project a stone to the height of 200 feet.



UL—GHOSTLINESS.

GHOSTLY—GIBBERISH.

*ghl*, *a.* Dreary; dismal; melan-  
choly; gloomy.—Obsolete. *Ghostly*  
which see.

so *ghostful* grew my name,  
he discomfited an host.—  
*Mir. for Mag.*

*t'fal-le*, *ad.* Frightfully.

*st'le-nes*, *s.* Horror of counte-  
nance of a ghost; paleness.

*a.* (*gastlic*, Sax.) Like a ghost  
deathlike; pale; dismal; horri-  
dreadful.

*nes*, *s.* Horror of look; ghastrli-

ook you pale, mistress!  
ve the *ghastness* of the eye!—  
*Shaks.*

A name given in India to a pass  
mountains; also, to a passage down  
the *ghauts* is also given to a range  
in India.

A East Indian name for clarified

*r*, *s.* (*gurke*, Germ.) A small

*b'bel-lines*, *s. pl.* In Italian  
name of a political party which  
supremacy of the German em-  
Italian states, and their claims to

They were the opponents of the  
Pope's faction. These factions  
th century, and continued to dis-  
Italy for about 300 years.

*i.* (in honour of Seigneur Ghini, an  
A genus of plants: Order,

(*gast*, Sax. *geist*, Germ.) The  
an apparition or spirit of a person  
ancients supposed every man to  
three different ghosts or spirits,  
dissolution of the human body,  
disposed of:—The *manes*, which  
ernal regions; the *spiritus*, which  
raven; and the *umbra*, which  
he tomb—as in these lines, attri-

*a.* *tumulum circumvolvet umbra*,  
*s.* *spiritus astra petit*:

overs the body, the *umbra* hovers  
ab, the shades hold the *manes*,  
seeks the stars.—To give up the  
yield up the breath or spirit; to  
*ghost*, in Theology, the third per-  
ty. Order of the Holy Ghost, the  
y order of France previous to the  
stituted by Henry III. in 1574;—  
expire;

leave of Lucretia, precipitated her  
that within a few hours she *ghosted*.

t with an apparition.—Obsolete

Julius Caesar,  
hippi, the good Brutus *ghosted*,  
a labouring for him.—*Shaks.*

*les*, *a.* Without spirit or life.—

*like*, *a.* Withered; having sunken

*ste'le-nes*, *s.* Spiritual tendency;  
reference chiefly to the soul.

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GHOSTLY, *goste'le*, *a.* Spiritual; relating to the  
soul; not carnal or secular; having a character  
from religion; relating to apparitions.

GHOTE, *gote*, *s.* An imaginary evil-being among  
eastern nations.

GHOUL, *gowl*, *s.* A demon supposed to feed on the  
dead.

GIALLOLINO, *je-al-lo-le'no*, *s.* (*giallo*, Ital.) A  
fine yellow pigment, much used under the name  
of Naples yellow.

GIAMBEAUX, *je-am'boze*, *s. pl.* (old French.)  
Armour for the legs.—Obsolete.

The mortal steed despitously entail'd,  
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,  
That a large purple stream adown their *giambeaux*  
falls.—*Spenser.*

GIANT, *ji'ant*, *s.* (*geant*, Fr. *gigante*, Span.) A man  
of extraordinary bulk and stature; a person of  
extraordinary strength or powers, physically or  
intellectually. *Giants*, in ancient Mythology,  
the sons of Coelus and Terra; or, according to  
Hesiod, they sprung from the blood of the wound  
which Coelus received from his son Saturn—some  
of them, as Cottus, Briaricus, and Gyges, had each  
50 heads, 100 arms, and had serpents for legs.  
Incensed by the defeat of the Titans, to whom they  
were nearly related, they made war against Jupi-  
ter, and conspired to dethrone him, for which  
purpose they reared Mount Ossa upon Pelion,  
and Olympus upon Ossa. Jupiter, by the aid of  
Hercules, obtained a victory over the Giants, and  
cast them down to Tartarus, or, according to some  
of the poets, buried them alive under Mount Etna  
and different islands. *Giants' Causeway*, a re-  
markable columnar basaltic formation on the  
northern coast of the county of Antrim, situated  
about midway between the towns of Ballycastle  
and Coleraine. *Giant-fennel*, the common name  
of *Ferula communis*, one of the tallest of her-  
baceous plants, in some instances attaining a  
height of 15 feet;—*a.* like a giant; extraordi-  
nary in size.

GIANTESS, *ji'ant-es*, *s.* A female giant; a female  
of extraordinary size and stature.

GIANTIZE, *ji'ant-ize*, *v. n.* To play the giant.

GIANTLIKE, *ji'ant-like*, } *a.* Of unusual size; re-  
GIANTLY, *ji'ant-le*, } sembling a giant in bulk  
or stature; gigantic; huge.—*Giantly* is seldom  
used.

GIANTRY, *ji'ant-re*, *s.* The race of giants.—Sel-  
dom used.

GIANTSHIP, *ji'ant-ship*, *s.* The quality, state, or  
character of a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat ereftallen,  
Stalking with less unconscionable strides,  
And lower looks.—*Milton.*

GIAOUR, *jowr*, *s.* (Turkish, a dog.) A word applied  
by way of contempt, in Turkey, to an unbeliever in  
the Mahomedan faith, especially to a Christian.

GIB, *jib*, *s.* A cat;

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,  
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gib*,  
Such dear concernings hide?—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to act like a cat.—Obsolete.

GIBBER, *gib'bur*, *v. n.* To speak rapidly and in-  
articulately.—Seldom used.

The sheeted dead  
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets.—  
*Shaks.*

GIBBERISH, *gib'bur-ish*, *s.* Rapid and inarticulate  
talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words;

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the private jargon of rogues and gipsies;—*a.* unmeaning, as words or talk; canting;—*v. n.* to prate idly or unintelligibly.

**GIBBERULA**, gib-be-ru'la, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Marginellinae, in which the shell is suboval; the spore slightly prominent; the top of the outer lip dilated and gibbous; base of the outer lip with plaits; the inner lip broad and spreading: Family, Volutidae.

**GIBBET**, jib'bit, *s.* (*gibbet*, Fr.) A gallows; a post or machine in form of a gallows, on which malefactors are hanged in chains, and on which their bodies are suffered to remain as a warning spectacle;—*v. a.* to hang and expose on a gibbet; to hang or expose on anything going transverse, as the beam of a gibbet. In Mechanics, that part of a crane which sustains the weight of goods.

**GIBBIE**, jib-bee', *s.* (*gibier*, Fr.) Wild fowl; game.—Obsolete.

These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax free.—*Addison on Italy.*

**GIBBIUM**, gib'be-um, *s.* (*gibbus*, gibbous, Lat. from the form of the abdomen.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serricornes.

**GIBBLE-GABBLE**, gib'bl-gab'bl, *s.* Any rude or noisy conversation; barbarous speech.

**GIBBOSITY**, gib-bos'e-te, *s.* (*gibbosity*, Fr.) Protuberance; a round or swelling prominence; convexity. In Pathology, the projection formed posteriorly, by the vertebral column, in a state of curvature.

**GIBBOUS**, gib'bus, *a.* (*gibbus*, Lat.) Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities; hunched; hump-backed; crook-backed. In Astronomy, applied to the enlightened part of the moon during her course from full to new, when the dark part appears falcated or horned, and the light convex. In Botany, applied to leaves, petals, &c., when irregularly swelled on one side, or both, as on the under part of the corolla of the Digitalis.

**NOTE.**—In Natural History, the following compounds of *gibbons*, bunched, or bossed, occur:—*Gibbiflorus*, having gibbous flowers; *gibbipennis*, having the elytra swelled out, oval, and globular; *gibbivestris*, having a beak or snout of a protuberant shape; *gibbifolius*, having the leaves of a boss-like form.

**GIBBOUSLY**, gib'bus-le, *ad.* In a gibbous or protuberant form.

**GIBBOUSNESS**, gib'bus-ness, *s.* Protuberance; a round prominence; convexity.

**GIBBSITE**, gib'site, *s.* A mineral found at Richmond, in Massachusetts. It occurs massive in irregular stalactitical and tuberculated masses; fibrous and radiating; colour white, with a shade of green or grey. According to Dr. Thomson, it consists of alumina, 54.91; water, 33.60; silica, 8.73; peroxide of iron, 3.93: sp. gr. 2.09 to 2.4; rather harder than calcareous spar.

**GIBCAT**, gib'cat, *s.* A he-cat, or an old worn-out cat.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd bear.—*Shaks.*

**GIBE**, jibe, *v. n.* (*gabban*, Sax.) To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt; to rail at; to flout; to scoff;—*v. a.* to reproach with contemptuous words; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to taunt with sarcastic allusions;—*s.* an expression of contempt by word or look; censure mingled with scorn; a sneer, or taunting allusion.

**GIBELLINE.**—See Gibelline.

**GIBER**, jib'bur, *s.* One who reproaches or ridicules others by contemptuous or taunting allusions; one who makes use of sarcastic or derisive expressions against another; a scoffer.

**GIBINGLY**, ji bing-le, *ad.* With taunting, sarcastic, and contemptuous expressions; scornfully.

**GIBONITE**, gib'e-o-nite, *s.* An inhabitant of Giber, an ancient city situated about forty furlongs to the north of Jerusalem.

**GIBLET**, jib'let, *s.* (probably from *gibier*, game, Fr.) The offals and entrails of a goose, including its heart, liver, gizzard, &c.

**GIBSTAFF**, jib'staf, *s.* A staff to gauge water or to push a boat; formerly, the name of a weapon used in fighting beasts on the stage.

**GIDDILY**, gid'de-le, *ad.* With the head seeming to turn or reel; inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings; carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

**GIDDINESS**, gid'de-nes, *s.* The state of being giddy or vertiginous; a sensation of reeling or whirling, or when objects at rest seem to be moving or whirling; a swimming of the head; inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; changeableness; inability to keep its place; frolic; wantonness; levity.

**GIDDY**, gid'de, *a.* (*gidig*, Sax.) Vertiginous; reeling; whirling; having in the head a sensation of uneasy or circular motion or swimming; that induces giddiness; rotary; running round with celerity; inconstant; unstable; changeable; heedless; thoughtless; wild; roving; tottering; unfixed; intoxicated; rendered wild by excitement or joy;—*v. a.* to make reeling or unsteady;—*s. n.* to turn quick.

**GIDDY-BRAINED**, gid'de-braynd, *a.* Careless; thoughtless.

**GIDDY-HEAD**, gid'de-hed, *s.* A person without thought or judgment.

**GIDDY-HEADED**, gid'de-hed'ed, *a.* Without thought or caution; without steadiness or constancy.

**GIDDY-PACED**, gid'de-paste, *a.* Moving irregularly.

More than light airs and recollected terms,  
Of these most brisk and giddy-paced times.—*Shaks.*

**GIER-EAGLE**, geer'e-gl, *s.* The Gierfalcon.—See Hierfalcon.

**GIESECKITE**, gi'se-kite, *s.* (in honour of Sir Charles Giesecke, its discoverer.) A mineral which occurs in Greenland along with felspar. It is externally brownish; internally olive-green; crystallized in regularly six-sided prisms. Its constituents are—silica, 46.07; alumina, 33.82; magnesia, 1.20; protoxide of iron, 3.35; protoxide of manganese, 1.15; potash, 6.20; volatile matter, 4.88: sp. gr. 2.832; Hardness = 3.5.

**GIF**, gif, *conj.* The old spelling of If.

Gift any good knight will fend this dame,  
Come forth, or she must die.—*Ballad of Sir Arthure Perce's Ed.*

**GIFT**, gift, *s.* A present; anything given or bestowed; anything, the property of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a donation; the act of giving or conferring; the right or power of giving or bestowing; an offering or oblation; a reward; a bribe; anything given to corrupt the judgment. Neither take a gift, for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise.—*Deut. xvi. 19.*

power; faculty;—*v. a.* to endow with any power.



*Gift* (*donum, donatio*), in Law, the of the property in a thing by one man untarily, and without any valuable

To complete a gift of goods and very is absolutely necessary. *New-*present made on the first day of the en of the goodwill of the giver, as y of presage of a happy and pros-

a. Endowed by nature with any lty; furnished with any particular

gilt-ed-nes, s. The state of being

*gigno*, Lat.) To engender; to fish fish-gig;—(obsolete as a verb;—

r.) any little thing that is whirled; a light carriage with one pair of a by one horse; a chair or chaise; a or harpoon; a ship's boat; a wan- ps, or *giggs*, in Farriery, swellings on a horse's lips. *Gig-wheel*, a mill in p of woollen cloth is raised by the teasles.

(Italian, a jig.) In Music, an air for ple time, usually  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

gan-te'an, a. (*giganteus*, Lat.) Like astible.

m'tik, a. (*giganticus*, Lat.) Of ex- ze; very large; huge; like a giant; ery great or mighty. *Gigantical* s are seldom used.

ji-gan-to'l'o-je, s. (*gigas*, a giant, discourse, Gr.) A treatise upon

IA, ji-gan-to-ma'ke-a, } s. (*gigas*, a Y, ji-gan-tom'a-ke, } giant, and le, Gr.) In Painting, a representa- ts with or between giants, more par- of those conflicts which, in heathen re said to have occurred between Ju- giants, the scene of which was laid Phlegraei of Campania.

s. (*geagl*, Sax.) A kind of laugh, tches of the voice or breath;—v. n. short catches of the voice or breath; silly, puerile manner; to titter.

l-ur, s. One that giggles or titters.

ot, s. (from *giguer*, to romp, Fr.) A scivious girl;

se *giggles* too; and with the other con- sions.—*Shaks*.

nt; giddy; light; wanton.

Young Talbot was not horn e pillage of a *giglot* wench.—*Shaks*.

r. (French.) The hip joint; also, a e Manege, the branch of a bridle in gigot or leg, the lower part of which termed *en garguille*.

gil'ber-tine, s. One of an order of rmed from St. Gilbert of Sempring- shire, who founded the same about monks observed the rules of St. nd the nuns those of St. Benedict; g to the monastic order mentioned

gil'ber-tite, s. (named by Dr. Thom- r of Davies Gilbert, Esq., late Presi- dential Society.) A mineral of a white

colour, with a tinge of yellow, composed of plates lying irregularly on each other; lustre silky; translucent; easily cut with a knife. Its con- stituents are—silica, 45.155; alumina, 40.110; lime, 4.170; magnesia, 1.900; protoxide of iron, 2.430; water, 4.230: sp. gr. 2.648; H = 2.7.

GILD, gild, v. a. (*gildan, gyldan, geldan*, Sax.)

*Past* and *past part.* Gilded or Gilt. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder; to overspread with a thin covering of gold; to cover with any yellow matter; to adorn with lustre; to illumina- te; to brighten; to give a fair and agreeable external appearance; to recommend by adventi- tious ornaments.

Yet oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;  
'Tis gilded o'er with youth to catch the sight.—  
*Dryden*.

GILDER, gil'dur, s. One who gilds; one whose oc- cupation is to overlay things with gold; a Dutch coin of the value of twenty stivers, about thirty- eight cents, or one shilling and ninepence sterling; usually written *guilder*.

GILDING, gil'ding, s. The art or practice of over- laying things with gold leaf or liquid; that which is laid on in overlaying with gold. *Gilding metal*, an alloy composed of four parts of copper, one part of Bristol old brass, and fourteen ounces of tin to every pound of copper.

GILIA, jil'e-a, s. (in honour of Philippe Salvador Gilio, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants; Order, Polemoniaceæ.

GILIBERTIA, gil-e-ber'te-a, s. (in honour of J. E. Gilibert, a French botanist.) A genus of plant-, consisting of small trees or shrubs, with umbellate flowers, disposed in racemose panicles: Order, Araliaceæ.

GILL, gil, s. (*gel*, Swed.) The respiratory organ in fishes, consisting of a cartilaginous or bony arch, attached to the bones of the head, and furnished on the exterior convex side with a multitude of fleshy leaves, or fringed vascular fibrils, resembling plumes, and of a red colour: the water has ad- mission by the opening of the gill, and acts upon the blood as it circulates in the fibrils:—the flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl; the flesh under the chin.

GILL, jil, s. (*gilla*, Lat.) A measure of capacity, counting a quarter of an English pint; a measure among miners equal to a pint; malt liquor medi- cated with ground ivy. In Botany,—see *Glechoma*;—(from *gilja*, I woo, Swed.) in ludicrous language, a female; a wanton girl;

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt *gills*.—*Shaks*,  
a fissure in a hill; also, a place between steep banks and a rivulet flowing through it; a brook.

GILLENIA, gil-le'ne-a, s. (probably from a person of the name of Gillen.) A genus of perennial herbs, with trifoliate leaves, having stalked serrated leaflets; flowers from red to white—natives of North America.

GILLEFLAP, gil'flap, s. A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately clos- ing the gill-opening.

GILLHOUSE, jil'hows, s. A house of public enter- tainment in which a gill is sold.

Thou shalt each al-house, thee each *gillhouse* mourn,  
And answer'ing gin-shops sourer sighs return.—*Pope*.

GILLIAN, jil'le-an, s. A wanton girl.—Obsolete.

Thou tookst me up at every word I spoke,  
As I had been a mawkin, a flirt *gillian*.—  
*Beau. & Fleet*.



GILLIESIA—GIN.

**GILLIESIA**, *gil'le-zhe-a*, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Gillies of Conception, in Chili.) A genus of plants: Type of the natural order Gilliesiaceæ.

**GILLIESIACEÆ**, *gil'le-si-a'se-e*, *s.* A natural order of Liliaceous plants, distinguished from the other orders of the Liliad alliance by the perianth being surrounded by a calycine involucre, the inner bracts of which are coloured and petaloid. The order consists of small herbaceous plants, with coated bulbs, grass-like leaves, and umbellate flowers; the perianth minute; stamens six; capsule three-celled and three-valved.

**GILLY-FLOWER**, *jil'le-flow-ur*, *s.* The common name of the garden stock, *Mathiola incana*.

**GILSE**, *gils*, *s.* A young salmon.

**GILT**, *gilt*, *s.* *Part part.* of Gild. Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

**GILT-HEAD**.—See *Sparus*.

**GILVICKEPHALOUS**, *gil-ve-sef'a-lus*, *a.* (*gilvus*, flesh-coloured, Lat. and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) In Natural History, having the head flesh-coloured; *gilvicollis*, having the neck of a flesh colour.

**GIM**, *jim*, *a.* Neat; spruce; well-dressed.—An old word, but now seldom used.

**GIMBALS**, *jim'balz*, } *s.* (*gemellus*, a pair, Lat.) A  
**GIMBOLS**, *jim'bulz*, } piece of mechanism, consisting of two brass rings which move within one another, each perpendicular to its plane, about two axis placed at right angles to each other. *Gimbals* are used in suspending the mariner's compass, by means of which the card is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship.

**GIMBLET**, } *gim'let*, *s.* (*gibelet*, Fr.) A small in-  
**GIMLET**, } strument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood;—*v. a.* among seamen, to turn round an anchor by the stock.

**GIMBLETING**, *gim'let-ing*, *s.* A term used by seamen to denote the turning of an anchor round by the stock, so that its motion resembles the turning of a gimblet.

**GIMCRACK**, *jim'krak*, *s.* A trivial piece of mechanism; a toy; an amusing device for children.

**GIMMAL**, *gim'mal*, *s.* Some device or machinery; I think by some odd *gimmals* or device.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* (*gemellus*, Lat.) consisting of links.

**GIMMER**, *gim'mur*, *s.* Movement or machinery.—Obsolete.

Who knows not how the famous Kentish idol moved her eyes and hands by those secret *gimmers*, which now every puppet-play can imitate?—*Bp. Hall.*

**GIMP**, *gimp*, *s.* (*guiper*, Fr.) A kind of silk twist or edging;—*a.* (*gymp*, Welsh,) smart; spruce; trim; nice.—Obsolete as an adjective.

**GIN**, *jin*, *s.* (*genievre*, juniper, Fr.) Ardent spirit flavoured by the essential oil of juniper. Having been originally made in Holland, it is known in this country by the name of Hollands; the best is that called Schiedam, from that place. The liquor called *gin*, of British manufacture, is frequently flavoured by oil of turpentine, and rendered biting to the taste by caustic potash: the spirit used is raw grain whisky. In Mechanics, a name corrupted from *engine*, and applied to different machines, as the pile-engine, and engines of various kinds for raising water, coals, &c., as also to a machine for separating the seeds from cotton, called the *cotton-gin*; a name also given to an old instrument of torture; a trap; a snare;

For a *gin* and for a snare to the inhabitants of Jerusalem.—*Isaiah* viii. 11.

'GIN—GIPSY.

—*v. a.* to clear cotton of its seeds by a machine; to catch in a trap.

**'GIN**, *gin*, *v. n.* (*gyman*, Sax.) To begin.

The majestee of hir schal *gyne* to be destroyed, whom ail Asia and the world worshipeth.—*Wicliffe*, *Adv.* xix.

**GINGER**, *jin'jur*, *s.* The name given to the dried roots of the plant *Zingiber officinalis*. It is a good stimulant and carminative. The plant is a native of the East Indies, and is cultivated in the West Indies and America. *Ginger beer*, a beer made by fermenting ginger, cream of tartar, and sugar with yeast.

**GINGERBREAD**, *jin'jur-bred*, *s.* A kind of cake composed of flour, with an admixture of butter, pearl-ash, and ginger sweetened. *Gingerbread-plum*, the name in Sierra Leone to the fruit of the plant *Parinarium macrophyllum*. *Gingerbread-tree*, the common name of the plant *Parinarium macrophyllum*, the fruit of which is called by the natives of Sierra Leone the *gingerbread-plum*.

**GINGERLY**, *jin'jur-le*, *ad.* Nicely; cautiously.—Obsolete.

Go she never so *gingerly*, her honestie is gone awry.—*Shaks.*

**GINGERNESS**, *jin'jur-res*, *s.* Niceness; tenderness.—Obsolete.

**GINGERWORDS**.—See *Zingiberaceæ*.

**GINGHAM**, *ging'am*, *s.* A kind of striped cotton cloth.

**GINGING**, *ging'ing*, *s.* In Mining, a local term for lining the shaft of a pit with bricks or stones.

**GINGINIA**, *gin-jin-she-a*, *s.* (in honour of M. Gingins.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, *Portulacææ*.

**GINGIVA**, *jin-gi'va*, *s.* The Latin name for the gum.

**GINGIVAL**, *jin'je-val*, *a.* Pertaining to the gums.

**GINGLE**, *ging'gl*, *v. n.* To make a sharp clattering sound; to ring as a little bell, or as small pieces of sonorous metal; to utter affected or chiming sounds in periods or cadence;—*v. a.* to shake, so as to make clattering sounds in quick succession; to ring as a little bell;—*s.* a shrill, clattering sound; affectation in the sounds of periods in reading or speaking.

**GINGLYFORM**, *ging'le-fawrm*, } *a.* Resembling

**GINGLYMOID**, *ging'le-moyd*, } a ginglymus

**GINGLYMOIDAL**, *ging'le-moyd'al*, } a ginglymus

**GINGLYMUS**, *ging'gle-mus*, *s.* (*giglymos*, a hinge, Gr.) The hinge-like joint, a species of articulation, admitting of flexion and extension.

**GINNET**.—See *Jennet*.

**GINNING**, *jin'ing*, *s.* The operation by which the seeds of cotton are separated from the filaments, by means of the apparatus called a *cotton-gin*.

**GINORIA**, *je-ne're-a*, *s.* (in honour of the Margrave Carlo Ginora of Florence.) The River Rose, a genus of plants, consisting of a shrub with a large blue flower and red calyx: Order, *Lythracææ*.

**GINSING**, *jin'sing*, *s.* The Chinese name of the root of *Panax quinquefolium*. It is much cultivated in the United States, from whence it is imported to China, where it is much used as a powerful restorative.

**GIP**, *jip*, *v. a.* To take out the entrails of herrings.

**GIPING**, *jip'ing*, *s.* The operation of taking out the guts of herrings.

**GIPSY**, *gip'se*, *a.* (a corruption of Egyptian.) The English name given to a wandering race of peo-



and scattered over many countries in Europe, which they first came, according to Rapese, the character of penitents, in a troop of 100 individuals, under certain chiefs, who themselves Counts, and represented themselves as Christians driven out of Egypt by the Mohammedans. It is now generally believed that gypsies originally emigrated from India at the time of the great Mahomedan invasion of Timur.

The gypsies called themselves Sind, and language has been found to resemble some dialects of India. They are considered to belong to one of the lowest castes. Potemutians having seen some tribes resembling in their appearance and habits in Beloochistan.

*Gipsy-wort*, in Botany, Water-horehound, *Lythrum Europæum* of Linnaeus, a British perennial growing on the banks of rivers and ditches; reproachful name to a dark complexion; a slight reproach to a woman, and sometimes implying artifice or cunning;

slave I am to Clara's eyes;  
the gipsy knows her power, and flies.—*Prior*.

denoting the language of the gipsies.

GIM, *jip'se-izm*, *s.* The arts and practices of gypsies; deception; cheating; flattery; the state of gipsy.

GIM, *je-raf'*, *s.* (*xariffa*, Arab.) The Camelopard, or Camelopard, a genus of Ruminants, persistent horns, common to both sexes, comprising the tallest of the known quadrupeds.

GIRANDOLE, *jir'an-dole*, *s.* (*girandola*, Ital.) A firework; a large kind of branched candle.

GIR, *jir'a-sole*, *s.* (*gyro*, I turn, and *sol*, the sun, Lat.) A milkwhite or bluish variety of marble, when turned, reflects a reddish colour.

GIRD, *s.* (*gerd*, *gyrd*, or *gyrda*, Sax.) A girdle; a sudden spasm;—*v. a.* (*gyrdan*, to gird, *past* and *past part.* Girded, or Girt; to gird; to surround with any flexible substance, with a twig, a cord, bandage, or cloth; to gird; to fast by binding; to put on; to invest; to surround; to clothe; to dress; to habit; to furnish; to equip; to encircle; to enclose; to encompass; to reprove; to gibe;

girded, he will not spare to gird the gods.—*Shaks.*

*n.* to break a scornful jest; to gibe; to

GIRD, *gerd'ur*, *s.* In Architecture, a principal member in a floor, the use of which is to support the joists, or other joists, whereby their bearing or support is lessened; a satirist.

eat girders call it a short saying of sharp wit, bitter sense in a sweet word.—*Lilly*.

G, *gerd'ing*, *s.* A covering.

head of a stomacher, a girding of sackcloth.—*Isa. iii. 24.*

GIRD, *ger'dl*, *s.* (*gyrdle*, *gyrdl*, Sax.) A belt or girdle drawn round the waist of a person, and tied or buckled; enclosure; circumference; the zodiac; the line which encompasses the earth parallel to the horizon. In Architecture, a band or fillet surrounding part of a column; the girdle given in Scotland to a circular piece of bread in which bread is baked; *girdle-belt*, a belt circling the waist; *girdle-steel*, the part of

the body where the girdle is worn;—*v. a.* to bind with a belt or sash; to gird; to enclose; to environ; to shut in.

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,  
That girdlest in these wolves.—*Shaks.*

GIRDLER, *gerd'lur*, *s.* A maker of girdles; one who girdles. The Company of Girdlers was incorporated in 1448.

GIRE.—See Gyre.

GIRGASHITES, *ger'ga-shits*, } *s.* An ancient people.  
GERGESSENES, *ger-je-se'nis*, } ple of the land of Canaan, who dwelt beyond the sea of Tiberius.

GIRL, *gerl*, *s.* (the etymology of this word has been much disputed; the probability is, it comes from the low Lat. *gerula*, a young woman intrusted with the care of children.) A young woman, or female child. Among Sportsmen, a roebuck of two years old.

GIRLHOOD, *gerl'hood*, *s.* The state of a girl.

GIRLISH, *ger'lish*, *a.* Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl; pertaining to the youth of a female.

GIRLISHLY, *ger'lish-le*, *ad.* In the manner of a girl.

GIRLISHNESS, *ger'lish-nes*, *s.* Levity; the manners of a girl.

GIRN.—See Grin.

GIRONDE, *zhe-rond'*, *s.* In French History, the name of a political republican party in France, which, during the first years of the Revolution, exercised great power. They were so named from the department of La Gironde, which sent, in 1801, three men of great eloquence and talent as its representatives, who became the chief leaders of the party: these were Guadet, Gensonne, and Vergniaud.

GIRONDIN, *zhe-rond'in*, } *s.* One of the political  
GIRONDIST, *zhe-rond'ist*, } party called the Gironde.

GIRROCK, *gir'rak*, *s.* A kind of fish.

GIRT, *gert*, *v. a.* (*past* and *past part.* of Gird.) To gird; to surround.

GIRT, *gert*, } *s.* The leathern girdle buckled  
GIRTH, *gerth*, } under a horse's belly. In Letterpress Printing, a leather thong belonging to the carriage of a press, by which it is let in and out. In Measurement, the circumference of a body. In measuring a tree, the term is used by some for the fourth part of the circumference, on account of the use made of it. The square of the fourth part is considered, in this case, as equal to the area of the section of the tree; which square, therefore, multiplied by the length of the tree, gives the solid content. *Girt-line*, a rope to lift up the rigging to the masthead on first rigging the ship;—*v. a.* to bind with a girt or girth.

GISE, *jize*, *v. a.* To feed or pasture.

GISEKIA, *ge-se'ke-a*, *s.* (in honour of P. D. Giseke, a Dutch botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Portulacæ.

GISLE, *giz'zl*, *s.* A pledge.—Obsolete.

GISMONDINE, *jis'mon-din*, *s.* (in honour of the mineralogist Gismondi, by whom it was termed Zengonite.) A mineral occurring, at Capo de Bove, near Rome, in white translucent crystals, having an adamantine lustre. It consists of silica, 41.4; alumina, 2.5; lime, 48.6; magnesia, 1.5; oxide of iron, 2.5; oxide of manganese, 0.50; sp. gr. 2.16—2.2. H = 7.0—7.5.

GIST, *jist*, *s.* (*gesir*, *gile*, Fr.) In Law, the main



point of a question; the point on which an action rests.

**GITHAGO**, *gith-a'go*, *s.* (from *gith*, or *git*, a black aromatic seed, which was employed in cooking by the Romans.) Corncockle, a genus of plants, consisting of upright annual plants with red or white flowers. *G. segatum* is a common weed, and very troublesome in cornfields: Order, Caryophyllaceae.

**GITTERN**.—See GUITAR.

**GITTITH**, *git'tith*, *s.* A word used in the Psalms of David to signify the winepress.

**GIVE**, *giv*, *v. a.* (*gifan*, *gyfan*, Sax.) *Past*, Gave; *past part.* Given. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward; to transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver; to put into one's possession; to consign; to impart; to communicate; to pay as a price or reward, or in exchange; to yield; not to withhold; to quit; to yield as due; to confer; to expose; to yield to the power of; to grant; to allow; to permit; to afford; to supply; to empower; to commission; to enable; to pay; to utter; to vent; to pronounce; to exhibit; to show, as the product of a calculation; to do any act, the consequences of which affect others; to send forth, as odours from any body; to addict; to apply; to resign; to yield up; to conclude; to suppose; to present for taking or acceptance; to pledge; to give away, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer; to give back, to return; to restore; to give forth, to publish; to tell; to report publicly; to give the hand, to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior; to give in, to allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; to yield what may be justly demanded; to give over, to leave; to quit; to cease; to abandon; to addict; to attach to; to despair of recovery; to believe to be lost, or past recovery; to give out, to utter publicly; to report; to proclaim; to publish; to issue; to send forth; to show; to exhibit in false appearance; to send out; to emit; to give up, to resign; to quit; to yield as hopeless; to surrender; to relinquish; to cede; to abandon; to deliver; to give one's self up, to despair of one's recovery; to conclude to be lost; to resign or devote; to addict; to abandon; to give way, to yield; to withdraw to make room for; to fail; to yield to force; to break or fall; to recede; to make room for. In Nautical Language, to give way is an order to a boat's crew to row, after having ceased for a short time, or to increase their exertions; to give way together, an order to keep time together in rowing, so that the propelling force may be uniform and equal; to give chase, to pursue a ship or fleet;—*v. n.* to yield to pressure; to begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft, so as to yield to pressure; to move; to recede; to give in, to go back; to give way;—(the latter phrase is not used;)

In the meantime, what doth St. Paul! doth he give in?—*By. Hall.*

to give into, to yield assent; to adopt; to give off, to cease; to forbear; to give out, to publish; to proclaim; to cease from exertion; to yield;

Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,  
That for twenty denials you would not give out.—

*Swift.*

to give over, to cease; to act no more; to desert.

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**GIVER**, *giv'ur*, *s.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a granter; one who imparts or distributes.

**GIVES**.—See GYVES.

**GIVING**, *giv'ing*, *s.* The act of conferring; the act of alleging what is not real.

His givings out were of an infinite distance  
From his true meant design.—*Shaks.*

*Giving rings*, a custom observed by members of Serjeants' Inn when called to the degree of the coif. Each serjeant gives in a ring containing his own motto.—2 *Q. B.* 244.

**GIZZARD**, *giz'zard*, *s.* (*gésier*, Fr.) The muscular or pyloric division of the stomach of birds. To fret the gizzard, to harass; to vex one's self.

But that which does them greatest harm,  
Their spiritual gizzards are to warn.—

*Baker.*

**GLABELLA**, *glab'ella*, *s.* (*glabellus*, smooth, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is volutiform; the spire more or less conic, and well developed; pillar with basal plaits; the inner lip obsolete; outer lip thick, toothed, or crenate, rarely smooth: Family, Volutidae. Also, the space betwixt the eyebrows.

**GLABRIATE**, *glab're-ate*, *v. a.* (*glabro*, Lat.) To make plain or smooth.—Obsolete.

**GLABRITY**, *glab're-ty*, *s.* Smoothness.—Obsolete.

**GLABROUS**, *glab'rus*, *a.* (*glaber*, Lat.) Smooth, like baldness. In Botany, without pubescence.

**GLACIAL**, *glash'e-al*, *a.* Icy; consisting of ice; frozen. *Glacial phosphoric acid*,—see Metaphosphoric Acid. The term *glacial* is also applied to other acids, the crystals of which have a glasslike appearance.

**GLACIATE**, *glash'e-ate*, *v. n.* To turn to ice.

**GLACIATION**, *glash'e-a'shun*, *s.* The act of freezing; ice formed.

**GLACIER**, *glas'e-ur*, *s.* (*glacio*, I congeal, Lat.)

A name given to an immense accumulation of ice and snow on a mountain. The Alpine glaciers occupy a superficial extent of 1484 square miles. From Mont Blanc to the borders of the Tyrol there are reckoned 400, of which the greater number varies from 10 to 15 miles long, and from 1 to 2½ broad; their vertical thickness ranges from 100 to 600 feet.

**GLACIOUS**, *glash'us*, *a.* Icy; resembling ice.

**GLACIS**, *glash'is*, *s.* (French.) In Building, or Gardening, an easy, insensible slope. In Fortification, an elevation of earth surrounding a fortress on the exterior of the covered wing, to which it serves as a parapet.

**GLAD**, *glad*, *a.* (*glæd*, or *glād*, Sax.) Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity; wearing a gay appearance; bright; showy; pleasing; exhilarating; expressing gladness; pleased; affected with pleasure or moderate joy;—*v. a.* to make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate;—(the *past* and *past part.* gladdened is obsolete;)—*v. n.* to be glad; to rejoice.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

Gladd'et thou in such scorn!  
I call my wish back.—*Massinger.*

**GLADDEN**, *glad'dn*, *v. a.* (*gladian*, Sax.) To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate;—*v. a.* to become glad; to rejoice.

**GLADDER**, *glad'dur*, *s.* One that makes glad, or gives joy.

**GLADE**, *glade*, *s.* (*hlād*, Icel.?) A lawn or opening



## GLADFUL—GLAIR.

ood; also, an avenue through a wood, or open or shaded.

secondary's heat are closer harbours made, for fresh evening air the op'ner glade.—*Dryden.*

L, glad'fūl, *a.* Full of gladness.—Obso-

le leave we them in pleasure and repast, dining their joyous days and gladful nights.—*Spenser.*

NESS, glad'fūl-nes, *s.* Joy; gladness.—*te.*

RE, glad'e-ate, *a.* (*gladius*, a sword, Lat.) -shaped.

FOR, glad'e-ay-tur, *s.* (from *gladius*, Lat.) -player; a prize-fighter. In Roman Antiquity, the gladiators had their origin in the barbaric custom of sacrificing captives and slaves at the altars and tombs of persons of distinction.

In the arena the captive or slave fought for liberty, and the condemned malefactor for life. As the sport increased in popularity, persons of rank took share in the combats for pay, till knights and others of rank were found in conflict, cutting and slaying each other, to the immense audiences of all ranks who attended the exhibitions.

FORIAL, glad'e-a-to're-al, } *a.* Relating to  
FORY, glad'e-a-tur-e, } gladiators.

FURE, glad'e-a-ture, *s.* Sword-play; fencible.—*Obsolete.*

amphitheatrical *gladiatures*, the lives of captives at the mercy of the vulgar.—*Gayton.*

LE.—See Gladiolus.

LUS, gla-de-o-lus, *s.* (*gladius*, a sword, Lat.) sword-shaped leaves.) The Corn-flag, a genus of plants, some of the species of which are remarkable for the beauty of their flowers: Order, *æ.*

PHIA, gla-dit'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Professed Aditch of Berlin.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees, with greenish flowers and in spikes: Suborder, *Cæsalpinieæ.*

S, gla-de-us, *s.* (*jus gladii*, the right of the sword.) In Law, a supreme jurisdiction; hence it is supposed, that at the creation of the world he was *gladio succinctus*, to signify that he had a jurisdiction over the county.—*Camd.*

Seld. Tit. of Hon. In Zoology, the name of the internal horny place of certain *Cædods*, known by the name of Pen-fishes.

, glad'le, *ad.* With pleasure; joyfully.

SS, glad'nes, *s.* Joy, or a moderate degree of pleasure of mind; cheerfulness.

IP, glad'ship, *s.* State of gladness.—Ob-

and such a sorowe hath to him take, that glad'shippe he hath all forsake.—*Gower.*

ME, glad'sum, *a.* Pleased; gay; delighted; joyful; pleasing.

MELY, glad'sum-le, *ad.* With joy and merrily.

MENESS, glad'sum-nes, *s.* Joy or moderate pleasure of mind; showiness.

IRN, glad'win, *s.* The Iris foetidisima, or beef plant.

GLAIRE, *s.* (*glaire*, Fr.) The white of an egg; viscous, transparent substance, resembling the white of an egg; a kind of halberd;—*v. a.* to varnish with the white of an egg; to varnish.

## GLAIRY—GLANDIFORM.

GLAIRY, gla're, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities.

GLAMOUR, glam'ur, *s.* An old term of popular superstition in Scotland, denoting a kind of magical mist believed to be raised by sorcerers, and which deluded the spectators with visions of things which had no real existence.

GLANCE, glans, *s.* (*glanz*, Germ.) A sudden shoot of light or splendour; a shoot or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or cast; a snatch of sight. A name given to certain minerals which have a metallic or pseudo-metallic lustre; as *glance coal*, a name given to anthracite, from its peculiar lustre; *glance silver*, the sulphuret of silver; *glance copper*, the sulphuret of copper;—*v. a.* to shoot a sudden ray of splendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside; to view with a sudden or quick cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view; to hint; to censure by oblique hints;—*v. a.* to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment.

GLANCINGLY, glans'ing-le, *ad.* By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently.

GLAND, gland, *s.* (*glandula*, dim. of *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn, Lat.) In Anatomy, a small body, composed of various tissues, blood-vessels, nerves, &c. Some of the glands, according to Raspail, partake of the nature of stomachs, the office of which is to elaborate in their cells a substance tending to organize; others form a kind of branchiae, destined to purify the fluids tending to organize. Glands may be divided into three classes:—1. The *absorbent glands*, forming a part of the absorbent system. They are of various sizes, are of a roundish form, and consist of a congeries of ramified absorbent vessels, frequently connected together. 2. The *serenent glands*, which are of various form and size. Their office is to separate the various secretory and excretory fluids of the blood. 3. *Vascular glands*, masses consisting of a congeries of arteries and veins, but without any opening internally. Their office is unknown. *Glands of Pacchioni*, the granulations found in the superior longitudinal sinuses of the membranes of the brain, named after their discoverer, Pacchioni. *Vesicular glands*, a name applied by Guettard to the polleniferous organs on the inferior side of the leaves of the hop. *Glans penis*, the vascular body forming the apex of the penis. The *corona glandis* is the prominent ridge which surrounds the glans penis. In Botany, any superficial callosity, whether of a secreting nature or not. *Lenticular glands*, brown oval spots found on the bark of many plants, especially willows, indicating the points from which roots will appear, if the branch be placed in circumstances favourable for their production.

GLANDAGE, glans'dage, *s.* Mastage; feeding on acorns.

GLANDERED, glans'durd, *a.* Affected with glanders.

GLANDERS, glans'durz, *s.* In Farriery, a disease of the mucous membrane of the nostrils of a horse, attended in its progress with an increased and vitiated secretion.

GLANDIFEROUS, glans-dif'e-rus, *a.* (*glans*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Acorn-bearing.

GLANDIFORM, glans-de-fawrin, *a.* (*glans*, and *formis*, form, Lat.) Having the figure of an acorn or gland.



## GLANDULAR—GLASS.

GLANDULAR, glán'du-lár, } *a.* Having glands;  
GLANDULOUS, glán'du-lus, } consisting of glands;  
pertaining to glands.

GLANDULARLY, glán'du-lár-le, *ad.* In a glandular manner.

GLANDULATION, glán-du-la'shun, *s.* In Botany, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

GLANDULE, glán'dule, *s.* (*glandula*, Lat.) A small gland or secreting vessel.

GLANDULIFEROUS, glán-du-lif'e-rus, *a.* (*glandula*, a little acorn, and *féro*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing glands.

GLANDULINA, glán-du-lí'na, *s.* A name given by D'Orbigny to a subgenus of Foraminifera, allied to *Nodosaria*.

GLANDULOSITY, glán-du-los'e-te, *s.* A collection of glands.—Seldom used.

GLANS, glans, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, that part of the penis which is covered by the prepuce; also, the lip or extremity of the clitoris.

GLAPHYRIA, gla-fir'e-a, *s.* (*glaphyros*, elegant, in reference to the neatness and elegance of the shrubs.) A genus of small Indian trees: Order, Myrtaceæ.

GLAPHYRIDÆ, gla-fir'e-de, *s.* The Wasp-beetles, a family of Coleopterous insects, distinguished by the unusual shortness of their elytra, and their soft semi-membranous texture. They are extremely hairy.

GLARE, glare, *s.* (*glar*, Dan.) A bright, dazzling light; clear, brilliant lustre or splendour, that dazzles the eyes; a fierce, piercing look; a viscous, transparent substance,—see *Glair*;—*v. n.* to shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light; to look with fierce, piercing eyes; to shine with excessive lustre; to be ostentatiously splendid;—*v. a.* to shoot a dazzling light.

GLAREOLA, gla-re-o'la, *s.* The Pratincole, a genus of birds: Family, Charadriadæ.

GLAREOUS, gla're-us, *a.* (*glairoux*, Fr.) Resembling the white of an egg; consisting of white, viscous, transparent matter.

GLARING, gla'ring, *a.* Applied to anything notorious, as a glaring crime.

GLARINGLY, gla'ring-le, *ad.* Openly; clearly; notoriously.

GLASS, glas, *s.* (*glass*, Sax. *glas*, Swed. Germ. Dan. and Dut.) A transparent and impermiable substance, exceedingly brittle while cold, but which, by the application of a high degree of heat, becomes so flexible and tenacious that it may be moulded with the utmost facility into any form, or spun into filaments of inconceivable fineness, which, when cold, are highly elastic. The various kinds of glass are—Flint-glass, or crystal; Crown-glass, or German sheet-glass; Broad, or common window-glass; Bottle, or common green-glass; and Plate-glass;—a mirror; a glass vessel of any kind; a vessel filled with sand for measuring time; the destined time of man's life, as his *glass* has run; the quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains; a vessel that shows the weight of the air; a perspective glass. *Glasses*, in the plural, spectacles. *Glass-blower*, one whose business is to blow and fashion glass after it has undergone the necessary fusion from heat. *Glass-cutting*, the process by which glass may be cut or ground into ornamental forms. *Glass-furnace*, a furnace used in melting the materials of which

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## GLASSFUL—GLAUDESCENT.

glass is composed. *Glass-gazing*, addicted to viewing one's self in a mirror; finical.

A *glass-gazing*, finical rogue.—*Shaks.*

*Glass-grinder*, one whose occupation is to grind and polish glass. *Glass-house*, a manufactory in which siliceous or flint dust and fixed alkalis are subjected in furnaces to such an amount of heat as render them fluid, which, when cold, constitute glass. *Glass-man*, one who sells glass. *Glass-metal*, glass in fusion. *Glass of antimony*, a brown glasslike substance, consisting of the protoxide and sulphuret of antimony. *Glass-pot*, the crucible in which the materials of glass are melted and kept in the furnace. *Glass-painting*, the method of staining glass in such a manner as to produce the effect of representing all the objects whereof the art is susceptible. *Glass-soap*, a name given by glass-blowers to the black oxide of manganese. *Glass-work*, manufacture of glass. *Glass-works*, the place or buildings where glass is made;—*a.* made of glass; vitreous, as a *glass bottle*;—*v. a.* to cover with glass; to glaze; to see as in a glass;—(obsolete in the last sense.)

Metaphorically I am partaker of thy passion.

And in thy case do *glass* mine own debility.—*Shaks.*

to case in glass.—Obsolete. Among seamen, the common name for a telescope. *Half-hour glass*, frequently termed the *watch-glass*, on account of its being often used to measure the time which each watch has to remain on deck. *Half-minute and quarter-minute glasses* are used to ascertain the rate of a ship's velocity, measured by the log. *Night-glass*, a telescope used for viewing objects at night. *Sand-glass* is used in the plural to denote the duration of any action, as 'we were engaged yard-arm and yard-arm three glasses,' or during the time the sand was emptying itself from one vessel to the other three times.

GLASSFUL, glas'fúl, *s.* As much as a glass holds.

GLASSINESS, glas'se-nes, *s.* The quality of being glassy or smooth; a vitreous appearance.

GLASSLIKE, glas'like, *a.* Clear; resembling glass.

By example most we sinned before.

And *glasslike* clearness mix'd with frailty bore.—*Dryden.*

GLASSWORT.—See *Salsola*.

GLASSY, glas'se, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency.

GLASWEGIAN, glas-we'je-an, *s.* A native of the city of Glasgow.

GLAUBERITE, glaw'bur-ite, *s.* A mineral which occurs massive, and also crystallized in rock. The primary form of the crystal, an oblique rhombic prism. It consists of sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, 49: sp. gr. 2.807; H = 2.3.—See *Glauber Salt*.

GLAUBER SALT, glaw'bur sawlt, *s.* (after Rudolf Glauber, a distinguished German chemist of the 16th century.) A substance which, as a mineral body in a state of efflorescence, also crystallized, the primary form of the crystal being an oblique prism. A specimen from Epsom, according to Beudant, consisted of 44.8: soda, 33.1; water, 20.2. The mineral is found in the salt mines of Germany, and France: sp. gr. 1.47.

GLAUDESCENT, glaw-ses'sent, *a.* Having the colour of a bluish-green, hoary, or sea-green.



**GLAUCIUM**, glaw'se-um, *s.* (*glaukos*, sea-green, in allusion to the colour of the plant.) The Horn-poppy, a genus of plants, consisting of evergreen, glaucous, biennial or annual herbs, abounding in an acrid juice, said to be poisonous, and to create madness: Order, Papaveraceæ.

**GLAUCOLITE**, glaw'ko-lite, *s.* (*glaukos*, blue, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral which occurs massive, with a crystalline structure and cleavage, parallel to the planes of a rhombic prism, indistinct, of a lavender-blue or green colour. It consists of silica, 50.58; alumina, 27.60; lime, 10.27; potash, 1.27; soda, 2.96; magnesia, 2.96: sp. gr. 2.7—3.2. H=5—6. Found near the Lake Baikal, in Siberia.

**GLAUCOMA**, glaw-ko'ma, *s.* (*glaukoma*, Gr.) In Pathology, anciently, the same as cataract, but now used to denote a peculiar opacity of the vitreous humour, with morbid alteration of the retina, characterized by loss of vision, and the appearance of a bluish or greenish speck.

**GLAUCOPICRINE**, glaw-kop'e-krin, *s.* A substance obtained in white scales from the plant *Gladium luteum*.

**GLAUCOPINÆ**, glaw-kop'e-ne, *s.* (*glaucoptis*, one of the genera.) The Wattle-crows, a subfamily of the Corvidæ, or Crow family, in which the bill is short; the culmen elevated and curved from the base; the upper mandible entire; the gonys straight; the commissure considerably curved; the rictus smooth; wings short and rounded.

**GLAUCOPTIS**, glaw-ko'pis, *s.* (*glaukos*, blue, and *ops*, an eye, Gr.) The Wattle-crow, a genus of birds, remarkable for the fleshy wattles attached to the base of the beak: Type of the subfamily *Glaucoptinæ*.

**GLAUCOSIS**, glaw-ko'sis, *s.* Same as *Glaucoma*.

**GLAUCOUS**, glaw'kus, *a.* In Botany, applied to leaves which have a decided hoary-grey surface.

**GLAUCUS**, glaw'kus, *s.* (*glaukos*, sea-green, Gr.) A genus of Nudibranchiate Mollusca, constituting the type of a family, the *Glaucidae*. The animals of this family are marine, gelatinous, elongated, slightly flattened, and terminated backwards in a point; the branchiæ disposed in pairs on the sides: the colouring is very brilliant. In Grecian Mythology, a marine deity, the son of Neptune and one of the Naiads, or, according to others, of Polybius and Alcyone. He had the gift of prophecy.

**GLAUSINE**, glaw'sin, *s.* A substance obtained in pearly scales from the plant *Gladium luteum*.

**GLAUX**, glawks, *s.* (*glaukion*, the name of a maritime plant described by Dioscorides.) Black Saltwort, a genus of Maritime plants, with glaucous leaves: Order, *Salicaceæ*.

**GLAIVE**, glawe, *s.* (*glaive*, Fr.) A broad sword; a falchion.—Obsolete.

Achilles pressing through the Phrygian gloves.—*Spenser*.

**GLAVER**, glaw'ur, *v. n.* (*glavru*, I flatter, Welsh.) To flatter; to wheedle.—Obsolete.

Some slavish, glavering, flattering parasite, or hanger-on.—*South*.

**GLAVERER**, glaw'ur-ur, *s.* A flatterer.—Not used.

**GLAYMORE**.—See *Claymore*.

**GLAZE**, glaze, *v. a.* (from *glass*.) To furnish with windows of glass; to fill a window-frame with glass; to incrust with a vitreous substance; to cover with anything smooth and shining, or to render the exterior of a thing smooth, bright,

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and showy; to give a glassy surface; to make glossy.

**GLAZEN**, gla'zn, *a.* Resembling glass.—Obsolete.

Old glazen eyes,

He hath not reach'd his despair yet.—*Ben Jonson*.

**GLAZIER**, gla'zhur, *s.* One whose business is to set window glass, or to fix panes of glass to the sashes of windows, &c.

**GLAZING**, gla'zing, *s.* The process of placing the panes of glass between the frames of windows, doors, &c.; the art of communicating a glasslike appearance to pottery and chinaware, by means of a substance termed a *glaze*; the burnishing of a metallic, wooden, or stone surface with a polishing powder; the overlaying or finishing of pictures in oil with brilliant and pellucid colours.

**GLEAM**, gleme, *s.* (*gleam*, or *glam*, Sax.) A sudden shoot of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light; lustre; brightness;—*v. n.* to shoot or dart as rays of light; to shine; to flash; to spread a flood of light. In Hawking, a hawk is said to *gleam* when she casts or throws off the filth from the gorge.

**GLEAMING**, gle'ming, *s.* A sudden shoot of light.

**GLEAMY**, gle'me, *a.* Flashing; casting light in rays.

In brazen arms, that cast a gleamy ray,  
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way.—*Pope*.

**GLEAN**, glene, *v. a.* (*glaner*, Fr.) To gather the stalks and ears of grain which reapers leave behind them; to collect things thinly scattered; to gather what is left in small parcels or numbers;—*v. n.* to gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers;—*s.* a collection made by *gleaning*, or by gathering here and there a little.

**GLEANER**, gle'nur, *s.* One who gathers after reapers; one who collects detached parts or numbers, or who gathers slowly with labour.

**GLEANING**, gle'ning, *s.* The act of gathering after reapers; that which is collected after *gleaning*.

**GLEBE**, glebe, *s.* (*gleba*, Lat.) Turf; soil; ground. Among Miners, a piece of earth in which some mineral ore is contained. In Law, the land belonging to a parish church besides the tithes.

**GLEBOUS**, gle'bus, } *a.* Turfy; cloddy.

**GLEBY**, gle'be, }

**GLECHOMA**, gle-ko'ma, *s.* (*glechom*, a sort of thyme among the Greeks.) Ground-ivy, or Gill, a genus of small trailing herbs: Order, *Lamiaceæ*.

**GLECHON**, gle'kon, *s.* (*glechom*, the Greek name of the plant Penny-royal, which this genus resembles.) A genus of plants: Order, *Lamiaceæ*.

**GLEDE**, glede, *s.* (*glida*, Sax.) A rapacious fowl; the kite, a species of falcon.

**GLEE**, glee, *s.* (*glie*, Sax.) Joy; merriment; gaiety; a kind of catch or song sung in parts;—*v. n.* (*gluyeren*, Teut.) to squint.

**GLEED**, gleed, *s.* (*gled*, Sax.) A glowing coal.—This is a very old word, but now obsolete.

Piping hot out of the *glede*.—*Chaucer*.

**GLEEFUL**, gle'ful, *a.* Merry; gay; joyous.

**GLEEK**, gleek, *s.* Music, or a musician;

No money on my faith, but the *gleek*; I will give you the minstrel.—*Shaks*.

a game at cards; a scoff; a joke;

Here, Juno, here. But stay, I do espy

A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye.—

*Beau. & Flot.*  
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—*v. a.* to make sport of; to gibe; to spend time idly.—Obsolete.

GLEEMAN, gle'man, *s.* A musician; a minstrel.—Obsolete.

GLEEN, gleen, *v. n.* (*glin*, Welsh.) To shine; to glisten.—Obsolete.

Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleening armour, Acknowledge Vulcan's aid.—*Prior*.

GLEESOME, gle'sum, *a.* Merry; joyous.

GLEET, gleet, *s.* (from *glidan*, to glide, Sax.) The transparent mucous discharge in gonorrhœa; the flux of a thin humour from the urethra;—*v. n.* to flow in a thin limpid humour; to ooze; to flow slowly, as water.

GLEETY, gleet'e, *a.* Ichorous; thin; limpid.

GLEICHENIA, gle-i-ke-ne-a, *s.* A genus of Ferns: Type of the tribe Gleichenæ.

GLEICHENEÆ, gle-i-ke-ne-e, } *s.* A tribe

GLEICHENACEÆ, gle-i-ke-ne-a-se-e, } of Ferns, having the spore cases dorsal, with a transverse, occasionally oblique, ring, nearly sessile, and bursting lengthwise internally; spores oblong or kidney-shaped: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

GLEN, glen, *s.* (*glyn*, Welsh.) A valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.

GLENE, glene, *s.* (Greek.) In Anatomy, a shallow cavity; the socket of the eye.

GLENOID, gle'noyd, } *a.* (*glene*, a hollow, and

GLENOIDAL, gle-noy'dal, } *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) In Anatomy, an epithet applied to any shallow cavity which receives the head or condyle of another bone.

GLEW.—See Glue.

GLIADINE, gli'a-din, *s.* (*glia*, glue, Gr.) A name given by Taddei to one of the two component principles of gluten, being that which imparts to it its elastic properties.

GLIB, glib, *a.* (*glibben*, *glippen*, Dut.) Smooth; slippery; admitting a body to slide easily on the surface; voluble; easily moving;—*s.* a thick, curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes;—(obsolete as a substantive;)

With hairy *glib* deformed, and meagre face, She knew him not.—*Spenser*.

—*v. a.* to castrate; to make smooth.

GLIBLY, glib'le, *ad.* Smoothly; volubly.

GLIBNESS, glib'nes, *s.* Smoothness; slipperiness; volubility of the tongue.

GLICIPHILA, gli-sif'e-la, *s.* A name given by Swainson to a genus of Suctorial birds; Family, Meliphagidæ.

GLIDE, glide, *v. n.* (*glidan*, Sax.) To flow gently; to move without noise or violence, as a stream of water; to move silently and smoothly; to pass along without apparent effort; to move rapidly and with apparent ease;—*s.* the act or manner of moving smoothly, and without labour or abstraction.

GLIDER, gli'dur, *s.* He or that which glides.

GLIDING, gli'ding, *a. part.* In Heraldry, an epithet applied to serpents when moving forwards.

GLIKE, glike, *s.* (*glig*, Sax.) A sneer; a scoff; a flout.

GLIME, glime, *v. n.* To glance slyly; to look out of the corner of the eye.

GLIMMER, glim'mur, *v. n.* (*glimmen*, *glimmern*, Germ.) To shoot feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly; to give a feeble light;—*s.* a faint light; feeble scattered rays of light. In Mineralogy,—see Mica.

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GLIMMERCHAFFER.—See Glowworm.

GLIMMERING, glim'mur-ing, *s.* A faint beaming of light; a faint view.

GLIMPSE, glimps, *s.* (*glimp*, Dut.) A weak, faint light; a flash of light; transient lustre; a short transitory view; short fleeting enjoyment; exhibition of a faint resemblance;—*v. n.* to appear by glimpses.

GLINUS, gli'nus, *s.* (a name given by Theophrastus to the maple.) A genus of plants, consisting of procumbent tomentose plants, with axillary flowers: Order, Mesembryaceæ.

GLIRIS, gli'ris, *s.* (*glia*, *gliris*, a dormouse, Lat.) An order of Mammalia, the Rodentia of Cuvier. It consists of the gnawing quadrupeds, distinguished by two long incisors, or cutting teeth, pointing forwards, and no canines in the lower jaws; the upper canines, when present, small or obsolete.

GLISSON'S CAPSULE, glis'suns cap'sule, *s.* The fibrous envelope of the liver, named after the discoverer, Francis Glisson.

GLIST.—See Mica.

GLISTEN, glis'sn, *v. n.* (*glisian*, Sax.) To shine; to sparkle with light.

GLISTER, glis'tur, *s.* In Surgery, a clyster,—which see.

GLISTERING, glis'tur-ing, *a.* Shining; sparkling with light.

GLISTERINGLY, glis'tur-ing-le, *ad.* With brightness or splendour.

GLITTER, glit'tur, *v. n.* (*glitnen*, Sax.) To shine; to sparkle with light; to gleam; to be splendid; to be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive;—*s.* brightness; brilliancy; splendour; lustre.

GLITTERAND, glit'tur-and, *a.* Sparkling.—Obsolete.

Belts of glitterand gold.—*Spenser*.

GLITTERING, glit'tur-ing, *a.* Splendid; brilliant.

GLITTERINGLY, glit'tur-ing-le, *ad.* Radiantly; with shining lustre.

GLOAM.—See glum.

GLOAMIN, glo'min, *s.* (*glomung*, Sax.) The evening twilight;—*a.* belonging to evening twilight, as the *glomin* stars.—An expressive Scotch word.

GLOAR, glore, *v. n.* (*gluuren*, Dut.) To squint; to stare.—Obsolete.

GLOAT, glote, *v. n.* (*glutta*, Swed.) To cast side glances; to stare with eagerness or admiration.

Some praise his sleeves; and others gloat Upon his rich embroidered coat.—*Gay*.

GLOBARIA, glo-ba're-a, *s.* (*globare*, to make round, Lat. in allusion to its rolling itself up like a ball, as well as to its natural spherical form.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Palpicornes.

GLOBATE, glo'bate, } *a.* (*globatus*, Lat.) Har-

GLOBATED, glo'bay-ted, } ing the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE, globe, *s.* (French, *globus*, Lat.) A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the centre; the earth; the terraqueous ball we inhabit, though not perfectly spherical; an artificial sphere on the convex surface of which is delineated a map or representation of the several natural divisions—countries, oceans, seas, &c., called a *terrestrial globe*, or a delineation of the constellations in



avens, called a *celestial globe*; a body of light drawn into a circle.

Him round  
Of fiery seraphim enclos'd,  
Bright in blazour, and horrent arms.—  
Milton.

*bill'd curassow*, in Ornithology, the Crax of Linnæus, a native of Guiana. *Globe* *pression*, in Fortification, a name given by the French to mines in which the highest charges of powder are employed. Among the ancient Egyptians a globe with the winged serpent was one of the most universal symbols. The circle or ring, or globe, was a symbol of the world, by the god Cneph was represented. It is thus used in the writings of Hermes Trismegistus: is a circle whose centre is everywhere, but circumference can nowhere be found.

AMARANTH.—See Gomphrena.

FISH.—See Ostracion.

FLOWER.—See Trollius.

MELLOW.—See Spheralcea.

THISTLE.—See Echinops.

ORNIS, glo-be-kaw'nis, *s.* (*globus*, a globe, *ornis*, a horn, Lat.) A genus of Coleoptera: Family, Clavicornes.

ERINA, glo-be-je-rin'n, *s.* (*globus*, and *gero*, to display, Lat.) A genus of Foraminifera belonging to the Helicostegia of M. D'Or-

BY, glo-bos'e, } *a.* (*g'obosus*, Lat.) Round  
is, glo'bus, } or spherical.

ELY, glo-bos'e, *ad.* In a spherical man-

ITY, glo-bos'e-te, *s.* The quality of being

AR, glob'u-lar, *a.* Spherical; having the form of a small ball or sphere. *Globular projec-* tion, a kind of map in which the eye is supposed distant from the globe, represented in whole part, by one-half of the chord of an arch of degrees. *Globular sailing*, in Navigation, sailing from one place to another over the surface of a great circle, or the shortest distance between two places.

LARIA, glo-bu-la're-a, *s.* (*globula*, a little ball, Lat. in allusion to the flowers being packed like heads.) A genus of plants: Order, Scitaceae. In Zoology, a genus of Mollusca, the body of which is not depressed, but the aperture very small; base of the body whorl, with a thickened apex of the spire acute, recent and fossil: Family, Naticidae.

LE, glob'ule, *s.* (French, *globulus*, Lat.) A small globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form. In Physiology, the small particles of matter which swim in a transparent serum, and are rendered visible by the microscope.

LEA, glob-u-le'a, *s.* (*globulus*, a small globe, in reference to the waxy globules with which the petals are tipped.) A genus of herbs, with small or cream-coloured flowers disposed in dense racemes: Order, Crassulaceae.

LINE, glob'u-lin, *s.* A word applied by the French phytotomist, to all minute vegetable granules of a vegetable nature, which he considers as the organic element of vegetation. The term has also been applied to an albuminous fluid, existing with hæmatosine in the globules of the blood.

GLOBULOUS, glob'u-lus, *a.* Globular; having the form of a small globe.

GLOBY, glo'be, *a.* Orbicular; round.

GLOCHIDATE, glok'e-date, *a.* (*gloches*, the beard of corn, Gr.) In Botany, having hairs, the ends of which are rigid and crooked.

GLOCHIS, glo'kis, *s.* (Greek.) A pointed hair; a sharp point. In Botany, a bristly pubescence, which is turned backwards at the point.

GLODE. The old past of the verb *To glide*.

GLOMA, glo'ma, *s.* (*glomus*, a ball of thread, Lat.)

A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanyosoma.

GLOME, glome, *s.* The head of a flower when of a circular or round form.

GLOMERATE, glom'ur-ate, *v. a.* (*glomero*, Lat.) To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass.

GLOMERATE, glom'ur-ate, } *a.* Gathered into.  
GLOMERATED, glom'ur-ay-ted, } round heaps or balls.

GLOMERATION, glom'ur-a'shun, *s.* The act of gathering into a ball or spherical body; a body formed into a ball.

GLOMERELLS, glom'ur-elz, *s.* In Law, commissaries appointed to hear and determine differences between the scholars in a school or university, and the townsmen of the place. In the edict of Hugh Balsam, Bishop of Ely, *ann.* 1276, mention is made of the master of the *glomerells*.—*Cowley*.

GLOMERIS, glom'ur-is, *s.* (*glomero*, I wind round or form a ball, Lat. from its rolling itself into a ball.) A genus of Myriopoda: Family, Chilognatha.

GLOMEROUS, glom'ur-us, *a.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

GLOOM, gloom, *s.* (from *glomung*, twilight, Sax.) Partial or total darkness: obscurity; thick shade; cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; aspect of sorrow; darkness of prospect; sullenness;—*v. n.* to shine obscurely, as the twilight;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Scarcely had Phœbus, in the glooming east,  
Yet harnessed his fiery-footed team.—*Spenser*.

to be cloudy, dark, or obscure; to be melancholy or dejected;—*v. a.* to fill with gloom; to darken; to make dismal.

A night that glooms us in the noontide ray,  
And wraps our thoughts at banquets in the shroud.—  
Young.

GLOOMILY, gloom'e-le, *ad.* Obscurely; dimly; darkly; dismally; sullenly; with melancholy aspect.

GLOOMINESS, gloom'e-nes, *s.* Want of light; obscurity; darkness; dismalness; want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

GLOOMY, gloom'e, *a.* Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal; dark of complexion;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

That fair field  
Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flowers,  
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis  
Was gather'd.—*Milton*.

sullen; heavy of heart; melancholy; cloudy of look.

GLOPPEN, glop'pen, *v. a.* To surprise; to astonish.

GLORE, glore, *a.* (*hlyre*, Icel.) Fat.—Local.

GLORIFICATION, glo-re-a'shun, *s.* (*gloriatio*, Latin.) Boast; triumph.—Obsolete.

How were the Jews puffed up with that vain glorification,  
that they were the sons of Abraham!—*Tip Hall*.



GLORIED—GLOSSANTHUS.

GLOSSARIAL—GLOSSULA.

GLORIED, glô'rid, *a.* Illustrious; honourable.—  
Obsolete.

Old respect,  
As I suppose, toward your once gloried friend.—  
*Milton.*

GLORIFICATION, glô-re-fé-ka'shun, *s.* The act of giving glory, or of ascribing honours to; exaltation to honour and glory.

GLORIFY, glô're-fi, *v. a.* (*glorifier*, Fr.) To praise; to magnify and honour in worship; to ascribe honour to in thought or words; to make glorious; to exalt to glory or to celestial happiness; to extol; to procure honour or praise to.

GLORIOSA, glô-re-o'sa, *s.* (*gloriosus*, glorious, Lat. from the great beauty of the colour of the flowers, and the elegance of their forms.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

GLORIOUS, glô're-us, *a.* (*gloriosus*, Lat.) Illustrious; of exalted excellence and splendour; resplendent in majesty and divine attributes; noble; renowned; celebrated; very honourable; boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.—Obsolete in the last four senses.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow.—*Bacon.*

GLORIOUSLY, glô're-us-le, *ad.* Splendidly; illustriously; with great renown or dignity.

GLORIOUSNESS, glô're-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being glorious.

GLORY, glô're, *s.* (*gloria*, Lat. *gloire*, Fr.) Splendour; brightness; lustre; magnificence; praise paid in adoration; the felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God; honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity; the circle of rays surrounding the head of a figure in painting. In Scripture, the divine presence, or the ark, the manifestation of it;

The glory is departed from Israel.—1 Sam. iv.

the divine perfections or excellence; honourable representation of God; that which honours or makes renowned;

Babylon, the glory of kingdoms.—*Isa. xiii.*

that of which one may boast; pride; boastfulness; arrogance, as *vain-glory*; generous pride;—*v. n.* (*glorior*, Lat.) to exult with joy; to rejoice; to boast; to be proud of.

GLORYING, glô're-ing, *s.* The act of exulting; exultation; boasting; display of pride.

GLORY-SMITTEN, glô're-smit-t'n, *a.* Infected with a desire of glory, or proud of glory obtained.

GLOSS, glos, *s.* (*glose*, Fr. *glosse*, Germ.) Lustre, or brightness of a body proceeding from a smooth surface; a specious appearance or representation; external show, tending to mislead; an interpretation artfully specious; comment; explanation; remark intended to illustrate a subject; a literal translation;—*v. a.* to give a superficial lustre to; to make smooth and shining; to explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate; to give a specious appearance to; to render plausible; to palliate by specious representation;—*v. n.* to comment; to write or make explanatory remarks; to make sly remarks.

GLOSSA, glos'sa, *s.* (Greek.) In Zoology, the tongue of Hymenopterous and Dipterous insects.

GLOSSALGIA, glos-al'je-a, *s.* (*glossa*, the tongue, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the tongue.

GLOSSANTHUS, glos-san'thus, *s.* (*glossa*, a tongue, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the large concave lower lip of the corolla.) A genus of

herbaceous plants, natives of Malabar and India: Order, Gesneriaceæ.

GLOSSARIAL, glos-sa're-al, *a.* Containing explanation.

GLOSSARIST, glos'sa-ris't, *s.* A writer of glosses or comments.

GLOSSARY, glos'sa-re, *s.* (*glossaire*, Fr.) A dictionary or vocabulary, explaining obscure or antiquated words found in old authors.

GLOSSATOR, glos-sa'tur, *s.* (*glossateur*, Fr.) A writer of glosses; a commentator.—Obsolete.

The Jewish doctors understood the text better than Gratian, or John Semeca his glossator.—*Ey. Barlow.*

GLOSSER, glos'sur, } *s.* A scholiast; a commen-  
GLOSSIST, glos'sist, } tator; a polisher; one who gives a lustre.

GLOSSINESS, glos'se-nes, *s.* The lustre or brightness of a smooth surface.

GLOSSITIS, glos-si'tis, *s.* (*glossa*, the tongue, Gr.) Inflammation of the tongue.

GLOSSLY, glos'sle, *a.* (from gloss.) Appearing specious; bright.

GLOSSOCATOCHUS, glos-so-kat'o-kus, *s.* (*glossotogon*, Gr.) The name of an instrument used by the older surgeons to depress the tongue in examining the fauces.

GLOSSOCLE, glos-so-se'le, *s.* (*glossa*, a tongue, and *kele*, a hernial swelling, Gr.) Protrusion of the tongue from the mouth from disease.

GLOSSODIA, glos-so'de-a, *s.* (*glossa*, and *eidōs*, resemblance, Gr. in allusion to the form of the appendage within the flower.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GLOSSOEPIGLOTTIC, glos-so-ep-e-glot'tik, *a.* (*glossa*, and *epiglottis*, Gr.) An epithet applied to the muscles which pass from the tongue to the epiglottis.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, glos-sog'gra-fur, *s.* (*gloss*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A writer of glosses; a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glos-sog'gra-fe, *s.* (*glossa*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) An anatomical description of the tongue; also, the writing of commentaries.

GLOSSOLOGICAL, glos-so-loj'e-kal, *a.* (*gloss*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Relating to glossology.

GLOSSOLOGIST, glos-sol'o-jist, *s.* A commentator.

GLOSSOLOGY, glos-sol'o-je, *s.* (*glossa*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse on the tongue; also, commentaries, or explanatory notes for illustrating an author.

GLOSSOPETRA, glos-sop'e-tra, *s.* (*glossa*, a tongue, and *petra*, a rock, Gr.) A name formerly given to sharks' teeth found in the fossil state.

GLOSSOPTERIS, glos-sop'ter-is, *s.* (*glossa*, a tongue, and *pteris*, a form, Gr. from the tongue-like shape of the leaves.) A genus of fossil Ferns, with elongated leaves, and finely-arched dichotomous, often anastomosing, nervures.

GLOSSOSTEMON, glos-so-ste'mon, *s.* (*glossa*, a tongue, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in allusion to the shape of the sterile stamens.) A genus of plants, natives of Persia: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

GLOSSOSTYLES, glos-sos'te-lis, *s.* (*glossa*, and *stylis*, a column, Gr. in allusion to the form of the stigma in *G. aspera*.) A genus of erect shrubs: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

GLOSSOTOMY, glos-sot'o-me, *s.* (*glossa*, and *teme*, a cutting, Gr.) Dissection of the tongue.

GLOSSULA, glos-su-la, *s.* (*glossa*, a tongue, Gr. in



ice to the tongue-like segments of the label.  
A genus of plants, natives of China; Orchidaceæ.

*glos'se, a.* Shining; smoothly polished;  
*us. Glossy ibis*, the bird *Ibis falcinellus*, a with exceedingly rich plumage, sometimes a to our shores.

*LITE*, glot'ta-lite, *s.* (*glotta*, the Clyde, Lat.) mineral discovered by James Clacher, Old trick, in the Trap formation, near Port-Glas-colour white; lustre vitreous, strongly trans-, and brittle; crystals apparently octahe- or cubes, with four-sided pyramids. It ts, according to Dr. Thomson, of silica, 4; lime, 23.927; alumina, 16.508; per- of iron, 0.500; water, 21.250: sp. gr.

*DIUM*, glot-tid'e-um, *s.* (*glotta*, or *glossa*, a e, Gr. in reference to the valves of the le- separating into two membranes each, which en compsed to the superior opening of the c.) A genus of plants, consisting of smooth, inous, annual herbs, with yellow flowers: der, Papilionaceæ.

*s.* glot'tis, *s.* (*glotta*, the tongue, Gr.) The or opening of the larynx.

*glowt*, *v. n.* (Scotch.) To pout; to look ;

ing with sullen spight, the fury shook clotted locks, and blasted with each look.—  
Garth.

*to gaze*; to view attentively.—Obsolete.

*gluv*, *s.* (*gluf*, Sax.) A cover for the hand, the hand and arm, with a separate sheath ach finger. *Glove silcer*, in Law, money parily given to some servants to buy them , as a reward and encouragement for their ts. The phrase *glove-money* has also been for extraordinary rewards given to officers of irts, &c., and to money given by the sheriff ounty in which no offenders are left for exe- , to the clerk of assize, and the judge's s.—*Cowel*, *Tomlins*;—*v. a.* to cover as with e; to *throw the glove*, was anciently a chal- to single combat.

*t.* gluv'ur, *s.* One whose occupation is to and sell gloves.

*glo*, *v. n.* (*glowan*, Sax.) To be heated so shine without flame; to burn with vehement to feel great heat of body; to be hot; to it a strong bright colour; to be red; to be ; or red with heat or animation, or with ss; to feel passion of mind, or activity of ; to rage or burn as a passion; to be ardent; animated;—*v. a.* to make hot so as to shine; solete in the last sense.)

*divers-colour'd fans*, whose wind did seem tove the delicate cheeks which they did cool.—  
Shaks.

otch Law, thrashing corn, and afterwards ing the straw for a fraudulent purpose, by a t;—*s.* shining heat; vehemence of passion; ness or vividness of colour.

*GLY*, glo'ing-le, *ad.* In a shining man- brightly; with passion; with admiration, or desire.

*ORM*, glo'wurm, *s.* A well-known insect, *ampyrus noctiluca* of Linnaeus. The female ger than the male, and emits a beautiful horic light in the dark.

*GLOXINIA*, glok-sin'e-a, *s.* (In honour of B. P. Gloxin of Colmar.) A genus of plants, natives of tropi- cal America: Order, Gesneriaceæ.

*GLOZE*, gloze, *v. n.* (*glesan*, Sax.) To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn;

So *glos'd* the tempter, and his poem tun'd;  
Into the heart of Eve his words made way.—*Milton*.

—*s.* flattery; adulation; specious show; gloss.  
—Obsolete in the last two senses.—See Gloss.

*GLOZER*, glo'zur, *s.* A flatterer.

*GLOZING*, glo'zing, *s.* Specious representation.

*GLUCIC ACID*, glu'sic as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained from a solution of grape-sugar, saturated with baryta or lime, and left to itself. It is very sour, and when dried *in vacuo* forms an uncrystallized mass like tannin.

*GLUCINA*, glu'sin-a, } *s.* (*glykys*, sweet, Gr.) The  
*GLUCINE*, glu'sine, } oxide of Glucinium. It is a white powder without taste or odour, and is quite insoluble in water. It does not affect vege- table colours. Equiv. 77; symb. G2 O3: sp. gr. 3.0.

*GLUCINIUM*, glu-sin'e-um, *s.* (*glykys*, sweet, Gr. from the sweetness of its salts.) The metallic base of the earth glucina, discovered by Vauquelin in 1798, and only hitherto found in the minerals emerald, beryl, and euclase.

*GLUCOSE*, glu'koze, *s.* (from *glykys*, sweet, Gr.) Starch-sugar; diabetic-sugar.

*GLUE*, glu, *s.* (*gluten*, Lat.) A form of impure ge- latine, prepared from the clippings of hides, hoofs, &c., and used as a cement in joinery, carpentry, &c.;—*v. a.* (*gluer*, Fr.) to join with glue or a viscous substance; to unite; to hold together. *Glue-boiler*, one whose occupation is to make glue by boiling the pairings of hides and other offals in water, then straining off the impurities and boiling them again.

*GLUER*, glu'ur, *s.* One who cements with glue.

*GLUEY*, glu'e, *a.* Viscous; glutinous.

*GLUEYNESS*, glu'e-nes, *s.* The quality of being gluey.

*GLUISH*, glu'ish, *a.* Having the nature of glue.

*GLUM*, glum, *s.* (from gloom.) Sullenness of as- pect; a frown;

She looked hautely, and gave on me a *glum*;

There was among them no word then but *mum*.—  
Skelton.

—*a.* sullen; stubbornly grave;—*v. n.* to look sourly; to be sour of countenance.

*GLUMACEOUS*, glu-ma'shus, *a.* Having glumes; partaking of the nature of a glume. Applied to plants of the orders Graminaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Jun- caceæ, &c.

*GLUMAL*, glu'mal, *a.* In Botany, characterized by having a glume. *Glumal alliance*, the Glumales of Lindley.

*GLUMALES*, glu'malz, or glu-ma'les, *s.* A name given by Lindley to his Glumal alliance, which consists of Endogenous plants having gluma- ceous flowers, *i. e.*, composed of bracts, not col- lected in true whorls, but consisting of imbricated, colourless, or herbaceous scales. It comprises the orders Graminaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Desvauxiaceæ, Restiaceæ, and Eriocaulaceæ.

*GLUME*, glume, *s.* (*gluma*, Lat.) In Botany, the envelope or calyx of the flowers of the Graminaceæ, formed of little concave leaflets, termed valves.

*GLUMMY*, glum'me, *a.* Dark; gloomy; dismal.—  
Obsolete.



**GLUT**, glut, *v. n.* (*glutio*, Lat.) To swallow; to devour; to cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust; to feast or delight even to satiety; to overfill; to load; to saturate;—*s.* that which is gorged or swallowed; plenty, even to loathing and satiety; more than enough; superabundance; anything that fills up or obstructs a passage. In Falconry, the slimy substance that lies in a hawk's paunch.

**GLUTA**, glu'ta, *s.* (*gluta*, glue, Lat. in allusion to the petals being glued to the stipe-formed torus.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

**GLUTEAL**, glu-te'al, *a.* In Anatomy, pertaining to the glutens, as the gluteal muscles.

**GLUTEN**, glu'ten, *s.* (Latin.) A viscid elastic substance of a greyish colour, which is procured by the decomposition of wheat-flour, or other vegetable substances. It contributes much to the nutritive quality of flour, and gives adhesiveness to its paste; also, that part of the blood which gives firmness to its texture.

**GLUTEUS**, glu-te'us, *s.* (*gloutos*, the buttocks, Gr.) The name of certain muscles connected with the buttocks. The *G. maximus* is that upon which a person sits, and serves to extend the thigh—it also assists in rotatory motion: the *G. medius* acts in standing: the *G. minimus* is that which assists the others; hence, we have the term *gluteal* applied to the posterior iliac artery—to the lymphatics, which have the same distribution as that artery—and to a nerve distributed to the gluteal muscles.

**GLUTINATE**, glu'te-nate, *v. a.* (*glutino*, Lat.) To unite with glue; to cement.

**GLUTINATION**, glu-te-na'shun, *s.* The act of uniting with glue.

**GLUTINATIVE**, glu'te-nay-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of cementing; tenacious.

**GLUTINOSITY**, glu-te-nos'e-te, *s.* The quality of being glutinous; viscosness.

**GLUTINOUS**, glu'te-nus, *a.* (*glutinosus*, Lat.) Viscous; viscid; tenacious; having the quality of glue; resembling glue. In Botany, overspread with a viscid moisture.

**GLUTINOUSNESS**, glu'te-nus-nes, *s.* Viscosity; viscosity; the quality of glue; tenacity.

**GLUTTON**, glut'tn, *s.* (*glouton*, Fr.) One who indulges to excess in eating; one eager of anything to excess. In Zoology, the common name of the Wolverine,—see *Gula*.—*v. a.* to load; to glut; to overfill.—Obsolete as a verb.

Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine,  
Glutton'd at last, return at home to pine.—*Lovelace*.

**GLUTTONIZE**, glut'tn-ize, *v. n.* To eat to excess; to eat voraciously; to be luxurious; to indulge the appetite to excess.

**GLUTTONOUS**, glut'tn-us, *a.* Given to excessive eating; consisting in excessive eating.

**GLUTTONOUSLY**, glut'tn-us-le, *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

**GLUTTONY**, glut'tn-e, *s.* Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; luxury of the table; voracity of appetite.

**GLYCE**, gli'se, *s.* (*glykys*, sweet, Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, established by Lindley on the *Alyssum maritima* of Lamark, a British species found on the sea-coast: Suborder, Pleurorhizeæ.

**GLYCERA**, gli'se-ra, *s.* (*glykeros*, sweet, Gr.) A genus of Annelides: Family, Nereidæ.

**GLYCERIA**, gle-se're-a, *s.* (*glykeros*, sweet, Gr. from the nature of the herbage.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

**GLYCERINE**, gli's'er-ine, *s.* (*glykeros*, sweet, Gr.) The sweet principle contained in the different oils, as formed in the process of saponification.

**GLYCERULE**, gli's'er-ule, *s.* The hypothetical base of glycerine, which is the hydrated oxide of glycerule. Formula,  $C_2 H_7 = Gl.$ ; the formula of glycerine being  $C_6 H_7 O_5 + Aq.$

**GLYCICOL**, gli's'e-kol, *s.* Gelatine sugar, a substance obtained by gelatine being acted on by sulphuric acid. Formula,  $C_8 H_7 N_2 O_5 + 2HO.$

**GLYCINE**, gli's'e-ne, *s.* (*glykys*, sweet, Gr. from the leaves and roots of some of the species being sweet.) A genus of climbing Leguminous herbs: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**GLYCION**.—See Glycyrrhizine.

**GLYCONIAN**, gli-ko'ne-an, } *a.* (*Glykon*, its inven-

**GLYCONIC**, gli-kon'ik, } tor.) Denoting a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of three feet—a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic.

**GLYCOSMIS**, gle-kos'mis, *s.* (*glykys*, sweet, and *osme*, smell, Gr. in reference to the sweet-scented flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees with impari-pinnate leaves, and small sweet-scented white flowers; natives of Coromandel and the Mauritius: Order, Aurantiaceæ.

**GLYCYMERIS**, gli's-im'er-is, *s.* (*glykymerides*, a kind of oyster, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is oblong and transverse, with both extremities gaping; no cardinal or lateral teeth; hinge margin very thick; ligament large and external; nearly allied to *Solen*: Family, Myadæ.

**GLYCYRRHIZA**, gli's-e-r'i'za, *s.* (*glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr.) The Liquorice, a genus of perennial Leguminous herbs, with long sweet roots, impari-pinnate leaves, and axillary racemes of blue, violaceous, or white flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**GLYCYRRHIZINE**, gli-sir'e-zine, *s.* The peculiar saccharine matter of the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or common liquorice.

**GLYN**.—See Glen.

**GLYPH**, glif, *s.* (*glypho*, I carve, Gr.) In Architecture, a perpendicular fluting or channel, used in the Doric frieze.—See *Triglyph*.

**GLYPHIC**.—See Hieroglyphic.

**GLYPHIS**, gli'fis, *s.* (*glypho*, I carve, Gr.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Idiothalamæ. Also, a genus of fossil Placoid fishes from the London clay.

**GLYPHISODON**, gle-fis'o-don, *s.* (*glypho*, I carve, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the general form of *Chetodon*, but the teeth are strong, cutting, and emarginate, or notched in the middle and placed in a row; gills smooth; fins nearly covered with scales; caudal fin large and forked; mouth small: Family, Chetodonidæ.

**GLYPHOSPERMUM**, glif-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*glypho*, I carve, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. the seeds being beset with excavated dots.) A genus of small-branched herbs, with violaceous flowers: Order, Gentianaceæ.

**GLYPHIC**, glip'tik, *a.* (*glypho*, I carve, Gr.) Pertaining to the carving on stone, or any other hard substance;—*s.* *Glyptics*, the art of engraving figures on precious stones.

**GLYPTOCEPHALUS**, glip-to-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*glypho*,



*le*, a head, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, found in the London clay.

*glip-to-don*, *s.* (*glypho*, I engrave, and *oth*, Gr.) The name given, on account of its teeth, to an extinct quadruped of the size of an ox.

*PHIC*, *glip-to-graf'fik*, *a.* Describing a stone of engraving on precious stones.

*PHY*, *glip-tog'ra-fe*, *s.* (*glypho*, I carve, and *o*, I describe, Gr.) A description of engraving gems, &c.

*OS*, *glip-tos'te-us*, *s.* (*glypho*, and *os*, a bone) A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, from the sandstone of Caithness and Elgin.

*THEA*, *glip-to-the'ka*, *s.* (*glypho*, and *theke*, a sheath, Gr.) A room or building appropriated to the storage of works of sculpture.

*ge-li'na*, *s.* (in honour of J. George, author of *Flora Sibirica*.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

*me'lin-ite*, *s.* (in honour of Professor Tubigen.) Hydrolite, or Hexahedral spar, a mineral of a white passing into colour. It occurs in secondary flat rocks, terminated at both extremities by six-sided prisms. Its constituents are: silica, 50.0; alumina, 20; lime, 20.0: sp. gr. 2.0—2.1. H = 4.5.

*GNAPHALION*, *na-fa'le-un*, *s.* (*gnaphalon*, the flower for a plant used in stuffing cushions, &c.) Everlasting, a genus of Composite plants distinguished by the beauty and permanence of their dry flowers—natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

*GNATHUS*, *gna'thus*, *s.* (*gnathos*, from *gnapto*, I bend, and *thus*, a cheek.) In Zoology, the jaw, or jaw-bone; the cheek.

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*GNATHONICAL*, *na-thon'e-kal*, *a.* (*gnatho*, a flatterer, Lat.) Flattering; deceitful.—Obsolete.

*GNATHONICALLY*, *na-thon'e-kal-le*, *ad.* Flatteringly; deceitfully.—Obsolete.

*GNATHOPHYLLUM*, *nath-o-fil'um*, *s.* (*gnathos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.

*GNATHORRHAGIA*, *nath-o-ra'je-a*, *s.* (*gnathos*, and *rrhymi*, I burst forth, Gr.) Hemorrhage from the internal surface of the cheeks.

*GNATHOSPASMUS*, *nath-o-spas'mus*, *s.* (*gnathos*, and *spasmus*, a spasm, Gr.) Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the lower jaw.

*GNATHOTHECA*, *nath-o-the'ka*, *s.* (*gnathos*, and *theke*, a sheath, Gr.) In Ornithology, the horny or cutaneous integument of the beak.

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*mon*, an index, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) Applied to instruments used in the measurement of angles, &c. *Gnomiometrical telescope* and *microscope*, instruments used for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection, and for ascertaining the inclination of strata, and the apparent magnitude of angles, when the eye is not placed at the vertex.

GNOMOLOGIC, nom-o-lod'jik, } *a.* Pertaining  
GNOMOLOGICAL, nom-o-lod'je-kal, } to gnomology.  
GNOMOLOGY, no-mol'o-je, *s.* (*gnome*, a brief maxim, and *logos*, Gr.) A collection of maxims and reflections.—Seldom used.

Which art of powerful reclaiming, wisest men have also taught in their ethical precepts and *gnomologies*.—Milton.

GNOMON, no'mon, *s.* (Greek.) In Dialing, the style of a sun-dial, which represents the axis of the earth, and by its shadow shows the hour of the day. In Astronomy, a style erected perpendicular to the horizon, in order to point out the altitude of the sun, or measure the length of shadows. *Gnomon of a globe*, the index of the hour circle. In Geometry, the part of a parallelogram which remains when one of the parallels about its diagonal is removed; or the portion of the parallelogram, composed of two complements and one of the parallelograms about the diagonal.

GNOMONIC, no-mon'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to  
GNOMONICAL, no-mon'e-kal, } dialing.

GNOMONICS, no-mon'iks, *s.* The art of dialing, or of constructing dials to show the hour of the day by the shadow of a gnomon.

GNOMONOLOGY, no-mon-ol'o-je, *s.* (*gnomon*, and *logos*, a discourse or treatise, Gr.) A treatise on dialing.

GNORISTA, no-ris'ta, *s.* (*gnoriste*, one that takes cognizance of, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

GNOSTIC, nos'tik, *s.* (*gnosticus*, knowing, Lat.) The Gnostics were a sect of philosophers who seem to have appeared in the first century. They believed that Jesus Christ was the Son of God, but inferior to the Father—that He came into the world for the rescue and happiness of man. They rejected the humanity of Christ, upon the principle that everything corporeal is essentially and intrinsically evil. The persuasion that evil resided in matter as its centre and source made them treat the body with contempt, discourage marriage, and deny the resurrection of the dead, and its reunion with the spirit. They divided all nature into three kinds of beings—the *hylic* or material, the *psychic* or animal, and the *pneumatic* or spiritual. Mankind by them was likewise classed into three divisions. The *material*, those who were incapable of knowledge, and perished soul and body; the *spiritual*, among whom the Gnostics classed themselves, were certain of salvation; the *animal*, those who were either capable of being saved or damned;—*a.* pertaining to the Gnostics.

GNOSTICISM, nos'te-sizm, *s.* The doctrines or system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics.

GNU or GNÖO.—See Catoblepas.

Go, go, *v. n.* (*gan*, Sax. *gehen*, Germ.) *Past*, Went; *past part.* Gone. To walk; to move step by step; to walk leisurely; not to run; to walk solemnly; to travel; to journey by land or water; to depart; to move from a place; to proceed; to pass in any manner or to any end; to move or pass customa-

rily from place to place, denoting custom or practice; to proceed from one state or opinion to another; to change; to proceed in mental operations; to advance; to penetrate; to proceed or advance in accomplishing an end; to apply; to be applicable; to apply one's self; to have recourse to; to pass; to be accounted in value; to circulate; to pass in report; to be received; to be accounted or understood to be; to move, or be in motion; to have a tendency; to be in compact or partnership; to be guided or regulated; to proceed by some principle or rule; to be pregnant; to be alienated in payment or exchange; to be loosed or released; to be freed from restraint; to be expended; to extend; to reach; to extend or lead in any direction; to have effect; to extend in effect; to avail; to be of force or value; to extend in meaning or purport; to have a currency or use, as custom, opinion, or manners; to contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be carried on; to proceed to final issue; to terminate; to succeed; to proceed in a train or in consequences; to fare; to be in a good or ill state; to have a tendency or effect; to operate; to go about, to set one's self to a business; to endeavour. In Nautical Language, to tack; to turn the head of a ship; to go abroad, to walk out of a house; to be uttered, disclosed, or published; to go against, to invade; to march; to attack; to be in opposition; to be disagreeable; to go aside, to withdraw; to retire into a private situation; to err; to deviate from the right way; to go astray, to wander; to break from an enclosure; also, to leave the right course; to depart from law or rule; to sin; to transgress; to go away, to depart; to go to a distance; to go between, to interpose; to mediate; to attempt to reconcile or to adjust differences; to go by, to pass near and beyond; to pass away unnoticed; to omit; to go down, to descend in any manner; to fail; to come to nothing; to be swallowed or received, not rejected; to go forth, to issue or depart out of a place; to go forward, to advance; to go hard with, to be in danger of a fatal issue; to have difficulty to escape; to go into, to have entrance; to go in and out, to do the business of life; to go freely; to be at liberty; to go off, to depart to a distance; to leave a place or station; to be discharged, as fire-arms; to explode; to go on, to proceed; to advance forward; to be put on as a garment; to go out, to issue forth; to go on an expedition; to become extinct, as light or life; to expire; to become public; to go over, to read; to peruse; to study; to examine; to view or review; to think over; to proceed or pass in mental operation; to pass from one party to another; to pass from one side to the other, as of a river; to go through, to pass in a substance; to execute; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to finish; to suffer; to bear; to undergo; to sustain to the end; to go through with, to execute effectually; to go under, to be talked of or known, as by a title or name; to go upon, to proceed, as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled; to go with, to accompany; to pass with others; to side with; to be in party or design with; to go ill with, to have ill fortune; not to prosper; to go well with, to have good fortune; to prosper; to go without, to be or remain destitute; to go for nothing, to have no meaning, efficacy, or value; to go without day, in law phra-



## GOAD—GOBIANÆ.

gnifies to be dismissed the court; *go to*, *v. a.* begin; a phrase of exhortation, also of scornful exhortation.

*s. (gad, Sax.)* A pointed instrument giving a beast forward;—*v. a.* to prick; with a goad; to incite; to stimulate; to urd.

*s. (gaule, Fr.)* The point set to bound to which racers run; the starting-final purpose; the end to which a ds.

ual seeks a several *goal*,  
s great view is one, and that the whole.—*Pope.*

*s. (geir, Icel.)* A slip of cloth inserted garment.

*go'ring, a.* In Navigation, an epithet applied to a sail which is cut gradually so as to be broader at the clew than at

*go'rish, a.* Patched; mean; doggerel.

now no language but that gibberish they fir parcels, unless it be the *goarish* Latin heir bonds; and may they write that false, debts.—*Beau. & Fleet.*

*s. (gat, Sax. geit, Dut.)* The English the well-known Ruminant of the genus racterized by its long horns and beard. *nel*, the common name given to certain ming the section *Egomarathrum*, (*vix* oat, and *marathon*, fennel, Gr.) of the hyria. *Great Goat's-thorn*, the plant is *tragacantha*; *small Goat's-thorn*, *Asotarium*. *Goat's-fool*, the plant *Oxalis* *Goat* or *goral* antelopes,—see *Nemo-*

*gote'herd, s.* One whose occupation is ats.

*ote'ish, a.* Resembling a goat in any f a rank smell; lustful.

*RD.*—See *Tragopogon*.

—See *Galego*.

*RS.*—See *Caprimulgus*.

*l. (Welsh, a heap, gofe, Fr.)* A little llection;

I have so little wit as to part with such a —*L'Estrange.*

*l.*—A vulgar word.

*b'bit, s.* A mouthful; as much as can ved at once;—*v. a.* to swallow at a —A vulgar word.

*gob'bing, s.* In Mining, the refuse ck into the excavations remaining after al of the coal, &c.

*b'bl, v. a. (gober, I swallow, Fr.)* To astily; to swallow in large pieces;—ake a noise in the throat, as a turkey.

at year's corn in barn great store; arkies *gobbling* at the door.—*Prior.*

*r, gob'bl-gut, s.* A greedy feeder.—

*gob'bl-ur, s.* One who swallows in greedy eater; a gormandizer.

*X, go'be-tween, s.* An interposer; one acts business between parties.

*go-bi'an-e, s.* A subfamily or division bies, in which the body is slimy; the and depressed; the sides fat and gib-size small.

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## GOBIDÆ—GODLIKE.

**GOBIDÆ**, *gob'e-de, s. (gobius, the goby, one of the genera.)* A family of Malacopterygious fishes, belonging to the tribe Canthelepes, or Mailed-cheeks. The Gobies have the ventral fins perfect, very close, and generally united, of several branched rays.

**GOBIESOX**, *go-be-e'soks, s. (gobius, the goby, and esox, a genus of fishes.)* A genus of fishes, allied to the Cyclopteris: Family, Cyclopteridæ.

**GOBIO**, *go'be-o, s.* The ancient name of the gudgeon, now applied to a genus of fossil fishes.

**GOBIUS**, *gob'e-us, s. (Latin, the gudgeon.)* The Goby, a genus of fishes, in which the caudal fin is rounded, rarely lanceolate; the ventral fins completely united into a concave disk; dorsal fins and distinct lower jaw longest: Type of the family Gobidæ.

**GOBLET**, *gob'let, s. (gobelet, Fr.)* A kind of cup or drinking vessel.

**GOBLIN**, *gob'lin, s. (gobelin, Fr.)* An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom; a fairy; an elf.

**GOBY.**—See *Gobius*.

**GO-BY**, *go'bi, s.* Evasion; escape by artifice; a passing without notice; a thrusting away; a shifting off.

**GO-CART**, *go'kårt, s.* A machine with wheels, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

**GOD**, *god, s. (Saxon, gott, Dut. gud, Germ. goth or guth, Swed. and Dan.)* The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the Eternal and Infinite Spirit; the Creator and the Sovereign of the universe; a false god; a heathen deity; an idol; any person or thing deified or too much honoured:—*v. a.* to deify.—Obsolete as a verb.

This last old man

Lov'd me above the measure of a father

Nay, *godded* me, indeed.—*Shaks.*

**GOD-BOTE**, *god'bote, s. (Saxon.)* A fine or amer- ciamment for crimes or offences committed against God and religion: an ecclesiastical or church fine. —*Cowel.*

**GODCHILD**, *god'tshilde, s.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and promises to see educated as a Christian.

**GODDAUGHTER**, *god'daw-tur, s.* A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

**GODDESS**, *god'des, s.* A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex. In the language of love, a highly beautiful or intellectual woman.

**GODDESLIKE**, *god'des-like, a.* Resembling a goddess.

**GODFATHER**, *god'fa-thur, s.* The man who is sponsor for a child at baptism;—*v. a.* to act as godfather; to take under one's fostering care.

**GODGILD**, *god'gild, s. (God, and gildan, to pay, Sax.)* That which is offered to God or his service.—Obsolete.

**GODHEAD**, *god'hed, s.* Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence—it is used both of idols and the true God; a deity in person; a god or goddess.

**GODLESS**, *god'les, a.* Having no reverence for God; impious; ungodly; irreligious; wicked; atheistical; having no belief in the existence of God.

**GODLESSNESS**, *god'les-nes, s.* The state of being impious.

**GODLIKE**, *god'like, a.* Resembling God; divine;

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resembling a deity, or heathen divinity; of superior excellence.

**GODLIKENESS**, god'like-nes, *s.* A state of resemblance to God, or of superior excellence; godliness.

**GODLILY**, god'le-le, *ad.* Piously; righteously: commonly written *godly*.

**GODLINESS**, god'le-nes, *s.* Piety; belief in God and reverence for his character and laws; a religious life; a careful observance of the law of God, and performance of religious duties; revelation; the system of Christianity.

Without controversy, great is the mystery of *godliness*: God was manifest in the flesh.—1 Tim. iii.

**GODLING**, god'ling, *s.* A little deity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race,  
Whose humble statues are content with brass.—  
*Dryden.*

**GODLY**, god'le, *a.* Pious; reverencing God and his character and laws; living in obedience to God's commands; religious; righteous; conformed to God's law;—*ad.* piously; righteously.

**GODLYHEAD**.—See *Goodlyhead*.

**GODMOTHER**, god'muth-ur, *s.* A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

**GODOWN**, god'down, *s.* (a corruption of the Malay word *godong*.) A warehouse.—An East Indian term.

**GODOYA**, god-oy'a, *s.* (in honour of Emmanuel Godoy, Duke of Arcadia.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, with alternate leaves and racemes of yellow flowers: Order, Ternstroemiaceae.

**GODROON**, god-roon', *s.* (*godron*, Fr.) In Architecture, an inverted fluting, bending, or cabling, used in various ornaments and members.

**GODSEND**, god'send, *s.* An unexpected fortune or benefit, acknowledged as coming from the Author of all good.

**GODSHIP**, god'ship, *s.* The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.—This term is frequently used in a burlesque sense.

Discouraging largely on this theme,  
O'er hills and dales their *godships* came.—  
*Prior.*

**GODSMITH**, god'smith, *s.* A maker of idols.

Gods they had tried of every shape and size,  
That *godsmiths* could produce, or priests devise.—  
*Dryden.*

**GODSON**, god'sun, *s.* (*godsumu*, Sax.) One for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

**GODSPEED**, god'speed, *s.* Good speed; success granted by God.

**GOD'S-PENNY**, gods'pen-ne, *s.* An old expression for an earnest-penny.

There's a *god's-penny* for thee.—*Beau. & Flcl.*

**GODWARD**, god'wawrd, *ad.* Toward God.—Inelegant, and seldom used.

And such trust have we through Christ to *Godward*.—  
*2 Cor.*

**GODYIELD**, } god'yeld, *ad.* A term of thanks.—  
**GODYIELD**, } Obsolete.

Herein I teach you  
How you should bid *godyeld* us for your pains,  
And thank us for your trouble.—*Shaks.*

**GOEL**, go'el, *a.* (*gealew*, Sax.) Yellow.—Obsolete.  
In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,  
Hop roots so well chosen, let skilful go set;  
The *godler* and younger, the better I love.—  
*Tusser.*

**GOELAND**, go'e-land, *s.* (corruption of Gull, Gull-land.) A name given by Buffon to certain species of the Sea-gull.—See *Larus*.

**GOER**, go'ur, *s.* One that goes; a runner or walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking, good or bad; in an ill sense, one that transacts business between parties; a term applied to a horse, as 'he is a *safe-goer* or a *good-goer*,' the foot.—Obsolete in the last sense.

A double mantle cast  
Athwart his shoulders, his faire *goe's* trac'd  
With fitted shoes.—*Chapman.*

**GOERIUS**, go-e're-us, *s.* The Devil's Coach-horse, a genus of Coleopterous insects, common in gardens: Family, Styphlinidae.

**GOETHEA**, go-e-the'a, or go-te'a, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated Goethe, or Gothe, the German poet.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with smooth coriaceous leaves, and showy nodding flowers: Order, Byttneriaceae.

**GOETHITE**, go'e-thite, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated German poet Goethe.) A rare German mineral of a brownish-red colour, by reflection yellowish, and of a brilliant red when transparent and viewed in a strong light; streak orange-red; lustre metallic, adamantine; primary form of the crystal, a rhomboidal or rectangular prism. It occurs in minute laminae, or tables modified on their edges by oblique facets. Its constituents are—peroxide of iron, 88.00; oxide of manganese, 0.50; water, 10.75; silica, 0. or 0.50.

**GOETY**, go'e-te, *s.* Invocation of evil spirits.—Obsolete.

**GOFF**, gof, *s.* (*goffe*, clownish, old Fr.) A foolish clown; a game.—See *Golf*.

**GOFFISH**, gof'fish, *a.* Foolish; stupid.—Obsolete.

Beware of *goffish* poplis speche,  
That dremen things, which that never were.—  
*Chaucer.*

**GOG**, gog, *s.* (Welsh.) Haste; ardent desire to go.

**GOGGLE**, gog'gl, *v. n.* (*gogeln*, Welsh.) To strain or roll the eyes;—*a.* having full eyes; staring;—*s.* a strained or affected rolling of the eye.

**GOGGLED**, gog'gld, *a.* Prominent; staring, as the eye.

**GOGGLE-EYED**, gog'gl-ide, *a.* Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes.

**GOGGLES**, gog'gls, *s. pl.* (*gogeln*, Welsh.) In Surgery, instruments used for curing squinting, or that distortion of the eyes which occasions this disorder. They are short conical tubes, composed of ivory stained black, with a thin plate of the same ivory fixed in tubes near their anterior extremities. Through the centre of each of these plates is a small circular hole, about the size of the pupil of the eye, for the transmission of the rays of light.

**GOING**, go'ing, *s.* The act of moving; the act of walking; departure; pregnancy; procedure; way; course of life; behaviour; deportment; course of providential agency or government. *Going through the bar*, in Law, the act of calling in succession upon each barrister sitting in court to move or address the court on any business which may have been intrusted to him. This is done by the Lord Chief Justice, and the practice is confined to the sittings in banco.

**GOITRE**, goy'ter, *s.* (French.) In Pathology, an indolent tumour of the thyroid gland.—See *Bronchocoele*. In Zoology, the cutaneous swelling con-



on the introduction of air into the mem-  
c, which occurs in the neck of certain  
stiles, as the Iguana.

goitrus, *a.* (*goitreux*, Fr.) Pertain-  
goitre; partaking of the nature of  
; affected with bronchocele.

*s.* In Architecture, a term of the  
same signification as cyma,—which

ol'a-dar, *s.* An Indian term for a  
dár, } storehouse-keeper.

*s.* (German.) The most valuable and  
own of the metals. It occurs in regular  
inary rocks; but the greatest quantity  
l from alluvial soils, and in beds and  
vers. Its colour is yellow; its density  
is so malleable that it may be beat into  
000th of an inch in thickness, and so  
t a single grain may be drawn into 500  
re. Its colour, when melted, is of a  
n. No acid acts upon gold, it being  
ly in the mixture of the nitric and  
ic acids, called aqua regia; and in  
re of chromic and hydrochloric acids.  
with most other metals, and with sul-  
monia, &c. It fuses at 2016°. Its  
is 199.2; symbol, Au. The following  
of its chemical compounds, with their  
(and formulae:—

	Equiv.	Formulae.
gold.....	207. 2.....	Au+O or AuO
"	115. 2.....	Au+2O or AuO <sub>2</sub>
"	123. 2.....	Au+3O or AuO <sub>3</sub>
"	234.62.....	Au+Cl or AuCl
"	305.46.....	Au+3O or AuCl <sub>3</sub>
"	325. 5.....	Au+I or AuI
"	578. 1.....	Au+3I or AuI <sub>3</sub>
"	247. 5.....	Au+3S or AuS <sub>3</sub>

something pleasing or valuable; a bright  
ur; riches; wealth. *Standard gold* is  
11 parts of pure gold and one of cop-  
per; its specific gravity is 17.157. 1 lb. Troy  
67½ sovereigns. *Gold coast*, in Geo-  
graphy, the coast of Guinea, in Africa,  
is found. *Gold-cups*, *king's-cups*, or  
*s.*, the yellow flowers of the herb  
*bulbosus*;—*a.* made of gold; consist-

*a.* golde-bak'e-a, *s.* (in honour of G.  
h, a Russian botanist.) A genus of  
ciferous plants: Suborder, Notorhizæ.  
*a.* golde-be-tur, *s.* One whose occu-  
beat or foliate gold for gilding. *Gold-*  
*a.* a preparation of the large intestine,  
process of goldbeating. *Goldbeating*,  
by which gold is brought to a state of  
thin leaves, for use in the various kinds

*Goldbeaters*, in Entomology, a genus  
ous insects, remarkable for their beau-  
n-green and copper colours.—See Ce-

*a.* golde'bownd, *a.* Encompassed with

*a.*—See Sylvia.

*e'den*, *a.* Made of gold; consisting of  
ht; shining; splendid; yellow; of a  
r; excellent; most valuable; happy;  
*e golden age*; pre-eminent favourable  
us. *Golden number*, in Chronology, a  
owing the year of the moon's cycle.

*Golden age*, an imaginary age of the world, when  
its inhabitants were shepherds, feeding their flocks  
in luxuriant meadows, playing on their reeds to  
the listening divinities of the woods, or singing  
the charms of their mistresses, seated under the  
shade of a spreading beach, or on the banks of a  
murmuring stream. *Golden apples*, a name given  
by the ancient heathens to the fruit grown in the  
gardens of the Hesperides, supposed to have been  
the orange or citron. *Golden bug*, one of the  
names of the insect *Coccinella septempunctata*,  
known likewise as the Golden knob, Lady-bird,  
Lady-cow, Dr. Alison, and Barnabee. *Golden*  
*bird of paradise*, the surpassingly beautiful bird  
*Oriolus paradisæus*, a native of New Guinea.  
*Golden-eye garrot*, the Duck, *Glaucala vulgaris*;  
the *Anas clangula* of Linnaeus. *Golden junco*,  
the herb *Hieracium murorum*, or Wall-hawkweed.  
*Golden oriole*, the *Oriolus galbula*, a bird of a  
rich yellow colour, occasionally a visitor in Britain.  
*Golden pheasant*, the *Phasianus pictus* of Lin-  
naeus, and *Nycthemerus pictus* of Swainson, one  
of the most magnificent as well as most common  
of birds seen in our aviaries. They are found  
wild in China, and were originally brought into  
Europe from the east. *Golden rule*, in Arith-  
metic, the rule of three or of proportion, called  
*golden*, from its extensive application. *Golden*  
*samphire*, the plant *Inula crithmifolia*; properly,  
Samphire-leaved Inula. *Golden varnish* is made  
of 16 oz. of boiled linseed oil, 8 oz. of Venice  
turpentine, and 5 oz. of Naples yellow: heat the  
oil with the turpentine, and mix the Naples yel-  
low pulverised. *Golden fleece*, in the mythological  
fables of the ancients, signified the skin or fleece  
of the ram upon which Phryxus and Hella  
were supposed to have swam over the sea to Colchis;  
on being sacrificed to Jupiter, its fleece was  
hung upon a tree in the grove of Mars, guarded  
by two brazen-hoofed bulls, and a monstrous  
dragon that never slept; but was at last taken  
and carried off by Jason and the Argonauts.

**GOLDEN EYES.**—See *Glaucala*.

**GOLDENLY**, gol'dn-la, *ad.* Splendidly; delight-  
fully.—Obsolete.

My brother Jacques he keeps at school, and report  
speaks goldenly of his profit.—*Shaks.*

**GOLDEN ROD.**—See *Solidago*.

**GOLDEN ROD TREE.**—See *Bosa*.

**GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE.**—See *Chrysosplenium*.

**GOLDEN THISTLE.**—See *Scolymus*.

**GOLDEN-TRESSED**, gol'dn-trest, *a.* Having tresses  
resembling gold.

**GOLDFINCH**, golde'finsh, *s.* The common name of  
the well-known and most beautiful of our singing  
birds; the *Fringilla corduelis* of Linnaeus, and the  
*Corduelis elegans* of other ornithologists.

**GOLDFINDER**, golde'finde-ur, *s.* One who finds  
gold; a term ludicrously applied to one who emp-  
ties jakes.—Seldom used.

**GOLDFINNY**, golde'fin-ne, *s.* In Ichthyology, a  
species of the genus *Labrus*,—which see.

**GOLDFISH**, golde'fish, *s.* The *Cyprinus auratus*, so  
named from its beautiful golden colour. It is a  
native of China, and is now kept by way of orna-  
ment throughout Europe in ponds, glass-globes,  
&c.

**GOLDFUSSIA**, golde-fus'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr.  
Goldfuss, professor of Natural History at Bonn.)  
A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.



**GOLDHILTED**, golde'hilt-ed, *a.* A phrase applied to a sword having a golden hilt.

**GOLDLOCKS**, golde'loks, *s.* The Golden-hour Crowfoot, *Ranunculus auricomus*.

**GOLDLACE**, golde'lase, *s.* A lace wrought with gold.

**GOLDLACED**, golde'lase, *a.* Trimmed with gold-lace.

**GOLDLEAF**, golde'leaf, *s.* Gold beaten between skins and membranes to a degree of extreme thinness. The best wrought gold is so thin that 1 grain covers 57 square inches; and 280,000 leaves are required to form a packet of an inch in height.

**GOLDLESS**, golde'les, *a.* Destitute of gold.

**GOLD OF PLEASURE**.—See *Camelina*.

**GOLDPROOF**, golde'proof, *a.* Proof against bribery.

**GOLDSIZE**, golde'size, *s.* A thick tenacious kind of varnish which dries rather quickly. It is used by gilders to form the letters and other objects which are to be gilt, in order to make the gold-leaf adhere to them; it is sometimes slightly mixed with a yellow colouring substance.

**GOLDSOLDER**, golde'sole-dur, *s.* The alloy used for soldering gold articles is composed of 12 dwts. pure gold, 2 dwts. pure silver, and 4 dwts. copper.

**GOLDSMITH**, golde'smith, *s.* An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver; a banker, from the ancient practice of goldsmiths in England managing the pecuniary affairs of others.

**GOLDTHREAD**, golde'thread, *s.* A thread formed of flattened gold laid over a thread of silk.

**GOLDWIRE**, golde'wire, *s.* A cylindrical ingot of silver superficially gilt, and afterwards drawn through a vast number of holes of different bores, in order to bring it to the requisite fineness, which is sometimes equal to that of a hair. *Goldwire flattened*, goldwire flattened between rollers of polished steel, and used in spinning, weaving, lace-making, and embroidery.

**GOLF**, golf, *s.* (*kolf*, Dut.) A game with ball and bat, in which he who drives the ball into a hole with the fewest strokes is the winner. It is peculiar to Scotland, particularly in the vicinity of Edinburgh, where its popularity is equal to that of cricket in England.

**GOLIATHUS**, go-li'a-thus, *s.* (after the giant Goliath, on account of their great size.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, natives of Western Africa: Family, Cetoniadae.

**GOLL**, gole, *s.* (*gualon*, Gr.) Hands; paws; claws. —Obsolete.

Make 'em hold up their spread golla.—*Ben Jonson*.

**GOLOE-SHOE**, go-lo'shoo, *s.* An over-shoe; a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry.

**GOLORE**, go-lore, *s.* (*gleire*, Irish.) Abundance.—Local.

**GOLPES**, gol'pes, *s.* In Heraldry, little roundlets of a purple colour.

**GOLTSCHUT**, golte'shut, *s.* The name of a small ingot of silver, used as money in Japan.

**GOM**, gom, } *s.* (*gum*, Sax. *guma*, Goth.) A

**GOMAN**, go'man, } man.—Obsolete.

**GOMARA**, go-ma'ra, *s.* (in honour of Lopez de Gomara, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants,

natives of Peru: Order Scrophulariaceae.

**GOMARITE**, gom'a-rite, *s.* (from Francis Gomar, a colleague and opponent of Arminius, at Leyden.) A name given in the 17th century to the Calvinistic divines of the Church of Holland.

**GOME**, gome, *s.* The black grease of a cart wheel, probably a corruption of *coom*,—which see.

**GOMESA**, go-me'sa, *s.* (in honour of Senor Gomez, a Spanish physician.) A genus of plants, with spikes of yellow flowers: Order, Orchidaceae.

**GOMPHIA**, gom'fo-a, *s.* (*gomphos*, a club, or nail, Gr. in allusion to the shape of the fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Ochnaceae.

**GOMPHIASIS**, gom-fi'as-is, *s.* (*gomphos*, a nail, Gr.) A disease of the tooth, by which they loosen and fall out of the socket.

**GOMPHOCARPUS**, gom-fo-kar'pus, *s.* (*gomphos*, a club, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. in reference to the ventricose fruit.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of South Africa: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

**GOMPHOLITE**, gom'fo-lite, *s.* (*gomphos*, a club, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A name given by Brongniart to a conglomerate rock of the tertiary era. The nagelsue of Switzerland.

**GOMPHOLOBEUM**, gom-fo-lo-be-um, *s.* (*gomphos*, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr. in reference to the pod being club-shaped.) A genus of Leguminous plants, with yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

**GOMPHOSIS**, gom-fo'sis, *s.* (*gomphos*, a nail, Gr.) That sort of junction of the bones where they are let into each other like pegs in a board, as in the mode of insertion of the teeth into the jaw-bones.

**GOMPHOSTEMMA**, gom-fo-stem'ma, *s.* (*gomphos*, a club, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in reference to the tube of the corolla being inflated above the middle.) A genus of perennial herbs: Order, Lamiaceae.

**GOMPHOSUS**, gom-fo'sus, *s.* (*gomphos*, a bolt, nail, or pin, Gr. from the protracted shape of the snout.)

A genus of fishes, in which the mouth is excessively lengthened by being greatly protractile, or by the head being lengthened; the preoperculum smooth; the head scaled: Family, Channidae.

**GOMPHRENA**, gom-fre-na, *s.* (from *Gromphrena*, the Greek name of a plant, supposed to have been our *Amaranthus tricolor*.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaranthaceae.

**GONAGRA**, gon'a-gra, } *s.* (*gony*, the knee, and

**GONEGRA**, gon'e-gra, } *agra*, seizure, Gr.) Gout in the knee.

**GONALAGEA**, gon-a-la'je-a, } *s.* (*gony*, the knee,

**GYNYALGIA**, gon-e-al'je-a, } and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the knee.

**GONDOLA**, gon-do'la, *s.* (Italian.) A flat, long, and narrow boat, chiefly used on the canals at Venice.

**GONDOLIER**, gon-do-leer', *s.* A man that rows a gondola.

**GONE**. *Past part.* of the verb *To go*.

**GONEPTERYX**, gon-ep'ter-iks, *s.* (*gonos*, a child, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr. in allusion to their rapidity of flight.) A genus of yellow butterflies, remarkable for their rapidity of flight and migratory habits,

being among the butterflies what the swallows are among birds: Subfamily, Colianae.

**GONFALON**, gon'fa-lon, } *s.* (*gonfalon*, Fr.) An

**GONFANON**, gon'fa-non, } ensign or standard; colours; the banner of the Roman Catholic Church.—Obsolete.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanced,  
Standards and gonfalons, 'twixt van and rear,  
Stream in the air.—*Milton*.

**GONFALONIER**, gon-fal-o-neer', *s.* A chief standard-bearer.—Obsolete.

**GONG**, gong, *s.* (Chinese.) An instrument of the



## GONGLYOCARPUS—GONOCEPHALUS.

ture of a cymbal, which, when struck, produces a loud sonorous noise; a privy or jakes.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**GONGLYOCARPUS**, gong-gle-o-kâr'pus, *s.* (*gonghyos*, round, and *karpus*, fruit, Gr. in reference to the shape of the fruit.) A genus of plants, allied to *Fuchsia*; Order, Onagraceæ.

**GONGORA**, gong-go'ra, *s.* (in honour of Ant. Caballera y Gongora of Mutis.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**GONIA**, go'ne-a, *s.* (Greek, an angle.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Tribe, Mucidæ.

**GONIAPHEBIUM**, gon-e-a-fe'be-um, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *phebiion*, a vein, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

**GONIATITES**, gon-e-a-te'tes, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A genus of extinct Cephalopods, with chambered spiral shells. The Goniatite differs from the Ammonite, to which it is nearly allied, in the lobes of the septa being free from lateral crenatures or denticulations.

**GONIDOMUS**, gon-nid'o-mus, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *domos*, a dwelling, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Helicinæ, or common land-snails, in which the shell is conic, thick, and obtuse; the spiral whorls distorted; body whorl contracted; aperture oval and perpendicular; lips thickened; and the umbilicus open, but not deep: Family, Helicidæ.

**GONIOCARPUS**, gon-e-o-kâr'pus, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *karpus*, fruit, Gr. in reference to the angular fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Haloragaceæ.

**GONIOGNATHUS**, gon-e-on'a-thus, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *gnathos*, the chin, Gr.) A genus of fossil Cycloid fishes, found in the London clay.

**GONIOMETER**, gon-e-on'e-tur, *s.* (*gonia*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument used in measuring angles, particularly those formed by the faces of mineral crystals. It consists of a brass circle graduated on the edge, and furnished with a vernier, by which the divisions may be read to a minute.

**GONIOMETRICAL**, gon-e-o-met'tre-kal, *a.* Relating to a goniometer.

**GONIOMETRY**, gon-e-on'e-tre, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The method of measuring angles.

**GONIOPHORUS**, gon-e-of'o-rus, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *phoro*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of fossil Echinida, from the Greensand formation.

**GONIOPTERIS**, gon-e-op'ter-is, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *pteros*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

**GONIOSCHETON**, gon-e-os-ke'ton, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *scheton*, an inner coat, Gr. in allusion to the stameniferous coat being angular.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Meliaceæ.

**GONIOSTOMA**, gon-e-os'to-ma, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Achatinæ, or Agate shells, the shell of which has the spire elongated, the aperture contracted at each end, the lips emarginated, the pillar curving inward, and the base slightly notched: Family, Helicidæ.

**GONOCELE**, gon-o-se'le, *s.* (*gone*, semen, and *kele*, a hernial swelling, Gr.) In Pathology, tumefaction of the spermatic chord, from retention of the sperm in the semeniferous tubes.

**GONOCEPHALUS**, gon-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*goneyo*, I

## GONOCERUS—GONYPUS.

produce, and *kephale*, the head, Gr. in allusion to the cranium forming a sort of prolonged ridged disk.) A genus of Saurian reptiles, allied to the Agama: Family, Iguanidæ.

**GONOCERUS**, go-nos'er-us, *s.* (*goneyo*, I produce, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Geocorisæ.

**GONODACTYLUS**, gon-o-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*goneyo*, I produce, and *dactylos*, a finger, Gr. from the finger being dilated, and terminating in a straight or slightly-curved compressed point.) A genus of Crustaceans: Family, Unipeltata.

**GONOHORIA**, gon-o-ho're-a, *s.* (the name given in Guiana to one of the species, *G. flavescens*.) A genus of plants, natives of South America: Order, Violaceæ.

**GONOLOBUS**, gon-nol'o-bus, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr. in reference to the ribbed follicles.) A genus of twining plants, natives of America, chiefly tropical: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

**GONOPHORUS**, gon-nof'o-rus, *s.* (*gonos*, generation, and *phoro*, I bear, Gr.) In Botany, a term applied by De Candolle to a prolongation of the receptacle of certain flowers, which, issuing from the fundus of the calyx, supports the stamens and pistils.

**GONOPLACEAN**, gon-o-pla'she-an, *s.* A Crustacean of the genus Gonoplax.

**GONOPLAX**, gon'o-plaks, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle or corner, and *plax*, a plate, Gr.) A genus of short-tailed Crustaceans, characterized by the angular, square, or rhomboidal form of the carapace, and by the length of the eyestalks.

**GONOPUS**, gon'o-pus, *s.* (*goneyo*, I produce, and *pous*, the foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melastoma.

**GONORHYNCHUS**, gon-o-ring'kus, *s.* (*goneyo*, I produce, and *rhin*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Cyprinæ, or Carps, with linear elongated bodies; the head rather lengthened, and both covered with scales; mouth small, placed beneath the muzzle, and without teeth; dorsal fin near the caudal, and immediately above the ventral.

**GONORRHEA**, gon-or-re'a, *s.* (*gone*, semen, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) Literally, an involuntary discharge of seminal fluid. The term is commonly, but improperly, used for a mucous discharge from the uterus, arising from venereal affection.

**GONOSPIRA**, go-nos'pe-ra, *s.* (*goneyo*, I produce, and *speira*, a spire, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Helicinæ, or Land-snails, the shell of which is perfectly cylindrical and of equal thickness; the tip obtuse, with the whorls large; aperture oval; lips thickened; the pillar with or without a plait.

**GONOSTEMON**, gon-o-ste'mon, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr.) A genus of succulent shrubs, with fascicled flowers.

**GONOTHECA**, gon-o-the'ka, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *theke*, a sheath, Gr. in reference to the capsule, which is furnished with a double wing on each side.) A genus of Javanese plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**GONSALEA**, gon-sa'le-a, *s.* (in honour of F. Gonzalez Laguna, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of South American shrubs, with ternate villous branches and flowers disposed in fascicles: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**GONYPUS**, gon'e-pus, *s.* (*goneyo*, I produce, and *pous*, the foot, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects



**GONYS**, gon'is, *s.* (*gony*, Gr.) In Ornithology, the inferior symphysis of the lower jaw.

**GOOD**, good, *a.* (*god*, or *good*, Sax. *good*, Dan. *god*, Swed. and Dan.) Valid; legally firm; not weak or defective; having strength adequate to its support; sound, not trivial, false, or fallacious; complete or sufficiently perfect in its kind; having the physical qualities best adapted to its design and use; having moral qualities best adapted to its design and use, or the qualities which God's law requires; virtuous; pious; religious; conformable to the moral law; proper; fit; convenient; right, not wrong; conducive to happiness; uncorrupted; undamaged; wholesome; salubrious; medicinal; salutary; pleasant to the taste; full; useful; valuable; having qualities or a tendency to produce a good effect; equal; adequate; competent; favourable; convenient for any purpose; suitable; safe; well-qualified; able; skilful; ready; dexterous; kind; benevolent; affectionate; faithful; promotive of happiness; fair; agreeable; cheering; gratifying; prosperous; honourable; unblemished; unimpeached; favourable to happiness; elegant; polite; real; serious; not feigned; humane; merciful; commendable; gracious; seasonable; proper; festive; social; companionable; merry; in familiar language, brave; in the phrases, the *goodman*, applied to the master of the house, and *goodwoman*, applied to the mistress. *Good* sometimes expresses a moderate degree of respect, and sometimes slight contempt; comely; handsome; well-formed; mild; pleasant; calm, not irritable; friendly; *good advice*, wise and prudent counsel; *good heed*, great care; due caution; *in good sooth*, really; seriously; *to make good*, to perform; to fulfil; to confirm or establish; to prove; to verify; to supply deficiency; to make up a defect or loss; to indemnify; to maintain; to carry into effect; *to stand good*, to be firm or valid; *to think good*, *to see good*, to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient; *as good as*, equally; no better than; the same as; *as good as his word*, equaling in fulfilment what was promised;—*s.* that which contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; benefit; advantage; welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness; spiritual advantage or improvement; earnest; not jest; moral works or qualities; virtue; righteousness; the best fruits; richness; abundance. *Good abearing*, in Law, means, by a special signification, the exact carriage or behaviour of a subject to a king and his liege people, to which men are sometimes on account of their loose demeanour bound. He who is bound to this, is more strictly bound than to the peace; for the peace is not broken without an actual affray, battery, &c., but this may be forfeited by the number of a man's companions or his weapons.—*Les Termes de la Ley*; *Crompt. Juris*. 119, 120. *Good Friday*, the name given in England to the anniversary of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. *Goodwill*, an earnest desire, or a hearty wish of a benevolent kind. In Law, the custom of any trade or business; a contract to transfer it is generally good at law, though not usually enforced in equity;—*v. a.* to manure;—(obsolete as a verb);—*ad.* as good; as well; with equal advantage; as, 'had you not as good go with me?'—*interj.* well; right.

**GOOD-BREEDING**, good'breed-ing, *s.* Polite manners, formed by a good education.

**GOOD-BY**, good'bi, *ad.* (a contraction of *God* or *good* be with you.) A familiar way of bidding farewell.

**GOOD-CONDITIONED**, good-kon-dish'und, *a.* Being in a good state; having good qualities or favourable symptoms.

**GOODENIA**, goo-de'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Goodenough, bishop of Carlisle.) A genus of plants: Type of the natural order Goodeniaceae.

**GOODENIACEAE**, good-e-ni-a'se-e, } *s.* (*goodenia*, }  
**GOODENOYLE**, good-e-nov'e-e, } one of the }  
genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, rarely shrubs, with compound flowers, having a two or more celled ovary, syngenesious or free anthers, and an indusiate and induplicate corolla.

**GOODENIADS**, good-e'ne-ads, *s.* A name proposed by Lindley for plants of the order Goodeniaceae.

**GOOD-FELLOW**, good-fel'lo, *s.* A jolly companion;—*v. a.* to make a jolly companion; to best.—Seldom used as a verb.

Let me rather be disliked for not being a beast, than be *good-fellowed* with a bug for being one; some laugh at me for being sober, and I laugh at them for being drunk.—*Fetham*.

**GOOD-FELLOWSHIP**, good-fel'lo-ship, *s.* Merry or jolly society.

**GOOD-HUMOUR**, good-yu'mur, *s.* A cheerful temper or state of mind.

**GOOD-HUMOURED**, good-yu'murd, *a.* Cheerful.

**GOOD-HUMOUREDLY**, good-yu'murd-le, *ad.* In a cheerful way.

**GOODIA**, good'e-a, *s.* (in memory of Mr. Peter Good, who died in New Holland while employed in collecting seeds for the botanic garden at Kew.) A genus of Australian plants, consisting of Leguminous subshrubs, with racemes of yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

**GOODLESS**, good'les, *a.* Having no goods.

**GOODLINESS**, good'le-nes, *s.* Beauty of form; grace; elegance.

**GOODLY**, good'le, *ad.* Excellently;—*a.* beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid; pleasant; agreeable; desirable; bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.—Obsolete in the last three significations.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink.

*Goodly* and great he sails behind his link.—*Dryden*.

**GOODLYHEAD**, good'le-hed, *s.* Goodness; grace.—Obsolete.

So be your *goodlyhead* do not disdain

The base kindred of so simple swaine.—*Spenser*.

**GOODMAN**, good'man, *s.* The master of a family; a familiar appellation in addressing a husband; a familiar appellation of civility, sometimes used ironically; a rustic term of compliment.

**GOOD-MANNERS**, good-man'nurz, *s.* Habitual propriety of manners; polite and correct behaviour, derived from a good education.

**GOOD-NATURE**, good-na'ture, *s.* Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.

**GOOD-NATURED**, good-na'turde, *a.* Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.

**GOOD-NATUREDLY**, good-na'turde-le, *ad.* With mildness of temper.

**GOOD-NATUREDNESS**, good-na'turde-nes, *s.* The quality of being good-natured.

**GOODNESS**, good'nes, *s.* The state of being good; the physical qualities which constitute value, ex-



## GOOD-NOW—GOPHER.

or perfection; the moral qualities which the true virtue, kindness, and benevolence; shown; acts of mercy, compassion, and grace.

**W**, good'now, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise; an exclamation of entreaty. *m* used in the last sense.

**N**, good-now, how your devotions jump with *goden*.

**OODZ**, *s. pl.* Movables; household furniture; personal or movable estate; wares; merchandise; commodities bought and sold by merchandise.

**P**, good'ship, *s.* Favour; kindness.—Ob-

the *goodship* of this dede  
grauten him a lustie mede.—*Gower*.

**EED**, good'speed, *s.* Good success.

**WE**, good'wife, } *s.* The mistress of  
**MAN**, good-wim'un, } a family.

**GOOD'S**, *s.* A low term of civility, as *Goody*

**EA**, good-ye'ra, *s.* (in honour of Mr. John  
*r*.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchi-

**SHIP**, good'e-ship, *s.* The quality of a goody:  
ous term.

more shame for her *goodyship*,  
live so near a friend the slip.—*Butler*.

**S**, gooj'ingz, } *s.* Clamps of iron bolted  
**S**, good'ingz, } on the stern-post of a  
hereon to hang the rudder.

**BER**, goos'an-dur, *s.* The aquatic bird  
Merganser.—See *Mergus*.

**GOOS**, *pl.* **GEESSE**, *s.* (*gos*, Sax.) In Orni-  
the common name of birds of the genus

a tailor's smoothing-iron. *Goose-corn*, the  
uncus squarrosus. *Goose-grass*, the com-

ame given to a section of plants (the  
s) of the genus *Galium*. *Goose-share*,

the common names of the plant *Galium*  
from its being a favourite food or medi-

geese—hence, also, it is called *goose-grass*  
*sling-wood*. *Goose-neck*, in a ship, a sort

hook fitted on the inner end of a boom,  
reduced into a clamp of iron, or eyebolt,

encircles the mast, or fitted to some other  
so that it may be unhooked at pleasure.

*wings of a sail*, the clews or lower corners  
ship's mainsail or foresail, when the middle

furled or tied up to the yard.

**KRY**, goos'ber-re, *s.* (*krauselbeere*, Germ.)  
ill-known fruit of the *Ribes grossularia*, of

there are many varieties, all of which are  
said to have originated from the above-men-

species, and that of *Ribes uva crisa*, or  
gooseberry.

**P**, goos'kap, *s.* A silly person.

what a *goosecap* would'st thou make me!—  
*Beau. & Flet.*

**OT**.—See *Chenopodium*.

**ILL**, goos'kwil, *s.* The large feather or  
a goose, or a pen made from it.

ring rapiers, are afraid of *goosequills*.—*Shaks.*

**S**, goos'ur-e, *s.* A place for geese.

**GO'FAR**, *s.* An animal found in the Missis-  
sippis, about the size of a squirrel. They

in the earth, throwing up hillocks twelve  
teen inches high; (Hebrew,) the name

## GOPPISH—GORGED.

given to a species of wood used in the construc-  
tion of Noah's ark.

**GOPPISH**, gop'pish, *a.* Proud; pettish; testy.—  
Obsolete.

**GORBELLIED**, gawr'bel-lid, *a.* Big-bellied; having  
swelling paunches.

Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone?—*Shaks.*

**GORBELLY**, gawr'bel-le, *s.* A swelling belly; a big  
paunch.—Obsolete.

The belching *gorbelly* hath well nigh killed me.—*Brewer*.

**GORCE**, gawrs, *s.* (*gors*, Norman Fr.) A pool of  
water to keep fish in; a wear.—Obsolete. This  
term is used in the stat. 25 Edw. III. ch. 4.

**GORD**, gawrd, *s.* An instrument of gaming.

**GORDIAN KNOT**, gawr'de-an not, *a.* Intricate;—*s.* in  
Antiquity, a knot made in the leathers or harness

of the chariot of Gordius, king of Phrygia, of so  
intricate a nature, that there was no finding where

it began or ended. There existed a tradition in  
the time of Alexander the Great, that he who un-

tied it should be master of Asia. Lest a failure  
on the part of that monarch should be deemed an

ill omen of his success, he cut it asunder with his  
sword, and thus either accomplished or eluded the

oracle.

**GORDIUS**, gawr'de-us, *s.* (the knot of Gordius, or  
Gordian knot.) The Hair-worm, a genus of

Abranchiate Annelides, the bodies of which re-  
semble a thread. They live in fresh water:

Family, Asetegere.

**GORDONIA**, gawr'do-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Alex.  
Gordon, Mile-end, near London.) A genus of

shrubs, consisting of trees: Order, Ternstroemia-  
ceae.

**GORE**, gore, *s.* (*gor*, Sax.) Blood effused from the  
body; blood clotted or congealed; dirt; mud;—

(unusual in the last two significations);—(*gore*  
or *gair*, Scot.) a wedge-shaped or triangular piece

of cloth sewed into a garment to widen it in any  
part; a slip or triangular piece of land. In Her-

aldry, one of the abatments, which, according to  
Guillim, denotes a coward. It is a figure con-

sisting of two arch lines, drawn one from the sinis-  
ter chief and the other from the sinister base, and

both meeting in an acute angle in the middle of  
the fess point;—*v. a.* to stab; to pierce; to pene-

trate with a pointed instrument, as a spear; to  
pierce with the point of a horn.

**GORFUS**, gawr'fus, *s.* (*goir fugel*, the name of the  
Great Auk of the Feroe Islands.) The Apteryx

chrysocoma of Gmelin, a species of Auk found in  
the vicinity of the Falkland Islands in New Hol-

land.

**GORGE**, gawrj, *s.* (French.) The throat; the gul-  
let; the canal of the neck by which food passes

to the stomach; that which is gorged or swallowed.

In Architecture, the narrowest part of the Tuscan  
and Doric capitals, between the astragal, above

the shaft of the pillar and the annulets. In Fortifi-  
cation, the entrance into any piece of fortification,

consisting of the distance or space between the  
extremities of the two faces; as between the faces

of a half-moon, redoubt, or bastion;—*v. a.* to  
swallow; to swallow with greediness; to glut; to

fill the throat or stomach; to satiate;—*v. n.* to  
feed.

**GORGED**, gawrjd, *a.* Having a gorge or throat.

In Heraldry, the bearing of a crown, coronet, or  
the like, about the neck of a lion, a swan, or

other animal; in which case it is said the lion or



- cygnet is gorged with a ducal or other coronet. *Gorged* is also used when the gorge or neck of a peacock, swan, or the like bird, is of a different colour or metal from the rest.
- GORGEOUS**, gawr'jus, *a.* Splendid; showy; fine; glittering with gay colours.
- GORGEOUSLY**, gawr'jus-le, *ad.* With showy magnificence; splendidly; finely.
- GORGEOUSNESS**, gawr'jus-nes, *s.* Magnificence of dress or ornament; splendour of raiment.
- GORGET**, gawr'jet, *s.* (*gorgette*, Fr.) A kind of breastplate, like a half-moon, with some device engraved on it; formerly, a ruff worn by females. A surgical instrument used in the operation of lithotomy.
- GORGON**, gawr'gun, *s.* (Greek.) Anything very ugly or horrid;—*a.* like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific.
- GORGONEAN**, } gawr-go-ne-an, *a.* Like a gorgon;  
**GORGONIAN**, } pertaining to gorgons.
- GORGONEIA**, gawr-go-ne-ya, *s.* In Architecture, the carvings of masks, imitating the gorgon, or Medusa's head.
- GORGONIA**, gawr-go-ne-a, *s.* A fixed dentriform polypifer, composed of a central axis and a corticiform crust; the surface pierced with the superficial or the projecting openings of cells: Family, Corallia.
- GORGONS**, gawr'guns, *s.* In Mythology and Antiquity, a name given by the poets to the three sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, daughters of Phorcis and Ceto. Medusa was mortal; but the other two sisters were regarded as subject to neither age nor death. The Gorgons are represented with wings, and as having serpents writhing round their heads; their hands were of brass; their bodies were covered with impenetrable scales; their teeth were of an enormous size, and they could turn to stone all those on whom they looked. The Gorgons resided in the inland parts of Lybia, near the Lake of Triton, or the gardens of the Hesperides. Persens rendered his name immortal by the conquest of Medusa. He cut off her head, and the blood that dropped from the wound produced the innumerable serpents that infest Africa; the horse Pegasus also arose from the blood of Medusa, as did Chrysaor, with his golden sword. According to Virgil, on the death of Medusa, Stheno and Euryale were appointed to keep the palace of Pluto. They are variously represented by other authors as female warriors, or as monstrous women, covered with hair, who lived in woods and forests. Others, again, make them animals, resembling wild sheep, the eyes of which had a poisonous and fatal influence.
- GORING**, go'ring, *s.* A pricking puncture.
- GORMAND**, gawr'mand, } *s.* (*gourmand*, Fr.)  
**GORMANDER**, gawr'man-dur, } A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton.
- GORMANDISM**, gawr'man-dizm, *s.* Gluttony; excess in eating.
- GORMANDIZE**, gawr'man-dize, *v. n.* To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously;—*s.* voraciousness.
- GORMANDIZER**, gawr'man-di-zur, *s.* A greedy, voracious eater.
- GORSE**, gors, *s.* Furze, a common prickly Leguminous shrub.—See *Ulex*.
- GORTERIA**, gawr-te're-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Gorter, physician to Elizabeth, empress of Russia.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
- GORY**, go're, *a.* Covered with congealed or clotted blood; bloody; murderous.
- GOSHAWK**, gos hawk, *s.* In Ornithology, the *Falco palumbarius*, an exceedingly bold and powerful bird, which, in the days of Falconry, was much used for flying at low game; that is, game which remains on the ground, or does not rise very high above it, as hares, rabbits, wild ducks, &c. In Swainson's arrangement, the Goshawks, consisting of several species, constitute the genus *Aster*.
- GOSLING**, gos'ling, *s.* (from goose.) A young goose; a goose not full grown; a catkin on nut-trees and pines.
- GOSLINGWEED**.—See *Gooseshare*.
- GOSPEL**, gos'pel, *s.* (*god*, good, and *spell*, history, Sax.) Literally, good news; a word employed to denote the whole system of the Christian religion, including the history of the birth, life, actions, death, resurrection, ascension, and doctrines of Jesus Christ. The name also of the books of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, in the New Testament. There were many such gospels in circulation in the first three centuries, but Origen says the church only acknowledged these four. Dr. Marsh and many German theologians have maintained, that the gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John were compiled from a common document, called the Gospel of the Twelve Apostles, a work now lost, but quoted both by Origen and Clement;—divinity; theology;—*v. a.* to instruct in the gospel, or to fill with sentiments of religion.
- GOSPEL-GOSSIP**, gos'pel-gos'sip, *s.* One who is over-zealous in running about among his neighbours to lecture on religious subjects.
- GOSPELLARY**, gos'pel-lar-e, *a.* Theological; evangelic.
- GOSPELLER**, gos'pel-lur, *s.* An evangelist; Men made in the gospel rede  
Of Sainct Matthew the *gospellere*.—*Chaucer*.  
a follower of Wickliffe the reformer; he who reads the gospel at the altar.
- GOSPELLIZE**, gos'pel-lize, *v. a.* To form according to the gospel; to instruct in the gospel; to evangelize.
- GOSS**, gos, *s.* A kind of low furze or gorse.
- GOSSAMER**, gos'sa-mur, *s.* (*gossypium*, Lat.) A fine film spun by spiders, and observed, particularly in autumn, on furze and other plants. It is frequently observable in the earlier part of the year, in immense quantities, in corn-fields, &c.;—*a.* an epithet applied to certain manufactures of a light fabric.
- GOSSAMERY**, gos'sa-mur-e, *a.* Like *gossamer*; flimsy; unsubstantial.
- GOSSIP**, gos'sip, *s.* (*godsibb*, Sax.) A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism; a godfather;—(obsolete in the foregoing senses;)  
Go to a *gossip's* feast, and go with me;  
After so long grief, such nativity.—*Shakspeare*.  
a titling companion;  
And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl.—*Shakspeare*.  
one who runs from house to house tattling and telling news; an idle tattler; a friend or neighbour;—(obsolete in the last sense;)  
A woman said to her neighbour, Alas, *gossip*, what should we now do at church, since all our saints are taken away?—*Homil. of Place and Time of Prayer*.  
—*v. n.* to prate; to chat; to talk much; to be a pot companion; to run about and tattle; to tell idle tales.



*gos'sip-ing, s.* A prating; a running collect tales and tattle.

*gos'sip-red, s.* Comaternity: spiritual for which a juror might be challenged.

*te.*

*gos'soon, s. (garçon, Fr.)* A boy; a serb-solete.

ish families, there used to be a barefooted was slave to the cook and the butler, and without wages, did all the hard work of the north.

*gos-sip'e-um, s. (gossipion, the cotton-* from *gos*, and *quothn*, a soft substance, the Egyptian name of the cotton-tree is *eigar*.) The Cotton-tree, a most impor- of plants, from the capsules of which the down used in the manufacture of rns and cloths. There are several spe- Cotton.

*l and past part. of the verb To get.*— ldom used.

*s.* One of an ancient and distinguished ation which inhabited Scandinavia, now and Norway; one rude or uncivilized; a t; an unpolished, ignorant person.

*r, goth'am-ist, s.* A person addicted to g and deficient in wisdom; so called from Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant

*e, goth'am-ite, s.* A term sportively ap- in inhabitant of New York.

*th'ik, a.* Pertaining to the Goths; rude; barbarous. *Gothic architecture*, a style pointed arches of greater height than and a profusion of ornaments, in imita- eaves and flowers, are the principal char- *s. Gothic language*, the Altgotisch, or ic, was the language of the Goths who the banks of the lower Danube in the ntury, and for whom a translation of the s still extant in the library of Upsala, by their bishop. The language of the said as been styled *Mæso-Gothic*. Another f the Gothic, or Gotho-Teutonic language, n Scandinavia, which has been called ch, or old Norse. It is still spoken, with ations, in Iceland, the Færoe Islands, and Norway. From this language the modern Swedish, and Norwegian had their origin; language of the Goths.

*s, goth'e-sizm, s.* Rudeness of manners; anness; a Gothic idiom; conformity to the tyle of building.

*s, goth'e-size, v. a.* To bring back to bar-

*goth'ite, s.* One of the many names of ous peroxide of iron, or yellow clay iron-

*Past part. of Get.*

*goo-an'e-a, s.* (in honour of Professor Gouan of Montpellier, who lived in the f the eighteenth century.) A genus of Order, Rhamnaceæ.

*s, gow'fe-ya, s.* (in honour of M. Gouffe our, a French botanist.) A genus of plants, with white flowers, found in the rhod of Marseilles.

*FOUNDATION, gow'fing fown-da'shun, s.* icture, a Scotch term for a mode of unsound walls, by driving wedges or pins air foundations.

*GORGE, gooj, s. (French.)* A hollow chisel made for cutting holes, channels, grooves, &c., in wood or stone;—*v. a.* to scoop out with a gouge.

*GOVJEERS, goo'jeerz, s.* The venereal disease.— Obsolete.

The *govjeers* shall devour them, flesh and fell.—*Shaks.*

*GOULARD'S EXTRACT, goo'lârdz eks'trakt, s.* (so called from the inventor.) A solution of the sub- acetate of lead, used as a remedy for inflammation.

*GOURD, goord, s. (courage, Fr.)* The common name of the plants or fruit of the genus *Cucurbita*,— which see. *Bottle gourd*,—see *Lagenaria*,—cer- tain species of which are likewise known as the Trumpet, Ribbed, and Hispid gourds. *Gourd-* worms, a species of Entozoa, belonging to the genus *Fuseola* of Linnaeus, which infests the in- testines and livers of animals, so termed from its gourdlike shape. *Bitter gourd*,—see *Adantonia*.

*GOURDINESS, gorde'e-nes, s.* A swelling on a horse's leg.

*GOURDY, gorde'e, a.* Swelled in the legs.

*GOUT, goo, s. (French.)* Taste; relish.—Seldom used.

Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a *gout* for the like studies.—*Woodward.*

*GOUT, gowt, s. (goutte, Fr.)* In Pathology, a dis- ease characterized by great pain, redness, and swelling in the joints, generally the lesser joints of the foot; a drop.—Obsolete in the last sense.

I see thee still;

And on thy blade and dudgeon *gouts* of blood,  
Which was not so before.—*Shaks.*

*Gout-weed*, in Botany, one of the names given to the creeping herb *Ægopodium*. It is also termed *Herb-gerard*, *Ash-weed*, and *Wild Ma-* *ster-wort*. Its name, *Gout-weed*, is from its having been formerly used in Germany in assuag- ing the pain of gout. It is a troublesome weed in gardens.

*GOUTINESS, gow'te-nes, s.* The state of being subject to the gout; gouty affections.

*GOUTY, gow'te, a.* Afflicted or diseased with the gout; pertaining to the gout; swelled; boggy.— Obsolete in the last two senses. *Gouty concre-* *tions*, concretions which sometimes form in the joints of gouty persons.

*GOVE, gove, s.* A mow;—*v. a.* to mow.—Obso- lete.

Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair,

*Gove* just in the barn, it is out of despair.—*Tusser.*

*GOVENIA, go-ve'ne-a, s.* (in honour of James Robt. Gowan, Esq., an English botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

*GOVERN, guv'urn, v. a. (gouverner, Fr.)* To rule as a chief magistrate; to regulate; to influence; to direct; to control; to manage; to restrain; to keep in due subjection; to steer; to regulate the course or motion of a ship; in Grammar, to require to be in a particular case;—*v. n.* to exer- cise authority; to administer the laws; to main- tain the superiority; to have the control.

*GOVERNABLE, guv'ur-na-bl, a.* That may be governed, or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient; submissive to law or rule.

*GOVERNANCE, guv'ur-nans, s.* Government; exer- cise of authority; direction; control; manage- ment.

*GOVERNANT, guv-ur-nant', s. (gouvernante, Fr.)* A lady who has the care and management of



## GOVERNESS—GOWN.

young females.—See *Governess*, the term generally used.

**GOVERNESS**, guv'ur-nee, *s.* A female invested with authority to control and direct; a tutoress; an instructress; a woman who has the care of instructing and directing young ladies.

**GOVERNING**, guv'ur-ning, *a.* Holding the superiority; prevalent; directing; controlling.

**GOVERNMENT**, guv'ur-ment, *s.* Direction; regulation; control; restraint; the exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men; the administration of public affairs; the exercise of authority by a parent or household; the system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed, or by which individual members of a body politic are to regulate their social actions; an empire, kingdom, or state; any territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended; the right of governing or administering the laws; the persons or council which administer the laws of a kingdom or state; executive power; manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness; regularity of behaviour;

Defect of manners, want of government.—*Shaks.*

management of the limbs or body.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

But I them warded all with wary government.—*Spenser.*

In Grammar, the influence of a word in regard to construction, as when established usage requires that one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode.

**GOVERNMENTAL**, guv'ur-men'tal, *a.* Relating to government; made by government.

**GOVERNOR**, guv'ur-nur, *s.* One who has the supreme direction; he that governs, rules, or directs; one who is invested with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws; a tutor; one who has the care of a young man; a pilot; one who steers a ship; one possessing delegated authority. In Mechanics, a contrivance connected with some machines for regulating their motion. It consists of an upright spindle set in motion by the machine. Two balls suspended by rods partake of the motion, and fly out by means of the centrifugal motion, in proportion as the motion is rapid. In consequence of this, the upper portion of the contrivance is elevated or depressed by every change in the speed of the engine; and in the steam-engine this motion is transferred to the throttle-valve by means of a lever, and this serves to regulate the supply of steam to the cylinder; the governor partly shutting the throttle-valve when the engine is going too fast, and falling down, and allowing more steam to pass, when it is going too slow.

**GOVERNORSHIP**, guv'ur-nur-ship, *s.* The office of a governor.

**GOWD**, gowd, *s.* A gaud; a toy.

**GOWK**, gowk, *s.* A name given in Scotland to the Cuckoo, and, by way of derision, to a stupid fellow; a fool;—*v. n.* to stupify.

**GOWL**, gowl, *v. n.* (*goela*, Icelan.) To howl.

**GOWLAN'S LOCKER**, gow'lanz lok'ur, *s.* In Botany, the plant *Trollius Europæus*.

**GOWN**, gown, *s.* (*gown*, Welsh.) A woman's upper garment; a long loose upper garment or robe, worn by professional men, divines, lawyers, stu-

dents, &c.; a long loose upper garment worn in sickness; the dress of peace or the civil magistracy.

He Mars deposed, and arms to gowns made yield.—*Dryden.*

**GOWNED**, gownd, *a.* Dressed in a gown.

**GOWNMAN**, gown'man, *s.* One whose professional habit is a gown; one devoted to the arts of peace.

**GOWT**, gowt, *s.* (a corruption of *go out*.) In Engineering, a sluice used in embankments against the sea, for letting out the land-waters when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of salt-water.

**GOZZARD**, goz'zard, *s.* (a corruption of *gooseherd*.) One who attends geese.—Vulgar.

**GRAB**, grab, *s.* A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts;—*v. a.* (*grab*, Dan.) to seize; to gripe suddenly.—Vulgar as a verb.

**GRABBLE**, grab'bl, *v. n.* (*grabbelen*, Dut.) To grope; to feel with the hands; to lie prostrate on the ground; to sprawl.

**GRACE**, grase, *s.* (French.) Favour; kindness; disposition to oblige another; a state of reconciliation to God; virtuous or religious affection or disposition; apostleship, or the qualifications of an apostle; eternal life; final salvation; favour; the gospel; mercy; pardon; favour conferred; privilege; that in manner, deportment, or language which renders it appropriate and agreeable; suitableness; elegance with appropriate dignity; natural or acquired excellence; any endowment that recommends the possessor to others; beauty; embellishment; beauty deified. In the Fine Arts, a quality arising from elegance of form and attitude combined. In Theology, the unmerited love and favour of God bestowed on one chosen to everlasting life, from which spiritual affections and good actions originate. *Grace of meals*, a benediction solicited from Heaven, accompanied with thanksgiving before or after partaking of a meal, a practice sanctioned to the Christian world by the example of Christ. The practice was not only common among the Jews, but among the heathen nations of antiquity.—*Livy*, xxxix. 43. In Antiquity, a goddess; virtue physical, as the *grace* of plants;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

O, mickle is the powerful grace that lies

In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.—*Shaks.*

the title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the king of England, meaning *your goodness* or *clemency*. *Day of grace*, in Theology, time of probation, when an offer is made to sinners. *Days of grace*, in Commercial Law, three days in England, after the date that a bill is drawn as payable, are allowed to pass before it is presented, or is considered as actually due. Thus, if a bill be drawn on the 27th of March, as payable three months after date, it is not presented for payment till the 30th of June. The number of days of grace varies in different countries; none are allowed in France. *Act of grace*, in Law, an act of parliament for the relief of insolvent debtors in prison, &c. *Herb grace*, the common Rue, *Ruta graveolens*;—*v. a.* to adorn; to decorate; to embellish and dignify; to recommend; to dignify or raise by an act of favour; to honour; to favour; to supply with heavenly grace.



# GRACE-CUP—GRADATION.

# GRADATIONAL—GRADUATION.

**GRACE-CUP**, *grace'knp*, *s.* The cup or health drunk to.

**GRACE-CUP** served, the cloth away, ought it time to show his play.—*Prior*.

**GRACEFUL**, *a.* Beautiful; graceful; virtular; chaste.—Obsolete.

**GRACEFUL**, *a.* Beautiful with dignity; agreeable in appearance, with an expression or elevation of mind or manner.

**GRACEFUL**, *ad.* With a pleasing elegantly; with a natural ease and pro-

**GRACEFULNESS**, *grace'fŭl-nes*, *s.* Elegance of deportment; beauty, with dignity in action, or countenance.

**GRACELESS**, *a.* Void of grace; corrupt; unregenerate; unsanctified.

**GRACELESS**, *ad.* Without grace.

**GRACELESSNESS**, *grace'les-nes*, *s.* Want of grace;

**GRACES**, *s.* The Gratiae or Charities of Mythology—three sisters, called Aglaia, and Euphrosyne, or, according to some, Pasithra, Euphrosyne, and Egiale; supposed to be the daughters of Jupiter and by others, of Bacchus and Venus, represented as naked, to show they possessed other beauties than such as were purely It appears that, from Pausanias, in his of the statues and temples in earlier were made of wood, except the head, hands, which were of white marble, and with a gilded robe or gown, one holding a rose, and another a die, and the prig of myrtle. In Music, ornamental uted to the principal ones, such as the *poggiatura*, &c. *Good graces*, favour;

**GRACIL**, *a.* (*gracilis*, Lat.) Slender; grace-lent, der; lean.—Obsolete. **GRACILE**, *a.* (Latin.) Used in Natural express slim, delicate, or graceful.

following compounds also occur in the of species:—*Gracilicosta*, *gracilicostatus*, having beautiful delicate flowers; *gracilifolius*, beautiful and delicately-formed leaves; applied in Ornithology to a bird with slender, and in Botany to a mushroom with a pe; *gracilicostis*, having a slender bill.

**GRACILE**, *a.* Slenderness.

**GRACIOSO**, *a.* (Spanish.) The Buffoon, e character on the Spanish stage.

**GRACIOUS**, *a.* (*gratiosus*, Lat.) Favourable; friendly; benevolent; merciful; dis-forgive offences and impart unmerited expressing kindness and favour; prom divine grace; acceptable; favoured; good; excellent; pleasing; graceful. e in the last three senses.

**GRACIOUS**, *ad.* Kindly; favoura-friendly manner; with kind condescen-pleasing manner.

**GRACIOUSNESS**, *s.* Kind condescen-session of graces or good qualities; manner; mercifulness.

**GRADATION**, *s.* (French.) Regular from one degree to another; regular ad-by step; a degree in any order or Logic, an argumentation consisting of

four or more propositions, so disposed that the attribute of the first is the subject of the second, and the attribute of the second the subject of the third, and so on. In Painting, the gradual blending of one tint into another. In Music, a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords.

**GRADATIONAL**, *gra-da'shun-al*, *a.* According to gradation; proceeding from one state or degree to another.

**GRADATIONED**, *gra-da'shund*, *a.* Formed by gradation.

**GRADATORY**, *grad'a-tur-e*, *a.* Advancing step by step;—*s.* steps from the cloisters into the church. In Mammalogy, a term applied to the extremities of a quadruped, which are equal, or nearly so, and adapted for progression on land. In Ornithology, the *pedes gradarii* are legs in which the whole tibia is covered with feathers.

**GRADE**, *grade*, *s.* (French, from *gradus*, Lat.) A degree or rank in order or dignity—civil, military, or ecclesiastical; a step or degree in any ascending series.

**GRADELY**, *grade'le*, *a.* Decent; order;—*ad.* decently; orderly.—Local.

**GRADETTI**, *gra-det'te*, *s.* (Italian.) In Architecture, same as Annulets.—See Annulet.

**GRADIENT**, *gra'de-ent*, *a.* (*gradient*, Lat.) Moving step by step;—*s.* the degree of ascent or descent on any portion of a line of railway; thus, an inclined plane two miles in length, with a total fall of eighteen feet, is described as having a *gradient* of nine feet per mile; *gradient* is also used to denote an inclined plane with a very gentle inclination. In Heraldry, an epithet to express a tortoise walking.

**GRADIVUS**, *grad'e-vus*, *s.* In Roman Mythology, one of the names of the god Mars, probably from the Greek *gradainein*, to brandish a spear.

**GRADUAL**, *grad'u-al*, *a.* (*gradual*, Fr.) Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step; passing from one stage to another;—*s.* an order of steps. *Gradual psalms*, fifteen psalms, from CXVIII, or CXIX, to CXXXIV, so called because they were sung by the Levites as they went up the fifteen steps of the temple, singing a psalm at each step.

**GRADUALITY**, *grad-u-al'e-te*, *s.* Regular progression.—Obsolete.

**GRADUALLY**, *grad'u-al-le*, *ad.* By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly; in degree.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**GRADUATE**, *grad'u-ate*, *v. a.* (*graduare*, Ital.) To dignify or honour with a degree or diploma in the university; to confer a degree on; to mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; to form shades or nice differences; to raise to a higher place in the scale of metals; to advance by degrees; to improve; to temper; to prepare; to mark degrees or differences of any kind. In Chemistry, to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency;—*v. n.* to receive a degree from a college or university; to pass by degrees; to change gradually;—*s.* one who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society.

**GRADUATED**, *grad'u-ay-ted*, *a.* In Ornithology, a term applied when the quill-feathers increase by regular gradations.

**GRADUATESHIP**, *grad'u-ate-ship*, *s.* The state of a graduate.

**GRADUATION**, *grad-u-a'shun*, *s.* Regular progres-



- sion by succession of degrees; improvement; exaltation of qualities; the act of conferring or receiving academical degrees; the process of bringing a liquid to a certain consistence of evaporation.
- GRADUATOR**, grad-n-a'tur, *s.* A contrivance for accelerating spontaneous evaporation by the exposure of large surfaces of liquids to a current of air; also, an instrument for dividing any right line or curve into equal parts.
- GRADUCTION**, gra-duk'shun, *s.* In Practical Astronomy, the division of circular arcs into degrees, minutes, &c.; a process in some salt-works by which the brine is strengthened by allowing a shower of it to trickle over faggots.
- GRADUS**, gra'dus, *s.* (Latin, a step or degree.) The title of a Prosodial Dictionary, useful in the composition of Latin verses; generally called *Gradus ad Parnassum*.
- GRÆÆ**, græ'e, *s.* (*græni*, from *grain*, an old woman, Gr.) In Mythology, the daughters of Phorcys and Ceto. They were two in number, and received their name from the greyness of their hair from youth upwards. They are represented by some authors to have had but one eye and one tooth, which they lent reciprocally to each other, and from this circumstance were probably confounded with the Gorgons.
- GRÆCOSTASIS**, græ-ko-sta'sis, *s.* In Antiquity, a hall or portico adjoining the Roman comitia, in which foreign ambassadors waited previous to entering the senate, and also whilst waiting the answer which they were to receive.
- GRAFF**, graf, *s.* A ditch or moat;—*v. a.*—See *Graft*.
- GRAFFENDRIEDA**, graf-fen-dri-e'da, *s.* (in honour of Fr. L. de Graffenried, editor of J. Bauhin's *Historiæ Plantarum*.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.
- GRAFFER**, graf'fur, *s.* (*greffier*, Fr.) A notary or scrivener.—*Stat. Hen. VIII.*, c. 1.—Obsolete.
- GRAFFIO**, graf'fe-o, } *s.* A landgrave or earl.—  
**GRAVIO**, grav'e-o, } *Cowel*; *Blount*.—Obsolete.
- GRAFFIUM**, graf'fe-um, *s.* (*grapho*, I write, Gr.) In Law, a writing-book, register, or cartulary of deeds and evidences.—*Blount*.—Obsolete.
- GRAFT**, graft, *s.* (*greffe*, Fr.) In Gardening, the taking of a shoot from one tree or shrub and inserting it into another, in such a manner that both may unite closely and become one tree or shrub; a young cion;—*v. a.* to insert a cion or shoot, or a small cutting of it, into another tree; to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to insert in a body to which it did not originally belong; to impregnate with a foreign branch; to join one thing to another, so as to receive support from it;—*v. n.* to practise the insertion of foreign cions on a stock.
- GRAFTER**, grai'tur, *s.* One who inserts cions on foreign stocks, or propagates fruit by ingrafting.
- GRAFTING**, graft'ing, *s.* In Horticulture, the process of inserting a shoot or cion of one tree into the bark of another, called the *stock*, so as to make it produce fruit of the same kind and quality as that of the tree from which the fruit was taken. *Grafting-tool*, a kind of strong curved spade. *Grafting a rope*, the act of laying the two ends of it together, placing the strands one within the other, and stopping them at the joining.
- GRAHAMIA**, gray-a'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Mrs. Maria Graham, who travelled in South America.) A genus of plants, natives of Chili: Order, Portulacæ.
- GRALL**, grale, *s.* (*graduale*, Lat.) A book containing some of the offices of the Roman Catholic Church;—(*grele*, Fr.) Small particles of any kind. And, lying down upon the sandy *grail*.  
Drank of the stream as clear as crystal *grail*.—*Spenser*.
- GRAIN**, grane, *s.* (French, *granum*, Lat.) A general term for corn, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize; any small hard mass; a single seed or hard seed of a plant, especially of those kinds whose seeds are used for food; a small weight, or the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth of a penny-weight troy; the direction in which the fibres of wood run, and also in which the laminæ or plates of stone lie; a component part of stones and metals; the body or substance of wood, as modified by the fibres; the body or substance of a thing, considered with respect to the size, form, or constituent particles; anything proverbially small; a very small particle or portion; the heart or temper; the form of the surface of anything, with respect to smoothness or roughness; state of the grit of any body composed of grains; a *grain of allowance*, a small allowance or indulgence; a small portion to be remitted; something above or below just weight. *Grain colours*, the dye made from cochineal. *Grain-staff*, a quarter-staff, with short lines at the end, called grains; to *dye in grain*, to dye in the raw material, as wool or silk before it is manufactured;—*v. n.* to yield fruit.
- GRAINAGE**, gra'naje, *s.* In Law, an ancient duty in London, consisting of the twentieth part of the salt imported. In Farriery, arrests, or many tumours in the legs of horses.
- GRAINED**, graynd, *a.* Rough; made less smooth; dyed in grain; ingrained.
- GRAINER**, gra'nur, *s.* The mixture obtained by infusing pigeon's dung in water. It is used for the purpose of giving flexibility to skins in the process of tanning.
- GRAINING**, gra'ning, *s.* Indentation. In Ichthyology, *Leuciscus Lancastriensis*, the Cyprius leuciscus of Linnaeus, a British fish: Family, Cyprinidæ. In Painting, the art of imitating the grain and colours of woods and marbles by means of either water or oil colours.
- GRAINS**, graynz, *s. pl.* The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation. *Grains of paradise*, the seeds of a species of *Amonum*.
- GRAINY**, gra'ne, *a.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.
- GRAISINGS**, gra'zings, *s.* Pastures; fields for cattle to feed on.
- GRAITH**.—See *Greith*.
- GRAKLES**, gra'kiz, *s.* (*gracula*, a jackdaw, Lat.) In Ornithology, a name given to birds of the subfamily Lamprotorninae, and constituting the genus *Lamprotornis*, the chief peculiarities of which consist in a strong thrushlike bill, generally notched, but never angulated at the base; the feet are remarkably large and stout; and to the general blackness of their plumage is added the most beautiful metallic lustres of green and blue: they are natives of the tropical regions of Asia and Africa: Family, Corvidæ.



## GRALLÆ—GRAMINOUS.

gral'le, } s. (*grallæ*, stilts,  
ORES, gral-la-to'res, } Lat.) Names  
in the systems of Linnæus and Illiger to the  
order of birds, (Aves,) the Waders. The  
s thus described by Linnæus:—Bill sub-  
equal; feet wading; the thighs half-naked;  
impressed; the skin very thin and sapid;  
tail short; nest most frequently made on  
ground. The families of the order are the  
Scolopacidae, or herons; the Charadriidae, or plo-  
vers; the Scolopacidae, or sandpipers and snipes;  
the Alidae, or rails; and the Tantalidae, or  
curlews.

It comprises all such species as live  
on the land and sea, and to which the  
element is as essential as the other. Their  
habits chiefly of small marine animals cast  
inhabiting the shore. To procure such  
they wade in the water or traverse marshes,  
on their long legs and slender bills are ad-  
apted. Those which are especially  
have a short web to their toes; the wings  
strong; they have no settled district, but fly  
from shore to shore as the seasons change.

GRALLÆ, gral-la-re-a, s. (*grallæ*, stilts, Lat. from  
long legs.) A genus of birds, belonging to  
the Scolopacidae, or Ant-thrushes: Family, Meru-

GRALLÆ, gral-la-tur-e, a. Denoting fowls that  
stand; having long naked legs.

GRALLÆ, a. Stilted; an epithet given to  
the order of fowls having long legs—namely,  
grallæ.

GRALLÆ.—See Grallaria.

GRAM, a. (Saxon.) Angry;—(obsolete as an  
adjective);—s. in Oriental Commerce, a name  
to the produce of various Leguminous plants  
produced in India.

GRACE, gra-m'er-se, interj. (*grand merci*, great  
thanks, Fr.) An obsolete expression of obliga-

tion, Mammon, said the gentle knight,  
so great care.—*Spenser*.

GRASSES, gra-min-a'se-e, } s. The Grasses,  
GRASSES, gra-min'e-e, } an order of En-  
terogones, consisting of evergreen herbs, occasionally  
erect with stems of considerable size; the  
flowers or bulbous; stem cylindrical, usually  
solid, and closed at the joints, covered with a  
coat of silicles, sometimes solid; the leaves nar-  
row undivided, alternate, with a split sheath,  
membranous expansion at the junction of the  
leaf blade, called a *ligula*; the flowers green,  
the spikes, termed *locustæ*, arranged in a  
racemose, or pinnate manner, monœcious  
or gamous, surrounded by imbricated bracts,  
the exterior of which are called *glumes*, the interior  
and the innermost at the base of the ovary

GRASSY, gra-m'e-na'shus, } a. Grassy;  
GRASSY, gra-min'e-al, } pertaining to  
grasses, or the order Gramineæ.

GRAMINIVOROUS, gra-me-niv'o-rus, a. (*gramen*,  
and *vorare*, I devour, Lat.) Subsisting wholly  
on grass or vegetable food. Animals which sub-  
sist on vegetable food are called *gramini-*  
vorous, while those which live on flesh alone are  
*carnivorous*; those feeding on both are  
*omnivorous*, while those feeding solely on  
are denominated *piscivorous*.

GRAMINEUS, gra-m'e-nus, a. (*gramineus*, Lat.)

## GRAMISTES—GRAMMATOPHORA.

Grassy; resembling grass. Gramineous plants  
are such as have a long narrow leaf and no foot-  
stalk.

NOTE.—The following words occur in Natural History,  
as designating species:—*Gramineus*, grasslike; *gra-*  
*minicolus*, growing among dry stubble, or in corn-  
fields; *graminifolius*, having grasslike leaves; *gramini-*  
*form*, resembling grass.

GRAMISTES, gra-mis'tes, s. (*gramia*, rheum in the  
eye, Lat.?) A genus of fishes: Family, Per-  
cidæ.

GRAMMANTHIS, gram-man'this, s. (*gramma*, a writ-  
ing or letter, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in conse-  
quence of the segments of the corolla having a  
resemblance to the letter V marked on them.) A  
genus of plants: Order, Crassulaceæ.

GRAMMAR, gram'mâr, s. (*grammatike techné*, the  
grammatic art, from *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The  
science which has for its object the laws which  
regulate human language, spoken or written; the  
elementary parts of learning, or of any science;  
speaking or writing according to grammatical rule;  
a book containing the principles and rules for  
speaking and writing. Grammar is divided gene-  
rally into four parts—orthography, etymology,  
syntax, and prosody,—which see. *Grammar school*,  
a school in which the learned languages are taught.  
Greek and Latin are so styled;—v. n. to dis-  
course according to the rules of grammar;—(ob-  
solete as a verb;)

I'll grammar with you.

And make a trial how I can decline you.—

*Beau. & Flet.*

—a. belonging to grammar.

GRAMMARIAN, gram-ma're-an, s. One versed in  
grammar or the construction of languages; a  
philologist; one who teaches grammar.

GRAMMARLESS, gram'mâr-less, a. Destitute of  
grammar.

GRAMMERY, gram'ma-re, s. Sorcery.

GRAMMATAPHYLLUM, gram-mat-a-fil'um, s. (*gram-*  
*ma*, a letter, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus  
of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GRAMMATIC, gram-mat'ik, a. Pertaining to gram-  
mar.

GRAMMATICAL, gram-mat'e-kal, a. (French.) Be-  
longing to grammar; according to the rules of  
grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, gram-mat'e-kal-le, ad. Ac-  
cording to the principles and rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICASTER, gram-mat'e-kas'tur, s. A low  
grammarian; a pretender to a knowledge of gram-  
mar; a pedant.

GRAMMATICIZE, gram-mat'e-size, v. a. To render  
grammatical.

GRAMMATIST, gram'ma-tist, s. A pretender to a  
knowledge of grammar.

GRAMMATITE, gram'ma-tite, s. (the name given by  
Brongniart to Tremolite.) A mineral, a variety of  
hornblende, confined almost entirely to primary  
rocks; colours white and blue; disposed in fibrous,  
radiated, and granular concretions.

GRAMMATOPHORA, gram-ma-tof'o-ra, s. (*gramma-*  
*tephoros*, a letter-carrier, Gr.) A genus of Sau-  
rians, having the head triangular, flattened; the  
tip rather pointed; tympanum large and exposed;  
tail very long, slender, and cylindrical; no gular  
pouch; the toes slender; the fourth longer than  
the third; pores on the thighs; the scales small  
and carinated, often prickly—natives of Aus-  
tralia.



## GRAMME—GRAND.

GRAMME, gram, *s.* (French.) In French weights, the weight of the cube of the hundredth part of the metre of distilled water, taken at its maximum density. It is equal to 15.444 grains.

GRAMMITE.—See Wollastouite.

GRAMMOPETALOUS, gram-mo-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*gramme*, a line, and *petalon*, Gr.) Having linear petals, as in *Potentilla grammopetala*.

GRAMMOSCIADIUM, gram-mo-si-a-de-um, *s.* (*gramme*, a line, and *sciadion*, an umbel, from the fruit being lined.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Tribe, Scandicidae.

GRAMPIAN, gram'pe-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Grampians, a mountainous range in Scotland, named, from a single hill, the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and the battle was fought which proved so disastrous to the Caledonians.

GRAMPUS, gram'pus, *s.* The Delphinus orca, an exceedingly fierce and voracious Cetacean, which sometimes attains the length of twenty-five feet.

GRANADE.} —See Grenade.

GRENADO.}

GRANADIER.—See Grenadier.

GRANADILLA VINE, gran-a-dil'la vine, *s.* The plant *Passiflora quadrangularis*, so called in France from its fruit, which is very large, and contains a succulent pulp of a purple colour, which is eaten with wine and sugar.

GRANAM.—See Grandam.

GRANARY, gran'a-re, *s.* (*granarium*, Lat.) A storehouse or repository of grain after it is thrashed.

GRANATINE, gran'a-tine, *s.* A name given by Mr. Kirwan to a granular aggregate containing three ingredients, but these differing from the ingredients of granite. A compound, embracing two ingredients only, he termed a *granitell*; when three ingredients are present, but not the three forming granite, he called it a *granatine*; when more than three ingredients form the compound, he termed it a *granillite*.

GRANATITE, gran'a-tite, } *s.* (*granum*, Lat.) The  
GRENATITE, gren'a-tite, } Prismaticalischer granat  
of Mohs, Granatit of Werner, Staurotide of Haüy. A reddish-brown mineral, occurring in primary rocks in the Shetland Isles, and in many parts of Scotland, and in America. According to Vauquelin, it consists of alumina, 45; silica, 33; oxide of iron, 13; oxide of manganese, 4; and lime, 4. Its form and infusibility distinguish it from the garnet.

GRAND, grand, *a.* (French.) Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity; splendid; magnificent; principal; chief; eminent; superior, very frequently in a bad sense;

So clomb this first *grand* thief into God's fold.—  
Milton.

noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity; old; more advanced. *Grand assize*, in Law, a writ in a real action to determine the right of property in lands. *Grand cope*, a writ on plea of land where the tenant makes default in appearance at the day given for the king to take the land in his hands. *Grand days*, these days in the term which are solemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery, viz.:—Candlemas Day, in Hilary term; Ascension Day, in Easter term; St. John the Baptist's Day, in Trinity term; and All Saints' Day, in Michael-

## GRANDAM—GRANDNESS.

mas, which days are *Dies non juridici*, or no days in court. *Grand couvre-chef*, the name of a handkerchief used as a bandage. *Grand distress*, in Law, a writ of distress, so called on account of its extent, which reaches to all goods and chattels of the party within the county, against which it is issued. *Grand gusto*, in Painting, a term used to express that there is something very great and extraordinary in a picture, and calculated both to please and surprise. *Grand jury*, the jury which finds bills of indictment before justices of the peace and gaol delivery, or of *oyer and terminer*. *Grand seignor*, the title by which the Sultan of the Turkish empire is distinguished. *Grand seignor's crown*, in Heraldry, a turban enriched with pearls and diamonds. *Grand serjeanty*, in Law, a tenure by which the tenant was bound, instead of serving the king generally in the wars, to do some special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner, sword, or the like, or to be his butler, champion, or other officer at his coronation.

NOTE.—In Natural History, the following compounds with *grandis*, grand, occur in the designation of species:—*Grandiflorus*, large-flowered; *grandifolius*, large-leaved; *grandidentatus*, furnished with large teeth.

GRANDAM, gran'dam, *s.* Grandmother; an old woman.

GRANDCHILD, grand'tshilde, *s.* A son's or daughter's child.

GRANDDAUGHTER, grand'daw-tur, *s.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE, gran-de', *s.* (*grande*, from *grande de Espana*, Span.) The highest title of Spanish nobility. The collected body, consisting of dukes, marquises, &c., are termed *la grandeza*.

GRANDEESHIP, gran-de'ship, *s.* The rank or estate of a grandee.

GRANDEUR, gran'jur, *s.* (French.) That quality or combination of qualities in an object, which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions; state; splendour of appearance; magnificence; elevation of thought, sentiment, or expression; elevation of mind or air, and deportment.

GRANDEVITY, gran-dev'e-te, *s.* Great age; length of life.—Obsolete.

GRANDEVOUS, gran-de'vus, *a.* Long-lived; of great age.—Obsolete.

GRANDFATHER, grand'fa-thur, *s.* A father's or mother's father.

GRANDIFIC, gran-dif'ik, *a.* Making great.

GRANDILOQUENCE, gran-dil'o-kwens, *s.* Lofty speaking.

GRANDILOQUOUS, gran-dil'o-kwus, *a.* (*grandiloquus*, Lat.) Speaking in a lofty style.

GRANDINOUS, gran'de-nus, *a.* Consisting of hail.

GRANDITY, gran'de-te, *s.* Greatness; grandeur; magnificence.—Obsolete.

Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, smoothness and propriety, in quickness and briefness.—Camden

GRAND JUROR, grand ju'rur, *s.* One of a grand jury.

GRANDLY, grand'le, *ad.* In a lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.

GRANDMOTHER, grand'muth-ur, *s.* The mother of one's father or mother.

GRANDNESS, grand'nes, *s.* Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence.



GRANDSIRE—GRANITINE.

grand'sire, *s.* A grandfather; in use, any ancestor.

grand'sire, *s.* A man, whose blood is warm within, grand'sire cut in alabaster?—*Shaks.*

grand'sun, *s.* The son of a son or

nephew, *s.* (French.) A farm-yard or consisting of a farm-house, and a court for the different animals and implements; as also of barns, feeding-houses, ices, &c.; a farm situated in a lone

place where a grange resides this dejected Marianna.—*Shaks.*

granje'e-a, *s.* (meaning not given by A genus of Composite plants: Subtribe.

grange-j'e-re-a, *s.* (in honour of the N. Granger, who died at Bussora in a genus of plants: Order, Chrysobala-

ris, gran-nif'er-us, *a.* (*granum*, and *fero*, .) Pods which bear seeds like grains. gran'it, *s.* (French, *granit*, Ital. from grain, Gr. owing to its granular structure.) A crystalline aggregation of the minerals feldspar, and mica, with an occasional inclusion of other minerals. Granite is said to be formed when large crystals of feldspar are dissolved through the mass; *sienic*, when mica supplies the place of mica; *chloritic*, when mica supplies the place of mica, &c. a plutonic rock that seems to have been formed from a state of fusion at a considerable depth beneath the surface of the earth, and then denuded and raised to the surface by the lapse of time, so as now to form the lofty mountains, on the sides of which the rocks of primary or secondary origin, which it has protruded, generally lie at an angle of inclination.

gran'e-tel, *s.* A name given by Kirwan to a binary aggregate composed of the following ingredients: feldspar, quartz, garnet, steatites, hornblende,

granit'ik, *a.* Composed of grains or pebbles without a cement, as in granites and gneisses. *Granitic aggregate*, a group of rocks, consisting of two, three, or four minerals, among which only one of the ingredients of granite is present. Among these aggregates, which contain only one of the ingredients of granite, may be enumerated: actinolite, feldspar and hornblende, actinolite, feldspar and hornblende, mica and hornblende, quartz, hornblende, and garnet, hornblende, and epidote, &c. &c.

granit'e-kal, *a.* Consisting of granite; of granite.

granit'ion, *s.* A name given by Kirwan to a binary aggregate composed of the following ingredients: feldspar, quartz, garnet, steatites, hornblende,

granit'e-fawrm, *a.* Resembling structure or shape.

gran'e-tine, *s.* An aggregate of three constituents, one or more differing from which compose granite. For example, an aggregate of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende is a granite; one of quartz, mica, and hornblende, and garnet, and many others.

GRANITOID—GRAPE.

GRANITOID, gran'e-toyd, *a.* (from *granite*, and *eidōs*, resemblance, Gr.) Resembling granite.

GRANIVORE, gra-niv'o-re, *s.* (*granum*, a grain, and *vorō*, I eat, Lat.) A name given by Temminck to an order of Insectorial birds which feed on grains.

GRANIVOROUS, gra-niv'o-rus, *a.* (*granum*, grain, and *vorō*, I eat, Lat.) Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds.

GRANT, grant, *v. a.* (*granter*, Norm.) To admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to concede; to yield; to give; to bestow or confer on without compensation, as in answer to prayer or request; to transfer the title of a thing to another for a good or valuable consideration; to convey by deed or writing;—*s.* the act of granting or bestowing; the thing granted or bestowed; a gift or boon; concession; admission of something as true. In Law, a conveyance in writing of such things as cannot be conveyed by words only.

GRANTABLE, grant'a-bl, *a.* That may be granted or conveyed.

GRANTEE, gran-te', *s.* A person to whom a conveyance is made.

GRANTOR, grant'ur, *s.* The person who grants; one who conveys lands, rents, &c.

GRANULAR, gran'u-lar, *a.* (from *granum*, a grain, Lat.) Consisting of grains; resembling grains. *Granular limestone*, a variety of limestone, generally found in the primitive rocks, so termed from its consisting of small grains or minute crystals. It is of various colours; the white variety is used as statuary marble.—See Marble.

GRANULARY, gran'u-lar-e, *a.* Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

GRANULATE, gran'u-late, *v. a.* To form into grains or small masses; to raise into small asperities; to make rough on the surface;—*v. n.* to collect or be formed into grains.

GRANULATED, gran'u-lay-ted, *a.* Consisting of grains; resembling grains.

GRANULATION, gran-u-lashun, *s.* The act of forming into grains. In Chemistry, an operation by which metallic substances are reduced into small grains for the purpose of facilitating their combination with other substances. In Pathology, firm, rounded, or ovoid, glistening, semitransparent tumours, resembling in figure and volume a millet-seed or pea.

GRANULE, gran'ule, *s.* A little; a small particle.

GRANULIFEROUS, gran-u-lif'er-us, *a.* Full of granulations, as in the shell *Mitra granulifera*.

GRANULIFORM, gran-u-le-fawrm, *a.* (*granum*, a grain, and *formis*, form, Lat.) In Mineralogy, having an irregular granular structure, as *Pyroxene granuliforme*.

GRANULOUS, gran'u-lus, *a.* Full of grains; abounding with granular substances.

GRAPE, grape, *s.* The fruit of *Vitis vinifera*. The other plants of the same genus which bear fruit resembling the grape are chiefly American, but are almost of no value,—see *Vitis*: the fruit from which wine is made. In the Manege, *grapes* signify many tumours on the leg of a horse. *Grapeshot*, an assemblage, in the form of a cylindrical column, of nine balls resting on a circular plate, through which a pin passes as an axis. The balls are contained in a canvas bag, and are bound together on the outside of the latter by a cord, disposed about the column in the



GRAPELESS—GRAPPLE.

manner of a net. The size of shot is according to the bore of the piece of ordnance from which it is to be fired. *Grapewort*, the poisonous plant *Actæa*, called also *Herb christopher*, or *baneberries*.

**GRAPELESS**, grape'les, *a.* Wanting the strength and flavour of the grape.

**GRAPESTONE**, grape'stone, *a.* The stone or seed of the grape.

**GRAPHIC**, graf'ik, } *a.* (from *grapho*, I write, }  
**GRAPHICAL**, graf'e-kal, } Gr.) Relating to the }  
art of writing or delineating; well delineated; }  
describing with accuracy. *Graphic microscope*, }  
an instrument invented by Cornelius Varley, for }  
the purpose of depicting, on the principle of re- }  
flection, the objects represented by the microscope. }  
*Graphic tellurium*, or *graphite gold*, a mineral of }  
a steel-grey colour, approaching to tin-white, and }  
is generally splendid, but sometimes slightly }  
tarnished externally; primary crystal, a rhombic }  
prism. Its constituents are, tellurium, 60; gold, }  
30; silver, 10; sometimes a trace of lead. *Gra-* }  
*phic granite*, a variety of granite, composed of }  
felspar and quartz, so arranged as to produce an }  
imperfect laminar structure. When a section of }  
graphic granite is made at right angles to the }  
alterations of the constituent minerals, broken }  
lines, resembling Hebrew characters, present }  
themselves; hence its derivation.

**GRAPHICALLY**, graf'e-kal-le, *ad.* With good delineation; in a picturesque manner.

**GRAPHIPTERUS**, gra-fip'ter-us, *s.* (*grapho*, I write, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.

**GRAPHIS**, graf'is, *s.* (*grapho*, I write, from the apotheca being like the characters of some strange language.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, *Idiothalamena*.

**GRAPHITE**, gra'fite, *s.* Another name for black-lead, or plumbago; carburet of iron. Graphite is of a dark steel-grey, or nearly iron-black. It leaves on paper a well-defined shining trace, which has very nearly the colour of the mass, and consists of minute grains. It is perfectly opaque, easily scraped by a knife, and soils the fingers. It is a conductor of electricity, and when rubbed on sealing-wax till a metallic trace appears, communicates no electricity to the wax. Specific gravity from 1.98 to 2.26. Constituent parts—carbon, 92.0; iron, 8.0.—*Cleveland*.

**GRAPHOMETER**, graf-om'e-tur, *s.* (*grapho*, I write, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A mathematical instrument used in land-surveying; otherwise termed a semicircle. Its use is to observe any angle, the vertex of which is at the centre of the instrument in any plane, and to find how many degrees it contains.

**GRAPHOMETRICAL**, graf-o-met're-kal, *a.* Relating to, or ascertained by a graphometer.

**GRAPNEL**, grap'nel, } *s.* (from *grapple*.) A sort of }  
**GRAPPLING**, grap'ling, } small anchor, fitted with }  
four or five flukes, or claws, and generally used to }  
ride a boat or other small vessel. *Fire-grappling*, }  
an instrument resembling the former, but differing }  
in the construction of its flukes, which are fur- }  
nished with strong barbs at their sides. They are }  
usually attached to the yard-arms of a ship, in }  
order to grapple a vessel of the enemy which it is }  
intended to board: termed also *grappling-irons*.

**GRAPPLE**, grap'pl, *v. a.* (*greipen*, Goth.) To

GRAPPLEMENT—GRASSHOPPER.

seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks; to contest in close fight;—*v. n.* to fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly;

*Grapple your minds to sternage of the navy.*  
*And leave your England as dead midnight still.*—*Shaks.*

*to grapple with*, to contend with; to struggle with successfully;—*s.* a seizing; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold; close fight; a hook or iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

**GRAPPLEMENT**, grap'pl-ment, *s.* A grappling; close fight or embrace.

**GRAPSUS**, grap'sus, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans of the crab kind: Family, Brachyura.

**GRAPTOLEPIS**, grap-tol'e-pis, *s.* (*graptos*, painted, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, discovered in the Coal formation of Lancashire by Dr. Rankin of Carlisle.

**GRAPTOLITE**, grap'to-lite, } *s.* (*graptolite*,

**GRAPTOLITHUS**, grap-tol'e-thus, } painted, and }  
*lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A name given by Linnaeus }  
to denote such stones as resemble drawings, as in }  
the Florentine ruin marble, dendritic limestone, }  
moss agates, &c.

**GRAPY**, gra'pe, *a.* Like grapes; full of clusters of grapes; made of grapes.

**GRASP**, grasp, *v. a.* (*graspere*, Ital.) To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the finger or arms; to catch; to lay hold of; to take possession of; to seize;—*v. n.* to catch or seize; to gripe; to struggle; to strive;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

*His hands abroad display'd, as one that grips*  
*And tugg'd for life.*—*Shaks.*

*to encroach; to grasp at*, to catch at; to try to seize;—*s.* the gripe or seizure of the hand; possession; hold; reach of the arms; figuratively, the power of seizing.

**GRASPABLE**, grasp'a-bl, *a.* That can be grasped.

**GRASPER**, grasp'ur, *s.* One who grasps or seizes; one who catches at; one who holds.

**GRASS**, gras, *s.* (*gras*, Sax. *gras*, Goth. Germ. and Dut.) The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed. In Botany, a plant pertaining to the order Gramineæ,—which see. *Grass land*, in Agriculture, kept continually in grass, as pasture or meadow, in contradistinction to ground alternately in tillage and grass. *Grass-land*, in Law, the grazing or turning up of the earth with a plough; an ancient customary service of tenants doing one day's work for their landlord. *Grass-week*.—See Rogation-week. *Grass of Parnassus*, the marsh plant *Parnassia palustris*, a native of both this country and of Greece. *Grass-poly*, the small hedge hyssop *Lithum hypophyllum*, a native annual plant;—*grass-blade*, a stalk of grass; *grass-green*, green with grass; dark-green like the colour of grass; *grass-green*, overgrown with grass; *grass-plot*, a level spot covered with grass.

**GRASS**, gras, *v. a.* To cover with grass, or with turf;—*v. n.* to produce grass; to be covered with grass.

**GRASSATION**, gras-sa'shun, *s.* (*grassatio*, Lat.) A ranging or wandering about.—*Obsolete*.

*If in vice there be a perpetual grassation, there must be in virtue a perpetual vigilance.*—*Fellham.*

**GRASSHOPPER**, gras'hop-pur, *s.* The well-known insect *Gryllus campestris* of Linnaeus. *Grass-*



GRASSINESS—GRATING.

GRATINGLY—GRAVE.

*titlark*, the bird *Emberiza locustella*, so from the nature of its chirp. *Grasshopper*, the *Sylvia locustella*.

*GRASS*, *gras'se-nēs*, *s.* The state of abounding in grass; a grassy state.

*GRASSY*, *gras'les*, *a.* Destitute of grass.

*GRASSY*, *gras'se*, *a.* Covered with grass; abounding in grass; resembling grass; green. *Grassy*, the *Ranunculus ficaria*.

*GRATE*, *s.* (*grata*, Ital.) A work or frame, made of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work; an instrument or set of iron bars in which a fire is kindled;—to furnish with grates; to make fast with bars; (*gratter*, Fr.) to rub or wear anything by attrition of a rough body; to offend by being harsh or vexatious; to form a sound by means of asperities or hard bodies;—*v. n.* to be hard, so as to injure or offend; to offend, as by oppression or importunity; to make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies; (*gratus*, *a.* agreeable.—Obsolete as an adjective. *Grates* grate and delicious enough by custom.—*Robert*.

*GRATEFUL*, *a.* (from *gratus*, Lat.) Having due sense of benefits; kindly disposed to one from whom a favour has been received; disposed to acknowledge and repay benefits; pleasant; acceptable; gratifying; delightful; delightfully affording pleasure.

*GRATEFULLY*, *grate'fūl-le*, *ad.* With a due sense of favours; in a manner that disposes to return in return for favours; in a pleasing manner.

*GRATEFULNESS*, *grate'fūl-nes*, *s.* The quality of being grateful; gratitude; the quality of being agreeable or pleasant to the mind or to the feelings.

*GRAPE*, *gra-te'ū-pe-a*, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Houp.) A name given by Charles Desmoulin to a genus of fossil bivalves found in the Eocene and Miocene formations. It is nearly identical with *Donax*.

*GRATEUR*, *s.* An instrument or utensil with a rough indented surface, for rubbing off particles of a body.

—See *Graces*.

*GRATIFICATION*, *gra-tik-u-la'shun*, *s.* A word used by some writers for dividing a drawing into compartments, in order to be reduced or enlarged: so termed from its resembling lattice-work.

*GRATIFICATION*, *grat-e-fe-ka'shun*, *s.* (*gratus*, *a.* agreeable, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) The act of gratifying either the mind, the taste, or the appetite; that which affords pleasure; satisfaction; reward; recompense. In Law, a reward or making amends for some piece of service.

*GRATER*, *grat'e-fi-ur*, *s.* One who gratifies or gratifies.

*GRATE*, *grat'e-fi*, *v. a.* To indulge; to please by flattery; to delight; to please; to humour; to gratify; to reward by a recompense.

*GRATING*, *grat'e-fi-ing*, *a.* Giving pleasure; gratifying; satisfaction.

*GRATING*, *a.* Fretting; irritating; harsh. *GRATING*, *s.* A partition of bars; an open cover for the hatches of a ship, resembling lattice-work.

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*GRATINGLY*, *grat'ing-le*, *ad.* Harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate.

*GRATIOLA*, *gra-ti'o-la*, *s.* (from the name given it by Matthiolus,—*Gratia Dei*, the grace of God,—in allusion to its virtues as a cathartic.) Hedge-hyssop, a genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

*GRATIS*, *grat'is*, *ad.* (Latin.) For nothing; freely; without recompense.

*GRATITUDE*, *grat'e-tude*, *s.* (*gratitudo*, Lat.) An emotion of the heart, excited by a favour or benefit received; a sentiment of kindness or goodwill towards a benefactor; thankfulness.

*GRATTEN*, *grat'ten*, *s.* An old word for grass which springs up after the field has been mowed.

*GRATUITOUS*, *gra-tu'e-tus*, *a.* (*gratuitus*, Lat.) Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit; asserted or taken without proof.

*GRATUITOUSLY*, *gra-tu'e-tus-le*, *ad.* Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation; without proof.

*GRATUITY*, *grat-tu'e-te*, *s.* A free gift; a present; a donation; that which is given without a compensation or equivalent; something given in return for a favour; an acknowledgment.

*GRATULATE*, *grat'u-late*, *v. a.* (*gratulari*, Lat.) To express joy or pleasure to a person on account of his success—the reception of some good; to congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy; to wish or express joy to; to declare joy for; to mention with joy.

*GRATULATION*, *grat-u-la'shun*, *s.* (*gratulatio*, Lat.) An address or expression of joy to a person on account of some good received by him; congratulation.

*GRATULATORY*, *grat'u-la-tur-e*, *a.* Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

*GRAUWACKE*, *graw'wak-e*, *s.* (a German local name for a grey-stone.)

*GRAYWACKE*, *graw'wak-e*, *s.* (a German local name for a grey-stone.) An indurated, granular, metamorphic rock, of a semischistose structure, and usually of a grey colour, occurring usually in beds among slate and other primitive rocks. When the schistose structure is well-defined, it is called *grauwacke slate* or *schist*. It is sometimes written *greywacke*, and pronounced *graw'wak*.

*GRAVE*, *grave*, *v. a.* (*graver*, Fr. *grafen*, Sax.) Past, Graved; past part. Graven or Graved. To carve or cut letters or figures on stone or other hard substance, with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel; to clean a ship's bottom; to entomb;—*v. n.* to carve; to write or delineate on hard substances; to practise engraving;—*s.* (*graf*, Sax. *grab*, Germ.) the ditch, pit, or excavated place in which a dead human body is deposited; a place for the corpse of a human being; a sepulchre; a tomb; any place where the dead are deposited; a place of great slaughter or mortality: *graves*, in the plural, sediment of tallow melted;—(obsolete in the last sense.) The names of places ending in *grave* come from the Saxon word *graff*, a wood, den, or thicket;—*a.* solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling; plain, not showy or tawdry; being of weight; important; momentous; *gravecloud*, a lump of earth belonging to a grave; *graveclothes*, the clothes or dress in which the dead are interred; *gravedigger*, one whose occupation is to dig graves; *gravemaker*, same as *gravedigger*; *gravestone*, a stone laid over a grave,

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or erected near it as a monument. In Grammar, a species of accent expressed thus (´), and showing that the voice is to be depressed, and the syllable over which it is marked pronounced in a low deep tone. In many works where the pronunciation is marked, the grave accent placed over a vowel denotes that the vowel has its long name sound, as in gra'ver. The acute accent (´) marks the short sound, as gra'vel. In Music, same as *adagio*, slow, in Italian music; in general, the term denotes a low or deep sound—the thicker the cord or string is, the graver the note will be. *Gravedigging* or *burying beetle*,—see *Nicrophagus*;—*v. a.* to cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; to puzzle; to stop; to embarrass; to hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

**GRAVEL**, grav'el, *s.* Small stones generally deposited on the beds of rivers or the sea-shore, from the consolidation of which, in former periods, the conglomerates of the various formations have been formed. Unconsolidated gravel and sand beds often alternate with each other, or occur separately at elevations from tide-mark to the height of many hundred feet. Recent gravel beds are formed in many localities from the wearing down of the old conglomerates. Organic remains seldom occur in formations of this kind, whether ancient or modern, except indeed such as have been recently washed on shore. In Pathology, the collection of calculi in the urinary bladder.

**GRAVELESS**, graveless, *a.* Without a grave; unburied.

**GRAVELLY**, grav'el-le, *a.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

**GRAVELOOKING**, grave'look-ing, *a.* Having a grave or serious appearance.

**GRAVELWALK**, grav'el-wawk, *s.* A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a dry and hard bottom.

**GRAVELY**, grave'le, *ad.* In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously; without gauliness or show.

**GRAVENESS**, grave'nes, *s.* Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behaviour; gravity of manners or discourse.

**GRAVEOLENCE**, gra-ve'o-lens, *s.* (*gravis*, heavy, and *oleo*, to yield a smell, Lat.) A strong, heavy, or offensive smell.

**GRAVEOLENT**, gra-ve'o-lent, *a.* Having a strong or unpleasant smell.

**GRAVER**, gra'vur, *s.* (*grapho*, I carve, Gr.) In Engraving, the tool by which the lines, scratches, and shades are cut in wood, steel, copper, &c.

**GRAVEY**, gra've, *s.* In Surgery, an instrument for scaling the teeth.

**GRAVID**, grav'id, *a.* (*gravidus*, Lat.) Pregnant; being with child.

**GRAVIDATED**, grav'e-day-ted, *a.* Made pregnant. —Obsolete.

**GRAVIDATION**, grav-e-da'shun, } *s.* Pregnancy.  
**GRAVIDITY**, gra-vid'e-te, }

**GRAVIGRADES**, grav'e-graydz, *s.* (*graves*, heavy, and *gradior*, I walk, Lat.) A name given by Blainville to Mammalia, comprising such heavy-paced animals as the elephant.

**GRAVIMETER**, gra-vim'e-tur, *s.* (*gravitas*, gravity, and *metor*, I measure, Lat.) An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies.

**GRAVING**, gra'ving, *s.* Carved work; impression.

*Graving dock*, a small dock capable of holding one, or at most two vessels. It is used for holding state and other ornamental barges, for the purpose of defending them from the weather. It is also applied to docks in which the hulks of ships are retained previous to being launched.

**GRAVITATE**, grav'e-tate, *v. n.* (*graviter*, Fr.) To tend to the centre of a body, or the central point of attraction.

**GRAVITATION**, grav'e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of tending to the centre; the force by which bodies are pressed or drawn, or by which they tend towards the centre of the earth or other centre, or the effect of that force.

**GRAVITY**, grav'e-te, *s.* (*gravite*, Fr.) Heaviness; weight; that mutual tendency which all bodies have to approach each other with forces which are directly to their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of their distances. The force by which bodies are propelled towards the centre of the earth results from this law, and its manifest effect on the body so propelled is termed *weight*. *Specific gravity*, the ratio of the weight of a body to the weight of some other body assumed as a standard. The standard adopted in Britain is that of pure distilled water at a temperature of 62°. The French take it at the freezing-point, 32°. A body when immersed in fluid loses just as much of its weight as is equal to the weight of a given volume of the fluid. If the weight lost in water be made the divisor of the weight in air, the quotient gives the *specific gravity*. The instrument used is called the *hydrostatic balance*. The specific gravities of gaseous bodies are generally determined in terms of that of atmospheric air; the difference between the weights of a flask when exhausted of air by means of an air-pump and when filled with gas, given the weight of the gas which it contains. One cubic foot of rain water weighs exactly 1000 ounces avoirdupois, hence the relative weight of other bodies is easily referred to this standard; and hence gold, when hammered, weighs 19.362. It is therefore  $19\frac{362}{1000}$  times heavier than water; consequently, its specific gravity is 19.362, and so of other bodies. *Centre of gravity*, that point at which all the weight of a mass might be collected without disturbing the equilibrium of any system of which the mass forms a part. When a body is suspended by a string, and allowed to find its position of rest, the centre of gravity is in the line of the string. *Line of direction of gravity*, a straight line which passes through the centre of gravity of a body towards the centre of the earth. If this line pass beyond the base on which the body stands, it must fall;—seriousness; sobriety of manners; solemnity of deportment or character; atrociousness; enormity.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

That had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed according to the gravity of the fact.—*Holzer*.

**GRAVY**, gra've, *s.* The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in roasting.

**GRAY**.—See *Grey*.

**GRAYLING**, gra'ling, *s.* In Ichthyology, the *Thymallus vulgaris*, a British fish.

**GRAZE**, graze, *v. a.* (*grasian*, Sax.) To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly the surface of a thing in passing; to feed or supply cattle with grass; to furnish pasture for; to feed



GRAZER—GREATCOAT.

en; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage; to tend grazing cattle;—*v. n.* to eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; to supply grass; to move on devouring.

GRAZER, gra'zur, *s.* One that grazes or feeds on grass.

GRAZIER, gra'zhar, *s.* One who feeds cattle with grass, or supplies them with pasture.

GRAZING, gra'zing, *a.* Supplying pasture.

GRAZIOSO, graz'e-o-so, *ad.* (Italian.) In Music, a word intimating that the part to which it is affixed is to be played elegantly and gracefully.

GREASE, grese, *s.* (*graisse*, Fr.) Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow or lard. In Farriery, an inflammation of the heels of a horse, which suspends the ordinary greasy secretion of the part, and produces dryness and scurfiness, followed by cracks, ulceration, and fungous excrescences;—*v. a.* to smear, anoint, or daub with grease or fat; to bribe; to corrupt with presents.

Envy not the store  
Of the greas'd advocate that grinds the poor.—  
Dryden.

GREASILY, gre'ze-le, *ad.* With grease, or an appearance of it; grossly.

GREASINESS, gre'ze-nes, *s.* The state of being greasy; oiliness; fatness.

GREASY, gre'ze, *a.* Oily; fat; unctuous; smeared or defiled with grease; like grease or oil; smooth; fat of body; bulky, in reproach;

Let's consult together against this greasy knight.—  
Shaks.

gross; indelicate; indecent.

GREAT, grate, *a.* (Saxon.) Large in bulk or number; being of extended length or breadth; expressing a large, extensive, or unusual degree of anything; long-continued; important; weighty; chief; principal; of vast power and excellence; supreme; illustrious; vast; extensive; wonderful; admirable; possessing large or strong powers of mind; having made extensive or unusual acquisitions of science or knowledge; distinguished by rank, office, or power; elevated; eminent; dignified in aspect, mein, or manner; magnanimous; generous; of elevated sentiments; high-minded; rich; sumptuous; magnificent; sublime; noble; swelling; proud; principal; much travelled; pregnant; teeming; hard; difficult; familiar; intimate;—(vulgar in the last two significations;)—distinguished by extraordinary events, or unusual importance; denoting a degree of consanguinity in the ascending or descending line, as *great-grandson*; superior; pre-eminent;—*s.* the whole; the gross; the whole in a lump; people of rank or distinction. *Great auk*, a species of water-fowl of the genus *Alca*. *Great circle-sailing*, the manner of conducting a ship in, or rather pretty near, the arch of a great circle, that passes through the zenith of the two places, viz., whence she came, and to which she is bound. *Great goose-grass*, or German Madwort, the common name of the plant *Asperugo procumbens*. *Great macaw-tree*, the West Indian tree *Cocos fusiformis*.

GREAT-BELLIED, grate'bel-lid, *a.* Pregnant; teeming.

GREAT-BURNET.—See *Sanguisorba*.

GREATCOAT, grate'kote, *s.* An overcoat.

GREATEN—GREEK.

GREATEN, gra'tn, *v. a.* To enlarge; to magnify; A favourite's business is to please his king, a minister's to *greaten* and exalt him.—*By. Ken.*

—*v. n.* to increase; to become large.—Seldom used.

GREATFOOTS.—See *Megapodina*.

GREAT-HEARTED, grate'hart-ed, *a.* High-spirited; undejected.

GREATLY, grate'le, *ad.* In a great degree; much; nobly; illustriously; magnanimously; generously; bravely.

GREATNESS, grate'nes, *s.* Largeness of quantity or number; large amount; extent; high degree; high rank or place; elevation; dignity; distinction; eminence; power; command; swelling pride; affected state; magnanimity; elevation of sentiment; nobleness; strength or extent of intellectual faculties; large extent or variety; grandeur; pomp; magnificence; force; intensity.

GREAVE, greve, *s.* A grove.—Obsolete.

Phœbus, with his stremes drieth in the greaves  
The silver droppe, hanging on the leaves.—  
Chaucer.

GREAVES, greevz, *s. pl.* (*grevas*, Span. and Port.) Armour for the legs; a sort of boots.

He had greaves of brass upon his legs.—1 Sam. xvii. 6.

GREBE, grebe, *s.* The common name of a fowl of the genus *Colymbus*, called also a *Diver*.—Which see.

GREBES.—See *Colymbus*.

GRECIAN, gre'shan, *a.* Relating to Greece;—*s.* a native of Greece; a Jew who understood or spoke Greek;

He disputed against the Grecians.—Acts ix. 29.

one skilled in the Greek language.

GRECIAN-FIRE.—See *Fire*.

GRECIANIZE, gre'shan-ize, } *v. n.* To play the  
GRECIZE, gre'size, } Grecian; to speak  
Greek, or use phrases borrowed from the Greek  
language; to render or translate into Greek.

GRECISM, gre'sizm, *s.* (*gracismus*, Lat.) An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE, gre, *s.* (*gre*, Fr.) Goodwill; rank; degree;—see *Degree*;

He is a shepherd great in *gree*.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to agree.—Obsolete.—See *Agree*.

Ludgate, for freemen debtors, free  
From hurt, till with their creditors they *gree*.—  
Mr. for Mag.

GREED, greed, *s.* Greediness.—This term is discarded from elegant literature, but is still colloquially used in Scotland.

GREEDILY, gre'de-le, *ad.* With a keen appetite for food or drink; voraciously; with keen or ardent desire; eagerly.

GREEDINESS, gre'de-nes, *s.* Keenness of appetite for food or drink; ravenousness; voracity; ardent desire.

GREEDY, gre'de, *a.* (*greedig*, Sax.) Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry; having a keen desire of anything; eager to obtain.

GREEDYGUT, gre'de-gut, *s.* A glutton; a devourer; a belly-god.

GREEK, greek, *a.* Relating to Greece;—*s.* a native of Greece; the language of Greece. *Greek orders of architecture*, are the Doric, Ionian, and Corinthian; the *Latin*, are the Tuscan and Composite. *Greek-fire*,—see *Fire*.



## GREEKISH—GREEN.

**GREEKISH**, greek'ish, *a.* Peculiar to Greece.

**GREEKLING**, greek'ling, *s.* An inferior Greek writer.

Which of the *Greeklings* durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes?—*Ben Jonson*.

**GREEK VALERIAN**.—See *Polemonium*.

**GREEN**, green, *a.* (*grene*, Sax.) Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs; verdant; new; fresh; recent; flourishing; undecayed; containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned; not roasted; half raw; unripe; immature; not arrived to perfection; young; pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish pale colour;—*s.* the colour of growing plants; a colour composed of blue and yellow rays, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibits a variety of shades; a grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage; fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths. *Green-cloth*, in Law, a board or court of justice, held in the counting-house of the king's household, composed of the lord steward and officers under him, who sit daily. To this court is committed the charge and oversight of the king's household in matters of justice and government, with a power to correct all offenders, and to maintain the peace of the verge or jurisdiction of the court royal, which is every way about two hundred yards from the last gate of the palace where his majesty resides. Without a warrant first obtained from this court, none of the king's servants can be arrested for debt. *Green-finch*, *green-grosbeak*, or *green-linnet*, a bird,—see *Chloris*. *Green-earth*, a variety of chloritic earth which occurs in the vesicular cavities of some amygdaloids: it constitutes the *mountain-green* of painters. *Green-frog*, the amphibious batrachian, *Rana esculenta*. *Green-man*, the orchideous plant *Aceras anthropophora*. *Green-osier*, the plant *Salix rubra*, used in the manufacture of baskets, &c. *Green-silver*, the name of an ancient custom within the manor of Writhel, in the county of Essex, which is, that every tenant whose door opens to Greenbury shall pay a half-penny to the lord of the manor, by the name of *green-silver*. *Green-lover*, the soft-leaved seaweed *Ulva lactuca*. *Green-sallow of Brazil*, the bird *Phibalura flaverosia*, or *Procnias ventralis* of Illiger. *Green-turtle*, the *Chelonia mydas*, the marine chelonian so well known to epicures. *Green-vitriol*, the sulphate of iron, consisting of 1 atom of the protoxide of iron, and 1 atom of sulphuric acid. The crystals contain 7 atoms of water. Sulphate of copper is called *blue-vitriol*, and the sulphate of zinc *white-vitriol*. *Green-weed*, or *greenwood*, one of the names of the plant *Genista tinctoria*. Its other names are base-broom, dyers'-broom, dyers'-weed, and wood-waxen. *Brunswick-green* is made by saturating cold water with muriated ammonia, and adding three times as much copper clipping as ammonia. The moisture is to be evaporated, taking care that no dust be allowed to get to it. The muriate of ammonia is decomposed by the copper, which is itself corroded and converted into a green oxide. It is then to be digested in successive portions of alcohol, as long as any green oxide is taken up; the solutions are now to be added together, and the liquor to be driven off by a moderate heat; the residue is the pigment re-

## GREEN-COLOURED—GREENSAND.

quired. *Frise-green*, an ammonio-sulphate of copper. *Sap-green*, the inspissated juice of buckthorn berries. *Sheeles' green*, an arseniate of copper. *Mineral-green*, a subcarbonate of copper;—*v. a.* to make green.—Inelegant as a verb.

Great spring before  
*Green'd* all the year; and fruits and blossoms blush'd  
 In social sweetness on the self-same bough.—*Thomson*.

**GREEN-COLOURED**, green'kul-urd, *a.* Pale; sickly.

At your foul name,  
*Green-colour'd* maids would have turn'd red with shame.—*Tourneur*.

**GREENCROP**, green'krop, *s.* A crop of green vegetables, such as artificial grasses, turnips, &c.

**GREENERY**, green'ur-e, *s.* A place for green plants.

**GREENGAGE**, green'gaje, *s.* A green and very excellent variety of the plum *Prunus domestica*.

**GREEN-GROCER**, green'gro-sur, *s.* One who retail's vegetables or greens.

**GREENHOOD**, green'hood, *s.* A state of immaturity or greenness.

**GREENHORN**, green'hawrn, *s.* A raw youth easily imposed on.—A vulgar word.

**GREENHOUSE**, green'how's, *s.* A place constructed for the shelter of tender plants from the weather, and in which their colour is preserved during the winter or cold months.

**GREEN-IRON EARTH**.—See *Hypochlorite*.

**GREENISH**, green'ish, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green.

**GREENISHNESS**, green'ish-nes, *s.* The quality of being greenish.

**GREENLANDER**, green'lan-dur, *s.* A native of Greenland, an extensive island situated between Iceland and the continent of America.

**GREENLET**, green'let, *s.* A bird of the genus *Vireo*,—which see.

**GREENLY**, green'le, *ad.* With a green colour; freshly; newly; immaturity;—*a.* of a green colour.

**GREENMANTLED**, green'man-tld, *a.* Covered with green.

**GREENNESS**, green'nes, *s.* The quality of being green; viridity; immaturity; unripeness; freshness; vigour; newness.

**GREENOCKITE**, green'nok-kite, *s.* (in honour of Lord Greenock, now Earl Cathcart.) The sulphuret of cadmium, which occurs crystallized in six-sided prisms, with six-sided pyramids. It is of a beautiful yellow or gold colour, with a vitreous lustre, translucent to transparent. It consists of sulphur, 22.56; cadmium, 77.30; sp. gr. 4.842. H = 2.75. Found at Bishoptown, Renfrewshire, and Cochneyburn, Dumbartonshire.

**GREENOVITE**, green'o-vite, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Greenough.) A mineral which occurs in small crystalline masses of a deep rose-red colour. It consists of silica, 30.40; oxide of titanium, 42.00; lime, 24.30; protoxide of manganese, 3.80; sp. gr. 3.44. Found at St. Marcel, Piedmont.

**GREENROOM**, green'room, *s.* A room in a theatre near the stage, appropriated for the use of the actors during the intervals of their parts in the play.

**GREENS**, greenz, *s.* Kale, the common pot-herb; the variety *Sabellica* of the Cruciferous plant *Brassica acephala*.

**GREENSAND**, green'sand, *s.* In Geology, argillaceous beds, forming the lower divisions of the Chalk formation. It is so termed from its abounding with small grains of chlorite.



**GREENSHANK.**—See Totanus.

**GREEN-SICKNESS.**—See Chlorosis.

**GREEN-SICKNESSED,** green'sik-nest, *a.* Having a sickly taste.

**GREENSTALL,** green'stawl, *s.* A stall on which vegetables or greens are exposed to sale.

**GREENSTONE,** green'stone, *s.* An igneous rock, in which felspar is combined with hornblende or angite. Dykes of it are very common in the Coal and older formations of Scotland. It occurs also in overlying masses, sometimes of great extent and thickness.

**GREENSWARD,** green'swârd, *s.* Turf green with grass.

**GREENWOOD,** green'wood, *s.* A wood as it appears luxuriantly in the spring or summer;—*a.* relating to a greenwood.

**GREET,** greet, *v. a.* (*gretan*, *grettan*, Sax.) To address with expressions of kind wishes; to salute in kindness and respect; to address at a meeting; to address in any manner; to congratulate; to pay compliments at a distance; to send kind wishes to; to meet;—(unusual in the last sense;)—*v. n.* to meet and salute; to weep.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**GREETER,** greet'ur, *s.* One who greets.

**GREETING,** greet'ing, *s.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed to one absent.

**GREEZE,** greeze, *s.* A flight of steps.

**GREFFIER,** greffier, *s.* (French.) A registrar or recorder.

**GREGAL,** gre'gal, *a.* (from *grex*, a flock, Lat.) Relating to a flock.

**GREGARIAN,** gre-ga're-an, *a.* Belonging to a herd.

**GREGARIOUS,** gre-ga're-us, *a.* Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not solitary, or living alone.

**GREGARIOUSLY,** gre-ga're-us-le, *ad.* In a flock or herd; in a company.

**GREGARIOUSNESS,** gre-ga're-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of living in flocks or herds.

**GREGORIAN,** gre-go're-an, *a.* Belonging to Pope Gregory, and his method of computation. *Gregorian calendar*, that which shows the new and full moon, with the time of Easter, and the movable feasts depending thereon, by means of epacts, disposed through the several months of the Gregorian year. *Gregorian epoch*, the epocha, or time whence the Gregorian calendar or computation took place. The year 1808 was the 226th year of that epocha. *Gregorian year*, the Julian year corrected, or modelled, in such a manner as that three secular years, which in the Julian account are bissextile, are here common years, and only every fourth secular year is made a bissextile year. *Gregorian telescope*, the first and most common of the reflecting telescopes invented by Professor James Gregory of St. Andrew's, and afterwards of Edinburgh.

**GREGRE-TREE,** gre'ger-tre, *s.* A Leguminous tree which grows in Sierra Leone and other parts of Guinea. It yields a red juice, which is used by the natives to detect the guilt or prove the innocence of those accused of any crime. The red juice is taken in large draughts, and those who are not sufficiently strong to withstand its effects are pronounced guilty, and those who can are considered innocent.

**GREIT,** greet, *v. n.* (*greitan*, I weep, Goth.) To lament; to weep.—Obsolete.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee greet?—*Spenser.*

**GREITH,** greeth, *v. a.* (*gerædian*, Sax.) To make ready;—*s.* goods; furniture.—Obsolete.

**GREMIAL,** gre'me-al, *a.* (*gremium*, the lap, Lat.) Belonging to the lap or bosom.

**GRENADÉ,** gre-naid'e, *s.* A shell or hollow ball of iron, two and a half inches in diameter, which, being charged with powder and provided with a fuze, is thrown from the parapets into the ditch and covered way when occupied by besiegers, or from the covered way into the trenches when the latter approach within twenty-five yards of the crest of the glacis.

**GRENADIER,** gren-a-deer', *s.* Originally a soldier armed with a sword, a musket and bayonet, and a pouchful of grenades—hence the name *Grenadiers* are now only distinguished from the other companies of a regiment or battalion by their superior height, and in certain peculiarities of uniform. Each battalion of infantry has a company of grenadiers, who take the right of the line, while the light occupy the left.

**GRES,** gres, or gray, *s.* In Geology, a French term for the English grit or sandstone.

**GRESSORIAL,** gres-so're-al, *a.* (*grassus*, going, Lat.) In Ornithology, an epithet used to designate birds which have three toes forward, two of which are connected, and one behind.

**GRESSURA,** gres-su'ra, *s.* (from *gradior*, I proceed, Lat.) In Anatomy, the perinæum, which goes from the pudendum to the anus.

**GREVILLIA,** gre-vil'le-a, *s.* (in honour of the Right Hon. Charles Francis Greville.) A genus of plants: Order, Proteaceæ.

**GREWIA,** groo'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Nehemiah Grew.) A genus of plants: Order, Tiliaceæ.

**GREY,** gray, *a.* (*grig*, *gray*, Sax. *grau*, Germ.) White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark, like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes. *Grey-falcon*, the common or Peregrine Falcon, a bird which breeds on the rocks of the highlands of Scotland. *Grey-gled*, the name given in Scotland to the kite, or Falco milvus of ornithologists. *Grey-headed-wag-tail*, the bird *Budytes neglecta*, and *Motacilla flava* of Linnæus. *Grey-owl*, the bird *Ula stridula* of Selby, and *Strix stridula* of Linnæus, known also as the Tawny, Brown, or Ivy-owl. *Greys*, or *Scots Greys*, the name of a regiment of cavalry in the British service, so named from the horses being all of a grey colour;—*s.* a grey colour, as the *grey* of the morning, for the break of day.

I'll say you grey is not the morning's eye;

'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow.—

*Shaks.*

*Grey*, in Heraldry, term for a badger. *Grey-fly*, the trumpet-fly

**GREYBEARD,** gray'beerd, *s.* An old man, generally used in contempt; a jar for holding spirits.

**GREYHOUND,** gray'hownd, *s.* A variety of the dog, remarkable for the keenness of its sight, the symmetrical strength and beauty of its form, and its great swiftness in the chase.

**GREYISH,** gra'ish, *a.* Somewhat grey; grey in a moderate degree.

**GREYMALKIN,** gray-mal'kin, } *s.* (*grim* for grey,  
**GRIMALKIN,** grim-al'kin, } and *malkin*, an old



diminutive of *moll*, a mop, or kitchen-wench.) A female cat.

GREYNESS, *grā'nes*, *s.* The quality of being grey.

GREYSTOCKS, *gray'stoks*, *s. pl.* In Building, bricks of the third quality of the best or malm bricks.

GREYSTONE, *grā'stone*, *s.* A term very properly proposed, by Mr. Poulett Scrope, to include certain volcanic rocks, composed of felspar, augite, or hornblende and iron, the felspar being sometimes replaced by leucite or melinite.

GREYWACKE.—See *Grauwacke*.

GREYWEATHERS, *gray'weth-urz*, *s.* Large boulders of siliceous sandstone which occur in various places.

GREY WEAZEL, *gray we'z'l*, *s.* The *Viverra* *Moluccensis*, a native of Molucca. It secretes a musk which is bought and much esteemed by the Chinese.

GRIAS, *grī'as*, *s.* (*grao*, I eat, *Gr.* from its fruit being edible.) The Anchovy-pear, a genus of plants, natives of Jamaica: Order, *Myrtaceæ*.

GRICE, *grīse*, *s.* A little pig.

GRIDDLE, *grīd'dl*, *s.* (*greiddell*, *Welsh.*) A broad pan for baking cakes.

GRIDE, *grīde*, *v. a.* (*gridare*, *Ital.*) To grate, or to cut with a grating sound; to cut; to make way by cutting.

So sore  
The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,  
Pass'd through him.—*Milton*.

GRIDELIN, *grīd'e-līn*, *s.* (*gris de lin*, flax-grey, *Fr.*) A colour mixed of white and red, or a grey violet. Of Florence satin, flower'd with white and green, And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*.—*Dryden*.

GRIDIRON, *grīd'i-urn*, *s.* (*grediau*, *Welsh.*) A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals. *Gridiron pendulum*,—see *Pendulum*.

GRIEF, *grīef*, *s.* (*French.*) Pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury, or evils of any kind; sorrow; regret; the pain of mind occasioned by our own misconduct; sorrow or regret that we have done wrong; pain accompanying repentance; cause of sorrow; that which afflicts.

GRIEFPFUL, *grīef'fūl*, *a.* Full of grief or sorrow.

GRIEFLESS, *grīef'les*, *a.* Without grief; sorrowless.

GRIEFSHOT, *grīef'shot*, *a.* Pierced with grief.—*Obsolete*.

A discontented friend, *grīefshot*  
With his unkindness.—*Shaks*.

GRIELUM, *grī-e'lum*, *s.* (*graiia*, old, grey, or hoary, *Gr.* from the appearance of the plants.) A genus of plants: Order, *Geraniaceæ*.

GRIEVABLE, *grīev'a-bl*, *a.* Lamentable.—*Obsolete*.

There is a vice full *grīevable*.—*Gower*.

GRIEVANCE, *grīev'ans*, *s.* That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses, or injures, implying a sense of wrong done.

GRIEVE, *grīev*, *v. a.* (*grieven*, *Dut.*) To give pain of mind to; to afflict; to wound the feelings; to inflict pain on; to make sorrowful; to excite regret in; to offend; to displease; to provoke;—*v. n.* to feel pain of mind or of heart; to be in pain on account of an evil.

GRIEVER, *grīev'ur*, *s.* He or that which causes grief.

GRIEVINGLY, *grīev'ing-le*, *ad.* In sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, *grīev'us*, *a.* Afflictive; painful; hard

to be borne; causing grief or sorrow; expressing a great degree of uneasiness; atrocious; heavy; provoking; offensive; tending to irritate; hurtful; causing mischief.

GRIEVOUSLY, *grīev'us-le*, *ad.* With pain; with great distress; with discontent, ill-will, or grief; calamitously; miserably; greatly; with great uneasiness; atrociously.

GRIEVOUSNESS, *grīev'us-nes*, *s.* Oppressiveness; weight that gives pain or distress; pain; affliction; calamity; distress; enormity; atrociousness.

GRIFFIN, *grīf'fin*, } *s.* (*gryps*, *Gr.*) A fabulous ani-  
GRIFFON, *grīf'fun*, } mal of antiquity, represented with the body and feet of a lion, the head of an eagle or vulture, and as furnished with wings and claws. It is the symbol of strength, swiftness, courage, prudence, and vigilance, and as such constitutes a prominent figure in many armorial bearings.

GRIFFONLIKE, *grīf'fun-like*, *a.* Resembling a griffon.

GRIG, *grīg*, *s.* A small eel; the sand eel; a merry creature;—(*obsolete in the last sense*;) And merry as a *grig* is grown,  
And brisk as bottle ale.—*Swift*

health.—*Local*.

GRILL, *grīl*, *v. a.* (*griller*, *Fr.*) To broil;—a shaking with cold.—*Obsolete*.

They had suffr'd cold ful stronge  
In wethers *grills*, and darke to sight.—*Chaucer*.

GRILLADE, *grīl'lade*, *s.* Anything broiled on the gridiron.

GRILLAGE, *grīl'laje*, *s.* A name given to the sleepers and cross-beams which support a platform, where erections, such as piers in marshy soils, &c., are made.

GRILLY, *grīl'le*, *v. a.* To harass; to hurt.—*Obsolete*.

For while we wrangle here and jar,  
We're *grilled* all at Temple-bar.—*Bulwer*.

GRIM, *grīm*, *a.* (*Saxon.*) Fierce; impressing terror; frightful; horrible; sour; crabbed; surly; ugly; ill-looking.

GRIMACE, *grī-mase'*, *s.* (*French.*) A distortion of the countenance, from habit, affectation, or insolence; an air of affectation.

GRIMACED, *grī-maste'*, *a.* Distorted; having a crabbed look.

GRIME, *grīme*, *s.* (*gryma*, *Icel.*) Foul matter; dirt; sully blackness, deeply insinuated;—*&c.* to sully or soil.

My face I'll *grīme* with filth,  
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots.—*Shaks*.

GRIMFACED, *grīm'faste*, } *a.* Having a stern  
GRIMVISAGED, *grīm'viz-ayjd*, } countenance or visage.

GRIMGRINNING, *grīm'grīn-ning*, *a.* Grinning with a fierce or horrible countenance.

GRIMLY, *grīm'le*, *a.* Having a hideous or stern look;—*ad.* horribly; hideously; terribly; sourly, sullenly.

GRIMNESS, *grīm'nes*, *s.* Fierceness of look; sternness; crabbedness.

GRIMPEURS.—See *Scansores*.

GRIMY, *grī'me*, *a.* Full of grime; foul.

GRIN, *grīn*, *v. n.* (*grīnian*, *Sax.*) To set the teeth together and open the lips, or to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show



## GRIND—GRIPINGLY.

them as in laughter or scorn; to fix the teeth as in anguish;—*s.* the act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth; a snare or trap.

The *grin* shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall prevail against him.—*Job* xviii. 9.

**GRIND**, *grinde*, *v. a.* (*grindan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Ground. To reduce anything to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition; to break and reduce to small pieces by the teeth; to sharpen by rubbing or friction; to wear off the substance of a metallic instrument, and reduce it to a sharp edge by the friction of a stone; to make smooth; to polish by friction; to rub one against another; to oppress by rigorous exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass; to crush in pieces; to ruin; to grate;—*v. n.* to perform the operation of grinding; to move a mill; to be moved or rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding; to be ground or pulverized by friction; to be polished and made smooth by friction; to be sharpened by grinding.

**GRINDER**, *grinde'ur*, *s.* One that grinds or moves a mill; the instrument of grinding; a tooth that grinds or chews food; a double or jaw-tooth; the teeth, in irony or contempt.

**GRINDLESTONE**.—See Grindstone.

**GRINDSTONE**, *grinde'stone*, *s.* A circular sandstone used for grinding or sharpening tools.

**GRINNEE**, *grin'nur*, *s.* One that grins.

**GRINNINGLY**, *grin'ning-le*, *ad.* With a grinning laugh.

**GRIP**, *grip*, *s.* The griffin;—(obsolete;)

Like a white hind under *grype's* sharp claws.—*Shaks.*

—(*grob*, Dan.) a grasp; a holding fast;—(*groep*, Dut.) a small ditch or furrow;—*v. a.* to trench; to drain.—Obsolete as a verb.

**GRIBE**, *gripe*, *v. a.* (*gripon*, Sax.) To seize; to grasp; to catch with the hand, and to clasp closely with the fingers; to hold fast; to hold with the fingers closely pressed; to seize and hold fast in the arms; to embrace closely; to close the fingers; to clutch; to pinch; to press; to compress; to give pain to the bowels; to straiten; to distress;—*v. n.* to seize or catch by pinching; to get money by mean or unworthy practices; to feel the colic; among seamen, to lie too close to the wind, as a ship;—*s.* grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw, or with the arms; squeeze; pressure; oppression; cruel exactions; affliction; pinching distress, as the *gripe* of poverty. In Nautical language, the forefoot or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end; *gripes*, among seamen, an assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes, and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck, to secure the boats.

**GRIFEFUL**, *gripe'ful*, *a.* Disposed to gripe; always taking advantage in making bargains.

**GRIFER**, *gri'pur*, *s.* One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner.

**GRIPES**, *gripes*, *s.* In Medicine, a colic or painful disorder of the lower belly, occasioned by irritating matters, or by wind in the intestines.

**GRIPING**, *gri'ping*, *s.* A pinching or grasp; a peculiar pain of the intestines. Among seamen, the inclination of a ship to run to the windward of her course.

**GRIPINGLY**, *gri'ping-le*, *ad.* With a pain in the bowels.

## GRIPPLE—GROAT.

**GRIPPLE**, *grip'pl*, *a.* Gripping; greedy; covetous; unfeeling; tenacious; grasping fast.—Obsolete.

It is easy to observe that none are so *griple* and hard-fisted as the childless.—*By. Hall.*

**GRIPPLENESS**, *grip'pl-nes*, *s.* Covetousness.—Obsolete.

**GRIS**, *gris*, *s.* (French.) A kind of fur.—Obsolete.

I saw his sleeves purfled at the hond  
With *gris*, and that the finest of the lond.—  
*Chaucer.*

**GRISAMBER**, *gris'am-bur*, *s.* Used by Milton for Ambergis,—which see.

**GRISE**, *grise*, *s.* (*gre-sus*, Lat.) A step or scale of steps;

Which, as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers  
Into your favour.—*Shaks.*

a swine.—Obsolete.

**GRISETTE**, *gre-zet'*, *s.* (French.) A tradesman's wife or daughter.—Obsolete.

She was the handsomest *grisette* I ever saw.—*Sterne.*

**GRISKIN**, *gris'kin*, *s.* The spine of a hog.—Obsolete.

**GRISLEA**, *gris'le-a*, *s.* (in honour of G. Grisley, a Portuguese botanist.) A genus of plants, with opposite dotted leaves and red flowers: Order, Lythraceæ.

**GRISLY**, *griz'le*, *a.* (*grislic*, Sax.) Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible. *Grisly bear*, the *Ursus ferox* of Lewis and Clark.

**GRISONS**, *gre'zuns*, *s.* Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps.

**GRIST**, *grist*, *s.* (Saxon.) Corn to be ground, or that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces; supply; provision; profit; grain, as in the phrase, 'it brings *grist* to the mill.'

**GRISTLE**, *gris-sl*, *s.* (Saxon.) A cartilage; a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies.

**GRISTLY**, *gris'sle*, *a.* Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous.

**GRISTMILL**, *grist'mil*, *s.* A mill for grinding grain.

**GRIT**, *grit*, *s.* (*greet*, *gryt*, *grytta*, Sax.) The coarse part of meal; oats hulled, or coarsely ground; sand or gravel; rough hard particles; hard sandstone; stone composed of particles of sand agglutinated.

**GRITTIENESS**, *grit'te-nes*, *s.* The quality of containing grit, or consisting of grit, sand, or small, hard, rough particles of stone.

**GRITTY**, *grit'te*, *a.* Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.

**GRIZZLE**, *griz'zl*, *s.* (from *gris*, grey, Fr.) Grey; a grey colour; a mixture of white and black.

**GRIZZLED**, *griz'zld*, *a.* Interspersed with grey.

**GRIZZLY**, *griz'zle*, *a.* Somewhat grey.

**GROAN**, *grone*, *v. n.* (*granian*, *grunan*, Sax.) To breathe with a deep murmuring sound; to utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow; to sigh; to be oppressed or afflicted, or to complain of oppression;—*s.* a deep mournful sound uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish; any low rumbling sound.

**GROANFUL**, *grone'ful*, *a.* Sad; inducing groans.

**GROANING**, *gro'ning*, *s.* The act of groaning; lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow. Among Hunters, the cry or noise of the buck.

**GROAT**, *grote*, *s.* (*grot*, Germ.) An English money of account, equal to fourpence. Other nations, as the Dutch, Poles, Saxons, Bohemians,



and French, have likewise their groats, groots, grochen, gros, and the like. In the Saxon times, no silver coin bigger than a penny was struck in England, nor after the Conquest, till the reign of Edward III., who, about the year 1351, coined grosses or great pieces, which went for fourpence each; and so the matter stood till the reign of Henry VIII., who, in 1504, first coined shillings;—a proverbial name for a small sum.

Imagine a person of quality to marry a woman much his inferior, and with a groat to her fortune.—*Swift*.

GROATS, grotze, *s.* Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROAT'SWORTH, grotze'wuth, *s.* The value of a groat.

GROBYA, gro'be-a, *s.* (in honour of Lord Grey of Groby.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GROCER, gro'sur, *s.* A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, and other necessaries for the table. *Grocer's itch*, the Eczema impetiginodes, produced by the irritation of sugar.

GROCERY, gro'sur-e, *s.* The commodities sold by grocers; grocers' ware; a grocer's store.

GROG, grog, *s.* A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened.

GROGBLOSSOM, grog'blos-sum, *s.* A deep red colour on the nose or face, occasioned by drinking ardent spirits to excess.

GROGGINESS, grog'ge-nes, *s.* Stiffness in the foot of a horse, occasioned by battering the hoof on hard ground.

GROGGY, grog'ge, *a.* In vulgar language, tipsy; intoxicated. *Groggy horse*, one that bears wholly on his heels in trotting.

GROGRAM, grog'ram, } *s.* (from *gros*, grain, Fr.) A  
GROGRAN, grog'ran, } kind of stuff made of silk and mohair.

Certes, they're neatly cloth'd; I of this mind am,  
Your only wearing is your *grogram*.—*Donne*.

GROIN, groyn, *s.* (*grein*, Icel. and Goth.) The depressed part of the human body between the belly and the thigh;—(French,) the nose or snout of a swine. In Architecture, the line formed by the intersection of two arches which cross each other at any angle.

GROINED, groynd, *a.* Having an angular curve made by the intersection of two semicylinders or arches. *Groined ceiling*, in Architecture, one formed by three or more curved surfaces, so that every two may form a groin, all the groins terminating at one extremity in a common point.

GROMET, grom'it, } *s.* (*gromm*, armour.) In  
GROMMIT, grom'mit, } Nautical language, a ring formed of a strand of rope laid in three times round, used in fastening the upper edge of a sail to its stay.

GROMWELL.—See *Lithospermum*.

GRONA, gro'na, *s.* (*grone*, a cavern, Gr. in reference to the keel, which is hollowed beneath.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

GRONINGENISTS, gro-nin'je-nists, *s.* In Church History, a party of Baptists.

GRONOVIA, gro-no've-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. J. F. Gronovius, of Leyden.) A genus of African plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

GROOM, groom, *s.* (*grom*, Dut.) A boy; a waiter; a servant; a man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable; an officer of the king's household; a man

newly married, or one who is attending his proposed spouse in order to be married.—Bridegroom is now used;

By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dress'd; All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast.—*Dryden*.

—*v. a.* to take care of horses, comb and dress them.

GROOVE, groov, *s.* (*groof*, Icel.) A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool. In Joinery, a channel in the edge of a moulding, style, or rail.

Among Miners, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth;—*v. a.* (*gropa*, Swed.) to cut a channel with an edged tool; to furrow.

GROOVER, groov'ur, *s.* A miner.—Local.

GROPE, grope, *v. n.* (*gropian*, *grapien*, Sax.) To feel along; to search or attempt to find in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling; to seek blindly in ignorance, without the requisite knowledge to attain the end;—*v. a.* to search by feeling in the dark.

GROPER, gro'pur, *s.* One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.

GROPINGLY, gro'ping-le, *ad.* In a groping manner.

GROSS, grose, *a.* (*gros*, Fr.) Thick; bulky, applied to animals; obscene; shameful; unseemly; enormous; intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined; inelegant; disproportioned in bulk; dense; not refined; not attenuated; not pure; stupid; dull; coarse; rough; not delicate; fat; whole; having no deduction or abatement; large; aggregate; heavy; oppressive;—*s.* the main body, the chief part; the bulk; the mass; the number of twelve dozen. In the *gross*, in the bulk of the whole undivided; all parts taken together; by the *gross*, in a like sense. *Gross weight*, the weight of merchandise and goods with the dross and dross, as also of the bag, cask, chest, &c. in which they are contained; and out of this *gross weight* allowance is to be made for tare and tret. *Gross*, or *grossus*, in our ancient law writers, denotes a thing absolute, and not depending on another. Thus, *villein in gross*, *villanus in gross*, was a servant who did not belong to the land, but immediately to the person of the lord; or a writhe person not appended or annexed to the lord or manor, or an accessory of the tennure as an appurtenant, but, like other personal goods and chattels of his lord, at his lord's pleasure and disposal.

GROSSBREAKS, or HARDRILLS.—See *Coccothraustes*.

GROSS-HEADED, grose'hed-ed, *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.

GROSSLY, grose'le, *ad.* In bulky or large parts; coarsely; greatly; palpably; enormously; shamefully; without refinement or delicacy; without art or skill.

GROSSNESS, grose'nes, *s.* Thickness; bulkiness; corpulence; fatness; spissitude; density; coarseness; rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy; vulgarity; greatness; enormity.

GROSSULACEÆ, gros-su-la'se-æ, *s.* (*grossularia*, one of the species.) A natural order of Estrogenous plants, chiefly remarkable for comprehending the gooseberry and currant of the gardens; and consisting, in fact, of only one genus, *Ribes*, of which these fruits are different species. The order belongs to the albuminous series, and is, no doubt, allied as closely to the vine as to anything else, as its succulent fruit, lobed leaves, and racemose inflorescence seem to indicate. *h*



## GROSSULACEOUS—GROUND.

er differs very essentially in having a sup-  
 eyx, into the sides of which the stamens are  
 d, and in its fruit containing but one cell,  
 arietal placentation. The French school of  
 place Grossulaceæ near Cactaceæ and Saxi-  
 æ, on account of their perigynous stamens.  
 ACEOUS, gros-su-la'shus, *a.* Belonging  
 order Grossulaceæ, or Gooseberry family.  
 AR, gros'u-lâr, *a.* Pertaining to a goose-

LARIA, gros-su-la're-a, *s.* (dim. of *grossus*,  
 fig, Lat.) The Gooseberry, the specific  
 of *Ribes grossularia*.

LARITE, gros'su-la-rite, *s.* The asparagus-  
 variety of the dodecahedral Garnet, found in  
 . Its constituents are—silica, 40.55; alu-  
 20.10; lime, 34.86; oxide of iron, 5.00;  
 if manganese, 0.48: sp. gr. 3.372.

LINE, gros'su-line, *s.* The name given by  
 rt to a peculiar principle procured from  
 berries and other acid fruits, forming the  
 f jelly.

ot, } *s.* (*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.) A  
 grot'to, } large cave or den; a subter-  
 ranean cavern; a natural cave or rent in the  
 a cave for coolness and refreshment.

QUE, gro-tesk', *a.* (French.) Wildly formed;  
 ical; extravagant; of irregular forms and  
 tions; ludicrous; antic. In Sculpture and  
 g, something whimsical, extravagant, and  
 ous, consisting either of things which are  
 imaginary, and have no existence in nature,  
 things so distorted as to excite surprise and  
 e. The name arises from the circumstances  
 gures of this kind were anciently much used  
 in the *grottoes* in which the tombs of eni-  
 mous or families were enclosed. Such was  
 f Ovid, whose grotto was discovered near  
 more than a century ago.

QUELY, gro-tesk'le, *ad.* In a fantastical  
 e.

QUENESS, gro-tesk'nes, *s.* State of being  
 que; whimsical appearance.

, ground, *s.* (*grund*, Sax. and Swed.) The  
 of land, or upper part of the earth, with-  
 erence to the materials of which it is com-  
 region; territory; land; estate; the  
 of the earth, or a floor or pavement;  
 tion; that which supports anything; fun-  
 tal cause; primary reason, or original  
 de; first principles; the plain song; the  
 which descants are raised; field or place of  
 ; the foil to set a thing off;—(obsolete in  
 t sense;) formerly, the pit of a theatre;  
 eeper, the understanding gentlemen o' the  
 re asked my judgment.—*Ben Jonson*.

ds, plural, in Joinery, certain pieces of  
 attached to a wall, to which the finishings  
 tened. Their surface is flush with the plas-

*Narrow grounds* are those whereto the  
 nd surbaces of rooms are fastened. *Grounds*  
 d over apertures, as well for securing the archi-  
 as for strengthening the plaster;—the bot-  
 liquors, dregs, lees, faeces, as coffee *grounds*;  
 ; *ground*, to advance; to proceed forward  
 diet; to gain credit; to prevail; to lose  
 t, to retire; to retreat; to lose credit; to  
 ; to give ground, to recede; to yield ad-  
 e. *Ground annual*, a ground rent payable  
 the ground before the tenement in a burgh

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## GROUNDAGE—GROUNDLING.

is built; and in Scotch Law, the term is used in  
 contradistinction to that of *feu annual*. *Ground*  
*base*, in Music, a subject consisting of very few  
 bars, adopted as a base, and continually repeated  
 during the whole movement, while the upper  
 part or parts proceed at liberty. *Ground joists*,  
 those which rest upon sleepers laid upon the  
 ground, or on bricks, prop stones, or dwarf  
 walls; they are only used in basement and ground  
 floors. *Ground line*, in Perspective, the intersec-  
 tion of the picture with the ground plane. *Ground*  
*niche*, one whose base or seat is on a level with  
 the ground floor. *Ground plan*, the plan of the  
 story of a house level with the surface of the  
 ground, or a few steps above it. It is not always  
 the lowest floor, the basement being frequently  
 beneath it. *Ground plane*, in Perspective, the  
 situation of the original plane in the supposed level  
 of our horizon. It differs from the horizontal  
 plane, which is said of any plane parallel to the  
 horizon; whereas the ground plane is a tangent  
 plane to the surface of the earth, and is supposed  
 to contain the objects to be represented. The  
 term *ground plane* is used in a more confined  
 sense than that of original plane, which may be any  
 plane, whether horizontal or inclined. *Ground*  
*bait*, balls made of greaves, bran, boiled grain,  
 gentles, &c., mixed up with clay and thrown into  
 the water, by which the fish are brought together  
 upon those spots which the angler selects for his  
 sport. *Ground liver-wort*, the plant *Lichen*  
*caninus*. *Ground-nut*, the plant *Bunium bulbo-*  
*castrum*. *Ground-pine*, the plant *Teucrium chama-*  
*mapitys*. *Ground-jay*, the plant *Glechoma*  
*hederacea* of Linnaeus. *Ground-rattan*, the plant  
*Rhapis flabelliformis*. In the Fine Arts, a  
 word of various application. In Painting, it is  
 the first layer of colour on which the figures or  
 other objects are painted. In Sculpture, it is the  
 surface from which, in *relievo*, the figures rise;  
 and in Architecture, it is used to denote the face  
 of the scenery or country round a building;—  
 —*v. a.* to lay or set on the ground; to found; to  
 fix or set, as on a foundation, cause, reason, or  
 principle; to settle in first principles; to fix  
 firmly;—*v. n.* to run aground; to strike the bot-  
 tom and remain fixed.

GROUNDAGE, grownd'ij, *s.* A tax paid by a ship  
 for standing in port.

GROUND-ANGLING, grownd'ang-gling, *s.* Fishing  
 without a float, with a bullet placed a few inches  
 from the hook.

GROUNDED, grownd'ed, *a.* Based on firm prin-  
 ciples.

GROUNDEDLY, grownd'ed-le, *ad.* Upon firm prin-  
 ciples.

GROUNDFINCHES.—See *Fringillinae*.

GROUND FLOOR, grownd flore, *s.* The first or  
 lower floor of a house.

GROUNDLESS, grownd'les, *a.* Wanting ground or  
 foundation; wanting cause or reason for support;  
 not authorized; false.

GROUNDLESSLY, grownd'les-le, *ad.* Without rea-  
 son or cause.

GROUNDLESSNESS, grownd'les-nes, *s.* Want of  
 just cause, reason, or authority for support.

GROUNDLING, grownd'ling, *s.* In Ichthyology, the  
*Cobitis tania* of Linnaeus, a fish that keeps at the  
 bottom of the water—hence a low, vulgar per-  
 son.

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GROUNDLY—GROUT.

**GROUNDLY**, grownd'le, *ad.* Upon principles; solidly.—Obsolete.

**GROUND PLOT**, grownd plot, *s.* The ground on which a building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

**GROUND RENT**, grownd rent, *s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.

**GROUND ROOM**, grownd room, *s.* A room on the ground; a lower room.

**GROUNDSEL**, } grownd'sil, *s.* (*ground*, and *syll*, the

**GROUNDSILL**, } basis, Sax.) The timber of a building which lies next to the ground, commonly called a *sill*. In Botany, the plant *Senecio vulgaris*, a common annual weed, which was originally a native of Europe and the north of Asia, but which has followed the steps of man in his progress of colonization, till it has established itself in almost every place where there is a European settlement. It forms one species in the largest genus of plants yet known, no fewer than five hundred and ninety-five others being distinguished by M. de Candolle in his 'Prodromus.' Although in the eyes of man a worthless weed, groundsel contributes largely to the support of small birds, which feed upon its fruit, or seeds as they are commonly but incorrectly called.

**GROUND-SWELL**, grownd'swel, *s.* The swell or rolling of billows near the shore, or where the water is not deep.

**GROUND-TACKLE**, grownd'tak-kl, *s.* A general name given to all sorts of ropes and furniture which belong to the anchors, or which are employed in securing a ship in a road or harbour. *Ground-ways*, the name of large pieces of timber laid across the ship or dock to place the blocks upon. *Ground-tow*, in Ropemaking, the loose hemp that comes from the sides of the hatchellers and spinners.

**GROUNDWORK**, grownd'wurk, *s.* The work which forms the foundation or support of anything; the basis; the fundamentals; the ground; that to which the rest are additional; first principle; original reason.

**GROUP**, groep, *s.* (*groupe*, Fr.) A cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage; a number collected without any regular form or arrangement. In Painting and Sculpture, an assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts, or other things, which have some relation to each other. *Grouped columns or pilasters*, in Architecture, a term used to denote three, four, or more columns placed upon the same pedestals: when two only are placed together they are said to be coupled;—*v. a.* (*grouper*, Fr.) to form a group; to bring or place together in a cluster or knot; to form an assemblage.

**GROUFADE**, groo-pade', *s.* (French.) A lofty kind of manege, higher than the curvet.

**GROUPEING**, groep'ing, *s.* The art of composing or combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture.

**GROUSE**, grows, *s.* In Ornithology, a fowl of the genus *Tetrao*, of which there are several kinds; as, the black game, red game, ptarmigan, white grouse, ruffed grouse, &c. The distinguishing mark of this genus is a naked band, often of a red colour, in place of an eyebrow. They are wild, shy, and almost untameable;—*v. n.* to seek or shoot grouse.

**GROUT**, growt, *s.* (*grut*, Sax.) Coarse meal; pol-

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GROVE—GRUB.

lard; a kind of wild apple; a thin mortar; that which purges off; a mixture of plaster and fine stuff used for finishing the best ceilings, and for mouldings.

**GROVE**, grove, *s.* (*grof*, *graf*, Sax.) A small wood or cluster of trees with a shaded avenue, or a wood impervious to the rays of the sun; a wood of small extent; something resembling a wood, or trees in a wood.

Tall groves of masts arose in beauteous pride.—

*Tramtel.*

**GROVEL**, grov'vl, *v. n.* (*gruvel*, Icel.) To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture; to be low or mean.

**GROVELLER**, grov'vl-ur, *s.* One who grovels; an abject wretch.

**GROVELLING**, grov'vl-ing, *a.* Mean; without dignity or elevation.

**GROVEY**, grov'e, *a.* Relating to a grove; frequenting groves.

**GROW**, gro, *v. n.* (*growan*, Sax.) *Past*, Grew; *past part.* Grown. To increase in bulk or stature by a natural imperceptible addition of matter; to vegetate as plants, or to be augmented by a natural process as animals; to be produced by vegetation; to increase; to wax; to advance; to improve; to make progress; to extend; to come by degrees; to become; to reach any state; to come forward; to be changed from one state to another; to proceed, as from a cause or reason; to accrue; to come; to swell; to increase, as the wind grew to a tempest; to grow out of, to issue from, as plants from the soil; to grow up, to arrive at manhood, or to advance to full stature;—*v. a.* to produce; to raise by culture.

**GROWER**, gro'ur, *s.* One who grows; that which increases; one who raises or produces.

**GROWL**, growl, *v. n.* (*grulle*, Gr.) To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound;—*v. a.* to express by growling;—*s.* the murmur of a cross dog.

**GROWLER**, growl'ur, *s.* A snarling cur; a grumbler.

**GROWN**, grone, *a.* *Past part.* of Grow. Having arrived at full size or growth; grown over, covered by the growth of anything; overgrown.

**GROWSE**, grows, *v. n.* To shiver; to have chills.—Obsolete.

**GROWTH**, grothe, *s.* The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; product; produce; that which has grown; production; anything produced; increase in number, bulk, or frequency; increase in extent or prevalence; advancement; progress; improvement. *Growth-halfpenny*, in Law, a rate which used to be paid in some places for the tithe of every fat beast, ox, or other unfruitful cattle.

**GROWTHEAD**, growt'hed, } *s.* A lazy person; a

**GROWTNOL**, growt'nol, } lubber;—(obsolete;)

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,  
Yet trust not Hob growthead for sleeping too long.—

*Tupper.*

also, the name of a fish.

**GRUB**, grub, *v. n.* (*graben*, Goth.) To dig; to be occupied in digging;—*v. a.* to dig, generally followed by *up*; as, to grub up, to dig up by the roots with an instrument; to root out by digging, or throwing out the soil;—*s.* a small worm, a







A disease of the nails, which turn inward, and irritate the softer parts.

**GRYSTES**, gris'tes, *s.* A genus of fishes, having the dorsal fin divided into two, the anterior or spinous division shortest, and the posterior lobed; caudal emarginated; pectoral and ventrals small; sides of the head scaled; mouth large and subvertical.

**GUAIAKINE**, ga'a-sine, *s.* The active principle of the gum-resin of guaiacum. It forms a yellow brittle mass, with a sharp acid taste.

**GUAIAKUM**, ga'a-kum, *s.* (*guaiac*, the South American name.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, with hard wood, abruptly pinnate leaves, and blue flowers: Order, *Zygophyllaceæ*.

**GUANA**. In Zoology,—see *Iguana*.

**GUANACO**, gu-an'a-ko, *s.* The Llama, or South American camel.

**GUANO**, gu-an'o, *s.* (*huano*, dung, Peruv.) The excrement of sea-fowls, imported in large quantities into this country, from the coasts of Africa and Peru, as a manure. The following artificial manure will produce an effect equal to about one cwt. of natural guano:—78½ lbs. of bone dust; 25 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia; 1½ lbs. of pearl-ash; 25 lbs. common salt; 2½ lbs. dry sulphate of soda, = 132½ lbs.

**GUARA**, gár'a, *s.* The Brazilian bird *Tantulus ruber*.

**GUARANTEE**, gar-ran-te', } *v. a.* (*garantir*, Fr.) To  
**GUARANTY**, gar-ran-te, } warrant; to make sure;  
 to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated; to undertake to secure to another at all events; to indemnify; to save harmless;—*s.* (*garant*, Fr. *garantia*, Span.) an undertaking or engagement by a third person or party, that the stipulations of a treaty shall be observed by the contracting parties, or by one of them; one who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed.

**GUARANTOR**, gar-ran-tur, *s.* A warrantor; one who engages to see that the stipulations of another are performed.

**GUARD**, gýárd, *v. a.* (*garder*, Fr.) To secure against injury, loss, or attack; to protect; to defend; to keep in safety; to secure against objections or the attacks of malevolence; to accompany and protect; to accompany for protection; to adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders;—(obsolete in the last signification;)

See a fellow,

In a long motley, guarded with yellow.—*Shaks.*

to gird; to fasten by binding;—*v. n.* to watch by way of caution or defence; to be cautious; to be in a state of defence or safety;—*s.* (*garde*, Fr.) defence; preservation or security against injury, loss, or attack; that which secures against attack or injury; that which defends; a man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury; a state of caution or vigilance, or the act of observing what passes, in order to prevent surprise or attack; care; attention; watch; heed; that which secures against objections or censure; that part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand. In Fencing, a posture of defence; an ornamental hem, lace, or border.—Obsolete in the last sense.

The guards are but slightly basted on.—*Shaks.*

*Advance-guard*, or *van-guard*, in Military affairs, a body of troops, either horse or foot, that march before an army or division, to prevent surprise, or

give notice of danger. *Rear-guard*, a troops that march in the rear of an army vision for its protection. *Life-guards*, a select troops, whose duty is to defend that of a prince or other officer. *Guard-boat*, appointed to row the rounds amongst the war in any harbour, to observe that they keep a good look-out. *Guard-chamber*, a room. *Guard-irons*, curved bars of iron over the ornamental figures on a ship's quarter, to defend them from injury. *Gu* a term used on board frigates and other vessels, to impede the enemy in boarding; name of a sort of thick netting, which, banded on ropes all round the vessel at the of about six feet, prevents the enemy from ing. *Guard-room*, a room for the accommodation of guards. *Guard-ship*, a vessel appointed to superintend the marine affairs of a harbour or river, and to see that the ships are not commissioned have their proper duty kept, by sending her guard-boats them every night: she is also to receive who are impressed in time of war. She carries an admiral's flag at her masthead.

**GUARDABLE**, gýár'da-bl, *a.* That may be guarded.

**GUARDAGE**, gýár'daje, *s.* A state of ward or Obsolete.

A maid so tender, fair and happy,  
 Run from her guardage to the sooty bosom  
 Of such a thing as thou!—*Shaks.*

**GUARDANT**, gýár'dant, *a.* In Heraldry, having face turned towards the spectator; acting;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*s.* dian; a protector.—Obsolete as a substant.

My angry guardant stood alone,  
 Tendering my ruin, and assail'd of none.—

**GUARDED**, gýár'ded, *a.* Cautious; circumspect; framed or uttered with caution.

**GUARDEDLY**, gýár'ded-le, *ad.* With circumspection.

**GUARDEDNESS**, gýár'ded-nes, *s.* Cautiousness; circumspection.

**GUARDER**, gýár'dur, *s.* One who guards.

**GUARDFUL**, gýár'dfúl, *a.* Wary; cautious.

**GUARDIAN**, gýár'de-an, *s.* (Spanish, *guarda*)

A warden; one who guards, preserves, or one who has the care of a person and his who, by reason of his imbecility or want of standing, is in law considered incapable of for his own interest; one to whom any committed. Guardians are distinguished *Guardians by nature*, a species of guardians has no connection with the rules of tenure tends only to the custody of the infant and lasts till he attains 21. Any ancestor infant may be such a guardian, the first in the father, the next in the mother, and if be dead, the ancestor to whom the infant has a right to the custody of his person *dians for nurture* are the father and mother infant; in default of father or mother, a dinary may appoint some person to take the infant's personal estate, and to provide maintenance and education. This guardianship extends only to the age of males and females. Both these last of guardianship are superseded by the appointment of a guardian by statute. *Guardian*



otherwise called *guardians by the common law*, is a consequence of tenure, and takes place only where the lands of socage-tenure descend upon an infant under the age of 14. Upon attaining that age the guardianship in socage ends, and the infant may appoint his own guardian. The title to this guardianship is in such of the infant's next of blood as cannot have the estate by descent, in respect of which the guardianship arises. *Guardian by statute*, or *testamentary guardian*, one appointed according to the stat. 12 Ch. II. c. 24. *Customary guardian*, as the guardian of orphans by custom in London and other boroughs. *Guardians by election of the ward*, when, from a defect in the law, a minor finds himself unprovided with a guardian. *Guardian by appointment* is either of the Lord Chancellor or the Ecclesiastical Court. *Guardian of the Cinque Ports*,—see Warden. *Guardian of the spiritualities*, he who collects the spiritualities of any bishopric during the vacancy of the see. *Guardian of the temporalities*, the person to whose custody a vacant see or abbey was intrusted by the king, who, as steward of the goods and profits, was to give an account to the escheator, and the latter into the Exchequer;—*a.* protecting; performing the office of a protector.

**GUARDIANESS**, gŷâr-de-an-nes, *s.* A female guardian.

**GUARDIANSHIP**, gŷâr-de-an-ship, *s.* The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.

**GUARDLESS**, gŷârd'les, *a.* Without a guard or defence.

**GUARDSHIP**.—See Guardianship.

**GUAREA**, ga're-a, *s.* (*guara*, the name of one of the species in the island of Cuba.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs: Order, *Myrtaceæ*.

**GUARISH**, gar'ish, *v. a.* (*guerir*, Fr.) To heal.—Obsolete.

Daily she dressed him, and did the best  
His grievous hurt to guarish.—*Spenser*.

**GUARY MIRACLE**, ga're mir'a-kl, *s.* (*gaure miril*, Cornish.) A miracle play.—Obsolete.

The *guary miracle* (in English, a miracle play) is a kind of interlude, compiled in Cornish out of some scripture history, with that grossness which accompanied the Romans' *ætus comedia*.—*Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

**GUATTERIA**, gat-te're-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. J. B. Guatteri of Parma.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs: Order, *Anonaceæ*.

**GUAVA**.—See *Psidium*.

**GUAZUMA**, ga-zu'ma, *s.* (a Mexican name employed by Plumier.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees covered with stellate down—natives of South America and the West Indies: Order, *Byttneriaceæ*.

**GUERNATE**, gu-ber'nate, *v. a.* (*gubernare*, Lat.) To govern.—Obsolete.

**GUERNATION**, gu-ber-na'shun, *s.* Government; direction.—Obsolete.

**GUERNATIVE**, gu-ber-na-tiv, *a.* Governing.—*un* used.

**GUERNATIAL**, gu-ber-na-to're-al, *a.* (*gubernatus*, Lat.) Relating to government, or to a governor.

**GUERON**, gud'jun, *s.* (*goujon*, Fr.) In Ichthyology the *Cyprinus gobicus* of Linnaeus, a small fish caught; and hence, a person easily cheated

or entrapped; a bait; an allurement. In Mechanics, the extremity of a horizontal shaft or axle when it turns in a collar. *Gudgeons*, in a ship, are the eyes driven into the stern-post to hang the rudder on.

**GUELDER-ROSE**, gel'dur-roze, *s.* A name given to several species of *Viburnum*, called also the snow-ball tree.

**GUELPHIC ORDER**, gel'fik awr'dur, *s.* In Heraldry, a military order instituted in 1815, entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

**GUELPHS**, gelfs, *s.* In Politics, the opponents of the Ghibelines, two potent factions in Italy; the former of which took part with the Emperor of Germany, and the latter with the Pope.

**GUERDON**, ger'dun, *s.* (French.) A reward; requital; recompense;—*v. a.* to reward.—Obsolete as a verb.

We vow to guerdon it with such due grace,  
As shall become our bounty and thy place.—  
*Ben Jonson*.

**GUERDONABLE**, ger'dun-a-bl, *a.* Worthy of reward.—Obsolete.

**GUERDONLESS**, ger'dun-les, *a.* Unrewarded.—Obsolete.

*Guerdonless* he pass'd.—*Chaucer*.

**GUERRILLA**, gwe-ril'la, *s.* (Spanish.) A partizan; a Spanish bandit.

**GUERITE**, ger'ite, *s.* In Fortification, a small tower of stone or wood, generally upon the point of a bastion, or on the angles of the shoulder, to hold a sentinel.

**GUESS**, ges, *v. a.* (*gissen*, Dut.) To conjecture; to form an opinion without certain principles or means of knowledge; to judge or form an opinion from some reasons that render a thing probable, but not altogether complete in evidence; to hit upon by accident; to suppose; to be inclined to believe;—*v. n.* to conjecture; to judge at random;—*s.* conjecture; judgment without any certain evidence or knowledge.

**GUESSE**, ges'sur, *s.* One who guesses; a conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

**GUESSINGLY**, ges'sing-le, *ad.* By way of conjecture.

**GUESS-ROPE**, ges'rope, } *s.* A rope to tow with,

**GUEST-ROPE**, gest'rope, } or to make fast a boat.

**GUEST**, gest, *s.* (*gest*, Sax.) One entertained in the house, or at the table of another; a stranger; one who comes from a distance, and takes lodgings at a place. *Guest-chamber*, an apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests.

Where is the *guest-chamber*, where I shall eat the pas-  
sover with my disciples t.—*St. Mark* xiv. 14.

**GUESTRITE**, gest'rite, *s.* Office due to a guest.

**GUESTWISE**, gest'wize, *ad.* In the manner of a guest.

**GUETTARDA**, get-târ'da, *s.* (in honour of John Etienne Guettard.) A genus of small trees or shrubs, natives of South America: Order, *Cinchonaceæ*.

**GUGGLE**.—See *Gurgle*.

**GUHR**, gur, *s.* A name given in the East Indies to certain loose earthy deposits found in the cavities of rocks.

**GUICHENOTIA**, gi-ke-no'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Antony Guichenot, who sailed round the world with Captain Baudin.) A genus of pretty New Holland shrubs, with dark purple petals: Order, *Byttneriaceæ*.



## GUIDABLE—GUILDER.

**GUIDABLE**, gi'da-bl, *a.* That may be guided or governed by counsel.

**GUIDAGE**, gi'daje, *s.* (*guidagium*, low Lat.) An old law term, denoting what was given for safe conduct through unknown ways, or a strange territory.

**GUIDANCE**, gi'dans, *s.* The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading.

**GUIDE**, gyde, *v. a.* (*guider*, Fr.) To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path; to direct; to order; to influence; to give direction to; to instruct and direct; to regulate and manage; to superintend;—*s.* (French,) one who directs another in his way, course, or conduct in life; a conductor; a director; a regulator; that which leads or conducts.

**GUIDELESS**, gyde'les, *a.* Destitute of a guide; wanting a director.

**GUIDEPOST**, gyde'poste, *s.* A post erected where two or more roads meet, directing the traveller which to follow.

**GUIDER**, gyi'dur, *s.* A guide; one who guides or directs.—Seldom used.

Our *guider* come! To the Roman camp conduct us.—*Shaks.*

**GUIDERESS**, gyi'dur-es, *s.* A female guide or director.

Ah! fickle and blind *guidress* of the world,  
What pleasure hast thou in my misery!—  
*Trag. of Solomon and Perseda.*

**GUIDON**, gyi'dun, *s.* (French, a standard.) A flag or standard borne by the king's life-guard. It is broad at one extreme, almost pointed at the other, and slit or divided into two. It is the ensign of a troop of horse-guards; the name also given to the person who carries the guidon. The name *guidons* or *guidones* was formerly given to a company of priests established at Rome by Charlemagne, whose duty it was to conduct and guide pilgrims to Jerusalem.

**GUIERA**, gyi-e'ra, *s.* (*guier*, the name of a tree in Senegal.) A genus of plants: Order, Combretaceae.

**GUILANDINA**, gil-an-de'na, *s.* (in honour of the Prussian, Melchior Guilandinus.) Bonduc, or Neckar-tree, a genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs with yellow flowers.

**GUILD**, gild, *s.* (*geld*, *gield*, *gild*, Sax.) A society, fraternity, or company, associated for some purpose, particularly for carrying on commerce. *Guildhall*, the great court of judicature in London. In Law, a fraternity or company, so called because every one was *guildan*, *i. e.*, had to pay something towards the charge and support of the company; also, a tax, tribute, or amercement. *Guild rents*, rents payable to the crown by any guild or fraternity. *Merchants' guild*, or *gilda mercatoria*, in Law, a license or privilege granted to merchants, whereby they are enabled to hold certain pleas of land, &c.—27 Ed. III., and 11 Hen. VIII. *Guild* is still applied in the royal burghs of Scotland to a company of merchants who are freemen of the burgh. Its president is Dean of Guild, and is the next magistrate below the bailie. He has the charge of the buildings of the burgh; he amerces fines, and manages the common stock of the guild.

**GUILDABLE**, gil'da-bl, *a.* Liable to a tax.

**GUILDER**, gil'dur, *s.* A Dutch coin of the value of twenty stivers, or about 1s. 9d. sterling.

## GUILDRY—GUILTYNESS.

**GUILDRY**, gild're, *s.* The members of a guild.

**GUILF**, gyile, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit. *Guile of ale or beer*, as much as is brewed at a time. *Guile of August*, a festival celebrated on the first of August, the day of St. Peter *ad vincula*;—*v. a.* to disguise cunningly; to conceal.—Obsolete as a verb.

Is it repentance,

Or only a fair show to *guile* his mischiefs?—

*Beau. & Fid.*

**GUILF**, gyilde, *a.* Treacherous; deceiving.—Obsolete.

Thus ornament is but the *guiled* shore  
To a most dangerous sea.—*Shaks.*

**GUILFUL**, gyile'fûl, *a.* Cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious; treacherous; intended to deceive.

**GUILFULLY**, gyile'fûl-le, *ad.* Artfully; insidiously; treacherously.

**GUILFULNESS**, gyile'fûl-nes, *s.* Deceit; secret treachery.

**GUILLESS**, gyile'les, *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless; frank; sincere; honest.

**GUILLESSNESS**, gyile'les-nes, *s.* Simplicity; freedom from guile.

**GUILER**, gyil'ur, *s.* One who betrays into danger by insidious practices.

**GUILIMOT**, gil'le-mot, *s.* The common name of the aquatic birds of the genus *Uria*,—which see.

**GUILLEMINA**, gil-le-min'e-a, *s.* (in honour of John Antony Guillemin, a French botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Scieranthaceae.

**GUILLEVAT**, gil'le-vat, *s.* A vat for fermenting liquors.

**GUILLOCHE**, gil-lo-he', *s.* In Architecture, an ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisting over each other, so as to repeat the same figure in a continued series, by the spiral returning of the bands.

**GUILLOTINE**, gil'lo-teen, *s.* An instrument of public execution, for beheading persons at one stroke; adopted in France during the period of the Revolution, as affording the least barbarous means of putting criminals to death. The invention of this decapitating machine has been erroneously ascribed to Guillotin, a French physician. It was merely proposed by him, and adopted by the convention, as being less ignominious for the family of the person executed: and the first criminal suffered by it, at the *Place de Grève*, April 25th, 1792. A similar instrument, called *mazzuza*, was used in Italy for beheading criminals of noble birth: the *maiden*, formerly used in Scotland, was also constructed on the same principle.

**GUILLOTINE**, gil-lo-teen', *v. a.* To behead with the guillotine.

**GUILT**, gilt, *s.* (*gylt*, Sax.) Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his actual commission of a crime or offence, knowing it to be a crime or violation of law; criminality in a political or civil view; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty; crime; offence.

**GUILTLIKE**, gilt'e-like, *ad.* With the appearance of guilt.—Not used.

**GUILTYLY**, gilt'e-le, *ad.* In a manner to incur guilt; not innocently.

**GUILTYNESS**, gilt'e-nes, *s.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt.



GUILTLESS—GULF.

gilt'les, *a.* Free from guilt, crime, or innocent; unpolluted.

gardening tools as art yet rude, us of fire, bad form'd.—*Milton.*

ix, gilt'les-le, *ad.* Without guilt; in-

ness, gilt'les-nes, *s.* Innocence; free-guilt or crime.

gilt'silk, *a.* Diseased in consequence of

te, *a.* (*gyltig*, Sax.) Criminal; having committed a crime or offence; wicked; sinful; conscious of guilt.

gwin'bård, *s.* The Jewish harp.

ne, *s.* Formerly, the principal gold united kingdom, of the value of twenty-gs sterling, so called from its first hav-

oined from gold brought from Guinea, ist of Africa: it is now superseded by

gn. *Guinea-pepper*, the annual Cape Capsicum. *Guinea-worm*, the Fila-

msis of Guélin, a worm which proves a le pest in warm countries, by insinuating

er the skin. *Guinea-wheat*, the plant

Guinea-hen, the African fowl, the

neleagris of Linnæus. *Guinea-pig*, the

aya of Linnæus. *Guinea-hen weed*,—

ria. *Guinea-peach*,—see *Sarcocephala-plum*, the plant *Parinarium excel-*

OPPER, gin'ne-drop'pur, *s.* One who

dropping guineas.

the *guinea-dropper's* bait regards,

y the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards?—*Gay.*

in'yad, *s.* In Ichthyology, the whiting,

e, *s.* (French.) Manner; mien; habit;

haviour; custom; practice; mode;

n replied, 'It never was our *guise*,

the poor, or aught humane despise.'—*Pope.*

pppearance; dress.

zur, *s.* A person in disguise; a mum-

goes about at Christmas.

tår', *s.* (*guitarra*, Span.) A musical

instrument. It has five double rows of

It was first used in Spain, where, as in

still much used.

Cymatium.

sh, *s.* (*gulzig*, Dut.) A glutton;

ldy gulch, dar'st look me in the face?—*Brewer.*

devouring;—*v. a.* to swallow voraciously.

e.

See Gulch.

EDTIA, gool-den-sted'she-a, *s.* (in honour

enstädt, a Russian naturalist.) A genus

inous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

e, *s.* (corruption of *gueules*, red, Fr. which

ly from the Persian *guh*, a rose.) In

red, represented in engravings by straight

GULFY—GUM.

GULFY, gul'fe, *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs.

GULL, gul, *v. a.* (*kullen*, Dut.) To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive;—*s.* a cheat; a fraud; a trick; one easily cheated. In Ichthyology,—see *Larus*.

GULLCATCHER, gul'katsh-ur, *s.* A cheat; a man who entraps or cheats silly people.

Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*.—*Shaks.*

GULLER, gul'lur, *s.* A cheat; an impostor.

GULLERY, gul'tur-e, *s.* Imposition; deception; cheat.—Seldom used.

There never was so gross a *gullery* in the world as this.—*Dr. Hall.*

GULLET, gul'let, *s.* (*goulet*, Fr.) The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the esophagus; a small stream or lake.—Obsolete in the last signification.

GULLIBILITY, gul-le-bil'e-te, *s.* Credulity.—A vulgar word.

GULLIES, gul'lis, *s.* A name sometimes given to iron tram-plates, or rails.

GULLISH, gul'lish, *a.* Foolish; stupid; easily misled.—Seldom used.

GULLISHNESS, gul'lish-nes, *s.* Foolishness; stupidity.—Obsolete.

GULLY, gul'le, *s.* A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water;—*v. a.* to wear a hollow channel in the earth;—*v. n.* to run with noise.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

GULLYHOLE, gul'le-hole, *s.* An opening where gutters empty their contents into the subterranean sewer.

GULO, gul'o, *s.* (*gulones*, *gluttones*, Lat.) The Gluttons, a genus of Carnivorous quadrupeds: placed by Linnæus among the bears.

GULOSITY, gu-los'e-te, *s.* (*gulosus*, *gluttonous*, Lat.) Greediness; gluttony; voracity.—Seldom used.

They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, nor erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats.—*Brown.*

GULP, gulp, *v. a.* (*gulpen*, Dut.) To swallow eagerly, or in large draughts; to *gulp up*, to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge;—*s.* a large mouthful swallowed at once.

GULPH.—See Gulf.

GUM, gum, *s.* (*gumi*, Lat.) The musculage of vegetables, usually transparent when dry, tasteless, and adhesive; soluble in water, but not in oil or alcohol; coagulates by action of weak acids, and is capable of acid fermentation in a watery solution.

The following are some of the chief gums:—

*Common gum*, that which exudes from the bark,

and even from the pericarp, of the cherry, almond,

and other fruit trees. *Gum-ammoniacum*, the

produce of the Persian tree *Dorema ammoniacum*,

or Gum-ammoniac plant. *Gum-anine*, the resinous

produce of the West Indian tree *Hymenia cor-*

bouiril, or Locust-tree. *Gum-arabic*, the concrete

juice which exudes from several species of *Acacia*,

particularly from *A. vera*, *arabica*, and *sene-*

*gal*. *Gum-copal*, the resinous produce of the

Mexican tree *Elaphrium excelsum*. *Gum-cystus*,

or Rock-rose, names given to several species of

plants of the genus *Cistus*. *Gum-elastic*,—see

*Caoutchouc*. *Gum-elemi tree*, *Amyris hexandra*,

a tall tree, full of resinous fragrant juice, a native

of the island of Nevis. *Gum-galbanum*, the produce

of the Syrian plant *Galbanum officinale*. *Gum-juni-*

*per*, a concreted resin which exudes in white tears



## GUMBO—GUN.

from the *Juniperus communis*. *Gum-lac*, the resinous produce of the East Indian tree *Butea frondosa*. *Gum of starch*, the soluble substance of fecula. *Gum-rush*, in Pathology,—see *Strophulus*. *Gum-resin*, the concrete juice of certain plants, consisting of resin, essential oil, and extractive vegetable matter. The gum-resins, mostly opaque and brittle, partly soluble in water and partly in alcohol, are—aloes, asafœtida, bdellium, galbanum, gamboge, guaiac, myrrh, olibanum, oponax, sacacolla, scammony, and styrax. *Gum-senegal*, the produce of the tree *Acacia senegal*, sold in the shops as gum-arabic. *Gum-traganth*, or *adragant*, the produce of the plant *Astragalus tragacantha*;—*v. a.* to smear with gum; to unite by a viscous substance.

**GUMBO**, gum'bo, *s.* A dish of food, made of young capsules of oca, with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter.

**GUM-BOIL**.—See *Parulis*.

**GUMMA**, gum'ma, *s.* In Pathology, a soft tumour, so named from the resemblance of its contents to gum.

**GUMMINESS**, gum'me-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being gummy; viscosness; accumulation of gum.

**GUMMOSITY**, gum-mos'e-te, *s.* The nature of gum; gumminess; a viscous or adhesive quality.

**GUMMOUS**, gum'mus, *a.* Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive.

**GUMMY**, gum'me, *a.* Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive; productive of gum; covered with gum or viscous matter.

**GUMP**, gump, *s.* (Danish.) A foolish person; a dolt.—Vulgar.

**GUMPTION**, gum'shun, *s.* (*gymene*, Sax.) Understanding; skill.—Vulgar.

**GUMS**, gums, *s.* (*goma*, Sax.) The red substance which covers the alveolar processes of the jaws, and embraces the necks of the teeth.

**GUN**, gun, *s.* (*gwn*, Welsh.) Any sort of fire-arms or offensive weapons, with which shot, bullets, &c. are discharged. *Gun-barrel*, the barrel or tube of a gun. *Gun-boat*, a boat fitted to carry one or more cannon in the bow, so as to cannonade an enemy; they are principally used in fine weather, smooth water, and shallow ground, to cover the landing of troops. *Gun-carriage*, a wheel carriage for bearing and moving cannon. *Gun-cotton*, a preparation of cotton by steeping it in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid, and afterwards washing it, by which it acquires the explosive properties of gunpowder. *Gun-metal*, an alloy of copper and tin. *Gunpowder*, a mixture of five parts of nitre, one of sulphur, and five of charcoal, finely powdered, and very accurately blended. The grains are smoothed by friction, and are then said to be glazed. *Gun-room*, an apartment in the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, partly occupied by the gunner in large ships, but in frigates and small vessels it is used as a dining-room by the lieutenants. *Gunshot*, the distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot. *Gunsmith*, a maker of small fire-arms. *Gunsmithery*, the business of a gunsmith; the art of making small fire-arms. *Gunstick*, a rammer, or ramrod; a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, &c. *Gunstock*, the stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed. *Gunstone*, a stone used for the shot of cannon. *Gun-*

## GUNDELIA—GUNWALE.

*tackle*, the ropes, blocks, &c. affixed to each side of the carriage. Their use is to run the guns out of the ports, and to secure them to the ship's side in bad weather. *Morning gun*, the gun fired by an admiral or commodore at daybreak every morning; the *evening gun* being fired at nine p.m. in summer, and eight in winter. *Great guns* are the same as cannon;—*a.* made by the shot of a gun;—*v. n.* to shoot.—Obsolete as a verb.

There is less danger in't than *gunning* Sanchezio.—*Boas. & Flot*

**GUNDELIA**, gun-de-le-a, *s.* (in honour of Andres Gundelsheimer, a German botanist.) A genus of Composite plants.

**GUNGE**, gun'je, *s.* An East Indian tetin for a granary.

**GUNNER**, gun'nur, *s.* One skilled in the use of guns; a cannonier; an officer appointed to manage artillery.

**GUNNERA**, gun'nur-a, *s.* (in honour of Bishop Gunner, a Norwegian botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Urticæ.

**GUNNERY**, gun'nur-e, *s.* The act or art of determining the course, and directing the motion, of bodies shot from artillery, mortars, &c.

**GUNNING**, gun'ning, *s.* The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

**GUNNY**, gun'ne, *s.* A strong coarse fabric, extensively manufactured in Bengal, chiefly from the fibres of the plant called paat, or blangee (*Cochorus olitorius*). It is used in making bags or sacks for sugar and other similar commodities; and the bags themselves form a considerable article of export from Calcutta.

**GUNTER'S CHAIN**, gun'turz tshane, *s.* The chain in common use for measuring land, according to the true or statute measure; so called from Mr. Gunter, its inventor. The length of the chain is 66 feet, or 22 yards, or four poles of five yards and a half each; and it is divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each. *Gunter's line*, a logarithmic line, usually graduated upon scales, sectors, &c. It is also called the *line of lines* and *line of numbers*. It is usually divided into a hundred parts, every tenth of which is numbered, beginning with 1, and ending with 10; so that if the first great division, marked 1, stand for one-tenth of any integer, the next division, marked 2, will stand for two-tenths; 3, three-tenths, and so on; and the intermediate divisions will, in like manner, represent 100th parts of some integer. If each of the great divisions represent 10 integers, then will the lesser divisions stand for integers; and if the great divisions be supposed each 100, the subdivisions will be each 10. *Gunter's quadrant*, one made of wood, brass, &c., containing a kind of stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the equinoctial, the eye being supposed placed in one of the poles. Besides the use of this quadrant in finding heights and distances, it serves also to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, and other problems of the globe. *Gunter's scale*, usually called by seamen *the gunter*, is a large plane scale, having various lines upon it, of great use in working the cases or questions in navigation. This scale is usually two feet long, and about an inch and a half broad, with various lines upon it, both natural and logarithmic, relating to trigonometry navigation, &c.

**GUNWALE**, } gun'nil, *s.* In a ship, that piece of  
**GUNNEL**, } timber which reaches on either side



from the half deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend, which finishes the upper works of the hull in that part in which are put the stanchions which support the waist-trees. The lower part of any port where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*.

**GURGE**, gurj, *s.* (*gyrges*, Lat.) A whirlpool: a gulf;

Marching from Eden, he shall find  
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gyrge*  
Boils out from underground.—*Milton*.

—*v. a.* to swallow up.—Obsolete.

In *gyrging* gulfe of these such *gyrging* seas.—

*Mir. for Mag.*

**GURGES**, gur'jes, *s.* (Latin.) In Heraldry, a whirlpool, borne as a charge in a coat of arms.

**GURGION**, gur'jun, *s.* The coarser part of meal separated from the bran.

**GURGLE**, gur'gl, *v. n.* (*gorgogliare*, Ital.) To run as liquor with a purling noise; to run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current.

**GURGITTING**, gur'jip-ting, *s.* In Falconry, a term applied to a hawk when stiff and choked up.

**GURHOFITE**, gur'ho-fite, *s.* A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime, found near Gurhof, in Lower Austria. It is snow-white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal, or even fracture.

**GURNARD**, gur'nárd, *s.* In Ichthyology,—see *Trigla*.

**GURRAH**, gôr'ra, *s.* A kind of plain, coarse, India muslin.

**GURRY**, gôr're, *s.* A name given in the East Indies to a small fort.

**GUSH**, gush, *v. n.* (*gaisim*, Fr.) To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to rush forth, as a fluid from confinement; to flow copiously;—*v. a.* to emit in copious effusion;—*s.* a sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an enclosed place; the fluid thus emitted.

**GUSHINGLY**, gush'ing-le, *ad.* In a gushing manner.

**GUSSET**, gus'sit, *s.* (*gousset*, Fr.) A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part. In Heraldry, an abatement in coat armour.

**GUST**, gust, *s.* (*gustus*, Lat.) Sense of tasting; height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment; turn of fancy; intellectual taste; amusement; gratification;—(Danish,) a sudden squall; a violent blast of wind; a sudden, violent burst of passion;—*v. a.* to taste; to have a relish.—Obsolete as a verb.

The palate of this age *guste* nothing high.—*L'Estrange*.

**GUSTABLE**, gus'ta-bl, *a.* That may be tasted; tastable; pleasant to the taste;—(seldom used;)  
—*s.* anything that may be tasted; an eatable.—Obsolete.

The touch acknowledgeth no *gustables*,  
The taste no fragrant smell.—*Morse*.

**GUSTATION**, gus'ta-shun, *s.* The act of tasting.—Seldom used.

**GUSTATIVENESS**, gus'ta-tiv-nes, *s.* In Phrenology, an organ situated under the temples, and supposed to give the propensity, when largely developed, to epicurism or gluttony.

**GUSTATORY**, gus'ta-tur-e, *a.* Pertaining to taste;—*s.* a name of the lingual nerve; a branch of the inferior maxillary.

**GUSTAVIA**, gus'ta've-a, *s.* (in honour of Gustavus III. king of Sweden, and patron of Linnæus.) A

genus of plants, consisting of trees, with alternate leaves and white showy flowers: Order, Myrtaceæ.

**GUSTFUL**, gust'fûl, *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted; that relishes.

**GUSTFULNESS**, gust'fûl-nes, *s.* Relish; pleasantness to the taste.

**GUSTLESS**, gust'les, *a.* Tasteless.

**GUSTO**, gus'to, *s.* (Italian.) The relish of anything; the power by which anything excites sensations in the palate; intellectual taste; liking.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

**GUSTY**, gus'te, *a.* Subject to sudden blasts of wind; stormy; tempestuous.

**GUT**, gut, *s.* (*kuttel*, Germ.) The intestinal canal of an animal; a pipe or tube extending, with many circumvolutions, from the pylorus to the vent; the stomach; the receptacle of food; gluttony; love of gormandizing;—(seldom used, and vulgar in the last four senses;)

With false weights their servants' *guts* they cheat,  
And pinch their own to cover the deceit.—*Dryden*.

a substance made by pulling a silk worm, when ready to spin its cocoon, in two, extending the silk as far as it will go, and hanging it up to dry;—*v. a.* to take out the bowels; to eviscerate; to plunder of contents.

**GUTTA**, gut'ta, *s.* **GUTTÆ**, *pl.* (Latin, a drop.) A term applied in medical prescriptions, abridged *gt.*, plural, *gtt.*, which should be equal to the minim. In Pathology, *gutta opaca*, cataract; *gutta serena*, amaurosis; *gutta rosacea*, acne, or rosy-drop. In certain preparations, as *gutta anodyna*, the anodyne-drop, a solution of acetate of morphia; *gutta myra*, the black, or Lancashire-drop.

**GUTTÆ**, gut'te, *s. pl.* (*gutta*, a drop, Lat.) In Architecture, small ornaments resembling drops, used in the Deric entablature on the under side of the mutules of the cornice, and beneath the tænia of the architrave under the triglyphs.

**GUTTATED**, gut'tay-ted, *a.* Besprinkled with drops.

**GUTTER**, gut'tur, *s.* (*gouttiere*, Fr.) A channel for water; a passage made by water; a hollow piece of timber, or a pipe for catching and conveying off the water which drops from the eaves of a building;—*v. a.* to cut or form into small hollows;—*v. n.* to be hollowed or channelled; to run or sweat, as a candle.—Local in the last sense.

**GUTTIFER**, gut'te-fer, *s.* (*gutta*, a drop, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) In Botany, a plant that exudes gum or resin.

**GUTTIFERÆ**, gut-tif'er-e, } *s.* (*gutta*, a  
**GUTTIFERACEÆ**, gut-tif'er-a'se-e, } drop, and  
*fero*, I bear, Lat. from the trees yielding a quantity of yellow gluten when broken.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of tropical trees, with thick, entire opposite leaves, resinous juice, and showy flowers, usually yellow.

**GUTTIFEROUS**, gut-tif'fe-rus, *a.* Yielding gum or resin.

**GUTTLE**, gut'tl, *v. n.* To feed luxuriously; to gormandize;—*v. a.* to swallow.—Vulgar.

**GUTTLER**, gut'tl-ur, *s.* A greedy eater.

**GUTTULOUS**, gut'tu-lus, *a.* In the form of a small drop.

**GUTTURAL**, gut'tu-ral, *a.* (French.) Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat;—*s.* a letter pronounced in the throat as the Greek  $\chi$ . *Guttural artery*, the superior thyroidial artery.

**GUTTURALLY**, gut'tu-ral-le, *ad.* In a guttural manner; in the throat.



## GUTTURALNESS—GYMNAST.

## GYMNASTIC—GYMNOGASTER.

**GUTTURALNESS**, gut'tu-ral-nes, *s.* The quality of being guttural.

**GUTTUS**, gut'tus, *s.* (Latin.) An ancient vase used in sacrifice.

**GUTTY**, gut'te, *s.* (*gutta*, a drop, Lat.) In Heraldry, charged or sprinkled with drops. In Blazoning, the colour of the drops is named, as *gutty of sable*, *gutty of gules*, &c.

**GUTWORT**, gut'wurt, *s.* Herb Terrible, or Globularia alba, a violent purgative greenhouse plant.

**GUY**, gi, *s.* In Nautical affairs, a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while hoisting or lowering; also, a tackle to confine a boom forward when a vessel is going large, and to prevent the sail from shifting from one side to the other. *Guy* is also the name of a large slack rope, extending from the head of the mainmast to that of the foremast, to sustain a tackle for loading or unloading.

**GUZES**, guz'es, *s.* In Heraldry, a name for roundles when they are sanguine.

**GUZMANIA**, guz-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Anastasio Guzman.) A genus of plants: Order, Bromeliaceæ.

**GUZZLE**, guz'zl, *v. n.* To gormandize; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily;—*v. a.* to swallow with immoderate gust;—*s.* an insatiable person or thing.

**GUZZLER**, guz'zl-ur, *s.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

**GYALL**, ji'al, *s.* The name in India of the jungle bull, *Bos frontalis* of Lambert.

**GYBE**, jibe, *s.* A sneer,—see *Gibe*;—*v. a.* among seamen, to shift a boomsail from one side of a vessel to the other.

**GYMNADENIA**, jim-na-de'ne-a, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *aden*, a gland, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**GYMNANDRA**, jim-nan'dra, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr.) A genus of erect glabrous shrubs: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

**GYMNANTHERA**, jim-nan-the'ra, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. in reference to the anthers being beardless.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

**GYMNAPISTES**, jim-na-pis'tis, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, Gr. and *apistes*, a kind of genus of fishes.) A genus of fishes, the species of which, in general, are naked, and the anal fin furnished with three strong spiny rays: Family, Scorpenidae.

**GYMNARCHUS**, jim-nâr'kus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *arche*, chief or head, Gr. from the head being naked.) A genus of fishes of the eel kind; body elongated, scaly; gills only slightly open; head conic and naked: Family, Sternarchidae.

**GYMNASIARCH**, jim-na'ze-ârk, *s.* (*gymnasion*, a place of exercise, and *archos*, chief, Gr.) The officer that presided at the Grecian games.

**GYMNASIUM**, jim-na'ze-um, *s.* In ancient Greece, a place set apart for athletic exercises. These performances were executed in the presence of thousands; and perhaps one reason for the great pre-eminence of the ancients in sculpture was the vast patronage bestowed on such exhibitions, in which the artist could form his models from every variety of development the human body is susceptible of; wrestling, fencing, shooting, racing, and dancing, were the favourite exercises indulged in a school.

**GYMNAST**, jim'nast, *s.* (*gymnastes*, Gr.) A teacher of gymnastic exercises.

**GYMNASTIC**, jim-nas'tik, *a.* (*gymnasticus*, Lat.) Relating to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defence, or diversion, as running, leaping, wrestling, throwing the discus, the javelin, or the hoop, playing with balls, &c.;—*s.* athletic exercise.

**GYMNASTICALLY**, jim-nas'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically.

**GYMNASTICS**, jim-nas'tiks, *s.* The Gymnastic art; the art of performing athletic exercises.

**GYMNEMA**, jim-ne'ma, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *nema*, a filament, Gr. the stameneous corona being absent, the filaments are left naked.) A genus of plants, usually twining shrubs: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

**GYMNETES**, jim-ne'tes, } *s.* (*gymnetes*, naked, Gr.)

**GYMNETRUS**, jim-ne'trus, } A genus of Ribbon-fishes, with excessively thin bodies; long ventral fins; the rays filiform or spatulate; type of the family Gymnetres, or Ribbon-fishes, the genera of which are all characterized by their long thin bodies, minute pectoral fins, and large truncate heads; eyes very large; mouth nearly vertical. In the subfamily Gymnetrinæ, the dorsals extend the whole length of the body; ventral very large, and no anal fin.

**GYMNIC**, jim'nik, } *a.* Relating to athletic

**GYMNICAL**, jim-ne-kal, } exercises of the body; performing athletic exercises.

**GYMNOCANTHUS**, jim-no-kan'thus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *acantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the spines of the head few and naked; the ventral fins very long; the caudal truncate: Family, Cottidae, or Bull-heads.

**GYMNOCARPUS**, jim-no-kâr'pus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) A genus of under-shrubs: Order, Illecebraceæ.

**NOTE**.—This genus is spelt differently by different botanists. The above is that of Lindley: *Gymnocarpus*, *gymnocarpus*, *gymnocarpum*, being those of others.

**GYMNOCEPHALUS**, jim-no-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *kephale*, the head, Gr. the head and base of the bill being entirely naked.) The Bald-tyrants, a genus of birds belonging to the Coraciæ, or Fruit-crows: Family, Corvidæ.

**GYMNOCLADUS**, jim-nok'la-dus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *klados*, a branch, Gr. from the naked appearance of the branches.) A genus of Leguminous trees, natives of Canada: Suborder, Cassalpinieæ.

**GYMNODACTYLOS**, jim-no-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *dactylos*, a finger, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles, belonging to the Gecko family.

**GYMNODONTES**, jim-no-don'tes, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *odont*, a tooth, Gr.) A name given to a family of Malacopterygious fishes, of the order Phocognathes; the jaws, instead of teeth, are furnished with an ivory substance, internally divided into laminae, which, in their aggregate, have the appearance of a parrot's bill, and which, in fact, consist of true teeth united, that succeed each other as fast as they are destroyed; the opercula are small, and there are five rays on each side, all of which are almost completely hidden; they live on crustacea and sea-weed; their flesh is generally mucous, and that of some are considered as poisonous.

**GYMNOGASTER**, jim-no-gas'tur, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr. from the ventral and anal fins being wanting.) A genus of fishes, of the tribe Gymnetres, or Ribbon-fishes.



**GYMNOGENS**, jim'no-jens, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *genna*, I bring forth, Gr.) A name given by Lindley to an order of plants essentially exogenous in their organs of vegetation, except that their ova are fertilized by direct contact with the male principle. It comprises the natural orders Cycadeaceae, Pinaceae, or Coniferae, Taxaceae, and Gnetales, or Joint-firs.

**GYMNOGRAMMA**, jim-no-gram'ma, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *gramma*, writing, Gr. in allusion to the naked sori upon the forked veins of the fronds, resembling Roman letters.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceae.

**GYMNOLEPAS**, jim-no-le-pas, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *lepas*, a limpet, Gr.) A genus of the Cirripeda, the shell of which is rudimentary, and composed of small valves very much separated.

**GYMNOMYZA**, jim-no-mi'za, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *myza*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects of the tribe Muscidae: Family, Athericera.

**GYMNOPHRYX**, jim-nof'ris, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *ophrys*, an eyebrow, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Meliphagidae, or Honey-suckers.

**GYMNOPLEURUS**, jim-no-plu'rus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *pleura*, a side or rib, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabaeidae.

**GYMNOSOMA**, jim-nos-o-ma, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to such Pteropoda, or as he designates his order Aporobranchiata, as have no shells; such as have, he denominates Thecosoma.

**GYMNOSOPHISTS**, jim-nos-o-fists, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *sophistes*, a sage, Gr.) A sect of ancient Indian moral philosophers, who lived in the woods, and went barefooted and nearly naked. They believed in the immortality of the soul, and its migration into several bodies. They were reputed as well-skilled in astronomy and physical science. They practised celibacy, abstained from wine, and lived on the fruits of the earth, placing the chief happiness of man in the contempt of riches and the pleasure of sensual indulgence. The name was also given to a sect of Anchorites, who lived in Ethiopia, near the sources of the Nile, without the accommodation of either houses or cells.

**GYMNOSPERMA**, jim-no-sper'ma, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

**GYMNOSPERMÆ**, jim-no-sperm'e, } *s.* (*gymnos*,  
**GYMNOSPERMES**, jim'no-sperms, } naked, and  
*sperma*, seed, Gr.) A name given by Brongniart and others to such plants as have naked seeds, as in the Pinaceae.—See Gymnogens.

**GYMNOSTACHYS**, jim-nos'ta-kis, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of New Holland: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

**GYMNOSTOMUM**, jim-nos'to-mum, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *stoma*, the mouth, Gr. in allusion to the process called teeth at the orifice of the theca.) A genus of very minute moss-plants: Order, Bryaceae.

**GYMNOTHORAX**.—See Muræna.

**GYMNOTUS**, jim-no'tus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *notus*, the back, Gr.) A genus of Apodal fishes, with eel-shaped bodies; the branchial aperture is placed near the pectorals; the anal fin very long, and reaching to the end of the tail; dorsal fin wanting. The *G. electricus* possesses the remarkable property of communicating an electrical

shock to the person or animal touching it: Family, Sternarchidae.

**GYMNURA**, jim-nu'ra, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of animals of the digitigrade kind, having the body robust, the ground of the fur soft, but with distinct subelongated harsh hairs; tail rather long, naked, and scaly; feet with narrow curved claws.

**GYNÆCIAN**, je-ne'se-an, *a.* Relating to women.

**GYNÆOCRACY**, jin-e-ok'ra-se, *s.* (*gyne*, woman, and *kratos*, rule, Gr.) A form of government in which women may preside.

**GYNÆSEUM**, je-ne'se-um, *s.* In ancient Architecture, that portion of a Grecian building set apart for the female portion of the family. In Botany, the pistil, or female organ of a plant.—The last signification is used by Ræper, not by British botanists.

**GYNANDER**, je-nau'dur, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr.) A plant belonging to the class Gynandria of Linnaeus; a plant whose stamens are inserted in the pistil.

**GYNANDRIA**, je-nan'dre-a, *s.* (*gyne*, a female or style, and *aner andros*, a male or stamen, Gr.) The twentieth class in the Linnæan system of botany, the plants of which are distinguished from all others by being furnished with a fleshy undivided process, round which the sepals radiate, and which supplies the place of stamens and style. It is formed of the natural order Orchidaceae.

**GYNANDRIAN**, je-nan'dre-an, } *a.* Belonging to  
**GYNANDRIOUS**, je-nan'dre-us, } the class Gynandria; orchideous.

**GYNANDROPSIS**, jin-an-drop'sis, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, *aner andros*, a male, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr. from the stamens appearing as if inserted on the top of the ovary.) A genus of plants: Order, Capparidaceae.

**GYNANDROUS**, je-nan'drus, *a.* (*gyne*, a female, and *aner andros*, a male.) In Botany, having the stamens and style combined in one body.

**GYNANTHROPE**, je-nan'thrope, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *anthropos*, a male, Gr.) A hermaphrodite, who exhibits more of the male than of the female sex.

**GYNARCHY**, jin'ar-ke, *s.* (*gyne*, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) Government by a female.

**GYNECOCRACY**, jin-e-kok'kra-se, *s.* Petticoat government; female power.

**GYNECOLOGY**, jin-e-kol'o-je, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of the nature and diseases of women.

**GYNECOMANIA**, jin-e-ko-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) An inordinate love of women.

**GYNOBASE**, jin'o-base, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *basis*, a base, Gr.) In Botany, a fleshy receptacle, bearing separate fruits.

**GYNOBASIC**, jin-o-ba'sik, *a.* Having a gynobase.

**GYNOCHTHODES**, jin-ok-tho'dis, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *ochthodes*, warted, Gr. in reference to the warted stigma.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Cinchonaceae.

**GYNOPACHYS**, jin-o-pa'kis, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *pachys*, thick, Gr. in reference to the thick two-lobed stigma.) A genus of climbing shrubs, natives of Java: Order, Cinchonaceae.

**GYNOPHORE**, jin'o-fore, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) In Botany, a lengthened receptacle, having the petals, stamens, and pistil, but not the calyx.



GYNOSTEMIUM—GYRE.

**GYNOSTEMIUM**, jin-o-ste'me-nūm, *s.* The column of an orchideous plant, or one belonging to a gynander.

**GYNOSTEMMA**, jin-o-stem'ma, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in reference to the ovaries being crowned by the permanent stigmas.) A genus of climbing shrubs, natives of Java: Order, Memispermaceæ.

**GYNOUS**, jin'us, *a.* (*gyne*, a female, Gr.) Having styles; flowers are said to be, 3-4-5-6-7, &c., gynous, when they contain so many styles.

**GYPAETUS**, je-pa'e-tus, *s.* (*gyps*, a vulture, and *etes*, one connected with or related to another, Gr.) A genus of rapacious birds: Family, Vulturidæ.

**GYPSOUS**, jip'se-us, } *a.* Of the nature of gyp-  
**GYPSINE**, jip'sine, } sum.

**GYPSIFEROUS**, jip-sif'e-rus, *a.* (*gypsum*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing gypsum.

**GYPSOCALLIS**, jip-so-kal'lis, *s.* (*gypsos*, lime, and *kallistos*, most beautiful, Gr. in allusion to the beauty of the plants, and their generally inhabiting calcareous districts.) A genus of plants: Order, Ericaceæ.

**GYPSOPHILLA**, jip-so-fil'la, *s.* (*gypsos*, lime, and *phileo*, I love, Gr. on account of the plants growing chiefly in calcareous soils.) A genus of annual or perennial evergreen plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

**GYPSUM**, jip'sum, *s.* (*gypsos*, Gr.) The anhydrous sulphate of lime, used extensively in the making of stucco, or plaster of Paris, and in agriculture as a manure. It occurs in the new red sandstone of England and Germany, and in the tertiary rocks of the neighbourhood of Paris, &c., foliated, fibrous, granular, and compact. The pure crystallized specimens of gypsum are sometimes called *selenite*, and the white compact variety used in statuary, *alabaster*. Gypsum, when pure, is snow-white; but it occurs red, yellow, blue, or grey, when impure. It consists of 1 atom of sulphuric acid, 1 of lime, and 2 of water: sp. gr. 2.32.  $H = 2.0$ .

**GYPTOGERANUS**, jip-to-je'r'a-nus, *s.* (*gyps*, a falcon, Gr. and *gero*, I carry, Lat.) The Secretary, a genus of birds: Family, Falconidæ.

**GYRACANTHUS**, je-r-a-kan'thus, or ge-r-a-kan'thus, *s.* (*gyros*, round, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fossil Placoid fishes, found in the carboniferous system; the dorsal fin spines are of very frequent occurrence in the Coal formation of the west of Scotland, and are frequently from twelve to fifteen inches in length.

**GYRAL**, ji'ral, *a.* Whirling; moving in a circular form.

**GYRATION**, ji-ra'shun, *s.* (*gyratio*, Lat.) A turning or whirling round; a circular motion. *Centre of gyration*, when a system of heavy bodies, or any system possessing weight, has a fixed axis of revolution, the centre of gyration is a point at any such distance from the axis, that the moment of inertia would not be altered if the whole mass were collected at that point. The moment of inertia being found by multiplying every mass by the square of its distance from the axis, the distance of the centre of gyration is found by dividing this moment of inertia by the whole mass, and extracting the square root of the quotient.

**GYRATORY**, ji'ra-tur-e, *a.* Moving in a circle.

**GYRE**, jire, *s.* (*gyrus*, a circle, Lat.) A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn;—*v. a.* to turn round.

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GYRFALCON—GYVE.

**GYRFALCON**.—See Jerfalcon.

**GYRINOPS**, je'r'e-nops, or, according to Don, ge-re-nops', *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, and *ops*, appearance, Gr. in allusion to the circular tail of the seed.) A genus of plants, natives of Ceylon.

**GYRINUS**, je-ri'nus, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, Gr.) The Whirligigs, a genus of Coleopterous insects, so named from their habit of swimming in circles upon the surface of the water; Family, Dytiscidæ.

**GYROCARPUS**, je-ro-kâr'pus, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Lauraceæ.

**GYRODUS**, je-ro'dus, *s.* (*gyros*, round, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, the mouth of which was armed with rows of round grinding teeth in the palate, for crushing hard crustaceans and fishes. In very fine specimens, five rows, which were placed on the os vomer in the roof of the mouth, remain in the stone, though no other part of the head is preserved; but generally the teeth are loose, and were in that state termed *Bufoites* by the old writers (Llwyd, &c.) on organic remains.

**GYROGONITES**, je-rog'o-nitse, *s.* (*gyros*, round, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) The fossil fruits of *Chara*, a genus of plants found in many fresh-water ponds. The fossils are found in tertiary strata near Paris, the Isle of Wight, &c.

**GYROIDINA**, je-roy'de-na, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, and *ei'os*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of microscopic Foraminifera, belonging to the *Holcostegus ammonidea* of M. de Orbigny.

**GYROLEPIS**, je-rol'e-pis, *s.* (*gyros*, round, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, the remains of which occur in new red sandstone, and the base beds of the Lias formation.

**GYROMANCY**, je-ro-man-se, *s.* (*gyros*, a ring, or circle, and *man'cia*, madness, Gr.) A species of divination, performed by drawing a circle and walking round it.

**GYRON**, ji'run, *s.* In Heraldry, an ordinary escutcheon, consisting of two lines from several parts of the escutcheon meeting in the fesse point.

**GYRONCHUS**, je-ron'kus, *s.* (*gyros*, round, and *onychos*, a nail, or claw, Gr.) A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, from the oolite of Stonesfield.

**GYROPHORA**, je-rof'o-ra, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr. in allusion to the concentric circles, more or less complicated, observable in the disk of the receptacles of the shields.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, *Idiothalamæ*.

**GYROPRISTES**, je-ro-pris'tes, *s.* (*gyros*, round, and *pristes*, a saw, Gr.) A genus of fossil Placoid fishes, from the new red sandstone near Belfast.

**GYROPUS**, je-ro'pus, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of parasitical insects, of the louse kind, which live on the guinea-pig.

**GYROSE**, je'ose, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, Gr.) In Botany, turned round like a circle.

**GYROSTEMON**, je-ro-ste'mon, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in allusion to the stamens being twisted round each other in a circular manner.) A genus of plants, consisting of smooth branching shrubs from New Holland: Order, Tiliaceæ.

**GYROSTEUS**, je-ro-ste-us, *s.* (*gyros*, round, and *osteon*, a bone, Gr.) A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, found in the Lias formation.

**GYVE**, jive, *s.* (*gyvyn*, Welsh.) A fetter or shackle for the leg;—*v. a.* to fetter; to shackle; to chain.



# H.

## H—HABEAS.

**H** is the eighth letter of the English alphabet. It is not properly a vowel, nor an articulation, but the mark of a stronger breathing than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter. It is pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance. Thus *harm* and *arm*, *hear* and *ear*, *heat* and *eat*, are distinguished at almost any distance at which the voice can be heard. In English, *h* is sometimes mute, as in *honour* and *honest*; also when united with *g*, as in *right*, *fight*, and *brought*. In *which*, *what*, *who*, *whom*, and some other words in which it follows *w*, it is pronounced before it, as *hwich*, *hwoat*, &c. As a numeral in Latin, *H* denotes 200, and with a dash over it thus, *H̄*, 200,000. As an abbreviation in Latin, *H.* stands for *homo*, *hæres*, *hora*, &c.

**HA**, *hā*, *interj.* An exclamation, denoting surprise, joy, or grief. With the long sound of *a*, it is used as a question, and is equivalent to 'What do you say?' When repeated, *Ha, ha*, it is an expression of laughter;—*v. n.* to express surprise; to hesitate.

**HAAF**, *hāfe*, *s.* Sbetland fishing-ground.

**HABAKKUK**, *hab'ak-kūk*, *s.* The name of one of the Hebrew prophets, and of the book which he wrote in the Old Testament. He flourished 610 years before Christ.

**HABEAS CORPUS**, *hab'e-as kawr'pus*, *s.* (from *habeo*, I hold, and *corpus*, the body, Lat.) In Law, a writ of right for those who are aggrieved by illegal imprisonment. By 31 Charles II. c. 2, commonly called the Habeas Corpus Act, the methods of obtaining this writ are pointed out and enforced, so that, as long as this statute remains unimpeached, no subject of England can be long detained in prison, except in those cases where the law requires and justifies such detention. There are various kinds of this writ made use of by our courts for removing prisoners from one court into another, for the more easy administration of justice; as—*Habeas corpus ad respondendum*, when a man has a cause of action against one who is confined by the process of some inferior court, in order to remove the prisoner, and charge him with this new action in the court above. *Habeas corpus ad satisfaciendum*, when a prisoner has had judgment against him in an action, and the plaintiff is desirous to bring him up to some superior court, to charge him with process of execution. *Habeas corpus ad prosequendum, testificandum, deliberandum*, &c., which issue when it is necessary to remove a prisoner in order to prosecute or bear testimony in any court, or to be tried in the proper jurisdiction wherein the fact was committed. *Habeas corpus ad faciendum et recipiendum*, which issues out of any of the courts of Westminster Hall, when a person is sued in some inferior jurisdiction, and is desirous to remove the action into the superior court, commanding the inferior judges to produce the body of the defendant, together with the day and cause of his caption and detention, (whence the writ is frequently denominated a *habeas corpus cum causa*), to do and receive whatsoever the king's court shall con-

## HABENARIA—HABILITATION.

sider in that behalf. *Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, directed to the person detaining another, and commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner, with the day and cause of his caption and detention, *ad faciendum, subjiciendum, et recipiendum*, to do, submit to, and receive whatsoever the judge or court awarding such writ shall consider in that behalf.—3 *Bl.* 129-131; 1 *Bl.* 135.

**HABENARIA**, *hab-e-na're-a*, *s.* (*habena*, a thong, or rein, Lat. on account of the thonglike spur of the flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**HABENDUM**, *ha-ben'dum*, *s.* (*habeo*, I hold, Lat.) In Law, there are various formal parts in deeds, of which the *habendum* is one; its office is only to limit the certainty of the estate granted: it is so called because it begins with the words *to have*. In every deed of conveyance there are two principal parts, viz.: the *premises* and the *habendum*; the office of the premises is to express the name of the grantor, the grantee, and the thing to be granted; the office of the habendum is to limit the estate, so that the general implication of the estate, which by construction of law passes in the premises, is by the habendum controlled and qualified.—4 *Cruise*, 289; *Les Termes de la Ley*.

**HABERDASHER**, *hab'ur-dash-ur*, *s.* (probably from *habe*, goods, and *tauschen*, I barter, Germ. but the etymology is much disputed.) A dealer in small wares.

**HABERDASHERY**, *hab'ur-dash-ur-e*, *s.* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

**HABERDINE**, *hab-ur-deen'*, *s.* A dried salted cod.

**HABERE**, *ha-be're*, *v. a.* (Latin.) To hold or possess. *Habere facias possessionem*, in Law, when a plaintiff recovers in a real or mixed action, whereby the seisin or possession of land is awarded to him, the writ of execution is either a *habere facias possessionem*, or writ of possession of a chattel interest, or a *habere facias seisi-am*, or writ of seisin of a freehold.—*Finch*, L. 470; 3 *Bl.* 412. The writ of *habere facias possessionem* is the process commonly resorted to by the successful party in an action of ejectment, for the purpose of being placed by the sheriff in the actual possession of the land recovered. *Habere facias visum*, a writ that formerly lay in various cases, as in dower, formodon, &c., where a *view* was required to be taken of the lands in question.—*Tract. lib.* 5, *tract.* 3, c. 8.

**HABERGEON**, *ha-ber'je-on*, *s.* (*haubergeon*, Fr.) A coat of mail or armour to defend the neck and breast. It is formed of little iron rings united, and descending from the neck to the middle of the body.

**HABILE**, *hab'il*, *a.* Fit; proper.—Obsolete.

**HABILIMENT**, *ha-bil'e-ment*, *s.* (*habillement*, Fr.)

A garment; dress; clothing; commonly used in the plural, *habiliments*.

**HABILITATE**, *ha-bil'e-tate*, *v. a.* (*habilité*, Fr.) To qualify;—*a.* qualified.—Obsolete.

**HABILITATION**, *ha-bil-e-ta'shun*, *s.* Qualification.—Obsolete.

The things are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act?—*Escon.*



## HABILITY—HABITUDE.

**HABILITY**, ha-bil'e-te, *s.* Faculty; power; means: *ability* is now used.

Aladine, though meaner born,  
And of less livelood and *hability*.—*Spenser*.

**HABIT**, hab'it, *s.* (French.) Garb; dress; in general, clothes or garments; a coat worn by ladies over other garments; state of anything, implying some continuance or permanence; temperament or particular state of a body; a disposition or condition of the mind or body, acquired by custom or a frequent repetition of the same act;—*v. a.* to dress; to clothe; to array;—*v. n.* to inhabit; to dwell in.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

Nightingales,  
That in their sweet song deliten,  
In think places as they *habiten*.—*Chaucer*.

**HABITABILITY**, hab-e-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* State of being habitable.

**HABITABLE**, hab'e-ta-bl, *a.* (French.) That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings.

**HABITABLENESS**, hab'e-ta-bl-nes, *s.* Capacity of being inhabited.

**HABITABLY**, hab'e-ta-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as to be habitable.

**HABITANCE**, hab'e-tans, *s.* Dwelling; abode; residence.—Obsolete.

What art thou man, if man at all thou art,  
That here in desert hast thine *habitanco*?—*Spenser*.

**HABITANCY**, hab'e-tan-se, *s.* Legal settlement or inhabitancy.

**HABITANT**, hab'e-tant, *s.* (French, from *habitans*, Lat.) An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place.

**HABITAT**, hab'e-tat, *s.* In Botany, habitation; native soil or country of a plant.

**HABITATION**, hab-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*habitatio*, Lat.) Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling; place of dwelling; place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells.

**HABITATOR**, hab'e-tay-tur, *s.* (Latin.) An inhabitant; a dweller.—Obsolete.

**HABITED**, hab'it-ed, *a.* Clothed; dressed; usual; accustomed.—Unusual in the last two senses.

This ancient and *habited* vice is amongst the Dutch, of late years, much decreased.—*Fuller*.

**HABITUAL**, ha-bit'u-al, *a.* (*habituel*, Fr.) Customary; accustomed; inveterate; established by frequent repetition; rendered permanent by continued causes.

**HABITUALLY**, ha-bit'u-al-le, *ad.* By habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use.

**HABITUATE**, ha-bit'u-ate, *v. a.* (*habituere*, Fr.) To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice; to settle as an inhabitant in a place;—*a.* inveterate by custom; formed by habit.

**HABITUATION**, ha-bit-u-a'shun, *s.* The state of being habituated.

**HABITUDE**, hab'e-tude, *s.* (*habitudo*, Lat.) Customary manner or mode of life; repetition of the same acts; custom; habit; relation; respect; state with regard to something else;

It results from the very nature of things, as they stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another.—*South*.

familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.—Seldom used in the last six senses.

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company.—*Dryden*.

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## HABLITZIA—HADDOCK.

**HABLITZIA**, ha-blit'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Hablitz.) A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceae.

**HABNAB**, hab'nab, *ad.* At random; by chance; without order or rule.

Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,  
Although set down *habnab*, at random.—*Butler*.

**HABZELIA**, hab-ze'le-a, *s.* A genus of plants, the fruit of which is the Piper Æthiopicum of the shops; the Nuona Æthiopica of Duval and other botanists: Order, Anonaceae.

**HACHET-VETCH**.—See *Securigera*.

**HACK**, hak, *v. a.* (*haccan*, Sax. *hakken*, Dut.) To hew with an axe; to cut irregularly, and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument; to speak with stops, or with hesitation;—*s.* a notch; a cut; a horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught or in hard service; anything exposed to hire or used in common; hesitating or faltering speech;—*a.* hired;—*v. n.* to be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute. *Hacks*, in Brickmaking, the rows in which bricks are laid to dry after being moulded.

**HACKING**, hak'ing, *s.* In Building, the interruption of a course of stones by the introduction of another on a different level, for want of stones to complete the thickness; thus making two courses at the one end of a wall of the same height as at the other.

**HACKLE**, hak'kl, *v. a.* (*hechein*, Germ.) To comb flax or hemp; to separate the coarse part of these substances from the fine, by drawing them through the teeth of an instrument; to tear asunder;—*s.* an instrument with several rows of long iron teeth for combing or dressing flax and hemp; raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun; a fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk.

**HACKLER**, h'ak'kl-ur, *s.* A flax-dresser.

**HACKLY**, hak'le, *a.* Rough; broken, as if hacked. In Mineralogy, having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface.

**HACKNEY**, hak'ne, *s.* (*haquenee*, a pacing horse, Fr.) A nag; a pad; a horse kept for hire; a horse much used; a coach or other carriage kept for hire, and often exposed in the streets of cities; anything much used, or used in common; a hireling; a prostitute;—*a.* let out for hire; devoted to common use; prostitute; vicious for hire; much used; common; trite;—*v. a.* to use much; to practise in one thing; to make trite; to carry in a hackney-coach. *Hackney-coachman*, the driver of a hired or hackney coach. *Hackney-man*, a man who lets horses and carriages for hire.

**HACKSTER**, hak'stur, *s.* A bully; a ruffian; an assassin.—Obsolete.

If some such desperate *hackster* shall devise  
To rouse thine hare's heart from her cowardice.—*Ep. Hall*.

**HACQUETIA**, hak-kwe'she-a, *s.* A genus of perennial Umbelliferous herbs: Suborder, Orthospermeae.

**HACQUETON**, hak'kwe-tun, *s.* (*hoqueton*, Fr.) A stuffed jacket, formerly worn under armour.

**HAD**. *Past and past part.* of Have.

**HADBOTE**, had'bote, *s.* (Saxon.) In Law, a recompense or amends for the violation of holy orders, or for violence offered to persons in holy orders.—*Cowel*.

**HADDOCK**, had'dok, *s.* The common fish *Gadus æglefinus*.



## HADE—HEMATOPINUS.

## HEMATOPOS—HEMORRHAGE.

- HADE**, hade, } *s.* In Mining, the direction of  
**HADING**, ha'ding, } a fault; the different course  
 which a vein of ore or a seam of coal takes after  
 it has been broken or diverted from its former  
 position; the dip or inclination from a vertical  
 line; also, the steep descent of a mine.
- HADES**, ha'des, *s.* (*haides*, or *hades*, Gr.) In Mythology, the god Pluto;—the nether world; the abode of the dead; the grave; the residence of departed spirits.
- HADJ**, haj, *s.* (Arabic.) The Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca and Modena.
- HADJAZ**, had'jaz, *s.* The holy land, in which Mecca and Modena are situated.
- HADJE**, haj'e, *s.* (Arabic.) A Mohammedan who is on, or has performed, a pilgrimage to Mecca.
- HEMACHROME**.—See Hematosine.
- HEMADICTYON**, he-ma-dik'te-un, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *diktyon*, a net, Gr.) A genus of twining shrubs, with opposite leaves and axillary racemes of flowers: Order, Apocynaceæ.
- HEMALOPS**, he'ma-lops, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) An effusion of blood in the eyelid or eyeball.
- HEMAPHOBIA**, he-ma-fu'be-a, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *phobos*, dread, Gr.) Horror of blood.
- HEMARIA**, he-ma're-a, *s.* (*haima*, blood, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.
- HEMASTATICS**, he-ma-stat'iks, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *statikos*, the science which treats of bodies in a state of rest, Gr.) A name given by Hales to that department of physiology which treats of the laws which regulate the movements of the blood in the vessels of the living body.
- HEMATEMESIS**, he-ma-tem'e-sis, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *emco*, I vomit, Gr.) In Pathology, bleeding from or into the stomach.
- HEMATITE**, he'ma-tite, *s.* (*haima*, blood, Gr. from the blood-red colour of its powder and streak.) Native oxide of iron.
- HEMATITES**.—See Hematite.
- HEMATOCOCCUS**, he-ma-tok'kus, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *kokkos*, a grain, Gr.) A genus of Algae, characterized by being composed of spherical or oval cells of various sizes, each cell being invested with one or more concentric vesicles. One of the species, *H. sanguineus*, like the red snow-plant, has its cells coloured red.
- HEMATOCELE**, he-mat-o-se'le, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *cele*, a hernial tumour, Gr.) In Pathology, an effusion of blood into the scrotum; a tumour arising from extravasated blood.
- HEMATOCEPHALUM**, he-mat-o-sef'a-lum, *s.* A monster in whom extravasation of the blood into the cerebral hemispheres has induced strange deviations from the natural form of the parts.
- HEMATOCHEZIA**, he-mat-o-ke'zhe-a, *s.* (*haima*, blood, *chezo*, I go to stool, Gr.) Bloody stool.
- HEMATOID**, he'ma-toyd, *a.* (*haimatoides*, Gr.) Bloody, of the nature or appearance of blood.
- HEMATOLOGY**, he-ma-tol'o-je, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of the blood; a discourse or treatise on the nature and properties of blood.
- HEMATOMPHALUM**, he-ma-tom'fa-lum, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.) Umbilical hernia, with a bloody serum contained in the sac, or exhibiting on its surface many varicose veins.
- HEMATOPINUS**, he-mat-o-pi'nus, *s.* (*haimatopos*, blood-stained, Gr.) A name given by Leach to a genus of parasitical insects which live on the hog: Order, Parasita.
- HEMATOPOS**, he-mat'o-pus, *s.* The Oystercatcher, a genus of birds of the Stork kind: Family, Ardeadæ.
- HEMATOPOTA**, he-mat-o-po'ta, *s.* (*haima*, blood, *potos*, a drinker, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tabanidæ.
- HEMATOPS**, he'ma-tops, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *ops*, the eye, Gr. from ensanguined spots or marks above the eyes.) A name given by Mr. Gould to a genus of birds inhabiting Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.
- HEMATORNIS**, he-ma-tawr'nis, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Brachypodinae, or short-footed Thrushes: Family, Merulidæ. A name also given by Vigors to a genus of birds of the Eagle family, natives of the Himalaya mountains.
- HEMATOSCOPIA**, he-mat-o-sko'pe-a, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *scopos*, I inspect, Gr.) An examination of qualities of blood when drawn from a vein. For this term Kraus proposes that of *Hæmorrhoscopia*.
- HEMATOSINE**, he-mat'o-sine, *s.* (*haima*, blood, Gr.) The red colouring matter of the blood.
- HEMATOSIS**, he-ma-to'sis, *s.* (*haima*, blood, Gr.) Hæmorrhage, or flux of blood.
- HEMATOXYLINE**, he-ma-toks'e-line, *s.* The colouring matter of the wood of the Hæmatoxyton campechianum, or Logwood.
- HEMATOXYLON**, he-ma-toks'e-lun, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *xylon*, wood, Gr.) Logwood, a genus of plants. The *H. campechianum* is a native of Honduras, and is now cultivated in Jamaica and other West India islands. It makes impenetrable and beautiful fences. The wood is a well-known dye-stuff.
- HEMATURIA**, he-ma-tu're-a, *s.* (*haima*, and *ouron*, urine, Gr.) In Pathology, voiding of bloody urine.
- HEMOCHARIS**, he-mok'a-ris, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *charis*, grace, Gr.) A genus of Annelides, belonging to the family Abranchiatae asetigeræ of Cuvier.
- HEMODORACEÆ**, he-mo-do-ra'se-æ, *s.* A natural order of plants, allied to the Narcissus tribe, having hexapetal tubular flowers, with three stamens opposite the petals, or six anthers turned inwards, and the radicle remote from the hilum, which is naked. The red colour found in the roots *Lachnanthes tinctoria*, in America, where it is used for dyeing, according to De Candolle, prevails in Hæmodorum, and deserves to be studied in the rest of the order. It belongs to the Narcissal alliance of Lindley.
- HEMODORUM**, he-mo-do'rum, *s.* (*haima*, blood, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Hæmodoraceæ.
- HEMOPIS**, he-mop'is, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *ops*, the countenance, Gr.) A genus of Annelides, comprising the common and the horse leech: Family, Hirudinidæ.
- HEMOPSIS**, he-mop'sis, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) A genus of Annelides, belonging to the family Abranchiatae asetigeræ of Cuvier.
- HEMOPTYSIS**, he-mop'te-sis, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *ptyo*, I spit, Gr.) The spitting or coughing up of blood, produced sometimes by an overfulness of blood in vessels of the lungs, or by rupture in consequence of ulceration.
- HEMORRHAGE**, } he'mo-ruje, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and  
**HEMORRHAGE**, } *regnyo*, I burst, Gr.) In Pa-



- thology, a flux of blood from any part of the body. —This word has sometimes, but rarely, been written *hemorrhage*.
- HÆMORRHOIDS**, he-mo-royds, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) Tumours of the veins of the rectum, commonly called *piles*.
- HÆMOSTASIA**, he-mo-sta'she-a, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *stao*, I stop, Gr.) Stagnation of the blood.
- HÆMOSTATICA**, he-mo-stat'e-ka, *s.* Styptics; medicines which have a tendency to stop hæmorrhage.
- HÆMOTHALMUS**, he-mo-thal'mus, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) An effusion of blood into the chamber of the eye.
- HÆMOTINE**.—See *Hæmatoxylon*.
- HÆMULION**, he-mu'le-un, *s.* (*haimulios*, wily, Gr.) A genus of oblong fusiform fishes: Family, Chaetodonidae.
- HÆREDE ABDUCTO**, he-re'de ab-duk'to, *s.* In Law, a writ that formerly lay for a lord who, having the wardship of his tenant under age, could not come personally, because he was conveyed away by another.—*Old Nat. Brec.* 93. *Hærede deliv-erando alii qui habet custodiam terræ*, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to require one who had in his custody another person's ward, to deliver him to such other person whose ward he really was, by reason of the land which he had in his possession.—*Reg. Orig.* 161; *Concl.*
- HÆRESIARCH**, he-re'se-ärk, *s.* (*hairesis*, heresy, and *archo*, I begin, Gr.) In Ecclesiastical History, the founder of a heretical sect.
- HÆRESIMACHIE**, he-re-sim'a-ke, *s.* (*hairesis*, heresy, and *machomai*, I fight, Gr.) In Ecclesiastical History, a term applied to such writers as have written controversial works against heresies.
- HÆRETICO COMBURENDO**, he-ret'e-ko kom-bu-ren'do, *s.* (low Latin.) In Law, a writ that formerly lay against one who was a heretic, who, having been once convicted of heresy by his bishop, and then having abjured it, afterwards fell into it again, or into some other, and was then committed to the secular power. This writ was abolished by 29 Char. II. c. 9.—*F. N. B.* 269.
- HAFFLE**, haff'l, *v. n.* To speak unintelligibly; to waver; to prevaricate.
- HAFT**, haft, *s.* (*haft*, Sax.) A handle; that part of an instrument which is taken into the hand; the hilt;—*v. a.* to set in a haft; to furnish with a handle.
- HAFTER**, haf'tur, *s.* (*hafaw*, Welsh.) A caviller; a wrangler.—Obsolete.
- HAG**, hag, *s.* (*hagesse*, Sax.) An ugly old woman; a witch; a sorceress; an enchantress; a fury; a she-monster; appearances of light and fire upon the manes of horses, or men's hair, were formerly called *hags*, now known as electrical phenomena. *Hag*, or *hag-fish*, the fish *Myxine glutinosa*, or *Gastrobranchus cæcus* of ichthyologists. *Hag-taper*, or *hig-taper*, one of the many vulgar names given to the plant *Verbascum thapsus*;—*v. a.* to harass; to torment; to tire; to weary with vexation.
- That makes them in the dark see visions,  
And *hag* themselves with apparitions.—*Butler.*
- HAGBERRY**, hag'ber-re, *s.* The name given in Scotland to the bird-cherry, *Cerasus padus*.
- HAG-BORN**, hag'bawrn, *a.* Born of a witch or hag.
- A freckled whelp *hag-born*.—*Shaks.*
- HAGGAI**, hag'ga-i, *s.* The name of one of the
- twelve minor prophets, and of the book which he wrote in the Old Testament.
- HAGGARD**, hag'gård, *a.* (*hager*, lean, Germ.) Having a ragged look, as if hacked or gashed; lean; meagre; rough; having eyes sunk in their orbits; ugly; wild; fierce; intractable;—*s.* anything wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk; a hag;
- In a dark grot the baleful *haggard* lay,  
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day.—*Garth.*
- (*haga*, Sax.) a stack-yard.
- HAGGARDLY**, hag'gård-le, *adv.* In a haggard or ugly manner; with deformity.
- HAGGIS**, hag'gis, *s.* A Scottish dish, commonly made in a sheep's maw, of the lungs, heart, and liver of the same animal, minced and mixed with pepper, salt, and onions, and highly toasted with oatmeal. It is sometimes made of oatmeal mixed with the four last ingredients.—*Jamieson.*
- HAGGISH**, hag'gish, *a.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid.
- HAGGISHLY**, hag'gish-le, *adv.* In the manner of a hag.
- HAGGLE**, hag'gl, *v. a.* (from *hag*, a gash or cut, Welsh.) To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskilful manner; to make rough by cutting; to mangle;—*v. n.* to be tedious in making a bargain; to hesitate and cavil about the price.
- HAGGLER**, hag'gl-ur, *s.* One who haggles; one who hesitates, cavils, and makes difficulty in bargaining.
- HAGIARCHY**, hag'e-är-ke, *s.* (*hagios*, holy, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) Sacred government; church government.
- HAGIOGRAPHAL**, hag-e-og'gra-fal, *a.* Relating to hagiography.
- HAGIOGRAPHER**, hag-e-og'gra-fur, *s.* A writer of holy or sacred books.
- HAGIOGRAPHY**, hag-e-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*hagios*, holy, and *graphie*, a writing, Gr.) Sacred writings; the scriptures of the Old and New Testament; applied also to the histories and legends of the lives and actions of the saints, and by the Jews to a particular class of the books of the Old Testament.
- HAGIOLOGIST**, hag-e-ol'o-jist, *s.* One who writes or treats of the scriptures.
- HAGIOLOGY**, hag-e-ol'o-je, *s.* (*hagios*, holy, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A history or description of sacred writings.
- HAG-RIDDEN**, hag'rid-dn, *a.* Afflicted with the nightmare.
- HAGSHIP**, hag'ship, *s.* The state or title of a lug or witch.
- HAGUEBUT**.—See *Arquebuse*.
- HAI**, hä, *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise or effort.
- HAIDINGERITE**, hay-din'je-rite, *s.* (in honour of Haidinger, its discoverer.) A mineral: the colour white and transparent, with a vitreous lustre and white streak; primary crystal a rectangular prism. Its constituents are—arsenate of lime, 85.68; water, 14.32: sp. gr. 2.84.  $H = 2.0 - 2$ .
- HAIL**, hale, *s.* (*hael*, Sax.) Rain or atmospheric vapours congealed by cold in the upper regions of the atmosphere, and falling to the ground in small roundish masses:—(*hael*, health, Sax.) a wish of health; a salutation;—*v. n.* to shower down frozen vapour in small pieces;—*v. a.* to pour;—(from *hael*, Sax.) to call; to call to a person at a



distance; to arrest the attention;—*a.* (*hal*, Sax.) sound; whole; healthy;—(as an adjective, usually written *hale*;)—*interj.* an exclamation, or rather a verb in the imperative mood, being the adjective *hail*, used as a verb. *Hail*, be well; be in health; a health to you; a term of salutation.

**HAIL-FELLOW**, *hale'fel-lo*, *s.* An intimate companion.

**HAILSHOT**, *hale'shot*, *s.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones.

**HAILSTONE**, *hale'stone*, *s.* A small piece of frozen vapour, or a single mass of ice falling from a cloud.

**HAILY**, *ha'le*, *a.* Consisting of hail; full of hail.

**HAINOUS**.—See *Heinous*.

**HAIR**, *hare*, *s.* (*har*, Sax.) A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root; the collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and forming an integument or covering; anything very small or fine, or a very small distance; the breadth of a hair; a trifling value; course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.—Seldom used in the last four senses.

He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies; if you should fight, you go against the *hair* of your profession.—*Shaks.*

In Botany, long expansions of the cuticle, chiefly intended to answer the double purpose of collecting moisture from the atmosphere, and for protecting the surface of a plant from the too powerful influence of the rays of the sun. *Head of hair*, an electrical experiment. If a figure-head, covered with long straight hair, be placed upon the conductor of an electrical machine, and the machine put in action, the various hairs will stand on end, and be repelled from each other. *Hair-grass*, the common name of grass, *aira*, of which there are many species. *Hair-powder*, the powder of starch, variously scented, now almost disused. *Hair-salt*, the native sulphate of magnesia, so called from the capillary form of its crystals. *Hair-worm*, the common name of the annelide *Gordius*.

**HAIRBRAINED**.—See *Harebrained*.

**HAIRBREADTH**, *hare'bredth*, *s.* A very small distance; the diameter of a hair.

**HAIRCLOTH**, *hare'cloth*, *s.* Stuff or cloth made of hair, or in part with hair. In Military affairs, pieces of this cloth are used for covering the powder in waggons or on batteries, or for covering charged bombs, &c.

**HAIRED**, *hayrd*, *a.* Having hair.

**HAIRHUNG**, *hare'hung*, *a.* Slenderly supported; hanging by a hair.

**HAIRINESS**, *ha're-nes*, *s.* The state of abounding or being covered with hair.

**HAIRLACE**, *hare'lase*, *s.* A fillet for tying up the hair of the head.

**HAIRLESS**, *hare'les*, *a.* Destitute of hair; bald.

**HAIRNEEDLE**, *hare'ne-dl*, *s.* A pin used in dressing the hair.

**HAIRPIN**, *hare'pin*, *s.* ing the hair.

**HAIRSPPLITTING**, *hare'splitt-ting*, *a.* Making very minute distinctions.

**HAIRY**, *ha're*, *a.* Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; consisting of hair; resembling hair; of the nature of hair.

**HAJE**, *ha'je*, *s.* A name of the venomous serpent *Coluber haje* of Linnaeus.

**HAKE**.—In Ichthyology.—see *Merluccius*.

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**HAKIA**, *ha'ke-a*, *s.* (in honour of Baron Hake, a patron of the Botanic Garden at Hanover.) A genus of plants: Order, Portaceae.

**HAL**, in some names signifies *hall*. It is derived from *heal*, Sax. a hall or place of entertainment.

**HALBERD**, *hal'burd*, *s.* (*hallebarde*, Fr.) A military weapon, consisting of a pole or shaft of wood, having a head armed with a steel point, with a cross piece of steel, flat and pointed at both ends.

**HALBERDIER**, *hal-ber-deer'*, *s.* One who is armed with a halberd.

**HALBERT**, *hal'bert*, *s.* In Farriery, a piece of iron soldered to the forepart of a lame horse's shoe, to prevent him from treading on his toe. *Halbert-weed*, the *Calea lobata*.—See *Calea*.

**HALCE**, *hals*, *s.* (*als*, the sea or salt, Gr.) A salt liquor made of the entrails of fishes; brine; a salt herring.—Not used.

**HALCYON**, *hal'shun*, *s.* (Latin.) The name given by the ancients to the bird Alcedo, or King's-fisher. *Halcyon days*, seven days before and as many after the winter solstice; so termed from the halcyon, invited by the calmness of the weather at that time, laying her eggs in nests built on rocks close by the sea-shore—hence the adjective, peaceful; tranquil; quiet.

When great Augustus made war's tempests cease,  
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace.—*Denham.*

**HALCYONIAN**, *hal-she-o'ne-an*, *a.* Halcyon; calm.

**HALE**, *hale*, *a.* (*hal*, Sax.) Healthy; sound; entire; robust; not impaired;—*s.* welfare.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Eftsoones, all heedless of his dearest *hale*,  
Full greedily into the herd he thrust.—*Spenser.*

**HALE**, *hale*, *v. a.* (*haler*, Fr.) To pull or draw.—This term, in almost every case, is now written and pronounced *haul*,—which see.

**HALENTIA**, *ha-le'ne-a*, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.)

A genus of plants, consisting of glabrous herbs, with opposite leaves and blue or yellow flowers: Order, Gentianaceae.

**HALESIA**, *ha-le'zhe-a*, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Hall, F.R.S.) The Snowdrop-tree, a genus of trees, (constituting the order Halesiaceae of Don,) with leaves ovate, lanceolate, acuminate, and sharply serrated; petioles glandular; fruit with four wings; calyx small, four-toothed; corolla monopetalous, ventricosely campanulate, with a four-lobed erect border; stamens 12-16; filaments combined in a base, and adnate to the corolla; style one; stigma simple; ovarium inferior: Order, Styraceae.

**HALF**, *hâf*, *s.* **HALVES**, *pl.* (*half*, or *healf*, Sax.) One equal part of a thing which is divided into two parts; a moiety. *Half-round*, a semicircular moulding, which may be either a bead or torus, i.e., either projecting or indented. *Half-seal*, in Law, that used in Chancery for sealing commissions to delegates upon an appeal in civil, ecclesiastical, or marine causes. *Half-stuff*, this term, in general, implies anything half-formed in the process of the manufacture. *Half-tide dock*, a basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance basin. *Half-tint*, or *teint*, in Painting, such a colour as is intermediate between the extreme lights and the strong shades of a picture—called also *middle-tint*. *Half-tongue*, in Law, a term applied to the trial of

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# HALF-BLOOD—HALF-PIKE.

foreigners, when one half of the jury are English and the other half of the same country as the defendant;—*v. a.* to divide into halves;—*ad.* in part, or in equal part or degree.

**HALF-BLOOD**, hăf'blad, *s.* In Law, where brothers or sisters do not descend from the same couple; as, where a man marries a woman, and has issue by her of a son; and the wife dying, he marries another woman, by whom also he hath a son. These are *half*, not *full* blood.

**HALF-BLOODED**, hăf'blad-ed, *a.* Proceeding from a male and female, each of full blood, but of different breeds; mean; degenerate.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

**HALF-BRED**, hăf'bred, *a.* Mixed; mongrel; mean; not properly trained.

**HALF-BREED**, hăf'breed, *s.* A descendant from parents of different races.

**HALF-CAP**, hăf'kap, *s.* A cap not wholly put off; only moved a little.

With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,  
They froze me into silence.—*Shaks.*

**HALF-DEAD**, hăf'ded, *a.* Almost dead; nearly exhausted.

**HALFEN**, hăf'fn, *a.* Wanting half its due qualities.—Obsolete.

So perfect in that art was Paridel,  
That he Malbecco's *halfen* eye did wile.—*Spenser.*

**HALFEN-DEAL**, hăf'fn-dele, *ad.* (*halfdeed*, Teut.) Nearly half.—Obsolete.

Now the humid night was farforth spent,  
And heavenly lamps were *halfen-deale* ybrent.—*Spenser.*

**HALFER**, hăf'ur, *s.* One who possesses half only; a male fallow-deer gelded.

**HALF-FACED**, hăf'faste, *a.* Showing only part of the face; small-faced, in contempt.

**HALF-HATCHED**, hăf'hatsht, *a.* Imperfectly hatched.

**HALF-HEARD**, hăf'herd, *a.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end.

**HALF-LEARNED**, hăf'lernd, *a.* Imperfectly learned.

**HALF-LOST**, hăf'lost, *a.* Nearly lost; perplexed.

**HALF-MARK**, hăf'märk, *s.* A coin; a noble, or 6s. 8d. sterling.

**HALF-MOON**, hăf'moon, *s.* The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated; anything in the shape of a half-moon. In Fortification, an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or half-moon.

**HALF-NOTE**, hăf'note, *s.* In Music, a minim, being half a semibreve.

**HALF-PART**, hăf'pärt, *s.* An equal share.

**HALF-PAY**, hăf'pay, *s.* Half the amount of wages or salary, as an officer retires on half-pay;—*a.* receiving or entitled to half-pay.

**HALFPENNY**, ha'pen-ne, or hăf'pen-ne, *s.* A copper coin, of which two make a penny; also, the value of half a penny; used in the plural, as,

He cheats for *halfpence*, and he doffs his coat  
To save a farthing in a ferry-boat.—*Dryden.*

—*a.* of the price or value of half a penny.

**HALFPENNY-WORTH**, ha'pen-ne-wurth, *s.* The value of a halfpenny.

**HALF-PIKE**, hăf'pike, *s.* A defensive weapon, so called from its having a shorter staff than the whole pike. It is composed of an iron spike fixed on an ashen staff, and used in repelling the assaults of boarders: it is also termed a *boarding-pike*.

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# HALF-PINT—HALIMODENDRON.

**HALF-PINT**, hăf'pinte, *s.* The half of a pint, or fourth of a quart.

**HALF-PORTS**, hăf'portse, *s.* In a ship, shutters made of slit deal to fit the ports, with a hole cut for the muzzle of a gun to go through.

**HALF-READ**, hăf'red, *a.* Superficially informed by reading.

The clown unread, and *half-read* gentleman.—*Dryden.*

**HALF-SCHOLAR**, hăf'skol-lur, *s.* One imperfectly educated.

**HALF-SEAS-OVER**, hăf'seez-o'-wur, *a.* A vulgar expression, denoting half-drunk.

**HALF-SHIFT**, hăf'shif, *s.* In playing the violin, a move of the hand a little way upward on the neck of the instrument, to reach a high note.

**HALF-SIGHTED**, hăf'si-ted, *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

**HALF-SPHERE**, hăf'sfere, *s.* A hemisphere.

**HALF-STARVED**, hăf'stärvd, *a.* Almost starved.

**HALF-STRAINED**, hăf'straynd, *a.* Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a *half-strain'd* villain yet.—*Dryden.*

**HALF-SWORD**, hăf'sorde, *s.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together.—*Shaks.*

**HALF-TIMBERS**, hăf'tim-but, *s.* In Shipbuilding, those timbers in the cant-bodies which are answerable to the lower futtocks in the square body.

**HALF-WAY**, hăf'way, *ad.* In the middle; at half the distance;—*a.* equally distant from the extremes.

**HALF-WIT**, hăf'wit, *s.* A foolish person; a block-head.

*Half-wits* are fleas, so little and so light,  
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite.—*Dryden.*

**HALF-WITTED**, hăf'wit-ted, *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish.

**HALIETUS**, hal-e-e'tus, *s.* (*als*, or *hale*, the sea, Gr.) The Fish-hawks, a genus of accipitrine birds: Family, Falconidae.

**HALIBUT**, hal'e-but, *s.* In Ichthyology, the *Hippoglossus vulgaris*, a fish about 18 inches long, and sold under the name of *Halibut turbot*.

**HALIOHERUS**, hal-e-ke'rus, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *choiros*, a pig, Gr.) The Grey-seal, a genus of Cetaceans, established by Prof. Nilsson; characterized generically by the muzzle being very deep and obliquely truncated; head very flat; molars of the upper jaw simple, those of the lower with an obsolete tubercle before and behind the principal one.

**HALICHORES**, ha-lik'o-ris, *s.* (*als*, or *hale*, the sea, Gr. and *chorios*, dancing, Gr.?) A genus of fishes: Family, Chaetodonidae.

**HALICORE**, hal'e-kore, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *core*, a maid, Gr.) The Dudong, a genus of herbivorous Cetaceans: named likewise the Siren, Ses-cow, &c. It is an inhabitant of the Indian Ocean.

**HALICTUS**, ha-lik'tus, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Anthiophila.

**HALIDOM**, hal'e-dum, *s.* (*haligdome*, Sax.) Adjuration by what is holy.—Obsolete.

'By my *halidome*,' quoth he,  
'Ye a great master are in your degree.'—*Spenser.*

**HALIMAS**.—See *Hallowmas*.

**HALIMODENDRON**, hal-e-mo-den'dron, *s.* (*halimos*, maritime, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr. in reference to



at in the dry naked salt-fields by the river (Siberia.) A genus of Leguminous plants with purple flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

hal'e-mus, *s.* (*halimos*, belonging to the sea.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Brachyura.

HALFER, hal-e-og'ra-fur, *s.* (*als*, the sea, *halo*, I describe, Gr.) One who writes a history of the sea.

PHY, hal-e-og'ra-fe, *s.* A description of

the, hal-e-ot'e-de, *s.* A family of Gastero-lolusca, of which the Haliotis is the type. hal-e-o'tis, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *ous*, *otis*, Gr.) The Sea-ear, or Ear-shell, a genus of the sea, the shell of which is an oval, flattish, shaped univalve, with a depressed spire of round holes along the right side; the large, and wider than long: Family, Haliotidae.

hal'e-plus, *s.* (*haliploos*, sailing on the sea.) A genus of marine Coleopterous in-belonging to the tribe Hydrocanthari: Fa-rabidae.

TIUS, hal-e-ro'she-us, *s.* In Mythology, Neptune, who ravished Aleippe, daughter because she slighted his addresses. This offended Mars, and he killed the ravisher. cited Mars to appear before the tribunal, to answer for the murder of his son.

hal-lis'e-ris, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *seris*, cabbage, Gr.) A genus of marine Algæ: uccaceae.

hal'e-the-a, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *theos*, a god.) A genus of Dorsibranchiate Annelides.

s, ha-lit'u-us, *a.* (*halitus*, breath, Lat.) Halit: vaporous.—Obsolete.

hal'e-tus, *s.* (*halo*, I breathe, Lat.) An vapour or gas for inhalation.

hal'e, *s.* (*heale*, Sax.) A hole.—Obsolete.

hal, *s.* (*heal*, Sax.) In Architecture, a hall, is at the entrance of a house or palace; where ministers of state, magistrates, &c. give audience and despatch business; or in which courts of justice are held, minister Hall; a manor-house, so called in it were held courts for the tenants; a room of a corporation, as a town hall; or large edifice belonging to a collegiate university; a collegiate body in the universities of England and Cambridge.

haw'l'ij, *s.* Fee or charge paid for hire vended in a hall, particularly in the Hall, London.—Obsolete.—*Cowel.* HAL, *s.* hal-le-loo'ya, *s.* (Hebrew.) Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God: used in songs of praise.

HALTIC, hal-le-loo-yat'ik, *a.* Denoting a thanksgiving.

hal-le-re-a, *s.* (in honour of Albert author of Stirpis Helvetica.) A genus of Order, Scrophulariaceae.

haw'le-a, *s.* (in honour of B. M. Hall, a Linnaeus.) A genus of Leguminous Suborder, Papilionaceae.

hal'yard, *s.* A rope or tackle for hoist- ing a sail.

haw'yer, *s.* A net for catching birds.

hal'wote, *s.* (Saxon.) A court

among the Saxons,

same as that now termed a *court-baron*; also, the name of a court held in London before the lord mayor and sheriffs, for regulating the bakers and price of bread.

HALLONIA, hal-lo'ne-a, *s.* (*hallos*, different, Gr.) A name given by Lindley and Hutton to those fossil stems of trees which resemble the Lepido-dendron in their rhomboidal scars, but want the dichotomous mode of branching.

HALLOO, hal-loo', *v. n.* To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo*;

Country folks *halloed* and hooted after me.—*Sydney.*

—*v. a.* to encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to;—*interj.* an exclamation, used as a call to invite attention.

HALLOW, hal'lo, *v. a.* (*haligan*, or *halgiam*, Sax.) To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use; to devote to holy or religious exercises; to treat as sacred; to reverence; to honour as sacred.

HALLOWMAS, hal'lo-mas, *s.* The feast of All Souls.

HALLOYLITE, hal-loy'lite, *s.* (in honour of M. Omal-lus d' Halloy, by whom it was first discovered.) A mineral: white fracture conchoidal; lustre waxy; can be scratched by the nail. Its consti-tuents are—silica, 39.5; alumina, 34.0; water, 26.5.

HALLUCINATE, hal-lu'se-nate, *v. n.* (*hallucinatus*, Lat.) To stumble; to blunder.—Obsolete.

HALLUCINATION, hal-lu-se-na'shun, *s.* (*halluci-natio*, Lat.) Error; blunder; mistake.

HALLUCINATORY, hal-lu'se-nay-tur-e, *a.* Partak-ing of hallucination.

HALM.—See Haulm.

HALMATURUS, hal-mat'u-rus, *s.* The True Kanga-roos, a remarkable genus of herbivorous, marsupial quadrupeds, natives of Australia: Order, Marsu-plala of Cuvier.

HALO, ha'lo, *s.* A luminous and sometimes coloured circle, appearing occasionally around the heavenly bodies, but more especially the sun and moon. It is supposed to be occasioned by the light from these bodies being reflected by the vapours of the atmosphere through which it passes. It is re-markable that the large halos surrounding the sun and moon are commonly of given diameters, namely, about 23° or 21°, or else double that magnitude.

HALODROMA, hal-o-dro'ma, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *dromos*, a runner, Gr.) A genus of birds, belong-ing to the Laridae, or Sea-gulls; Family, Alcadae.

HALOGENIA, hal-o-je'ne-a, *s.* (*als*, salt, and *gen-*

HALOGENS, ha-loj'ens, *s.* (*nao*, I produce, Gr.)

Substances which, by combination with metals, produce saline compounds: such as chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine, which are simple halogens, and cyanogen, which is a compound halogen.

HALOID, ha'loyd, *a.* (*als*, salt, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) An epithet applied to a class of chemical combinations, composed of two elementary com-pounds, one or both of which are analogous in composition to sea-salt. The principal groups consist of double chlorides, iodides, fluorides, and cyanurets;—*s.* something resembling salt.

HALOIDE, ha'loyd, *s.* (*als*, salt, and *eidos*, resem-blance, Gr.) A name given by some mineralo-gists to an order of metaliferous and earthy mine-rals, which are tasteless, with a specific gravity of 2.2—3.3.



# HALORAGACEÆ—HALYMENIA.

# HALYMENITES—HAMELIA.

HALORAGACEÆ, ha-lo-ra-ga'se-e, } *s.* (*haloragis*,  
HALORAGÆ, ha-lo-ra'jo-e, } one of the ge-  
nera.) The Hippurids, an order of Myrtal Exogens,

consisting of herbaceous plants or under-shrubs, often growing in wet places; leaves alternate, opposite, or whorled; flowers axillary, small, polypetalous, or apetalous; an open, minute, adherent calyx; petals inserted into the summit of the calyx, or wanting; stamens inserted in the same place, and equal in number to the petals, or occasionally fewer; ovules pendulous; cotyledons minute.

HALORAGIS, hal-o-ra'jis, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *raz*, the berry of a bunch of grapes.) A genus of plants, type of the order Haloragaceæ.

HALPASE, hal'pase, *s.* In Architecture, a raised floor in a bay-window, before a fireplace, or in similar situations; the dais in a hall; also, a raised stage or platform, and a landing in a flight of stairs.

HALSE, hals, *s.* (*hals*, Sax.) The neck or throat; —*v. n.* to embrace about the neck; to adjure; to greet.—Obsolete.

Each other kissed glad,  
And lovely *haulet*, from fear of treason free,  
And plighted hands, for ever friends to be.—  
*Spenser.*

HALSENING, hal'sen-ing, *a.* Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue.—Obsolete.

HALSER.—See Hawser.

HALT, hawlt, *v. n.* (*halt*, Sax.) To stop in walking; to hold; to limp or stop with lameness; to hesitate; to stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do; to fail; to falter; —*v. a.* to stop; to cause to cease marching, a military term; —*a.* lame; crippled; —*s.* the act of limping; a stopping; a stop in a march.

HALTER, hawlt'ur, *s.* One who halts or limps; — (Germ.) a rope or strap and head-stall for leading or confining a horse; a rope for hanging malefactors; a strong cord or string. *Halter-cast*, in Farriery, an excoiation of the postern, occasioned by the halter being entangled about the foot, upon a horse endeavouring to rub his neck with his hinder foot; —*v. a.* to put a halter on; to catch and hold, or to bind with a rope or cord.

HALTERES, hal-teerz', *s.* (Greek.) Poisers. In Antiquity, certain pieces of stone or metal used in the gymnastic exercises of the Greeks and Romans, by leaping with one in each hand, or in the same manner in which dumb-bells are now used. In Entomology, two organs in the diptera, consisting of cylindrical filaments, terminated in a club extremity, one arising from each side of the thorax, in the situation of which the second pair of wings originate in such insects as have four wings.

HALTICA.—See Altica.

HALTING, hawlt'ing, *s.* The act of stopping; the act of failing or faltering.

HALTINGLY, hawlt'ing-le, *ad.* Limpingly; slowly.

HALVE.—See Half.

HALVES, hāvz, *s. pl.* of HALF. Two equal parts of a thing; to cry halves, is to claim an equal share; to go halves, is to have an equal share.

HALVING, hāv'ing, *s.* A method of joining timbers by letting them into each other, cutting away the half-thickness of each.

HALYMENIA, hal-e-me'ne-a, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *ymen*, a membrane, Gr.) Dulse, a genus of marine Algæ: Order, Ceramiaeæ.

HALYMENITES, hal-e-me-ni'tes, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *ymen*, a membrane, Gr.) A genus of fossil marine Algæ, found in the slaty rocks of Stonesfield and Solenhofen.

HALYMOTE, hawlt'e-mote, *s.* (Saxon.) Among the Saxons, a holy or ecclesiastical court.—Cowel, *Blount*.

HALYSITES.—See Catenipora.

HALYWORKFOLK, hawlt'e-wurk'foke, *s.* (*halywork*, folk, Sax.) People who engaged lands by the service of repairing a church or sepulchre. This term was also applied in the diocese of Durham to such persons as held their lands for defending the corpse of St. Cuthbert, in consequence of which they claimed the privilege of not being put out of the diocese.—Obsolete.

HAM, ham, *s.* (Saxon.) The inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal; the thigh of a beast, particularly of a hog, salted and dried in smoke.

HAMADRYADS, ham'a-dri-ads, *s.* (*hama*, together, and *drys*, an oak, Gr.) In Mythology, a name given to certain nymphs who were supposed to preside over woods and forests, and to live and die with the particular tree to which they were attached.

HAMADRYAS, ham-a-dri'as, *s.* (*hama*, together, and *drys*, a forest, Gr. in reference to the habitat.) A genus of small downy herbs, resembling the Ranunculus, with yellow, alternate, sessile flowers, collected at the top of a scape into a sort of spike: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

HAMAMELIDACEÆ, ham-a-me-li-da'se-e, } *s.* (*ha-*  
HAMAMELIDEÆ, ham-a-me-lid'e-e, } *mame-*  
lis, one of the genera.) Witch-hazels, a natural

order of Umbelliferous Exogens, consisting of small trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves; woody tubes, sometimes marked by circular disks; flowers small and axillary; calyx adherent in four or five pieces; petals four or five, or wanting; stamens eight, of which four are alternate with the petals, and four sterile, and placed at the base of the petals; ovary two-celled and inferior; two styles.

HAMAMELIS, ham-a-me'lis, *s.* (*amos*, like, and *melia*, an apple-tree, Gr.) The Witch-hazel, a genus of American shrubs, which begin to show their yellow flowers in autumn, when all others have dropped their leaves. They continue to flower all winter, and form the fruit in spring. The shrubs have no resemblance to an apple-tree, as the name would seem to imply: Order, Hamamelidaceæ.

HAMATE, ham'ate, *a.* (*hamatus*, Lat.) Hooked; entangled.

HAMATED, ham'ay-ted, *a.* Hooked, or set with hooks.

HAMBLE, ham'bl, *v. a.* (*hamelan*, Sax.) To hamstring.—Obsolete.

HAME, hame, *s.* (*kummet*, Germ.) A kind of collar for a draught horse: used chiefly in the plural, *hames*.

HAMEFARE, hame'fare, *s.* An old law term signifying the freedom of a man's own house, or, according to Cowel, the breach of peace in a house.

HAMEL.—See Hamble.

HAMELIA, ha-me'le-a, *s.* (in honour of H. L. d' Hamel du Monceau, a writer on trees.) A genus of American shrubs, with opposite leaves and reddish flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.



## HAMESUCKEN—HAMPER.

**HAMESUCKEN**, hame-suk'en, *s.* (*hem*, home, and *suck*, to assail with violence, Sueo-Gothic.) In Scotch Law, the crime of beating or assaulting a man in his own dwelling-house. In ordinary phraseology, the word signifies being greatly attached to one's own house—and sometimes implies a selfish disposition. *Hamesecken*, in English law books, is defined as burglary or nocturnal house-breaking.

**HAMILTONIA**, ham-el-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of W. H. Hamilton, near Philadelphia.) A genus of shrubs, with funnel-shaped white flowers, natives of Nepal and China: Order, Cinchonaceæ. Also, a genus of fishes, belonging to the Zeina, or Doris: Family, Zeidæ.

**HAMITE**, ham'ite, *s.* (*hamus*, a hook, Lat.) A genus of fossil Cephalopods, the shells of which are chambered with a dorsal siphuncle, and of a crooked shape. They are found in the Chalk formation.

**HAMLET**, ham'let, *s.* (from *ham*, a house or village, Sax.) A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country. In Law, a portion of a village or parish, and synonymous with the term *vill*.

**HAMLETED**, ham'let-ed, *a.* Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life.

**HAMMER**, ham'mur, *s.* (*hamer*, Sax.) An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like;—*v. a.* to beat; to form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating; to work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour;—*v. n.* to work; to be busy; to labour in contrivance; to be working, or in agitation. *Hammer-beams*, two beams of timber projecting from opposite sides into an apartment from the wall-plate or springing of the rafters, usually supported by a corbel and rib beneath; the whole looking like a huge bracket. These in their turn support other ribs and hammer-beams of a smaller size, forming altogether an arch. The ends of the hammer-beams are often grotesquely sculptured.

**HAMMERABLE**, ham'mur-a-bl, *a.* That may be shaped by a hammer.

**HAMMERAXE**, ham'mur-aks, *s.* An instrument having a hammer at one side of the handle, and an axe at the other.

**HAMMERCLOTH**, ham'mur-kloth, *s.* The cloth which covers a coach-box, so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, &c. in a little pocket hid by this cloth.

**HAMMER-DRESSED**, ham'mur-drest, *a.* Applied to a stone hewn with a pick or pointed hammer.

**HAMMERER**, ham'mur-ur, *s.* One who works with a hammer.

**HAMMERHARD**, ham'mur-hård, *s.* Iron or steel hardened by hammering.

**HAMMER-HEADED SHARK**.—See *Zygana*.

**HAMMERWORT**, ham'mur-wurt, *s.* The herb Pelitortory.—Local term.

**HAMMOCHRYSUS**, ham-mo-kri'sus, *s.* (*hammos*, sand, and *chrysoe*, gold, Gr.) A gold-spangled variety of sandstone or other rock.—Not used by modern mineralogists.

**HAMMOCK**, ham'muk, *s.* (*hamaca*, Span.) A kind of hanging bed, consisting of hempen cloth gathered at the ends, and suspended by cords between trees, or by posts or hooks.

**HAMOSOUS**, ha-mo'sus, } *a.* In Botany, hooked,  
**HAMOUS**, ham'us, } applied to the bristly pubescence of plants.

**HAMPER**, ham'pur, *s.* (contracted from *hanaper*.)

## HAMSHACKLE—HAND.

A large basket for conveying things to market, &c.; fetters, or some instrument that shackles;—*v. a.* to shackle; to entangle; to impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult; to ensnare; to catch with allurements; to render complicated; to perplex; to embarrass.

**HAMSHACKLE**, ham'shak-kl, *v. a.* To fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs.

**HAMSTER**.—See *Cricetus*.

**HAMSTRING**, ham'string, *s.* The tendons of the ham;—*v. a.* *past* and *past part.* Hamstrung; to cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable.

**HAMULARIA**, ham-u-la're-a, *s.* (*hamus*, a hook, Lat.) A species of worm said to have been found in the bronchial glands of a person who died of typhus fever.

**HAMULE**, ham'ule, *s.* (*hamulus*, Lat.) In Anatomy, any little crookedlike process.

**HAMWOOD**, ham'wüd, *s.* A hoop fastened round the collar of a cart-horse, to which the chains are attached.—(Local.)—*South*.

**HAN**, han. *Have* in the plural; an old contraction, but now obsolete.

What concord *han* light and dark ?—*Spenser*

**HANAPER**, han'a-pur, *s.* (*hanop*, a cup, or hamper, Norm.) The *hanaper* was used in early days by the kings of England, for holding and carrying with them their money, as they journeyed from place to place. It was a kind of basket, like the *fiscus*, and hence came to be considered as the king's treasury. Hence the clerk or warden of the *hanaper* is an officer who receives the fees due to the king for seals of charters, patents, commissions, and writs. There is also an officer who is controller of the *hanaper*. This word, therefore, answered to the modern *exchequer*.

**HANCES**, han'sis, *s. pl.* (*ansa*, Lat.) In Architecture, the end of elliptical arches. In a ship, falls of the life rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

**HANCORNIA**, han-kawr'ne-a, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Apocynaceæ.

**HAND**, hand, *s.* (*hand*, *hond*, Sax. Germ. and Dut.) In Man, the extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist; the member with which we hold or use an instrument; a measure of four inches; a palm, applied chiefly to horses; side; part; right or left, as on the one *hand* or the other; act; deed; performance; external action;

Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and *hand*.—*King Charles*.

power of performance; skill; power of making or producing; manner of acting, or performance; agency; part in performing or executing; conveyance; agency in transmitting; possession; power; the cards held at a game; that which performs the office of a hand or of a finger in pointing; a person; an agent; a man employed in agency or service; form of writing; style of penmanship; service; ministry. In Falconry, the foot of a hawk. In the Manege, the forefoot of a horse. *Hands*, in Heraldry, are borne in coat armour, dexter and sinister, that is, right and left, expanded or open. In Anatomy, the organ of prehension in man and the mammalia, the extremity of the fore limbs. It consists of, 1. The *carpus*, or wrist,



# HAND.

which is composed of the eight following bones:—The *scaphoid*, or boat-shaped; the *semilunar*, or half-moon; the *cuneiform*, or wedge-like; the *pisiform*, or pealike; the *trapezium*, or four-sided; the *trapezoid*, like the former; the *os magnum*, or large bone; the *unciform*, or hook-like. 2. The *metacarpus*, or the four bones constituting the palm and back of the hand; the upper ends have plane surfaces, the lower convex. Sometimes the first bone of the thumb is reckoned among the metacarpal. 3. The *digit*, or fingers, consisting of twelve bones, arranged in three phalanges, or rows. 4. The *pollex*, or thumb, consisting of three bones.—*At hand*, near; either present and within reach, or not far distant; near in time; not distant; *in hand*, present payment, in respect of the receiver; in a state of execution; *on hand*, in present possession; under one's care or management; *off hand*, without delay, hesitation, or difficulty; immediately; dexterously; without previous preparation; *out of hand*, ready payment, with regard to the payer; *to his hand*, *to my hand*, &c., in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received; *under his hand*, *under her hand*, &c., with the proper writing or signature of the name; *hand over head*, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does; *hand over hand*, among seamen, the order to the men who pull upon any rope, to pass their hands alternately one before the other, or one above the other, if they are hoisting, for the sake of expedition; the expression also implies rapidly, as 'we are coming up with the chase *hand over hand*;' *hand to hand*, in close union; close fight; *hand in hand*, in union; conjointly; fit; pat; suitable; unitedly; *to join hand in hand*, is to unite efforts, and act in concert; *hand to mouth*, as want requires; *to bear a hand*, to hasten, a seaman's phrase; *to be hand and glove*, to be intimate and familiar; *to set the hand to*, to engage in; *to undertake*; *to take in hand*, to attempt; *to undertake*; *to have a hand in*, to be concerned in; *to have a part or concern in doing*; *to have an agency in*; *to put the last hand*, or *finishing hand to*, to complete; to perfect; to make the last corrections, or give the final polish; *to change hands*, to change sides; to shift; *a heavy hand*, severity or oppression; *a light hand*, gentleness; moderation; *a strict hand*, severe discipline; rigorous government; *hands off*, a vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear; *to wash the hands*, to profess innocence; *to kiss the hand*, an act implying adoration; *to lean on the hand*, imports familiarity; *to strike hands*, to make a contract, or to become surety for another's debt or good behaviour; *putting the hand under the thigh* was an ancient ceremony used in swearing; *to give the hand*, is to make a covenant with one, or unite with him in design; *clean hands* denotes innocence, and a blameless and holy life; *a slack hand* denotes idleness; carelessness; sloth; *the right hand* is emblematic of power or strength; *the laying on of hands*, in Scripture, a ceremony used in consecrating one to office.—*Numbers xxvii.* *Hand-drinking monkey*, the *Pathesia chiropotes* of Humboldt, a robust, active, fierce, and untamable quadrumanous animal—a native of America. *Hand-rail of a stair*, a rail raised upon balusters, to prevent persons falling down the well-hole, as also to assist them in ascending and descending;

# HANDBALL—HANDGLASS.

—*v. a.* to give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to conduct; to manage; to sieze; to lay hands on.—*Obsolete* in the last two senses.

Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes,  
First hand me; on mine own accord I'll off.—*Shaks.*

In Seamanship, to furl; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it with gaskets; *to hand down*, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor;—*v. n.* to go hand-in-hand; to co-operate with.—*Obsolete* as a neuter verb.

Let but my power and means hand with my will.—*Manslayer.*

HANDBALL, hand'bawl, *s.* An ancient game with a ball.

HANDBARROW, hand'bar-ro, *s.* A barrow without a wheel, carried by two persons.

HANDBASKET, hand'bas-kit, *s.* A small or portable basket.

HANDBELL, hand'bel, *s.* A small bell rung by the hand; a table-bell.

HANDBLOW, hand'blo, *s.* A stroke with the hand.

HANDBOW, hand'bo, *s.* A bow managed by the hand.

HANDBREADTH, hand'bredth, *s.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

HANDCLOTH.—See Handkerchief.

HANDCRAFT, hand'kraft, } *s.* (*handicraft*, Sax.)

HANDICRAFT, hand'de-kraft, } Work performed by the hands; a trade carried on by manual labour.

HANDCUFF, hand'kuf, *s.* (*handicuff*, Sax.) A manacle, consisting of iron rings for the wrists, and a connecting chain to confine the hands;—*v. a.* to manacle; to confine the hands with handcuffs.

HANDED, han'ded, *a.* Having the use of the hand, left or right; with hands joined.

Into their inmost bowes  
Handed they went.—*Milton.*

HANDER, han'dur, *s.* One who hands or transmits.

HANDFAST, hand'fast, *s.* Hold; custody; power of confining or keeping;

If that shepherd be not in handfast, let him fly.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* fast by contract; firm;—*v. a.* to betroth; to join together solemnly by the hand; to complete the ceremony of marriage.—*Seldom* used.

Auspices were those that *handfasted* the married couple; that wished them good luck; that took care for the dowry.—*Ben Jonson.*

HANDFASTING, hand'fast-ing, *s.* A kind of betrothing, or marriage contract.—*Obsolete.*

HANDFETTER, hand'fet-tur, *s.* A manacle.

HANDFUL, hand'fûl, *s.* As much as the hand will grasp or contain; a small quantity or number; as much as can be done; a palm; a handbreadth.—*Obsolete* in the last two senses.

Poor Sydenham's horse stumbled and fell upon him, and broke his thighbone about a *handful* above the knee.—*Clarendon.*

HANDGALLOP, hand'gal-lup, *s.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

HANDGEAR, hand'geer, *s.* That arrangement of levers, tappets, or other contrivances, which is used for opening and shutting the valves of a steam-engine.

HANDGLASS, hand'glas, *s.* In Gardening, a glass



cting plants from the inclemency of

hand-gre-nade', *s.* A grenade to the hand.

and'grith, *s.* (*hond*, hand, and *grith*, In Law, peace or protection given th his own hand.—*Conuel*; *Leg. II.*

d'gun, *s.* A gun wielded by the

hand'hab-end, *s.* In Law, a thief in the very act, having the stolen and.—*Leg. II. 1, c. 59.*

and'e-kraft, } *s.* A man  
tax, han'de-krafts-man, } skilled or  
annual occupation; a manufacturer.  
le-le, *ad.* With dexterity or skill;  
ease or convenience.

n'de-nes, *s.* The ease of perform-  
by practice; dexterity; adroitness.

and'e-wurk, *s.* Work of the hands;  
annual labour; manufacture; work  
power and wisdom.

and'ker-tshif, *s.* A piece of silk,  
a cloth, carried about the person for  
cleaning the face or hands, as oc-  
; a piece of cloth to be worn about  
sometimes called a *neckerchief*.

and'lang-gwidj, *s.* The art of  
the hands.—Obsolete.

and, *v. a.* (*handelen*, Dut. *handeln*,  
touch; to feel with the hand; to  
with the hand; to manage; to use;  
make familiar by frequent touching;  
discourse on; to discuss; to use  
iting or speaking; to deal with; to  
se well or ill; to practise upon; to  
;—*s.* (Saxon,) that part of any-  
th it is held in the hand; a haft;  
use is made; the instrument of  
pose.

and'a-bl, *a.* That may be han-

and'led, *s.* A lead for sounding.

and'les, *a.* Without a hand; destitute  
ility in using the hands adroitly;  
ndy.

and'ling, *s.* The act of touching or  
the hand; a treating in discussion.  
management of the pencil by touch.

and'made, } *s.* A maid that  
hand'may-dn, } waits at hand; a  
t or attendant.

and'mil, *s.* A mill moved by the

and'saylz, *s.* Sails managed by the

and'sale, *s.* (*handsael*, Sueo-Gothic.)  
Among all the northern nations, shak-  
was held necessary to bind the bar-  
m which is still retained in some  
ts. Such a sale was termed a *hand*-  
process of time the same word was  
by the price or earnest which was  
tely after the shaking of hands, or  
—2 *Bl.* 448.

and'saw, *s.* A saw to be used with

and'skroo, *s.* An engine for raising  
or weights.

HANSEL, han'sel, *s.* (Danish.) The first act of  
using anything; the first sale; an earnest; money  
for the first sale;—*v. a.* to use or do anything  
the first time.

I'd show you  
How easy 'tis to die, by my example,  
And *hansel* fate before you.—*Dryden.*

In Scotland, *hansel* is used to signify the first  
money received for goods; a gift conferred at a  
particular season, and in Galloway for a piece of  
bread before breakfast.

HANDSOME, han'sum, *a.* (*handzaam*, ready, dex-  
terous, Dut.) Ready; convenient; dexterous;

For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was  
first invented for him.—*Spenser.*

moderately beautiful, as the person or other thing;  
well-made; having symmetry of parts; well-  
formed; elegant; graceful; ample; liberal, as a  
*handsome* fortune; neat; correct; generous;  
noble, as a *handsome* action;—*v. a.* to render  
elegant or neat.—Not well authorized as a verb.

Him all repute  
For his device in *handsoning* a suit.—*Donne.*

HANDSOMELY, han'sum-le, *ad.* Dexterously; with  
skill; beautifully; gracefully; elegantly; neatly;  
with due symmetry or proportions; liberally;  
amply; generously.

HANDSOMENESS, han'sum-nes, *s.* Beauty; ele-  
gance or symmetry of appearance; grace; grace-  
fulness; ease and propriety in manner.

HANDSPIKE, hand'spike, *s.* A wooden bar, used  
with the hand as a lever for various purposes, as  
in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, &c.

HANDSTAFF, hand'staf, *s.* A javelin.

The bows and the arrows, and the *handstaves* (in the  
margin *javelins*) and the spears.—*Ezek. xxxix. 9.*

HANDVICE, hand'vise, *s.* A little vice used by the  
hand for small work.

HANDWEAPON, hand'wep-pn, *s.* Any weapon  
which may be wielded by the hand.

If he smite him with an *handweapon* of wood where-  
with he may die, and he die, he is a murderer.—*Numb.*  
*xxxv. 18.*

HANDWORK.—See Handiwork.

HANDWORKED, hand'wurkt, *a.* Made with hands.

HANDWRITING, hand'ri-ting, *s.* The cast or form  
of writing peculiar to each hand or person; any  
writing.

HANDY, han'de, *a.* (*handig*, Dut.) Ready; dex-  
terous; skilful; adroit in using the hands in the  
execution of any work or performance; conven-  
ient; suited to the use of the hand; near; that  
may be used without difficulty, or going to a dis-  
tance.

HANDY-DANDY, han'de-dan'de, *s.* A play in which  
children change hands and places.

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief!  
Hark in thine ear: change places; and, *handy-dandy*,  
which is the justice, which is the thief!—*Shaks.*

HANG, hang, *v. a.* (*hangan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past*  
*part.* Hanged or Hung. To suspend; to fasten  
to some fixed object above, in such a manner as  
to swing or move; to put to death by suspending  
by the neck; to place without any solid support  
or foundation; to fix in such a manner as to be  
movable; to cover or furnish by anything sus-  
pended or fastened to the walls;—

And *hang* thy holy roofs with savage spoils.—*Dryden.*

to *hang out*, to suspend in open view; to display;  
to exhibit to notice; to *hang abroad*, to suspend



# HANG-BY—HANK.

# HANKER—HAPPINESS.

in the open air; *to hang over*, to project, or cause to project above; *to hang down*, to let fall below the proper situation; to bend down; to decline; *to hang up*, to suspend; to place on something fixed on high; to keep or suffer to remain undecided;—*v. n.* to be suspended; to be sustained by something above, so as to swing or be movable below; to dangle; to be loose and flowing below; to bend forward or downward; to lean or incline; to float; to play; to be supported by something raised above the ground; to depend; to rest on something for support; to rest on by embracing; to cling to;

Two little infants hanging about her neck.—*Peacham.*

to hover; to impend; to be delayed; to linger;

She thrice essay'd to speak; her accents hung,  
And fault'ring died unfinished on her tongue.—*Dryden.*

to incline; to have a steep declivity; to be executed by the halter; *to hang on*, to adhere to, often as something troublesome and unwelcome; to adhere obstinately; to be importunate; to rest; to reside; to continue; to be dependant on; among seamen, to hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly; *to hang fire*, in the Military art, a term applied when the flame is slow in communicating from the pan to the charge; *to hang in doubt*, to be in suspense, or in a state of uncertainty; *to hang together*, to be closely united; to cling; to be so united as barely to hold together; *to hang on or upon*, to be incommoiously joined; to drag;

Life hangs upon me, and becomes a burden.—*Addison.*

*to hang to*, to adhere closely; to cling.

HANG-BY, hang'bi, *s.* A dependant; an expression of contempt.

HANGER, hang'ur, *s.* That by which a thing is suspended; a short broad sword incurvated towards the point; one that hangs, or causes to be hanged.

HANGER-ON, hang'ur-on, *s.* One who besets another importunately in soliciting favours; a dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

HANGING, hang'ing, *s.* Any kind of drapery hung or fastened to the walls of a room by way of ornament; death by the halter; display; exhibition. *Hanging-sleeves*, strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders, formerly worn by children. *Hanging-style of a door*, the style of a door or shutter to which the hinge is fastened. *Hanging of doors*, &c., the act of placing them upon centres or hinges, for the convenience of opening and shutting. *Hanging-valve*, a flap of metal hanging down from a hinge, and which, in this position, suffers a hole above it to remain open; but as soon as any piston or other solid body drives against the back of it, it being thereby forced from a vertical to a horizontal position, closes the hole and acts as a valve. In rotatory steam-engines and pumps such a valve is common.

HANGMAN, hang'man, *s.* The public executioner; a term of reproach.

One cried, God bless us! and Amen! the other;  
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands.—*Shaks.*

HANGNAIL.—See Agnail.

HANGNESTS.—See Icterus.

HANK, hangk, *s.* (Icel.) Several skeins of silk or

cotton thread tied together, or otherwise combined into a small bundle; a tie. In ships, a wooden ring fixed to a stay, to confine the staysails—used in the place of a grommet; a rope or withy for fastening a gate;—(local in the last sense;)

—*v. a.* to form into hanks.

HANKER, hang'ur, *v. n.* (*hunkeren*, Dut.) To long importunately with uneasiness; to have an incessant gnawing wish.

HANKERING, hang'ur-ing, *s.* A strong and restless desire to possess something; an eager longing to participate or enjoy.

HANKLE, hang'kl, *v. a.* To twist.—Local.

HANSEATIC, han-se-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the hanse towns.

HANSE TOWNS, hans townz, *s. pl.* (Teut. *a society*, and *hanza*, a multitude, Goth.) In Germany, certain commercial cities which associated for the protection of commerce as early as the twelfth century. To this confederation acceded other commercial cities in Holland, England, France, Spain, and Italy, until they amounted to seventy-two. For centuries this confederation maintained their objects in defiance of hostile kings, and commanded the respect and support of many courts in Europe. The confederacy at present consists of the cities of Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen.

HANT, hant. A contraction of *have not*.

HAP, hap, *s.* (*hap*, or *hab*, Welsh.) That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; fortune; accident; casual event; misfortune;—(seldom used;)

Her life had full of *hops* and hazards been.—*Faust.*

—*v. n.* to happen; to befall casually.—Obsolete as a verb.

Run you to the citadel.

And tell my lord and lady what has *happ'd*.—*Shaks.*

HAP, } hap, *v. a.* In Law, to catch or snatch a  
HAPP, } thing; thus we meet with to *hap* the possession of a deed poll.

HAPALES, ha-pa'les, *s.* The Squirrel Monkeys, a genus of small quadrumanous animals, natives of Brazil, where their arboreal habits are much the same as those of the squirrel: Family, Cebide.

HAPALOSTEPHIUM, hap-a-lo-ste'fe-un, *s.* (*hapala*, soft, and *stephos*, a crown, Gr. in reference to its soft hairy receptacle.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

HAP-HAZARD, hap-haz'urd, *s.* Clance; accident.—See Hazard.

HAPLESS, hap'les, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

HAPLY, hap'le, *ad.* Perhaps; peradventure; it may be; by accident; by chance.

HAPPEN, hap'pn, *v. n.* (*hapiaw*, Welsh.) To fall out; to come without one's previous expectation; to befall; to come to pass.

HAPPILY, hap'pe-le, *ad.* By good fortune; fortunately; luckily; with success; in a state of felicity; with address or dexterity; gracefully; in a manner to insure success: this term is sometimes used improperly for *happly*.

HAPPINESS, hap'pe-nes, *s.* The agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified; felicity; good luck or fortune; fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.

Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words.—*Dryden.*



## HAPPY—HARBORAGE.

## HARBOURER—HARDEN.

*ap'pe*, *a.* (from *hap*, *happus*, Welsh.) Fortunate; successful; being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of; enjoying pleasure from the gratification of desires; prosperous; having secure possession of good;

is that people whose God is Jehovah.—

*Psalm cxliv. 15.*

plies pleasure; that furnishes enjoyment; is; dexterous; ready; able;

Isaiah is *happy* at a reply, another excels in.—*Swift*.

enjoying the presence and favour of God in life; harmonious; living in concord; is; favourable; *happy man* be his *dole*, a implying 'may his fortune, his dole, or life, be that of a *happy* man.'

*He that runs fastest gets the race.*

*ha-ral'da*, *s.* A genus of birds, belonging to the Fuliginæ, or Sea-ducks: Family, *Fuliginæ*.

*ha-rang'*, *s.* (French.) A speech addressed to an assembly or an army; a popular address; declamation; a noisy, or irregular address;—*v. n.* to make an or speech; to make a noisy speech;—address by an oration, as 'the general addressed the troops.'

*EFUL*, *ha-rang'ful*, *a.* Full of harangue, addressed to make noisy speeches.

*ER*, *ha-rang'ur*, *s.* An orator; one who addresses an assembly or army; a noisy declaimer. *har'as*, *v. a.* (*harasser*, Fr.) To weary; to excess; to tire with bodily labour; with importunity, care, or perplexity; to perplex; to waste or desolate;—in the last sense;—*s.* waste; disturbance.—Seldom used as a substantive.

in of Judah, to prevent the ravages of their land, beset me round.—*Milton*.

*har'as-sur*, *s.* One who harasses or spoils.

*ER*, *här'bin-jur*, *s.* A forerunner; a pre-arrangement which precedes and gives notice of the arrival of something else; an officer of a household, who rides a day's journey before a court when travelling, to provide lodging and other accommodation.

*ERED*, *här'bin-jurd*, *a.* Preceded by a forerunner.

*UGH*, *här'bur-ro*, *v. a.* To receive into a lodging.—Obsolete.

near those hills where *harborough* lies to see, the bush, nor brere.—*Spenser*.

*här'bur*, *s.* (from *here* *berga*, a station of the Saxons.) A lodging; a place of entertainment and rest; a port or haven for ships; an anchorage; a place of safety from storms;—*v. a.* to shelter; to secure; to secure; to entertain; to permit to lodge, rest, or to lodge or abide for a time; to entertain; to take shelter. *Harbourer*, an officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, and executes the regulations respecting them.

*AGE*, *här'bur-aje*, *s.* Shelter; entertainment.—Seldom used.

*harbourage* within your city walls.—*Shakspeare*.

*HARBOURER*, *här'bur-ur*, *s.* One who entertains or shelters another.

*HARBOURLESS*, *här'bur-less*, *a.* Without a harbour; destitute of shelter or a lodging.

*HARBOUROUS*, *här'bur-us*, *a.* Hospitable.—Obsolete.

A bishop must be *harbours*, (in the present version, given to hospitality,) apt to teach.—1 Tim. iii. 2. (Old Translation.)

*HARD*, *hård*, *a.* (*heard*, Sax.) Solid; compact; firm; not yielding to pressure; difficult; not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed; full of difficulties or obstacles; not easy to be travelled; painful; distressing; laborious; fatiguing; oppressive; rigorous; severe; cruel; unfeeling; insensible; not easily moved by pity; not susceptible of tender affections; harsh; rough; abusive; unfavourable; unkind; implying blame of another; unreasonable; unjust; pinching with cold; tempestuous; powerful; forcible; urging; pressing close on; austere; acid; sour, as liquors; stiff; forced; constrained; unnatural;

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, insufferably strained.—*Dryden*.

not plentiful; not prosperous, as *hard* times; avaricious; difficult in making bargains; close; of coarse features, as a *hard* face; rude: unpolished or unintelligible;

A people of *hard* language.—*Ezek. iii.*

unpalatable or scanty, as *hard* fare;—*ad.* close; near, as in the phrase *hard* by; with pressure; with urgency; hence diligently; laboriously; earnestly; vehemently; violently; with great force; vexatiously; uneasily; with difficulty; closely; nimbly; rapidly; tempestuously; with violence; with a copious descent of water, as it rains *hard*; with force, as to press *hard*. *Hard-a-lee*, in Nautical language, an order to put the helm close to the lee side of the ship, to tack or keep her head to the wind; also, that situation of the helm. *Hard-a-weather*, the order to put the helm close to the weather or windward side of the ship, so as to bear away; also, that position of the helm. *Hard-a-port*, the order to put the helm close to the larboard, or left side of the ship. *Hard-a-starboard*, the order to put the helm close to the right side of the ship.

*HARDBESETTING*, *hård'be-set-ting*, *a.* Closely besetting or besieging.

*HARDBILLS*.—See *Coccothraustinæ*.

*HARDBOUND*, *hård'bound*, *a.* Costive; fast or tight.

Just writes to make his barrenness appear, And strains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a year.—*Pope*.

*HARDEARNED*, *hård'ernd*, *a.* Earned with toil and difficulty.

*HARDEN*, *hård'n*, *v. a.* To make hard or more hard; to make firm or compact; to indurate; to confirm in effrontery; to make impudent; to make obstinate, unyielding, or refractory; to confirm in wickedness, opposition, or enmity; to make obdurate; to endure with constancy; to inure; to render firm, or less liable to injury, by exposure or use;—*v. n.* to become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more compactness; to become unfeeling; to become inured; to indurate flesh.



## HARDENER—HARDNESS.

**HARDENER**, hărd'n-ur, *s.* He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

**HARDENING**, hărd'n-ing, *s.* The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before.

**HARDFAVOURED**, hărd'fay-vurd, } *a.* Having coarse  
**HARDFEATURED**, hărd'fe-turde, } features; harsh  
of countenance.

**HARDFAVOUREDNESS**, hărd'fay-vurd-nes, *s.* Coarseness of features.

**HARDFISTED**, hărd'fis-ted, *a.* Covetous; close-fisted.

**HARDFOUGHT**, hărd'fawt, *a.* Vigorously contested.

**HARDGOTTEN**, hărd'got-tu, *a.* Obtained by great labour and difficulty.

**HARDGRASS**.—See *Sclerochloa*.

**HARDHANDED**, hărd'hănd-ed, *a.* Having hard hands through labour; exercising severity.

The easy or *hardhanded* monarchies, the domestic or foreign tyrannies.—*Milton*.

**HARDHEAD**, hărd'hed, *s.* Clash or collision of heads in contest.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispers'd them.—*Dryden*.

**HARDHEARTED**, hărd'hărt-ed, *a.* Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless; barbarous; inhuman.

**HARDHEARTEDLY**, hărd'hărt'ed-le, *ad.* In a merciless, unfeeling manner.

**HARDHEARTEDNESS**, hărd'hărt'ed-nes, *s.* Want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity.

**HARDHOOD**, hărd'ho-ood, *s.* Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind; dauntless bravery; intrepidity.

**HARDILY**, hărd'le, *ad.* With great boldness; stoutly; with hardship; not tenderly.

**HARDINBERGIA**, hărd'in-ber'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Frances, Countess Hardinberg.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**HARDINESS**, hărd'nes, *s.* (*hardiesse*, Fr.) Boldness; firm courage; intrepidity; stoutness; firmness of body derived from laborious exercise; bravery; hardship; fatigue;—(obsolete in the last two senses.)

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*.—*Spenser*.

effrontery; excess of confidence; assurance.

**HARDLABOURED**, hărd-la'burd, *a.* Wrought with severe labour; elaborate; studied.

**HARDLY**, hărd'le, *ad.* With difficulty; with great labour; scarcely; barely; almost not; not quite or wholly; grudgingly, as an injury; severely; unfavourably; rigorously; oppressively; unwelcomely; harshly; not softly or tenderly; roughly. Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed; So hardly lodg'd.—*Dryden*.

**HARDMOUTHED**, hărd'mowthd, *a.* Disobedient to the rein; not sensible to the bit.

**HARDNESS**, hărd'nes, *s.* Firmness; close union of the component parts; compactness; solidity; the quality of bodies which resists impression; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be executed or accomplished; scarcity; difficulty of obtaining money; obduracy; profligateness; coarseness; harshness of look; keenness; severity; stiffness; roughness; closeness; niggardliness; hardship; severe labour, trials, or sufferings. In Mineralogy, the different degrees of hardness possessed by minerals of similar external characters will often serve to distinguish them from each other. Mohs has formed a scale which affords an approximation in estimating the hardness of minerals, and accord-

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## HARDNIBBED—HARE.

ing to which it is expressed in numbers. The substances which he uses are such as are easily obtained in a state of purity. They are—1. Tale, white or greenish; 2. rock salt, pure and cleavable; and gypsum, uncrystallized and semitranslucent; 3. calcareous spar, cleavable; 4. fluor spar, which cleaves perfectly; 5. apatite, the asparagus stone, from Salzburg; 6. adularia; 7. rock crystal, limpid and transparent; 8. topaz; 9. corundum, with smooth fractured faces; 10. diamond. Any mineral which neither scratches nor is scratched by any one of the substances above named, is stated to possess the degree of hardness expressed by the number opposite that mineral. Thus, supposing a body neither to scratch nor to be scratched by fluor spar, its hardness is represented by 4; but if it should scratch fluor spar, and not apatite, then its hardness is stated to be from 4 to 5. Another method of trying the hardness of minerals, is passing them very gently over a fine hard file, and judging by the touch and appearance of the file as to the degree of hardness.

**HARDNIBBED**, hărd'nibd, *a.* Having a hard nib or point.

**HARDS**, hărdz, *s.* The refuse or coarse part of flax; tow.

**HARDSHIP**, hărd'ship, *s.* Injury; oppression; inconvenience; fatigue; toil; severe labour.

**HARDVISAGED**, hărd'viz-ayjd, *a.* Having coarse or repulsive features; of a forbidding countenance.

**HARDWARE**, hărd'ware, *s.* Wares made of iron or other metal, as edgedtools, kettles, pots, &c.

**HARDWAREMAN**, hărd'ware-man, *s.* A maker or seller of hardware.

**HARDWICKIA**, hărd-wik'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Major General Thomas Hardwick, F.R.S.) A genus of plants, consisting of smooth Indian Leguminous trees, with flowers of a dirty yellow colour: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

**HARDWON**, hărd'wn, *a.* Won with great difficulty.

**HARDWORKING**, hărd'wurk-ing, *a.* Telling or labouring excessively; continuous application.

**HARDY**, hărd'e, *a.* (*Norman*, *hardi*, Fr.) Bold; resolute; brave; daring; stout; intrepid; firm; compact; confident; full of assurance; impudent; stubborn to excess; innured to hardship, danger, and fatigue; rendered firm by exercise.

**HARE**, hare, *s.* (*hara*, Sax. Dan. and Swed.) The common name of the well-known rodent, *Lepus timidus*. The American hare, *L. americanus*, is so like our common rabbit, that it goes by that name among the English settlers at Hudson's Bay. In high latitudes it becomes quite white in winter, which is the case also with the Polar hare, *L. glacialis*. *Harebell*, the Bell-flower,—see *Companula*. *Harebells*, the Liliaceous plant, *Scilla nonscripta*, of which there are three varieties. *Hare's-ear*, the plant *Erysimum Austricum*, or Austrian Treacle-mustard. *Hare's-foot*, Trefoil, the common name of the Leguminous plants of the genus *Trifolium*: Section *Lagopus*. *Hare's-lettuce*, the Sow-thistle, *Sonchus arvensis*. *Hare's-tail grass*, the plant *Lagurus ovata*, a native of the Isle of Guernsey;—a constellation;—*v. a.* to fright, or to excite, tease, and harass, or worry.—Obsolete.

To hare and rate them, is not to teach but vex them.—*Locke*.



## HAREBRAINED—HARM.

**HAREBRAINED**, hare'braynd, *a.* Wild; giddy; volatile; heedless.

**HAREHEARTED**, hare'härt-ed, *a.* Timorous; easily frightened.

**HAREHOUND**, hare'hownd, *s.* A hound for hunting hares; a harrier.

**HAREHUNTING**, hare'hun-ting, *s.* The sport of hunting hares.

**HARELIP**, hare'lip, *s.* A fissure or perpendicular division of the lip, so called from its supposed resemblance to the upper lip of a hare.

**HARELIPPED**, hare'lip't, *a.* Having a harelip.

**HAREM**, ha'rem, *s.* (*harama*, *Armor.*) A seraglio; a place where eastern princes confine their women, who are prohibited from all intercourse with others.

**HARENGIFORM**, ha-ren'je-fawrm, *a.* Shaped like a herring.

**HAREPIPE**, hare'pipe, *s.* A snare for catching hares.

**HARICOT**, har'e-kot, *s.* The French name of the dwarf kidney-bean, the variety variegatus of *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

**HARRIER**, } har're-ur, *s.* A dog with an acute scent, and of great nimbleness in the pursuit of the hare; it evinces great ardour in the chase, and frequently outstrips the fleetest sportsman.

**HARILATION**, har-e-o-la'shun, *s.* (*hariolatio*, *Lat.*) Soothsaying.—*Obsolete.*

**HARLOT**, } har're-ot, *s.* In Law, a due belonging

**HARRIOT**, } to a lord at the death of his tenant, consisting of the best beast, either horse, cow, or ox, which he had at the time of his death; and in some manors, the best goods, pieces of plate, &c., are called *harrlots*.

**HARISH**, ha'rish, *a.* Like a hare.

**HARK**, hark, *v. n.* (contracted from *hearken*.) To listen; to lend the ear;—*interj.* hear; list.

*Hark!* methinks the roar that late pursu'd me,  
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind.—*Rosce.*

**HARL**, härl, *s.* The skin of flax; the filaments of flax or hemp; a filamentous substance.

**HARLEQUIN**, här'le-kin, *s.* (*French.*) A buffoon, dressed in party-coloured clothes, who plays tricks like a merry-andrew, to divert the populace. This character was first introduced into Italian comedy, but is now a standing character in English pantomime;—*v. n.* to play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks. *Harlequin duck*, the *Clangula histrionica* of Leach, a native of Hudson's Bay and Northern Europe. It is a rare visitant to this country.

**HARLEQUINADE**, här'le-kin-ade', *s.* Exhibitions of harlequins.

**HARLOT**, här'lot, *s.* (*herlaud*, *herlodes*, *Welsh.*) A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman; in Scripture, one who forsakes the true God and worships idols; a base person; a rogue; a cheat;—(the last three senses, though apparently the early usage of the word, are now obsolete;)

No man but he and thou, and such other false *harlots*, praiseth any such preaching.—*Fos.*

He was a gentle *harlot* and a kind.—*Chaucer.*

—*a.* wanton; lewd; low; base;—*v. n.* to practise lewdness.

**HARLOTRY**, här'lot-re, *s.* The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness.

**HARM**, härm, *s.* (*harm*, *hærm*, *Sax.*) Injury; hurt; damage; mischief; detriment; moral wrong;

## HARMALINE—HARMONIPHON.

evil; wickedness;—*v. a.* to hurt; to injure; to impair soundness of body.

**HARMALINE**, här'ma-line, *s.* A substance discovered by Gobel in the seeds of the plant *Peganum harmula*. It forms brown crystals of a bitter astringent taste. It may be used as a yellow dye, and by oxidation be made to yield a magnificent red dyestuff. Formula, C<sub>24</sub> H<sub>13</sub> N<sub>2</sub> O.

**HARMATTAN**, här-mat'tan, *s.* The name given in Africa, and adopted by the English, to a remarkable periodical parching wind, which blows from the interior of Africa towards the Atlantic ocean, generally three or four times each season.

**HARMEL**, här'mel, *s.* The wild African rue.

**HARMPFUL**, här'm'fūl, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

**HARMPFULLY**, här'm'fū-le, *ad.* Noxiously; hurtfully; detrimentally.

**HARMPFULNESS**, här'm'fūl-nes, *s.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness; mischievousness.

**HARMLESS**, här'm'les, *a.* Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful; not doing injury or harm; unhurt; undamaged.

**HARMLESSLY**, här'm'les-le, *ad.* Innocently; without fault or crime; without hurt or damage.

**HARMLESSNESS**, här'm'les-nes, *s.* Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt.

**HARMODYTES**.—*See* Syringopora.

**HARMONIA**, här-mo'ne-a, *s.* In Fabulous History, the wife of Cadmus, both of whom were turned into serpents. She is said to have been a princess, and a player on the flute, from which the word *harmony* is supposed to have been derived.

**HARMONIC**, här-mon'ik, } *a.* Relating to har-

**HARMONICAL**, här-mon'e-kal, } mony or music; musical; concordant; consonant. *Harmonic proportion*, a series of quantities in which any three adjoining terms being taken, the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third, as the first is to the third. *Harmonic triad*, in Music, the chord of a note, consisting of a third and perfect fifth; or, in other words, the *common chord*.

**HARMONICA**, här-mon'e-ka, *s.* A peculiar form of the musical glasses, invented by the celebrated Dr. Franklin.

**HARMONICALLY**, här-mon'e-kal-le, *ad.* Musically; concordantly.

**HARMONICS**, här-mon'iks, *s.* Harmonious sounds; consonances; the doctrine or science of musical sounds. In Music or Acoustics, the harmonics of a musical note are all those other notes in which the number of vibrations per second are twice, three times, four times, or any multiple of, the number of vibrations which produce the note in question. *Grave harmonics* are low sounds which accompany every perfect consonance of two sounds.

**HARMONIOUS**, här-mo'ne-us, *a.* Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical; concordant; consonant; symphonious; musical; agreeing; living in peace and friendship.

**HARMONIOUSLY**, här-mo'ne-us-le, *ad.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; with accordance of sounds; musically; in concord; in agreement; in peace and friendship.

**HARMONIOUSNESS**, här-mo'ne-us-nes, *s.* Adaptation and proportion of parts; musicalness; agreement; concord.

**HARMONIPHON**, här-mon'e-foh, *s.* (*harmonia*, and



*phone*, sound, Gr.) A musical instrument, the sound of which is produced by the vibration of thin metallic plates, and the air blown through a tube.

**HARMONIST**, hár'mo-nist, *s.* A composer of music; a musician; one who brings together corresponding passages to show their agreement.

**HARMONISTS**, hár'mo-nists, *s. pl.* A sect of Protestant emigrants, who settled in America between 1803 and 1805. They left Wirtemberg with their pastor, George Rapp, in consequence of some dispute with the authorities, who insisted on their attendance at the parish church, after some changes had taken place of which they did not approve. They laid out a flourishing settlement north of Philadelphia, and latterly formed an improved plan in Indiana. They admitted and practised universal toleration, cultivated the learned languages, and had all things in common.

**HARMONIZE**, hár'mo-nize, *v. n.* To be in concord; to agree in sounds; to be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families; to agree in sense or purport;—*v. a.* to adjust in fit proportions; to make musical; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint; to cause to agree.

**HARMONIZER**, hár'mo-ni-zur, *s.* One that brings together or reconciles. In Music, a harmonist.

**HARMONIZING**, hár'mo-ni-zing, *a.* Being in accordance.

**HARMONOMETER**, hár-mo-nóm'e-tur, *s.* (*harmonia*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of sound.

**HARMONY**, hár'mo-ne, *s.* The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things, intended to form a connected whole; concord or agreement; just proportion of sound; consonance; concord. In Music, sounds simultaneously produced according to certain rules, forming a chord, or a succession of chords. In Anatomy, an immovable articulation, in which the eminences and depressions of the constituent pieces are so slightly marked, that the bones appear to be united by simple apposition of their corresponding surfaces. *Artificial harmony*, a mixture of concords and discords. *Figured harmony*, when one or more of the parts move during the continuance of a chord through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord. *Perfect harmony* implies the use of untempered concords only. *Tempered harmony*, when the notes are varied by temperament. *Harmony of the spheres*, a sort of imaginary music, supposed by the ancients to be produced by the sweetly-tuned motions of the stars and planets, attributed to the various proportionate impressions of the heavenly spheres upon one another, acting at proper intervals. *Harmony pre-established*, an hypothesis invented by Leibnitz to explain the correspondence between the course of our sensations and the series of changes actually going on in the universe, of which, according to that philosopher and many others, we have no direct perception.

**HARMOSTA**, hár'mos-ta, } *s.* In Antiquity, a  
**HARMOSTES**, hár'mos-tis, } name given in Sparta to such magistrates as had the charge of building and repairing the citadels, forts, &c.

**HARMOTOME**, hár'mo-tome, *s.* (*harmos*, a joint, and *tomo*, I divide, Gr.) Cross-stone, or Staurolite, &c., a mineral, the crystals of which intersect

each other: colour white, passing occasionally into grey, yellow, red, and brown. The constituents of transparent Harmotome from Strontian are—silica, 64.755; alumina, 13.425; lime, 1.160; protoxide of iron, 2.595; water, 14.470: sp. gr. 2.40. H = 4.25.

**HARMUS**, hár'mus, *s.* (*harmos*, a joint, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a tile used for covering the joint between two common tiles.

**HARNESS**, hár'nes, *s.* (*harnacs*, Welsh, *harnois*, Fr.) Armour; the whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight or horseman;

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet.

That from his head no place appear'd to his feet.—

*Spectator.*

the furniture of a draught-horse, whether for a waggon, coach, gig, chaise, &c.;—*v. a.* to dress in armour; to equip with armour for war, as a horseman; to put on the furniture of a draught-horse; to defend; to protect.

They saw the camp of the heathen that it was strong and well-harnessed, and compassed round about with horsemen.—1 Macc. iv. 7.

**HARNESSER**, hár'nes-sur, *s.* One who puts on the harness of a horse.

**HARNS**, hárnz, *s. pl.* Brains.

**HARONGA**, ha-rong'ga, *s.* (*Ronga*, the name of *Il. Madagariensis* in Madagascar.) A genus of shrubs with branching stems, and having the flowers disposed in branching flowered panicles, which are yellow.

**HARP**, hárp, *s.* (*harpa*, Sax. Dut.) A stringed instrument of music, of a triangular figure, held upright, and commonly touched with the fingers; a constellation. Among the ancient Romans, a species of drawbridge of framework, so called from its resemblance to the musical instrument of the same name. It was placed in a perpendicular position against the towers of the besiegers, and by means of pulleys lowered to the walls of the besieged town, when the soldiers immediately sprang forward on it towards the ramparts;—*v. n.* to play on the harp; to dwell on in speaking or writing; to continue sounding; to touch, as a passion; to affect.

**HARPA**, hár'pa, *s.* A genus of Gasteropods, the beautiful shells of which are distinguished by the regular longitudinal carinated ribs which mark the external surface, resembling in some degree a stringed instrument—hence the name; the aperture and lips are highly polished; Family, Muricidæ.

**HARPACTES**, hár-pak'tes, *s.* (*harpaktēs*, a robber, Gr.) A genus of birds; Family, Trogonidæ.

**HARPAGENES**, hár-paj'e-nes, *s.* (*arpagai*, Gr.) In Antiquity, hooks of iron hanging on the top of a pole, which, being secured with chains to the masts of a ship, and then let down with great velocity into a vessel of the enemy, raised it out of the water. The invention was due to Anacharsis, the Scythian philosopher.

**HARPALIDÆ**, hár-pal'e-de, *s.* (*harpalus*, one of the genera.) A very extensive family of Coleopterous insects of the section Geophaga, the species of which are distinguished by the tarsi of the two anterior pairs of legs being dilated in the male sex.

**HARPALUS**, hár'pa-lus, *s.* (*harpaleos*, greedy, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, type of the family Harpalidæ. They are robust and very voracious.



**HARPALYCE**, hár-pal'e-se, *s.* In Mythology, a beautiful virgin, daughter of Clymenus and Epicaste of Argos; her father became enamoured of her, and enjoyed her company. Some time after she married Alastor, who was put to death by her father. Harpalyce, inconsolable for the death of her husband, and ashamed of her father's passion, resolved to revenge her wrongs. She killed her younger brother, and served it before her father. She was changed into an owl upon her entreaties of the gods, and Clymenus killed himself. In Botany, a genus of Leguminous plants, so named from its great beauty: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

**HARPAX**, hár'pax, *s.* (Greek, rapacious.) A genus of bivalve fossil shells, of an oblong triangular shape; the hinge formed by two long projecting teeth, transversely crenulated on both sides, and diverging in the form of the letter *v* on the flat valve.

**HARPER**, hár'pur, *s.* A player on the harp.

**HARPES**, hár'pes, *s.* A genus of fossil Crustaceans of the Trilobite family, found in the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone formation.

**HARPIES**, hár'pes, *s.* (*harpyiai*, Gr.) In Antiquity, fabulous winged monsters.—See Harpyie.

**HARPING**, hár'ping, *s.* A continual dwelling on. In a ship, the *harpings* are the forepart of the wales which encompass the bow of the ship, and are fastened to the stem. Their use is to strengthen the ship in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea. *Cat-harpings*.—see Cat.

**HARPING-IRON**.—See Harpoon.

**HARPIST**, hár'pist, *s.* A harper.

**HARPOCRATES**, hár-pok'kra-tes, *s.* In Mythology, the Egyptian god of Silence, the son of Isis, or Osiris. He is represented as a young naked man, having one of his fingers applied to his mouth, with a mitre on his head, a cornucopia in one hand, and in the other the flower of the lotus, and sometimes a quiver. His statue was fixed at the entrance of most of the Egyptian temples.

**HARPODON**, hár'po-don, *s.* (*harpazo*, I tear, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr. from the teeth being barbed at the point.) A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidæ.

**HARPOON**, hár'poon, *s.* (*harpon*, Fr.) A harping iron; a spar or javelin, with a long shank and a broad flat triangular head, sharpened at both edges, used in penetrating the whale to effect its capture. It is generally thrown by the hand;—*v. a.* to strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

**HARPOONER**, hár'poon'ur, } *s.* Among whale-  
**HARPONEER**, hár-po-neer', } fishers, the person who throws the harpoon.

**HARPSICHORD**, hárp'se-kawrd, *s.* A keyed musical instrument, in form the same as the grand piano-forte, but smaller, strung with steel and brass wires, two to each note, which are struck by jacks, armed with small pieces of quill, acting as plectrums, and thus made to render a brilliant but somewhat harsh sound, wholly unlike that produced by the hammers of the piano-forte. The compass of the harpsichord did not at first exceed two octaves, but by degrees reached five, from double below the base to *v* in altissimo. All harpsichords had stops, which increased or diminished the string power; they also were generally furnished with a swell, or a means of opening and closing the lid; and many were supplied with two

rows of keys, the upper acting on a separate set of strings, which gave a very soft sound, intended as an imitation of a muted violin, &c.

**HARPULA**, hár'pu-la, *s.* (dim. of *harp*.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Volutinæ, or True Volutes; spire produced, but not more than half the length of the aperture; the lip slender, and the plates very numerous: Family, Volutidæ.

**HARPULIA**, hár'pu-le-a, *s.* (*harpula*, the name given to the plant at Chittagong.) A genus of East Indian plants, with solitary panicles of small, pale, yellow flowers: Order, Sapindaceæ.

**HARPURUS**, hár'pu-rus, *s.* (*harpazo*, I tear, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the snout is contracted, produced, and somewhat tubular; the body granulated, and marked longitudinally with carinated lines; the tail furnished with a brushlike tuft of hair on either side.

**HARPY**, hár'pe, *s.* (*harpie*, Fr.) Any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.

I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words' conference with this *harpie*.—*Shaks.*

In Antiquity,—see Harpies.

**HARPYIA**, hár-pi'e-a, *s.* (*harpyiai*, the Harpies, Gr.) The Harpy-eagle, a genus of birds, belonging to the Aquilinæ, or Eagles: Family, Falconidæ.

**HARPYIÆ**, hár-pi'e-e, *s.* In Mythology, winged monsters, daughters of Neptune and Terra, who had the face of a woman, the body of a vulture, and their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws. They were three in number, Aello, Ocypete, and Celæno. They were sent by Juno to plunder the tables of Phineus, whence they were driven to the islands called Strophades, by Zethes and Calais. They emitted an infectious smell, and spoiled whatever they touched by their filth. They plundered Æneas during his voyage towards Italy, and Celæno predicted many of the calamities which attended him.

**HARQUEBUSE**.—See Arquebuse.

**HARR**.—See Eagle.

**HARRATEEN**, har-ra-teen', *s.* A kind of stuff or cloth.

In mimic pride the snail-wrought tissue shines,  
Perchance of tabby or of *harrateen*.—*Shenstone.*

**HARRICO**.—See Haricot.

**HARRIDAN**, har're-dan, *s.* A decayed strum-pet.

She just endur'd the winter she began,  
And in four months a batter'd *harridan*.—*Swift.*

**HARRIERS**, har're-urz, *s.* The common name of birds of the genus *Circus*, belonging to the Buteoninæ, or Buzzards: Family, Falconidæ.

**HARRISONIA**, har-re-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Harrison, a botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of a shrub, *H. brounii*, a native of the island of Timor.

**HARROW**, har'ro, *s.* (*harf*, Swed.) An agricultural instrument, formed of pieces of timber sometimes crossing each other and set with iron teeth; it is used for breaking clods, levelling ploughed land, and covering the seed when sown;—*v. a.* (*harfa*, Swed.) to draw a harrow over for the purpose of breaking clods and levelling the surface, or for covering seed sown; to break or tear with a harrow; to tear; to lacerate; to torment;

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word  
Would *harrow* up thy soul.—*Shaks.*

to pillage; to strip; to lay waste; to invade; to



# HARROWER—HARUSPEX.

harass with incursions; to subdue;—(obsolete in the last six significations;)

And he that *harrow'd* hell with heavy stowre,  
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre.—*Spenser*.

to disturb; to agitate;—(obsolete;)

Amaz'd I stood, *harrow'd* with grief and fear.—*Milton*.

—*interj.* an exclamation of sudden distress.—Obsolete.

HARROWER, har'ro-ur, *s.* One who harrows; a hawk.

HARRY, har're, *v. a.* (*hergian*, to strip, Sax.) To strip; to pillage;—(see Harrow;)—to agitate; to tease;—*v. n.* to make harassing incursions.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

What made your rogueships  
*Harrying* for victuals here?—*Beau. & Flot.*

HARSII, härsh, *a.* (*harsch*, Germ.) Rough to the touch or taste; rugged; grating; sour; rough to the ear; discordant; jarring; austere; crabbed; morose; peevish; rude; abusive; severe; rigorous.

HARSHELY, härsh'le, *ad.* Roughly; in a harsh manner; sourly; austere; severely; morosely; crabbedly; rudely; with violence; with a grating sound; unpleasantly.

HARSINESS, härsh'nes, *s.* Roughness to the touch; sourness; austere; roughness to the ear; roughness of temper; moroseness; crabbedness; peevishness; roughness in manner or words; severity.

HARLEET, här's'let, } *s.* (etymology uncertain.) The  
HASLET, has'let, } heart, liver, lights, &c., of a hog.

HART, härt, *s.* (*heart*, Sax.) A stag or male deer.  
*Hart-royal*, anciently, in the days of forest law, when the king lost a stag, proclamation was made that no person should chase or kill him, and which, on his return, was styled a hart-royal proclaimed. A Dorsetshire baron having destroyed a white hart under these circumstances, in the reign of Henry III., a heavy fine was laid on his lands, which was paid into the exchequer as lately as the reign of Elizabeth, under the denomination of *white-hart silver*.

HARTOGIA, här-to'je-a, *s.* (in honour of J. Hartog, a Dutch naturalist and traveller at the Cape of Good Hope.) The Hassagay-tree, a genus of plants, of the wood of which the natives of South Africa make the shafts of their javelins, &c.: Order, Celastrinaceæ.

HARTSHORN, härts'hawrn, *s.* The horn of the common stag, *Cervus elephas*, which obtains a place in the pharmacopœia, because it contains less earthy matter and more gelatine than other bones. *Spirit of hartshorn*, *Spiritus cornu cervi*,—see Ammonia. *Hartshorn black*, that which is left in distilling hartshorn. *Red hartshorn*, Lavender drops, *Spiritus lavendule compositus*.

HARTWORT.—See Tordylium.

HARUM-SCARUM, ha'rum-ska'rum, *a.* A vulgar expression, applied to persons of a flighty or volatile character, or to persons always in a bustle or hurry.

HARUSPEX, har'u-speks, *s.* In Antiquity, a soothsayer at Rome, who drew omens by consulting the entrails of beasts that were sacrificed: he received the name of *Haruspex*, *ab avis aspicendiis*, and that of *Extispex*, *ab extis inspicendiis*. The order of *Haruspices* was first established at Rome by

# HARVEST—HASTA.

Romulus. The first Haruspices were Tuscans, who received all their knowledge from a boy named Tages, who was commonly reported to have sprung from a clod of earth.

HARVEST, här'vest, *s.* (*harfest*, *harfest*, Sax.) The season of reaping and gathering in corn or other crops; the ripe corn or grain collected and secured in barns or stacks; the product of labour;

Let us the *harvest* of our labour eat;  
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet.—*Dryden*.

fruit or fruits; effects; consequences. In Scripture, figuratively, the proper season for business. He that sleepeth in *harvest*, is a son that causeth shame.—*Prov. x.*

*Harvest-bug*, the insect *Acarus autumnalis*. *Harvest-home*, the time of harvest; the song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or at the feast itself;

Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn it is reap'd;  
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;  
Come, my boys, come—  
Come, my boys, come.

And merrily roar out *harvest-home*.—*Dryden*.

the opportunity of gathering treasure. *Harvest-lord*, the head reaper at the harvest. *Harvest-man*, a labourer in harvest. *Harvest-moon*, the moon during the harvest season, owing to the oblique ascension of the sign Pices and Aries, through which the moon is then passing, making her to rise with apparently little difference as to time, for several nights immediately after sunset. *Harvest-queen*, an image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest. It was gaudily apparelled, and crowned with flowers. A sheaf of corn was placed under the arm, and a sickle in the hand, and thus equipped was carried, preceded by music, to the open field, and fixed on a pole. At the close of the day it was brought home in like manner;—*v. a.* to reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits for the use of man and beast.

HARVESTER, här'ves-tur, *s.* A reaper; a labourer in gathering grain.

HAS. The third person singular of the verb *To hash*. HASH, hash, *v. a.* (*hacher*, Fr.) To chop into small pieces; to mince; to mix;—*s.* minced meat, as a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed.

HASK, hask, *s.* A case made of rushes or flags.—Obsolete.

HASP, hasp, *s.* (*haps*, Sax.) A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock; a spindle to wind thread or silk on;—(local in the last sense;)—*v. a.* to shut or fasten with a hasp.

HASSACK, has'sak, *s.* The provincial name for Kentish ragstone.

HASSAGAY-TREE.—See *Curtesia*.

HASSELQUISTIA, has-sel-kwis'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Fred. Hasselquist, a pupil of Linnæus.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthosperma.

HASSELLTIA, has-sel'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Van Hasselt, a Dutch naturalist.) A genus of South American trees: Order, Bixaceæ.

HASSOCK, has'suk, *s.* (*hesor*, Welsh.) A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church.

HAST. The second person singular of the verb *To have*.

HASTA, has'ta, *s.* (Latin, a spear.) A term used by metallists for a spear or javelin, not shod or headed with iron; or rather an ancient sceptre,



nger than ordinary, occasionally given ds.

'tate, } *a. (hastatus, Lat.)* In as'tay-ted, } Botany, applied to leaves slender-shaped.

-ta'ti, *s. (hasta, a spear, Gr.)* In ne of the three grand divisions of the stry, so called from being armed with

*s. (hast, Germ. Swed. and Dan.)* notion; speed; swiftness; despatch; sudden excitement of passion; quick- itance; vehemence; the state of being ssed by business.

} *v. a. (hasten, Germ.)* To push , } forward; to urge on; to precipi- accelerate movement;—*v. n.* to move ; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy

as'n-ur, *s.* One that hastens or urges

e'te-le, *ad.* In haste; with speed or speedily; nimbly; rashly; precipi- out due reflection; passionately; un- excitement of passion.

ase'te-nes, *s.* Haste; speed; quick- rity in motion, as of animals; rash- ness eagerness; precipitation; irrita- ptibility of anger; warmth of temper. se'tingz, *s. pl.* Peas that come early;

e'tiv, *a. (hatif, Fr.)* Forward; early eldom used.

e, *a.* Quick; speedy; eager; preci- ; irritable; easily excited to wrath; early ripe; forward.

ING, hase'te-pūd'ing, *s.* A pudding ter or milk and flour boiled together.

het, *Sax.)* A covering for the head, ferent materials, and worn by men or defending the head from cold or heat, ent; the dignity of a cardinal. *Hat-* i round the crown of a hat. *Hat-box* ox for a hat, a lady's hat-case being d-box.

'ta-bl, *a.* That may be hated; odious.

, *v. a. (hecken, Germ.)* To produce eggs by incubation, or by artificial ntrive or plot; to form by meditation, ito being; to originate and produce in steep;—(obsolete in the last sense; ) on hatch'd in blood.—*Ben. & Flet.*

roduce young; to bring the young to .s. a brood; as many chickens as are ; once; the act of exclusion from the ure; discovery.

, } *s. (haca, Sax.)* The grate, sh'iz, } or frame of cross-bars laid pening in a ship's deck, now termed the lid or cover of a hatchway; the a ship's deck, or the passage from one ther; a half door; a door with an r it;

g about, a little from the right, window, or else o'er the hatch.—*Shaks.*

to be under the hatches, to be confined, distress, depression, or slavery.

tsh'el, *s. (hechel, Germ.)* An instru- d with long iron teeth, set in a board ; flax or hemp; a hackle;—*v. a.* to

draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel, for separating the coarse part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine fibrous parts; to hackle; to tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches.—*Vul-* gar in the last sense.

HATCHELLER, hatsh'el-ur, *s.* One who uses a hatchel; a hackler; a flax-dresser.

HATCHER, hatsh'ur, *s.* One that hatches; a con- triver; a framer of a plot.

HATCHET, hatsh'it, *s. (hacke, Germ.)* A small axe with a short handle, to be used with one hand; to take up the hatchet, to make war;—(this phrase originated in America; )—to bury the hatchet, to make peace.

HATCHET-FACE, hatsh'it-fase, *s.* A protruding face, like the edge of a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace :  
An ugly beau adores a hatchet-face.—*Dryden.*

HATCHETINE, hatsh'e-tine, *s.* (in honour of Charles Hatchet, F.R.S., an eminent chemist.) Mountain- tallow, Mineral Adipocere, a bituminous mine- ral, found at Merthyr Tydvil, in South Wales. It is inodorous, and varies in colour from yellowish- white to wax and greenish-yellow. It occurs either flaky, like spermaceti, or subgranular, like bee's-wax.

HATCHET-SHAPED, hatsh'it-shaypt, *a.* Having a protruding shape, resembling the form of a hatchet.

HATCHET-VETCH.—See *Biserrula*.

HATCHING, hat'tshing, *s.* The maturing of fecun- dated eggs, whether by the incubation and warmth of the parent bird, or by artificial heat, so as to produce the young birds. The latter method is so much used in Egypt, that it is calculated above ninety-two millions of chickens are produced yearly by its means. In Drawing, making lines with a pen, pencil, or graver; the intersecting of such lines with others is termed *cross* or *counter hatch-* ing. In Heraldry, *hatching* is much used to denote the several colours of a shield.

HATCHMENT, hatsh'ment, *s.* In Heraldry, a species of achievement or funeral escutcheon, suspended in front of a house to mark the decease of one of its inmates.

HATCHWAY, hatsh'way, *s.* In a ship, a square or oblong opening in the deck, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments; the *after hatchway*, the one between the main and mizen masts; the *fore hatchway* is situated a little abaft the foremast, or in large vessels at the break of the forecabin; the *main hatchway* is placed just before the mainmast, and is the largest in a ship.

HATE, hate, *v. a. (hatian, Sax.)* To dislike greatly; to have a great aversion to. In Scripture, it sig- nifies to love less;

If any man come to me, and hate not his father and mother, &c.—*Luke xiv. 26.*

—*s.* great dislike or aversion; hatred.

HATEFUL, hate'ful, *a.* Odious; exciting great dis- like, aversion, or disgust; that feels hatred; ma- lignant; malevolent.

HATEFULLY, hate'fūl-le, *ad.* Odiously; with great dislike; malignantly; maliciously.

HATEFULNESS, hate'fūl-nes, *s.* Odiousness; the quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust.

HATER, ha'tur, *s.* One that hates.

HATRED, ha'tred, *s.* Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity.



## HATTED—HAUL

**HATTED**, hat'ted, *a.* Covered with a hat; wearing a hat.

**HATTEMISTS**, hat'te-mists, *s.* A religious sect who derived their name from Pontian Van Hattem, a minister in the province of Zealand, in the seventeenth century. He interpreted the Calvinistic doctrine concerning absolute decrees, so as to deduce from it the system of a fatal and uncontrollable necessity. Hence he concluded that mankind were under no sort of obligation to obey the divine laws; but that the whole of religion consisted, not in acting, but in patient suffering. He denied the satisfaction of Christ; and maintained that God does not so properly punish men for their sins, as by them.

**HATTER**, hat'tur, *v. a.* To harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue;—(obsolete;)

He's *hatter'd* out with penance.—*Dryden*.

—*s.* (from *hat*), a maker of hats.

**HATTLE**, hat'tl, *a.* Wild; skittish.—*Local*.

**HATTOCK**, hat'tok, *s.* (*atlock*, *Erse*.) A shock of corn, containing a certain number of sheaves laid together.

**HAUBERK**, haw'berk, *s.* (*asbergo*, *Ital*.) A piece of armour, supposed to have been of German origin, common to the chain-mail, or rather ringed-mail, of the twelfth century. It consisted of a jacket or tunic, with wide sleeves reaching a little below the elbow, the hood being of one piece with it. The *hauberk* of ringed-mail gave place to the oriental chain-mail in the reign of Henry III., which was in fashion for a short period.

**HAUGH**, haw, *s.* A little meadow; a low lying piece of ground. In Scotland, this word is often pronounced *hach*.

**HAUGHT**, hawt, *a.* (*haut*, *Fr*.) Haughty; arrogant; proud; insolent.—*Obsolete*.

Thou drov'st out nations proud and *haught*.—*Milton*.

**HAUGHTILY**, haw'te-le, *ad.* Proudly; arrogantly; with contempt or disdain.

**HAUGHTINESS**, haw'te-nes, *s.* The quality of being haughty; pride, mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.

**HAUGHTY**, haw'te, *a.* (from *haught*.) Proud; insolent; arrogant; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; proceeding from excessive pride and disdain; supercilious; imperious; adventurous; of high hazard;—(obsolete in the last two significations;)

Who now shall give me words and sound

Equal unto this *haughty* enterprize?—*Spenser*.

high; lofty.—*Obsolete*.

Yea, God who rules the *haughty* heaven ahigh.—

*Mir. for Mag.*

**HAUL**, hawl, *v. a.* (*haler*, *Fr*.) To pull or draw with force; to drag; to compel to go. This term, as applied to persons, signifies compulsion or rudeness; and to things, violence. To *haul the wind*, among seamen, to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, and hauling the sheets more aft, &c.;—*s.* a pulling with force; a violent pull; a draught of a net. *Haul about*, in Ropemaking, a term used in making a short cable-laid rope, when one strand is made long enough to make three, or for a four-strand rope, long enough to make two, and form an eye at the lower end for a stay. A *haul of yarn*, with ropemakers, is about four hun-

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## HAULER—HAUTGOUT.

dred threads, when warped off the winches, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred.

**HAULER**, hawl'ur, *s.* One who pulls or hauls.

**HAULM**, } hawm, *s.* (*healm*, *Sax*.) Straw; stubble.

**HAUM**, } In Botany, the dead stalks of herbaceous plants.

**HAUNCH**, hانش, *s.* (*hanche*, *Fr*.) That part of the body which lies between the last ribs and the thigh; the hip; the rear; the hind part.—*Obsolete in the last sense*.

Thou art a summer bird,  
Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings  
The lifting up of day.—*Shaks*.

*Haunches of an arch*, in Architecture, the parts between the crowning and the springing.

**HAUNT**, hant, *v. a.* (*hanter*, *Fr*.) To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to come to frequently; to intrude on; to trouble with frequent visits; to follow importunately; it is often used to designate the supposed mysterious visits of apparitions and spectres to old houses, castles, solitary places, &c.;—*v. n.* to be much about; to visit or be present often;—*s.* a place to which one frequently resorts; habit of being in a certain place.—*Obsolete in the last sense*.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary.—*Arbuthnot*.

**HAUNTER**, hant'ur, *s.* One who frequents a particular place, or is often about it.

**HAURIANT**, haw're-ant, *a.* (*haurio*, *I* suck or drink, *Lat*.) In Heraldry, an epithet applied to *fishes* when represented in a perpendicular position, as if sucking in the air.

**HAUSMANITE**, haws'man-ite, *s.* A mineral found in porphyry, near Ihlefeld, in the Hartz. It occurs massive and granular; also crystallizes in octahedrons, composed of two four-sided pyramids with square bases; colour brownish-black; streak dark-reddish, or chestnut-brown; lustre imperfect metallic; opaque. Its constituents, according to Turner, are—red oxide of manganese, 98.00; oxygen, 22.00; water, 43.00; baryta, 0.11; silica, 0.34: sp. gr. 4.8. H = 5.0—5.5.

**HAUST**, hawst, *s.* (*hwasta*, *Sax*.) A dry cough.—*Local*.

**HAUSTELLARIA**, haws-tel-la're-a, *s.* (*haustellum*, a sucker, *Lat*.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is furnished with an excessively long canal; it is without spines, and has the valves tuberculated.

**HAUSTELLATA**, haws-tel-la'ta, } *s.* In Entomo-

**HAUSTELLATES**, haws'tel-layts, } *logy*, a division of the True Insects, comprehending such as, on arrival at the adult state, are furnished with an organ of suction (*haustellum*) instead of mandibles.

**HAUSTELLATE**, haws-tel'late, *a.* In Entomology, provided with a suctorial oral apparatus.

**HAUSTELLUM**, haws-tel'lum, *s.* (dim. of *haustum*, a pump, or sucker, *Lat*.) The suctorial organ of certain insects.

**HAUTBOY**, ho'boy, *s.* (*haut*, high, and *bois*, wood, *Gr*, because the tone of it is higher than that of the violin.) A wind musical instrument, shaped like the flute, only widening towards the bottom, and sounded at the smaller end through a reed. In Botany, the strawberry plant *Fragaria elatior*.

**HAUTEUR**, ho-ture', *s.* (*French*.) Pride; haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.

**HAUTGOUT**, ho'goo, *s.* (*French*.) Anything with a strong relish or scent.



**HAUYA**, haw'ya, *s.* (Mexican name?) A genus of plants, natives of Mexico; Order, Onagraceæ.

**HAUYNE**, ha'u-ine, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated French mineralogist, Haüy.) A mineral found in grains and massive, and, rarely, in extremely brilliant crystals in the form of the rhombic dodecahedron; when opaque, it is of an indigo-blue colour; when translucent, blue or greenish-blue. It is harder than quartz; fracture conchoidal and splendent. It consists of potash, 15.45, or soda, 12.24; silica, 35.00; alumina, 18.87; lime, 12.00; oxide of iron, 1.16; sulphuric acid, 12.39; water, 1.20: sp. gr. 2.68—3.0.

**HAVE**, hav, *v. a.* (*habban*, Sax. and Goth.) *Past* and *past part.* Had. To possess; to hold in possession or power; to possess, as something connected with, or belonging to one; to marry; to take for a wife or husband; to hold; to regard; to maintain; to hold in opinion; to be urged by necessity or obligation; to seize and hold; to catch; to contain, as the work has many beauties and many faults; to gain; to procure; to receive; to obtain; to purchase; to bring forth; to produce, as a child; *have rather*, signifies wish or preference; *to have after*, to pursue; *to have away*, to remove; *to take away*; *to have at*, to encounter; to assail; to enter into competition with; to make trial with; *to have in*, to contain; *to have on*, to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons; *to have out*, to cause to depart; *to have a care*, to take care; to be on the guard, or to guard; *to have pleasure*, to enjoy; *to have pain*, to suffer; *to have sorrow*, to be grieved or afflicted; *he would have*, he desires to have, or he requires; *he should have*, he ought to have.

**HAVELESS**, hav'les, *a.* Having little or nothing.—A very old word.—Obsolete.

As poor as Job, and loveless.  
Out taken one for haveless.—Gower.

**HAVEN**, ha'ven, *s.* (Dutch, *hafan*, Sax.) A harbour; a port; a bay, recess, or inlet of the sea; a station for ships; a shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.

**HAVENER**, ha'ven-ur, *s.* The overseer of a port; a harbour-master.—Obsolete.

**HAYER**, hav'ur, *s.* One who has or possesses; a possessor; a holder;—(*hafer*, Germ. Dut.) in the north of England this term signifies oats, as *haver-bread*, or oaten-bread. In Scotland, it is pronounced *ha'vur*, and signifies talking nonsense: hence *haverel*, one accustomed to talk nonsense.

**HAVERSACK**, hav'ur-sak, *s.* (*havre sac*, Fr.) A soldier's knapsack.

**HAVETIA**, ha-ve'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Havet, a botanical collector, who was sent to the island of Madagascar, where he died.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tree, a native of the Andes; Order, Clusiaceæ, or Guttifereæ.

**HAVING**, hav'ing, *s.* The act or state of possessing; possession; goods; estate.—Obsolete.

Our content is our best having.—Shaks.

**HAVIOUR**, hav'yur, *s.* Conduct; manners.—Obsolete.—See Behaviour.

Her heavenly *haviour*, her princely grace.—Spenser.

**HAVOC**, hav'uk, *s.* (*havog*, Welsh.) Devastation; waste; wide and general destruction;—*v. a.* to

waste; to destroy; to lay waste;—*interj.* a word of encouragement to slaughter.

Ate by his side,  
Cries 'Havoc!' and lets loose the dogs of war.—Shaks.

**HAW**, haw, *s.* (*hag*, *hag*, Sax.) The berry of the hawthorn. Among farriers, an excrescence resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eyelid, and eye of a horse, which, if not timely removed, destroys it;—(*haga*, Sax.) a small piece of ground, (see Haugh;)—*v. n.* to stop in speaking with a *haw*, or to speak with interruption and hesitation. As a substantive from this verb, it signifies an intermission or hesitation of speech.—See Ha.

**HAWFINCH**, haw'finch, *s.* The bird *Coccothraustes vulgaris* of Brisson.

**HAWHAW**, haw'haw, *s.* (duplication of *haw*.) A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between slopes, and not perceived till approached.

**HAWK**, hawk, *s.* (*hafoc*, Sax.) The English name given to a fowl of the subfamily of the Falconidae, including the genera *Accipiter*, or Sparrow-hawks; *Astru*, or Gos-hawks; *Haliastur*, or Fish-hawks, &c.;—(*hoci*, Welsh,) an effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise. In Plaster-work, a small quadrangular tool used by a plasterer, on which the stuff required by him is served by a boy: the boy is called a *hawk-boy*;—*v. n.* to catch, or attempt to catch, birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey; to let fly at; to attack on the wing;—(*hoci*, Welsh, *haugh*, Scot.) to make an effort to force up phlegm with noise;—*v. a.* (probably from *hocker*, a huckster, Germ.) to cry; to offer for sale by outcry on the streets; to sell by outcry.

His works were hawk'd in ev'ry street,  
But seldom rose above a sheet.—Swift.

**HAWKED**, hawk't, *a.* Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill.

**HAWKER**, hawk'kur, *s.* A pedlar, or petty chapman, travelling from town to town with goods and merchandise for the purpose of sale. Hawkers are required by law to take out licenses, under the stat. 50 Geo. III. c. 41; wholesale traders are exempt from the provisions of this act, as are also licensed auctioneers going from town to town; (*hafcere*, Sax.) a falconer.

**HAWKEYED**, hawk'ide, *a.* Having a keen eye, like that of a hawk.

**HAWKING**, hawk'ing, *s.* The exercise of taking wild fowls by means of hawks. In the olden time, this sport was carried to a great extent by the nobility and gentry of the land. The heraldic bearing was not with noble families an object of greater interest than the hawk so trained. On the battle-field, a prisoner might secure his release by any means in his power, but to part with his hawk for such a purpose was indelible disgrace. Ambassadors had them conveyed as part of their retinue to foreign courts, and sometimes they formed part of the train of an ecclesiastic. This pastime was in high favour to the end of the Saxon era;—the act of exposing goods for sale as a hawk.

**HAWK-MOTH**.—See Sphinx.

**HAWK-NOSED**, hawk'noide, *a.* Having an aquiline nose.

If flat-nosed, she is gentle and courteous; if hawk-nosed, she seems then to be of a kingly race.—Ferrand.



# HAWK-NUT—HAYRICK.

# HAYSTACK—HEAD.

**HAWK-NUT**, hawk'-nut, *s.* One of the many names of the Earth-nut, *Baniam denudatum*.

**HAWK-OWLS**.—See *Surnia*.

**HAWK-WEED**.—See *Hieracium*.

**HAWORTHIA**, haw-wur'-the'-a, *s.* (in honour of A. H. Haworth, F.L.S. a distinguished botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

**HAWSE**, haws, *s.* The situation of a ship moored with two anchors from the bows, one on the star-board, the other on the larboard bow, as the ship has a *clear hawse*, or a *foul hawse*; a *foul hawse* is when the cables cross each other, or are twisted together. *Hawse-bags*, canvas bags filled with oakum, and used in a heavy sea to stop the hawse-holes from admitting water. *Hawse hole*, a cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes. *Hawse-pieces*, the name given to the foremost timbers of a ship, whose lower ends rest upon the knuckle-timber, or the foremost of the cant-timbers: they are generally parallel to the stem. *Hawse-plugs*, plugs for stopping the hawses, to prevent the water from washing into the manger.

**HAWSER**, haw'sur, *s.* A small cable, or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.

**HAWTHORN**, haw'thawn, *s.* (*haw*, the name of the fruit, and *thorn*, from its spines.) The English name of several species of the genus *Crataegus*. *C. oxyanthus* is the well-known hedge-plant of Great Britain: Order, Pomaceæ.

**HAXTONIA**, haks-to'-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. John Haxton.) A genus of Composite plants: Sub-order, Tubulifloræ.

**HAY**, hay, *s.* (*heg*, *hig*, Sax.) Grass cut and dried for fodder; grass prepared for preservation; a particular kind of net for catching rabbits, &c. by enclosing their burrows;—(obsolete in the last sense.)

Anon she swerth be cockes mawe,

Ther is a stout hare in hir hay.—

also, a country dance;—(likewise obsolete.)

Shall we go daunce the hay?

Never pipe could ever play

Better shepherd's roundelay.—

England's Helicon.

a hedge;—(obsolete.)

For there is neither bush nor hay

In May that n'll shrouded bene.—

Chaucer.

—*v. a.* (*heuen*, Germ.) to dry or cure grass for preservation; to lay snares for rabbits.

**HAYBOTE**, ha'bote, *s.* In old Law, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences.

**HAYCOCK**, hay'kok, *s.* A conical pile or heap of hay in the field.

**HAYKNIFE**, ha'nife, *s.* A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.

**HAYLOCKIA**, hay-lok'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. M. Haylocke.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

**HAYLOFT**, ha'loft, *s.* A loft or scaffold for hay, particularly in a barn.

**HAYMAKER**, ha'may-kur, *s.* One who cuts and dries grass for fodder.

**HAYMAKING** ha'may-king, *s.* The act of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.

**HAYMARKET**, ha'mär-kit, *s.* A place appropriate for the sale of hay.

**HAYMOW**, ha'mow, *s.* A mass or mow of hay laid up in barns for preservation.

**HAYRICK**, ha'rik, *s.* A long pile of hay for preservation in the open air; a rick of hay.

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**HAYSTACK**, ha'stak, *s.* A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation, also frequently built in a lengthened form.

**HAYWARD**, ha'hawrd, *s.* (*haie* a hedge, Fr.) An officer anciently appointed in the court of the lord of the manor, to take care of the cattle, and prevent them from injuring the hedges.

**HAZARD**, haz'urd, *s.* (*hasard*, Fr.) Chance; accident; casualty; a fortuitous event; danger; peril; risk. In Gambling, a game played with two dice, by as many as can stand round the largest round table; to *run the hazard*, to risk; to take the chance;—*v. a.* (*hasarder*, Fr.) to expose to danger; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk; to incur or bring on;—*v. n.* to adventure; to try the chance; to run the risk or danger.

**HAZARDABLE**, haz'ur-da-bl, *a.* That is liable to hazard or danger.

**HAZARDER**, haz'ur-dur, *s.* One who ventures or puts at stake.

**HAZARDOUS**, haz'ur-dus, *a.* Dangerous; that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil.

**HAZARDOUSLY**, haz'ur-dus-le, *adv.* With danger of loss or evil; with peril.

**HAZARDRY**, haz'ur-dre, *s.* Gambling in general; rashness; temerity.—Obsolete.

Hasty wrath, and heedless hazardry,

Do breed repentance late, and lasting injury.—

Spenser.

**HAZARDS**, haz'urds, *s.* The pockets in the side of a billiard-table.

**HAZE**, haze, *s.* Fog; a watery vapour in the air, or a dry vapour like smoke, which renders the air thick;—*v. n.* to be foggy or misty;—(local as a nether verb);—*v. a.* to frighten.—Obsolete as an active verb.

**HAZEL**, ha'zel, *s.* (*hasel*, Sax.) The common name of plants of the genus *Corylus*. *C. avellana*, which produces the common hazel-nut, is a well-known plant;—*a.* pertaining to the hazel, or like it; of a light-brown colour, like the hazel-out.

**HAZELLY**, ha'zel-le, *a.* Of the colour of the hazel-nut; of a light brown.

**HAZY**, ha'ze, *a.* Foggy; misty; thick with vapour.

**HE**, he, (Saxon.) Him; a pronoun; a substitute for the third person, masculine gender, representing the man or male person named before; man; a male. *He* is sometimes prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind, as a *he-goat*, a *he-bear*.

**HEAD**, hed, *s.* (*heafod*, *hesed*, *heafol*, Sax.) The uppermost part of the human body, or the foremost part of the body of prone and creeping animals; that part of the body containing the organs of hearing, seeing, tasting, and smelling, and also the brain; a chief; a principal person; a leader; a commander; the first place; the place of honour, or of command; countenance; presence; understanding; faculties of the mind, sometimes in a ludicrous sense;

The wenches laid their heads together.—

L'Estrange.

face; front; forepart; resistance; successful opposition; spontaneous will or resolution; state of a deer's horns, by which his age is known; the buck is called, the fifth year, a buck of the first head; the top of a thing, especially when larger than the rest of the thing; that which rises on the top; the blade of an axe; the upper part of



## HEAD.

a bed or bedstead; the brain; the dress of the head; the principal source of a stream; altitude of water in ponds, as applicable to the driving of mill-wheels; topic of discourse; chief point or subject; a summary, as the *heads* of a dis-course; crisis; pitch; height; influence; force; strength;

Motherly cares and fears got *head*, and rais'd  
Some troubled thoughts.—*Milton*.

body; conflux;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

Let all this wicked crew gather  
Their forces to one *head*.—*Ben Jonson*.

power; armed force; liberty; freedom from restraint; license; freedom from check or control; the hair of the head; the top of corn or other plants; the part on which the seed grows; the end, or the boards that form the end, as the *head* of a cask; the part most remote from the mouth or opening into the sea; the matured part of an ulcer or boil; *head and ears*, a phrase denoting the whole person, especially when referring to immersion; *head and shoulders*, by force; violently; *head or tail*, or *head nor tail*, uncertain; not reducible to certainty. In Anatomy, the superior part of the body, placed on the neck, containing the *cerebrum*, *cerebellum*, and *medulla oblongata*. It is divided into the face and the hairy scalp. To the latter belongs the *vertex*, or crown of the head; the *sinciput*, or forehead; and the *occiput*, or hind-part. *Head-mould-shot*, when the sutures of the skull ride; that is, have their edges shot over one another. *Head* is also taken for the extremity of a muscle that is inserted into the staple bone, and of a muscle which is a tendon. In Mechanics, the upper or more solid part of inanimate and artificial bodies, as the *head* of a nail, the *head* of a hammer, &c. In Painting, the picture or representation of that part of the human body. In Architecture, *headwork*, an ornament of sculpture or carved work, often serving as the key of an arch, plat-band, &c. *Headway of a stair*, the clear perpendicular distance from the head of any step or landing-place to the ceiling above. In Gunnery, the forepart of the cheeks of a gun or howitz carriage. *Moor's-head*, a kind of bomb or grenade shot out of a cannon. In Fortification, *head of a fort-work*, the front of it nearest to the enemy, and farthest from the body of the place. *Head of a double tenaille*, the salient angle in the centre, and the two other sides which form the re-entering angle. In Military affairs, *head of an army*, the person who holds the chief command; *head of a body of men*, the front, whether drawn up in lines or on a march; *head of a camp*, the ground before which an army is drawn up; *headpiece*, armour for the head, as a helmet, &c.; *head-quarters*, the place where the officer commanding any body of men takes up his residence; *to make head*, to oppose or resist the attempts of another by force. In Marine affairs, an ornamental figure on the ship's stem; or, in an extended sense, the whole front or forepart of the ship; and, in a particular sense, that part on each side of the stern which is appropriated to the private use of the sailors; *head* is likewise employed in several sea-phrases—as 'by the *head*,' said of a ship when it is laden deeper forward than aft; 'the wind *heads* us,' when it veers round to the direction of the ship's course; 'head to wind,' the situation of a ship when her head is turned to the direction of the wind; 'to give a ship *head-*

## HEADACHE.—HEADFIRST.

*way*, to cause it to advance forward at sea; *head-fast*, a rope employed to fasten the head of a ship; *head ledges*, the thwart ship-pieces that frame the hatchways; *head-lines*, the ropes of all sails that are next to the yards; *headmost*, the situation of any ship that is the farthest advanced; *head of the mast*, the upper part of any mast to which the caps or trucks are fitted; *head-rails*, the elliptic rails at the head of the ship; *head-rope*, that part of the bolt-rope which terminates any of the principal sails on the upper edge; *head-sails*, those sails which are extended on the foremast and bowsprit; *head-sea*, the waves that meet the head of a ship in its course; *head-stick*, a short round stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust; *head-way*, the motion of a ship forward at sea, in distinction from the sternway, or motion backward with the stern foremost. In Letterpress Printing, *head of a page*, the top or beginning of a page; *head-line*, the line which is drawn across the top or head of a page. In the Manege, *head of a horse*, the action of the neck, and the effect of the bridle and the wrist, as when a horse is said 'to plant his *head* well,' i. e. to obey the hand; or 'to refuse to place his *head*,' i. e. to shoot out his nose, &c.; *head-stall*, that part of the bridle which goes over the horse's head. In Heraldry, *head in profile*, the head and side face couped at the neck. In Masonry, *head-bond*, that in which two stones of a wall, forming its breadth, have one stone of the same breadth placed over them;—a. chief; principal;—v. a. to lead; to direct; to act as leader to; to behead; to decapitate; to form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; to top; to go in front of; to get into the front; to set on the head; to oppose; to veer round, and blow in opposition to the course of a ship;—v. n. to originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river.

HEADACHE, hed'ake, s. Cephalalgia; pain in the head.

HEADBAND, hed'band, s. A fillet; a band for the head; also, the band at each end of a book.

HEADBOROUGH, } hed'bur'ro, s. In old Law, he  
HEADBOROW, } was so called who was at the  
head of a frank-pledge in a decennary within a leet, or who had the government of those within his own pledge. He was also called by the various names of head-borough, borow-head, borough-holder, third-borough, tithing-man, chief-pledge, and borow-elder, according to the local customs which prevailed. The *head-borough* was the chief of the ten pledges, the other nine were called *hand-boroughs*, or *plegiū manuales*, i. e. inferior pledges. This officer is now commonly called a *constable*.—*Convel*.

HEAD-DRESS, hed'dres, s. The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head; the crest, or tuft of feathers on a fowl's head.

HEADED, hed'ed, a. Having a head or top.

Embossed sores, and *headed* evils.—*Shaks*.

HEADER, hed'ur, s. One who heads nails or pins; one who leads a mob or party; the first brick in the angle of a wall.

HEADERS, hed'urz, s. In Masonry, stones extending over the thickness of a wall; the bricks which are laid lengthwise across the thickness of a wall are also so termed.

HEADFIRST, hed'first, ad. With the head foremost.



# HEADGARGLE—HEAL.

# HEALABLE—HEAP.

**HEADGARGLE**, hed'gär-gl, *s.* A disease of cattle.  
**HEADGEAR**, hed'geer, *s.* The dress of a woman's head.

**HEADILY**, hed'e-le, *ad.* Hastily; rashly; so as not to be governed.

**HEADINESS**, hed'e-nes, *s.* Rashness; precipitation; stubbornness; obstinacy.

**HEADING**, hed'ing, *s.* Timber for the heads of casks. *Heading-courses*, in Architecture, those courses of brick or stonework which consist entirely of headers. *Heading-joint*, in Joinery, the joint of two or more boards at right angles to the fibres; and, in Handrailing, at right angles to the back.

**HEADLAND**, hed'land, *s.* In Geography, a cape, mull, or promontory. In Agriculture, *headland* or *headridge*, a ridge or border, commonly ten to twelve feet broad, which is continued, in some cases, round a field; or, in other cases, is formed at the two opposite sides, for the purpose of affording space for the plough horses to turn upon.

**HEADLESS**, hed'les, *a.* Having no head; be-headed; destitute of a chief or leader; destitute of intellect or prudence; rash; obstinate.

**HEADLONG**, hed'long, *ad.* With the head foremost; rashly; precipitately; without deliberation; hastily; without cessation or respite;—*a.* steep; precipitous; rash.

**HEADMAN**, hed'man, *s.* A chief; a leader.

**HEADMONEY**, hed'mun-ne, *s.* A capitation tax. To be taxed by the poll, to be scolded our *headmoney*.—*Milton.*

**HEADMOST**, hed'moste, *a.* Most forward or advanced; first in a line or order of progression.

**HEADPAN**, hed'pan, *s.* The brain-pan.—Obsolete.

**HEADPENCE**, hed'pens, *s.* A kind of poll-tax, formerly collected in the county of Northumberland.

**HEADRIDGE**.—See *Headland*.

**HEADSHAKE**, hed'shake, *s.* A significant shake of the head.

**HEADSHIP**, hed'ship, *s.* Authority; chief place; dignity.

**HEADSMAN**, hedz'man, *s.* An executioner; one who cuts off heads.

**HEADSPRING**, hed'spring, *s.* Fountain; source; origin.

**HEADSTALL**, hed'staw, *s.* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.

**HEADSTONE**, hed'stone, *s.* The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone; the stone at the head of a grave.

**HEADSTRONG**, hed'strong, *a.* Ungovernable; obstinate; violent; resolute to run his own way; bent on pursuing his own will; directed by an ungovernable or obstinate will.

**HEADSTRONGNESS**, hed'strong'nes, *s.* Obstinacy.

**HEADTIRE**, hed'tire, *s.* Dress or attire for the head.

*A headtire of fine linen, and a chain about his neck.*—1 *Ezra* iii. 6.

**HEADWORK**, hed'wurk, *s.* Mental or intellectual labour.

**HEADWORKMAN**, hed'wurk'man, *s.* A chief or principal workman over a party; a foreman.

**HEADY**, hed'de, *a.* Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; ungovernable; apt to affect the head; inflaming; intoxicating; strong; violent; impetuous.

**HEAL**, hee, *v. a.* (*halan, helan, gehelan*, Sax.) To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness;

to restore anything from an unsound to a sound state; to cure of a disease or wound; to cause to cicatrize; to remove, as differences or dissension; to reconcile, as parties at variance. In Scripture, to forgive; to cure moral disease and restore soundness; to purify from corruptions, redress grievances, and restore to prosperity;—*s. a.* to grow sound; to return to a sound state;—*s. a.* to cover.

**HEALABLE**, he'la-bl, *a.* That may be healed.

**HEALER**, he'lar, *s.* He or that which cures or restores to soundness.

**HEALFANG**, hee'fang, } *s.* (*hale*, neck, and *he-*  
**HEALSPANG**, hee'fang, } *fon*, to contain, Sax.)  
**HALSPANG**, hals'fang, } The punishment of the pillory. Sometimes it is taken for a pecuniary punishment or mulct, to commute for standing in the pillory, to be paid to the king or chief lord.

**HEALING**, he'ling, *a.* Tending to restore to a sound state of health; mild; mollifying;—*s.* the act of curing; the act of covering.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**HEALTH**, helth, *s.* (from *heal*.) In Physiology, a right disposition of the body and of all its parts, consisting in a due temperature, a right conformation, just connection, and ready and free exercise of the several vital functions—in this state the animal feels no pain; sound state of the mind; natural vigour of faculties; moral integrity; purity; goodness; salvation, or divine favour; wish of health and happiness, used in drinking.

**HEALTHFUL**, helth'fûl, *a.* Being in a sound state, as a living or organized being; free from disease; serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious; indicating health or soundness; salutary; promoting spiritual health; well-disposed; favourable.

**HEALTHFULLY**, helth'fûl-le, *ad.* In health; wholesomely.

**HEALTHFULNESS**, helth'fûl-nes, *s.* A state of being well; wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.

**HEALTHILY**, helth'e-le, *ad.* Without disease.

**HEALTHINESS**, helth'e-nes, *s.* The state of health; soundness; freedom from disease.

**HEALTHLESS**, helth'les, *a.* Not conducive to health; weak; sickly; infirm.—Seldom used. The leaves, that whilom were so fresh and green, In *healthless* autumn to the ground do fall.—*Mir. for Mag.*

**HEALTHLESSNESS**, helth'les-nes, *s.* State of being infirm or without health.

**HEALTHSOME**, helth'sum, *a.* Wholesome.—Obsolete.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,  
 To whose foul mouth no *healthsome* air breathes in,  
 And there be strangled ere my *Romeo* comes in.—*Shaks.*

**HEALTHY**, helth'e, *a.* Enjoying health; hale; sound; free from sickness; conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious.

**HEAP**, heep, *s.* (*heap, heop*, Sax.) A collection of things laid in a body, so as to form an elevation; a pile or mass; a crowd; a throng; a cluster; a number driven together;—(inelegant and seldom used in the last four senses.)

An universal cry resounds aloud;  
 The sailors run in *heaps*, a helpless crowd.—*Dryden.*

a mass of ruins;

Thou hast made of a city a *heap*.—*Ira*, xxx.

—*v. a.* (*heapian*, Sax.) to throw or lay in a heap;





# HEAPER—HEART.

# HEART.

to pile; to amass; to accumulate; to collect in a great quantity; to lay up; to add to something else; to add till the mass takes a roundish form, or till it rises above the measure.

**HEAPER**, he'pur, *s.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

**HEAPLY**, heep'le, *ad.* In heaps; without order.

**HEAR**, heer, *v. a.* (*hearan, hyran, Sax.*) *Past and past part.* Heard. To perceive by the ear; to feel an impression of sound by the proper organs; to give audience or allowance to speak; to attend; to listen; to obey; to attend favourably; to regard; to grant an answer to prayer; to attend to the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause between parties; to try in a court of law or equity; to acknowledge a title or be spoken of, a Latin phrase;

*Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth!—Prior.*

to be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; to learn; to approve and embrace;

They speak of the world, and the world heareth them.—*John iv.*

to hear a bird sing, a proverbial phrase for the receipt of a particular or private communication;

*I hear a bird sing in mine ear.*

That I must either fight or flee.—

*Old Ballad of the Rising in the North.*

—*v. n.* to enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound; to listen; to hearken; to attend; to be told; to receive by report.

**HEARKER**, he'rar, *s.* One who hears; one who attends to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

**HEARING**, he'ring, *s.* The perception of sound by the medium of the ear; audience; attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard; judicial trial; attention to the facts, testimony, and arguments in a cause between parties, with a view to a just decision; the act of perceiving sounds; sensation or perception of sound; reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard. *Hearing trumpet*, an instrument in the form of a kind of trumpet, to assist in the concentration of sound, and conveying it to the ear.

**HEARKEN**, hár'kn, *v. n.* (*heorcnian, hyrcnian, Sax.*) To listen; to lend the ear; to attend to what is uttered with eagerness or curiosity; to regard; to give heed; to observe or obey; to attend; to grant or comply with.

**HEARKENER**, hár'kn-ur, *s.* A listener; one who hearkens.

**HEARSAL**.—See Rehearsal.

**HEARSAY**, heer'say, *s.* Report; rumour; common talk. It is sometimes used as an adjective, as *hearsay evidence*.

**HEARSE**, hers, *s.* A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave; a temporary monument set over a grave;

The gaudy girlonds deck her grave,

The faded flowres her corse embrace.

O! heavie hearse.—*Spenser.*

the place in which a corpse is deposited;

*Beside the hearse a fruitful palm-tree grows.—Fairfax.*

In Hunting, a hind in her second year;—*v. a.* to enclose in a hearse or coffin.

**HEARSECLOTH**, hers'kloth, *s.* A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse or coffin.

**HEARSLIKE**, hers'like, *a.* Mournful; suitable to a funeral.

**HEART**, hárt, *s.* (*heort, Sax. hart, Dut.*) In Ana-

tomy, the most important organ of the viscera of mammiferous and other animals. In man, it is situated in the thorax, on the anterior part of the diaphragm, and divided externally into the base, which is the broad part; the superior and inferior surface; the anterior and posterior margin. Internally, it is divided into the two ventricles, right and left, which are separated from each other by a fleshy septum, called the *septum cordis*. The cavities adhering to the base are, from their resemblance in form, called the *auricles*. Each ventricle has two orifices: the one auricular, through which the blood enters; the other arterious, through which it passes out. These four orifices are supplied with valves which are distinguished, according to their form, into the semilunar, at the arterial orifices; tricuspid, those at the right orifice of the auricle; and mitral, those at the left. The vessels of the heart are distinguished into common and proper. The common are—1. The aorta, arising from the left ventricle. 2. The pulmonary artery, from the right ventricle. 3. The four pulmonary veins, which terminate in the left auricle. 4. The two venæ cavae, which empty themselves into the right auricle. The proper vessels are—1. The coronary arteries, which arise from the aorta, and are distributed on the heart. 2. The coronary veins. *Heart of a fetus* differs from that of an adult, by having a foramen ovale, by which the blood passes from the right auricle to the left;—the inner part of anything; the middle part or interior; the chief or vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part; the seat of the affections and passions; by a metonymy, *heart* is used for an affection or passion, and especially for love;

The king's heart was toward Absalom.—*3 Sam. xiv.*

the seat of the understanding, as an understanding *heart*; the seat of the will, hence secret purposes, intentions, or designs, as 'there are many devices in a man's heart; person; character; used with respect to courage or kindness;

Cheerly, my hearts.—*Shaks.*

courage; spirit; secret thoughts; recesses of the mind; disposition of mind; real intention; conscience, or a sense of good or ill; strength; power; vigour; efficacy;

That the spent earth may gather heart again,  
And, better'd by cessation, bear the grain.—

*Dryden.*

utmost degree;

This gay charm hath beguiled me

To the very heart of loss.—*Shaks.*

to get or learn by heart, to commit to memory; to take to heart, to be much affected; to be zealous, ardent, or solicitous about a thing; to lay to heart is used nearly in the sense of the foregoing; to set the heart on, to fix the desires on; to be very desirous of retaining or keeping; to set the heart at rest, to make one's self quiet; to be tranquil or unruffled; to find in the heart, to be willing or disposed; for my heart, for tenderness or affection; to speak to one's heart, in Scripture, to speak kindly to; to comfort or encourage; to have in the heart, to have some purpose, design, or intention; a hard heart, cruelty; want of sensibility. In Nautical language, a particular sort of dead-eye, of the shape of a heart. In Heraldry, a bearing, denoting the sincerity of the bearer, and is represented either proper or vulned, &c., as 'he



## HEARTACHE—HEARTENER.

beareth argent, a fess gules, between three hearts vulned, and distilling drops of blood on the sinister side, proper, name Tote;—*v. n.* to encourage.—Seldom used as a verb.

HEARTACHE, hârt'ake, *s.* Sorrow; anguish of mind.

HEART-ALLURING, hârt'al-lû'ring, *a.* Suited to allure or captivate the affections.

HEART-APPALLING, hârt'ap-paw'ling, *a.* Dismaying the heart; filling the mind with horror.

HEARTBREAK, hârt'brake, *sc.* Overpowering sorrow or grief.

HEARTBREAKER, hârt'bra'kur, *s.* A ludicrous name for a lady's curl; a love-lock.

Like Samson's heartbreakers, it grew  
In time to make a nation rue.—*Bulwer.*

HEARTBREAKING, hârt'bra'king, *a.* Overpowering the heart with intense grief or sorrow;—*s.* insupportable or overwhelming grief or affliction.

HEARTBRED, hârt'bred, *a.* Fostered or bred in the heart.

HEARTBROKEN, hârt'bro-ken, *a.* Deeply affected with corroding grief or sorrow.

HEARTBURIED, hârt'ber-rid, *a.* Deeply immersed; hidden in the heart.

HEARTBURN, hârt'burn, *s.* Cardialgia; a disagreeable sensation of heat in the stomach, generally from indigestion and acidity.

HEARTBURNED, hârt'burnt, *a.* Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am heartburn'd an hour after.—*Shaks.*

HEARTBURNING, hârt'bur'ning, *a.* Causing discontent;—*s.* discontent; secret enmity; heartburn,—which see.

HEART-CHILLED, hârt'tshild, *a.* Having the heart chilled, or rendered indifferent to pleasure.

HEART-CONSUMING, hârt'kon-su'ming, *a.* Destroying peace of mind.

HEART-CORRODING, hârt'kor-ro'ding, *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEARTDEAR, hârt'deer, *a.* Sincerely beloved.

HEARTDEEP, hârt'deep, *a.* Rooted in the heart.

HEART-DISCOURAGING, hârt'dis-kur'rij-ing, *a.* Depressing the spirits.

HEART-EASE, hârt'eze, *s.* Quiet; tranquillity of mind.

What infinite heart-ease must kings neglect,  
That private men enjoy.—*Shaks.*

HEART-EASING, hârt'e-zing, *a.* Giving quiet to the mind; dispelling grief.

HEART-EATING, hârt'e-ting, *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEARTED, hârt'ed, *a.* Seated or fixed in the heart; laid up in the heart.

I have told thee often, and I re-tell thee again and again, I hate thee, Moor: My cause is hearted; thine hath no less reason.—*Shaks.*

This term is chiefly used in composition, as, *hard-hearted, fainthearted, &c.*

HEARTEDNESS, hârt'ed-nes, *s.* Sincerity; warmth; zeal.

HEARTEN, hârt'tn, *v. a.* To encourage; to animate; to incite or stimulate courage; to restore fertility or strength.—Seldom used in the last signification.

The ground one year at rest; forget not then  
With richest dung to hearten it again.—*Moy's Virgil.*

HEARTENER, hârt'tn-ur, *s.* He or that which gives courage or animation.

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## HEART-ENLIVENING—HEARTSORE.

HEART-ENLIVENING, hârt'en-li'vû-ing, *a.* Imparting joy or liveliness to the heart.

HEART-EXPANDING, hârt'ek-span'ding, *a.* Enlarging the heart; opening the feelings.

HEARTFELT, hârt'felt, *a.* Deeply felt; deeply affecting, either as joy or sorrow.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,  
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heart's joy,  
Is virtue's prize.—*Pope.*

HEARTGRIEF, hârt'greef, *s.* Affliction of the heart; deep sorrow.

HEARTH, hârt'h, *s.* (*heorth, Sax.*) A pavement, or floor of brick or stone, in a chimney, on which a fire is made to warm a room. *Hearth-money*, in Law, a tax laid on hearths.

HEART-HARDENED, hârt'hâr'dend, *a.* Obdurate; impenitent; unfeeling.

HEART-HARDENING, hârt'hâr'dn-ing, *s.* Rendering cruel or unfeeling.

HEART-HEAVINESS, hârt'hev'e-nes, *s.* Depression of spirits; melancholy.

HEARTILY, hârt'e-le, *ad.* From the heart; fully; sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously; eagerly; with desire.

HEARTINESS, hârt'e-nes, *s.* Sincerity; freedom from dissimulation; vigour; eagerness.

HEARTLESS, hârt'les, *a.* Without courage; faint-hearted; spiritless.

HEARTLESSLY, hârt'les-le, *ad.* Without courage or spirit; faintly; timidly; feebly.

HEARTLESSNESS, hârt'les-nes, *s.* Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind; feebleness.

HEARTLET, hârt'let, *s.* A little heart.

HEART-OFFENDING, hârt'of-fen'ding, *a.* Wounding or giving pain to the heart.

HEART-PAINING, hârt'pa'ning, *a.* Giving pain or uneasiness to the heart.

HEART-PIERCING, hârt'peers'ing, *a.* Entering the heart with keenness and agony.

HEART-PURIFYING, hârt'pu're-fi-ing, *a.* Cleansing or purifying the heart.

HEART-QUELLING, hârt'kwel'ling, *a.* Conquering the affections.

HEART-RENDING, hârt'ren'ding, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with intense anguish; deeply afflictive.

HEART-RISING, hârt'ri'zing, *a.* A rising or lifting of the heart; opposition.

HEART-ROBBING, hârt'rob'bing, *a.* Depriving of thought; ecstatic; stealing the heart or affections.

Drawn with the power of a heart-robbing eye,  
And wrapt in fetters of a golden tress.—*Spenser.*

HEART'S-BLOOD, hârt's'blad, } *s.* The blood of the

HEART-BLOOD, hârt'blad, } heart; life; essence.

The mortal Venus, the heart-blood of beauty.—*Shaks.*

HEART-SEARCHING, hârt'sertsh'ing, *a.* Searching the secret thoughts and purposes.

HEART'S-EASE, hârt's'eze, *s.* The plant *Viola tricolor*; the pansy.

HEART-SEED.—See *Cardiospermum*.

HEARTSICK, hârt'sik, *a.* Pained in mind; deeply afflicted or depressed.

HEART-SICKENING, hârt'sik'kn-ing, *a.* Sickening the heart; occasioning deep sorrow.

HEARTSOME, hârt'sum, *a.* Enlivening; cheerful; merry.

HEARTSORE, hârt'sore, *s.* That which pains the mind;—*a.* deeply wounded.

Penitential groans,  
With nightly tears, and daily heartsore sighs.—*Shaks.*



## HEART-SORROWING—HEAT.

**HEART-SORROWING**, hărt'sor-ro-ing, *a.* Sorrowing deeply at heart.

**HEART-STIRRING**, hărt'stur-ing, *a.* Moving the heart.

**HEARTSTRIKE**, hărt'strike, *v. a.* To affect at heart.—Obsolete.

They seek to heartstrike us,  
That are spectators, with their misery.—  
Ben Jonson.

**HEARTSTRINGS**, hărt'strings, *s. pl.* The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart. If thou thinkest thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be sad till thy heartstrings crack.—*Sp. Taylor.*

**HEARTSTRUCK**, hărt'struk, *a.* Driven to the heart; infixed in the mind; shocked with fear; dismayed.

**HEART-SWELLING**, hărt'swel'ling, *a.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,  
Through proud ambition and heart-swelling hate.—  
Spenser.

**HEART-THRILLING**, hărt'thril'ling, *a.* Exciting the mind by energetic or stirring narrations; producing startling effects.

**HEART-TOUCHING**, hărt'tutsh'ing, *a.* Affecting the heart by keen associations.

**HEARTWHEEL**, hărt'wheel, *s.* A well-known mechanical contrivance for converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear: common in cotton-mills.

**HEART-WHOLE**, hărt'hole, *a.* Not affected or enervated by love; not in love; having the spirits buoyant.

Cupid hath clapt him o' the shoulder; but I'll warrant him heart-whole.—*Shaks.*

**HEARTWOOD**, hărt'wôd, *s.* In Botany, the duramen or central part of the trunk of a tree, hardened by the deposition of its tissues of various secretion which clog up the passages.

**HEART-WOUNDED**, hărt'wound'ed, *a.* Filled with intense passion of love or grief.

**HEART-WOUNDING**, hărt'wound'ing, *a.* Filling with grief; piercing with intense emotion.

**HEARTY**, hărt'e, *a.* Having the heart engaged in anything; sincere; warm; zealous; proceeding from the heart; being full of health; sound; strong; healthy; durable; having a keen appetite; eating much; nourishing.

**HEARTY-HEALTHY**, hărt'ed-to-hale, *a.* Good for the heart.—Obsolete.

**HEAT**, heet, *s.* (*heat*, *hæd*, Sax.) In Physiology, the sensation experienced in touching a hot body, whether solid or seriform. In Chemistry, the supposed matter or cause of heat, termed *caloric*, which, if material, is an imponderable subtle fluid, the particles of which repel each other, and are attracted by all other substances, either by direct contact or radiation. *Animal heat*, the heat consequent on respiration and digestion in the bodies of animals, produced in the system of each by the oxygen of the atmosphere combining with the carbon of the blood, and forming carbonic acid gas. The human blood has a temperature varying from 100.6° to 101.75° in healthy persons; in disease it sometimes rises to 106° or 109°. Respiration is, says Dr. Gregory, essentially a combustion of carbon, which, in combining with oxygen, is converted into carbonic acid, and, at the same time, furnishes the animal heat. Liebig calculates that the amount of carbon burned daily in the human body of an adult man is about fourteen ounces, and the heat given out is fully sufficient to keep up

## HEATER—HEATING.

the temperature of the body, and to account for the evaporation of all the gaseous matter and water expelled from the lungs. This carbon is derived, in the first place, from the tissues of the body, which undergo a constant waste, but ultimately from the food. In Mechanics, the degree of heat requisite for iron-work, namely, the blood-red heat, the smallest degree; the flame, or white heat, the second degree; and the sparkling, or welding-heat, which is the strongest degree. *Prickly-heat*, the common name of the lichenous rash, Lichen tropicus;—hot air; hot weather; any accumulation or concentration of the matter of heat or coloric; the state of being once heated or hot; a violent action unintermitted; a single effort in running; a course at a race;

Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace;  
But the last heat, plain dealing won the race.—  
Dryden.

redness of the face; flush; animal excitement; violent action or agitation of the system; utmost violence; rage; vehemence; agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; ardour; fervency; animation in thought or discourse; fermentation;—*v. a.* (*hætan*, Sax.) to make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to be hot; to make feverish; to warm with passion or desire; to excite; to rouse into action;—*v. n.* to grow warm or hot.

**HEATER**, he'tur, *s.* He or that which heats; a triangular mass of iron, which is heated and put into a box-iron to heat it for ironing clothes.

**HEATFUL**, heet'fûl, *a.* Full of warmth.

**HEATH**, heeth, *s.* (*hæth*, Sax.) Heather, a plant belonging to the genus *Erica*; a moor overgrown with heather or moss plants.

The heath, this night, must be my bed.—*Scott.*

**Heath-cock**, or **black-cock**, the *Tetrao tetrix* of Linnaeus.

**HEATHCLAD**, heeth'klad, *a.* Clothed or covered with heath.

**HEATHEN**, he'thn, *s.* (*hæthn*, Sax. *heidn*, Dut.) One who worships idols, or is unacquainted with the true God; a pagan; a gentile; a rude, illiterate, barbarous person;—*a.* gentile; pagan.

**HEATHENDOM**, he'thn-dum, *s.* Region of heathen countries.

**HEATHENISH**, he'thn-ish, *a.* Belonging to pagans or gentiles; rude; illiterate; wild; uncivilized; barbarous; cruel; savage; rapacious.

**HEATHENISHLY**, he'thn-ish-lo, *ad.* After the manner of heathens.

**HEATHENISHNESS**, he'thn-ish-ness, *s.* A profane state, like that of the heathen.

**HEATHENISM**, he'thn-izm, *s.* Paganism; gentilism; ignorance of the true God; idolatry; rudeness; barbarism; ignorance.

**HEATHENIZE**, he'thn-ize, *v. a.* To render heathen or heathenish.

**HEATHENNESS**, he'thn-ness, *s.* State of being heathens.

**HEATHER**, heth'ur, *s.* Heath, the plant of the genus *Erica*. *Heather-roof*, a roof covered with heather, used in some places in Scotland, and considered as superior to straw-thatch.

**HEATHERY**, heth'ur-e, } *a.* Full of heath; abound-  
**HEATHY**, heeth'e, } ing with heath.

**HEATH-GAME**.—See Moorfowl.

**HEATHWORKS**.—See *Ericaceæ*.

**HEATING**, he'ting, *a.* Tending to impart heat to;



# HEAVE—HEAVEN.

promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating.

HEAVE, *heev, v. a. (heerfun, heefun, heofun, Sax.)*

To lift; to raise; to move upward; to cause to swell; to raise or force from the breast; to raise; to elevate; to puff; to elate; to throw; to cast; to send; to raise by turning a windlass. In Nautical language, *to heave overboard*, to throw overboard; *to heave a flag aboard*, to hang it out; *heave and away*, an order importing that the next effort will dislodge and weigh the anchor; *heave and rally*, a cheering order to heave quickly; *heave and pawl*, an order to turn the capstan, &c. till the pawl may be put in; *to heave out the capstan or windlass*, to turn it about by means of bars or handspikes; *to heave the lead*, to throw it into the sea for the purpose of sounding the depth; *to heave ahead*, to draw a ship by the cable; *to heave astern*, to cause her to recede; *to heave astrain*, to work at the capstan; *to heave keel out*, to raise the keel out of the water; *to heave in stays*, to tack or put about; *to heave out stay-sails*, to unfurl or throw them loose from the place where they had been rolled; *to heave short*, to draw so much of the cable into the ship, by means of the capstan or windlass, as that by advancing, she is almost perpendicular above the anchor; *to heave taught*, to heave about the capstan, &c. till the cable or rope applied thereto becomes straight or ready for action;—*v. n.* to swell, distend, or dilate; to pant; to breathe with labour or pain; to kick; to make an effort to vomit; to rise in billows, as the sea; to be lifted; to rise or swell, as the earth at the breaking up of frost; *to heave in sight*, to appear; to make its first appearance;—*s.* a rising or swell; an exertion or effort upward; a rising swell or distention, as of the breast; an effort to vomit; an effort to rise.

HEAVEN, *hev'vn, s. (heafsen, hefen, heofsen, Sax.)*

The region or expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us like an immense arch or vault, in which are seen the sun, moon, and stars. Among Christians, the part of space in which the omnipresent Jehovah is supposed to afford more sensible manifestations of his glory. Hence, this is called the habitation of God, and is represented as the residence of angels and blessed spirits.

The sanctified heart loves heaven for its purity, and God for his goodness.—*Buckminster.*

The sky or air; the region of the atmosphere, or an elevated place, in a very indefinite sense. Thus, we speak of a mountain reaching to heaven; the fowls of heaven; the clouds of heaven; hail or rain from heaven;

Their cities are wall'd to heaven.—*Deut. i.*

the supreme power; the Sovereign of heaven; God, as prophets sent by heaven;

I have sinned against heaven.—*Luke xv.*

Shun the impious profaneness which scoffs at the institutions of heaven.—*Dwight.*

supreme felicity; the angels; distinguished glory. Among Pagans, the residence of the celestial gods; the pagan deities; celestials; elevation; sublimity.

O! for a muse of fire, that would ascend  
The brightest heaven of invention.—*Shaks.*

The Hebrews acknowledged three heavens; the air, or aerial heavens; the firmament in which the stars are supposed to be placed; and the

# HEAVEN-ASPIRING—HEAVEN-KISSING.

heaven of heavens, or third heaven, the residence of Jehovah. Modern philosophers divide the expanse above and around the earth into two parts, the atmosphere or aerial heaven, and the ethereal heaven, beyond the region of the air, in which there is supposed to be a thin, unresisting medium, called ether. The ancient astronomers assumed as many heavens as they observed different celestial motions. They believed them to be solid and spherical, with the celestial bodies fixed in them. Thus, they had seven heavens corresponding to the orbits of the seven planets; an eighth for the fixed stars, which they particularly denominated the *firmament*. Ptolemy added a ninth, which he termed the *primum mobile*. Two crystalline heavens were afterwards added by King Alphonsus, to account for some irregularities in the motions of the other heavens; and, lastly, an empyrean heaven was drawn over the whole, as the residence of the Deity, which made twelve heavens; but others admitted many more into their several systems. Endoxus supposed that there were twenty-three; Callipus, thirty; Regionmontanus, thirty-three; and Aristotle, forty-seven.

HEAVEN-ASPIRING, *hev'vn-as-pi'ring, a.* Aspiring to enter heaven; impregnated with lofty desires.

HEAVEN-BANISHED, *hev'vn-ban'isht, a.* Banished or excluded from heaven.

These the late  
Heaven-banished host, left desert utmost hell.—*Milton.*

HEAVEN-BEGOT, *hev'vn-be-got', a.* Begot by a celestial being.

HEAVENBORN, *hev'vn-bawrn, a.* A native of heaven, or of the celestial regions.

It was the winter wild,  
While the heavenborn child,  
All meanly wrapt, in the rude manger lay.—*Milton.*

HEAVENBRED, *hev'vn-bred, a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of heavenbred poetry.—*Shaks.*

HEAVENBRIGHT, *hev'vn-brite, a.* Shining with the brightness of heaven.

HEAVENBUILT, *hev'vn-bilt, a.* Built by the agency or favour of the gods.

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall  
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her heav'n-built wall.—*Pope.*

HEAVEN-DARING, *hev'vn-da'ring, a.* Bidding defiance to heaven, or to the divine will and commands.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, *hev'vn-de-rek'ted, a.* Pointing to the sky; taught or directed by the celestial powers.

HEAVEN-FALLEN, *hev'vn-fawl'ln, a.* Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God.

HEAVEN-GIFTED, *hev'vn-gift'ed, a.* Possessing gifts bestowed by God.

HEAVEN-INSPIRED, *hev'vn-in-spi're'd, a.* Receiving inspiration from heaven.

Thy heaven-inspired soul on wisdom's wings shall fly  
Up to the parliament of Jove.—*Daecher.*

HEAVEN-INSTRUCTED, *hev'vn-in-struk'ted, a.* Taught of God; divinely enlightened.

HEAVENIZE, *hev'vn-ize, v. a.* To render like heaven.

HEAVEN-KISSING, *hev'vn-kis'sing, a.* Touching, as it were, the sky.

A station, like the herald Mercury,  
New lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.—*Shaks.*



# HEAVENLINESS—HEAVY.

**HEAVENLINESS**, hev'vn-le-nes, *s.* Supreme excellence.

**HEAVEN-LOVED**, hev'vn-luvd, *a.* Beloved of God; highly favoured.

Such was this *heaven-lov'd* isle;  
Than Lesbos fairer, and the Cretan shore.—  
*Sir W. Jones.*

**HEAVENLY**, hev'vn-le, *a.* Relating to heaven; celestial; resembling heaven; supremely excellent; inhabiting heaven;—*ad.* in a manner resembling that of heaven; by the influence or agency of heaven. *Heavenly-fruit*, or the fruit of Jove, the European date-palm, *Diospyros lotus*.

**HEAVENLY-MINDED**, hev'vn-le-minde'd, *a.* Having the affections placed on heaven and on spiritual things.

**HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS**, hev'vn-le-minde'd-nes, *s.* A state of mind abstracted from the world and directed to heaven.

**HEAVEN-SALUTING**, hev'vn-sa-lu'ting, *a.* Touching the sky.

When stubborn rocks shall bow,  
And hills hang down their *heaven-saluting* heads.—  
*Crashaw.*

**HEAVENWARD**, hev'vn-wawrd, *ad.* Towards heaven.

**HEAVEN-WARRING**, hev'vn-wawr'ring, *a.* Warring against heaven; rebelling against God.

**HEAVE-OFFERING**, heve-of'fur-ing, *s.* Among the Jews, an offering consisting of the tenth of the tithes which the Levites received.

**HEAVER**, he'vur, *s.* One who lifts or heaves. Among seamen, a staff for a lever.

**HEAVES**, heevz, *s.* A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.

**HEAVILY**, hev'e-le, *ad.* With great weight; with great weight of grief; grievously; afflictively; sorrowfully; with an air of sorrow or dejection; with weight; oppressively; slowly and laboriously; with difficulty.

**HEAVINESS**, hev'e-nes, *s.* Ponderousness; gravity; weight; the quality of being heavy; sadness; sorrow; dejection of mind; depression of spirits; languor; lassitude; burden; oppression; that which it requires; great strength to move or overcome; that which creates labour and difficulty; thickness; moistness; deepness.

**HEAVING**, hev'ing, *s.* A rising or swell; a panting.

**HEAVISOME**, hev'e-sum, *a.* Dark; dull; drowsy.

—Local.

**HEAVY**, bev'e, *a.* (*heafig*, *hefig*, Sax.) Weighty; ponderous; having great weight; sad; sorrowful; dejected; depressed in mind; grievous; depressing to the spirits; afflictive; burdensome; oppressive; wanting life and animation; dull; drowsy; without spirit; destitute of life or rapidity of sentiment; wanting activity or vivacity; indolent; slow; sluggish; tedious; loaded; encumbered; lying with weight on the stomach; not easily digested; moist; deep; soft; miry; difficult; laborious; weary; supported with pain or difficulty; inflicting severe evils, punishment, or judgments; occasioning great care; not hearing; inattentive; large, as billows; swelling and rolling with great force; large in amount; thick; dense; dark;

It is a *heavy* night.—*Shaks.*

violent; tempestuous; large; abundant; great; forcible; not raised by leaven or fermentation; not light; clammy; requiring much labour or much expense; loud. *Heavy metal*, in Military

# HEAVY-BROWED—HEBRAICALLY.

affairs, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size;—*ad.* used in composition, heavily.

Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy* laden, and I will give you rest.—*Matt. xi. 28.*

**HEAVY-BROWED**, hev'e-browd, *a.* Having overhanging, or brows appearing heavy.

**HEAVY-HANDED**, hev'e-hand'ed, *a.* Clumsy or awkward; not active or dexterous.

**HEAVY-HEADED**, hev'e-hed'ed, *a.* Having a slow perception; dull; obtuse.

**HEAVY-LADEN**, hev'e-la'dn, *a.* Burdened or oppressed with weight.

**HEAVY-SPAR**.—See *Barytes*.

**HEAZY**, he'ze, *a.* (*heose*, Icel.) Hoarse; taking breath with difficulty.—Local.

**HEBBER-MAN**, heb'ber-man, *s.* In Commerce, one that fishes below water for whittings, smelts, &c., commonly at ebbing time.

**HEBERTHEFE**, heb'ber-thefe, *s.* In Law, the privilege of having the goods of a thief, and the trial of him within a particular liberty.—Obsolete.

**HEBDOMAD**, heb'do-mad, *s.* (*hebdomada*, Lat.) A week; a period of seven days.—Obsolete.

**HEBDOMADAL**, heb-dom'a-dal, } *a.* Weekly;  
**HEBDOMADARY**, heb-dom'a-da-re, } consisting of  
**HEBDOMATICAL**, heb-do-mat'e-kal, } seven days,  
or occurring every seven days.

As for *hebdomadical* periods or weeks, in regard of their sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews.—*Brown.*

**HEBDOMADARY**, heb-dom'a-da-re, *s.* A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it was to officiate in the cathedral: spelt also *Hebdomadius*.

**HEBDOME**, heb'dome, *s.* (Greek, the seventh.) In Antiquity, a day sacred to Apollo, so termed from its being held on the seventh of every lunar month, when the Athens sung hymns to that god.

**HEBE**, he'be, *s.* In Mythology, the daughter of Jupiter and Juno, the goddess of youth, and cup-bearer to the gods. She was succeeded in her office by Ganymede, but this is considered by some as only another name for Hebe. She is also called Dia, and was married to Hercules when he became a god, to whom she bore Alexiares and Anicetus.

**NOTE**.—The following words occur in the definition of species in Natural History, as combinations of the Greek word *hebe*, signifying pubescence:—*Hebeanthus*, having pubescent or downy flowers; *hebecaryus*, having downy seeds; *hebedactus*, having downy branches; *hebecymus*, having the ovary pubescent; *hebecetalus*, having downy petals.

**HEBEN**, heb'en, *s.* Ebony.

**HEBENSTREITIA**, he-ben-stra'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor J. E. Hebenstreit, Upsal.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Verbenaceæ.

**HEBETATE**, heb'e-tate, *v. a.* (*hebetō*, Lat.) To dull; to blunt; to stupify.

Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellects.—*Arbutnot and Pope.*

**HEBETATION**, heb-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of making dull, blunt, or stupid; the state of being dulled.

**HEBETE**, he-bete', *a.* Dull; stupid.—Obsolete.

**HEBETUDE**, heb'e-tude, *s.* Dulness; stupidity.

The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, activity or *hebetude*, cause more or less truculent plagues.—*Harvey.*

**HEBRAIC**, he-bra'ik, *a.* Relating to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

**HEBRAICALLY**, he-bra'e-kal-le, *ad.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left.



HEBRAISM, heb'ray-izm, *s.* An idiom of the Hebrew language.

HEBRAIST, heb'ray-ist, } *s.* One skilled in the  
HEBREWIST, he'broo-ist, } Hebrew language.  
HEBRICIAN, he-brish'an, }

HEBRAIZE, heb'ray-ize, *v. a.* To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew;—*v. n.* to speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrew.

HEBREW, he'broo, *s.* (*Eber*, Heb. either a proper name, or a name denoting passage, pilgrimage, or coming from beyond the Euphrates.) One of the descendants of Eber or Heber; but particularly a descendant of Jacob, who was a descendant of Eber; an Israelite; a Jew; the Hebrew language;—*a.* relating to the people or language of the Jews.

HEBREWESS, he'broo-es, *s.* An Israelitish woman.

HEBREWS, he'brooz, *s.* The name of a book in the New Testament.

HEBRIDIAN, heb-brid'e-an, *a.* Relating to the Hebrides.

HECATE, he'kate, *s.* In Mythology, the daughter of Perses and Asteria, or Night, an ancient symbol of the moon, appearing in the Orphic hymns as the first and oldest divinity, and there termed the Almighty Queen of Heaven. Her power was supposed to extend over heaven, earth, and hell. In heaven, she was known as Luna; in hell, as Hecate or Proserpine; and on earth, as Diana. She was commonly represented with three bodies, and was worshipped by the Greeks on the 30th of every month, when the mullet and anchovy were offered to her.

HECATESIA, he-ka-te'she-a, *s.* In Antiquity, a yearly festival observed by the Stratonicensians, in honour of Hecate.

HECATOMB, hek'a-toom, *s.* (*hekatombe*, Gr.) A sacrifice, consisting of a hundred oxen; a large sacrifice of any kind of animals was also so called.

HECATOMBEON, he-ka-tom'be-un, *s.* In ancient Chronology, the first month of the Athenian year, beginning on the first new moon after the winter solstice. It was so called from the great number of hecatombs sacrificed in it.

HECATOMPEDON, hek-a-ton'pe-dun, *s.* (Greek.) In ancient Architecture, a temple of a hundred feet in length.

HECATONSTYLON, hek-a-ton'ste-lon, *s.* (*hekaton*, a hundred, and *stylon*, a column, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, having a hundred columns.

HECK, hek, *s.* A kind of grate used in catching fish; a rack for holding fodder for cattle; a bend in a stream; a hatch or latch of a door.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

HECKLE.—See Hackle.

HECTARE, hek'tare, *s.* A French measure, consisting of 100 ares = to 10,000 square metres, or 11960.33 English square yards.

HECTIC, hek'tik, } *a.* (*hektikos*, Gr.) Ha-

HECTICAL, hek'te-kal, } bitual; denoting a slow, continual fever, marked by preternatural though remitting heat, which precedes and accompanies consumption or phthisis; affected with hectic fevers; troubled with a morbid heat.

HECTICALLY, hek'te-kal-le, *ad.* Constitutionally.

HECTICOPYRA, hek-te-kop'e-ra, *s.* (*hexis*, the constitution, and *pyra*, fever, Gr.) Hectic fever.

HECTOCTYLE, hek-tok'te-le, *s.* (*hekaton*, a hundred, and *koyle*, a cavity, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa, one species of which, *H. octopodia*, is about five or

six inches, and is furnished with a hundred suckers or cups. It lives on the *O. rugosus*, and penetrates into its flesh.

HECTOGRAM, } hek'to-gram, *s.* (*hectog-*  
HECTOGRAMME, } *Fr.*) A French weight  
grammes, or  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a kilogramme = 3.2  
troy, or 3.52 avoirdupois.

HECTOLITER, } hek'to-li-tur, or hek'to-le-  
HECTOLITRE, } (*hectolitre*, French.) A  
measure of capacity, containing 100 L  
22.009668 English imperial gallons.

HECTOMETER, } hek-tom'e-tur, *s.* (*hectomet-*  
HECTOMETRE, } A French linear measure  
metres = 328.08992 English feet.

HECTOR, hek'tur, *s.* (from *Hector*, the son of *Il*)  
A blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow; a  
one who teases or vexes;—*v. a.* to threaten  
bully; to treat with insolence; to vex;  
ment by words;—*v. n.* to play the bul-  
bluster.

HECTORISM, hek'tur-izm, *s.* The disposi-  
practice of a hector; a bullying.

HECTORLY, hek'tur-le, *a.* Insolent; bluste

HEDA, he'da, *s.* A word used in Doomsda  
for a small haven, wharf, or landing-place  
solete.

HEDAGIUM, he-da'je-nm, *s.* An old law t  
toll or customary duties, paid at the h  
wharf for the landing of goods, &c.—Obs

HEDECHRUM, he'de-krum, *s.* (*hedys*, pleas  
*chroia*, colour of the skin, Gr.) A genus  
menopterous insects of the tribe Chrysid  
mily, Pupivora.

HEDENBERGITE, hed'en-ber-jite, *s.* (named a  
A. L. Hedenberg, who first analyzed a  
scribed it.) A mineral of a greenish-black  
with a shining lustre. Its constituents  
silica, 49.01; lime, 20.87; magnesia, with  
gane; protoxide of iron, 26.08: sp. gr.  
H = 3.5.

HEDERA, hed'e-ra, *s.* (*hedera*, a cord, Fr.)  
genus of evergreen climbing or erect shrub  
der, Araliaceae.

HEDERACEOUS, hed'er-a'shus, } *a.* (from

HEDERIFEROUS, hed-e-rif'e-rus, } *Lat.*)  
taining to ivy; producing ivy.

FEDERAL, hed'er-al, *a.* Composed of ivy; l  
ing to ivy.

HEDGE, hedj, *s.* (*hege*, Sax.) A fence for  
living woody plants, sown or planted in  
line, and cut or clipped in such a manner  
form a thicket of any degree of width or  
that may be required for shelter, separat  
defence. *Hedge-bedstraw*, the plant *C*  
molluga. *Hedge-bote*, or *hay-bote*, in Law  
for repairing hedges or fences. *Hedge*  
the plant *Gratiola officinalis*. *Hedgehog*  
the English name of plants of the genus  
*nocatus*: Order, Cactaceae. *Hedge-moss*  
the plant *Hydnum crinaceum*. *Hedge-m*  
the Cruciferous plant *Sisymbrium off*  
*Hedge-sparrow*, a bird of the genus *Me*  
which builds its nest in hedges. Its eggs  
a fine blue colour. The term *hedge*, pref  
another word, sometimes denotes something  
vile, or low-born, as in *hedge-born*;—*v. a.*  
close with a hedge; to fence with a thi  
shrubs or small trees; to separate by a hed  
obstruct with a hedge, or to obstruct in any  
ner; to surround for defence; to fortify;



HEDGE-BILL—HEEDINESS.

HEEDLESS—HEIGHT.

close for preventing escape;—*v. n.* to hide, as in a hedge; to skulk.

HEDGE-BILL, hej'bil, } *s.* A cutting-hook,  
HEDGING-BILL, hej'ing-bil, } used in dressing  
hedges.

HEDGE-BORN, hej'hawrn, *a.* Of low birth, as if born in the woods; outlandish; obscure.

Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain,  
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.—  
*Shaks.*

HEDGE-CREEPER, hej'kre'pur, *s.* One who skulks under hedges.

HEDGEHOG.—See *Erinaceus*.

HEDGE-NETTLE.—See *Stachys*.

HEDGENOTE, hej'note, *s.* A word of contempt for low writing.

HEDGE-PARSLEY.—See *Torilis*.

HEDGEPIG, hej'pig, *s.* A young hedgehog.

Thrice the brindled cat hath mew'd.  
Thrice and once the *hedgepig* whin'd.—*Shaks.*

HEDGER, hej'ar, *s.* One who makes hedges.

HEDGEROW, hej'ro, *s.* The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.

HEDGE-WRITER, hej'ri'tur, *s.* A low or ephemeral author; a Grub-street writer.

HEDWIGIA, hed-wij'e-a, *s.* (in honour of John Hedwig, the celebrated muscologist; died 1799.) A genus of balsamiferous West Indian trees: Order, Burseriaceae.

HEDYCHUM, he-dik'e-um, *s.* (*hedychroos*, of sweet complexion, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Zingiberaceae.

HEDYOMA, he-de-o'ma, *s.* (a Greek word for mint.) A genus of herbs or subshrubs: Order, Lamiaceae.

HEDYSMUM, he-de-os'mum, *s.* (*hedys*, sweet, and *osme*, a smell, Gr.) A genus of sweet-scented plants, consisting of small shrubs: Order, Chloranthaceae.

HEDYTIS, he-de-o'tis, *s.* (*hedys*, sweet, and *otos*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of plants, with soft oval leaves and axillary flowers: Order, Cinchonaceae.

HEDYNOIS, he-dip'no-is, *s.* (the name of a plant described by Pliny, compounded of *hedys*, sweet, and *pneoe*, I breathe, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

HEDYSARUM, he-de-sa'rum, *s.* (the name of a plant of Theophrastus, said to be from *hedys*, sweet, and *aroma*, perfume: the *Trigonella fenum graecum*, from which an oil was extracted and mixed with ointments by the Hindoos.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

HEED, heed, *v. a.* (*hedan*, Sax.) To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe;—*s.* care; attention; caution; watch for danger; notice; circumspection; observation; seriousness; a steady look;

He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*  
Was in his countenance.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to mind; to consider.

HEEDFUL, heed'fal, *a.* Watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary; attentive; observing; giving heed.

HEEDFULLY, heed'fal-le, *ad.* Attentively; carefully; cautiously; watchfully.

HEEDFULNESS, heed'fal-nes, *s.* Attention; caution; vigilance; circumspection; care.

HEEDILY, heed'e-le, *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly.

—Obsolete.

HEEDINESS, heed'e-nes, *s.* Caution; vigilance.—

Obsolete.

HEEDLESS, heed'les, *a.* Inattentive; careless; negligent; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.

HEEDLESSLY, heed'les-le, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

HEEDLESSNESS, heed'les-nes, *s.* Inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence.

HEEL, heel, *s.* (*hel*, *hela*, Sax.) The hind-part of the foot of a human being; the whole foot;

The stag recalls his strength, his speed,  
His winged *heels*, and then his armed head.—  
*Denham.*

the hind-part of a shoe, either for man or beast; the part of a stocking intended for the heel; something shaped like the human heel; a protuberance or knob; the latter part, as 'a bill was introduced at the *heel* of the session;' a spur, as 'the horse understands the *heel* well.'

In Architecture, a term used by workmen to denote a *cyma reversa*.

*Heel* of a rafter, the end or foot that rests on the wall-plate. In a ship, the name usually given to the after end of the keel, also to the lower end; of the stern-post, to which it is firmly connected.

*Heel* of a mast, the lower end which fits into the step attached to the ship's keel; *heel* of a top-mast, the lower end, which is sustained by the fid upon the trestle-trees; to be at the *heels*, to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely;

to show the *heels*, to flee; to run from; to take to the *heels*, to run; to betake to flight; to lay by the *heels*, to fetter; to shackle; to confine; to have the *heels* of, to outrun; neck and *heels*, the whole length of the body;—*v. n.* to dance. In Nautical language, to stoop or incline to either side, as 'the ship *heels* to starboard;'—*v. a.* to arm a cock; to add a heel, as 'to *heel* a boot.'

HEELER, heel'ar, *s.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEELPIECE, heel'pese, *s.* A piece of leather fixed on the heel of a shoe;—*v. a.* to add a piece of leather to the heel of a shoe.

HEFT, heft, *s.* (*hefe*, Sax.) Heaving; effort.—Obsolete in the foregoing senses.

He cracks his gorge, his sides,  
With violent *hefts*.—*Shaks.*

(Dutch,) a handle; a haft—the orthography now used.

HEFTED, heft'ed, *a.* Heaved; expressing agitation.

HEG.—See *Hag*.

HEGEMONIC, hej-mon'ik, } *a.* (*hegemonikos*,  
HEGEMONICAL, hej-mon'e-kal, } Gr.) Principal;  
ruling; predominant.

HEGETER, heje'tur, *s.* (Greek, a guide.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

HEGIRA, he-ji'ra, *s.* (Arabic, from *higirah*, flight, Hebrew.) In Chronology, an epoch among the Mahomedans, from which they compute time.

The event which gave rise to it was the flight of Mahomet from Mecca; from which the magistrates, fearing his impostures might raise a sedition, expelled him, July 16, A.D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius.

HEIFER, hef'fur, *s.* (*heafre*, Sax.) A young cow.

HEIGHO, hi'ho, *interj.* An expression of slight languor and uneasiness. In the following lines by Dryden, it is, contrary to custom, used in a sense of exultation:

We'll toss off our ale till we cannot stand,  
And *heigho* for the honour of old England.

HEIGHT, hite, *s.* (*heaktho*, *heatho*, *hehthe*, Sax.) Elevation above the ground; any indefinite distance



above the earth; the altitude of an object; the distance which anything rises above its foot, basis, or foundation; elevation of a star or other celestial luminary above the horizon; degree of latitude, either north or south; distance of one thing above another; an eminence; a summit; any elevated ground; elevation of rank; station of dignity or office; elevation in any known excellence, as power, arts, learning, fame, or reputation; utmost degree in extent or violence; utmost exertion; advance; degree; progress towards perfection or elevation. *Height of an arch*, in Architecture, a line drawn from the centre of the span or arch to the entrados or interior and lower line of the curve of the arch.

**HEIGHTEN**, hi'tn, *v. a.* To raise high; to elevate; to improve; to meliorate; to increase in excellence; to aggravate; to advance towards a worse state; to augment in violence; to increase. In Painting, to make prominent by means of touches of light or brilliant colours, as contrasted with the shadows.

**HEIGHTENING**, hi'tn-ing, *s.* The act of elevating; increase of excellence; improvement; aggravation; augmentation.

**HEIMIA**, ha'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Heims of Berlin.) A genus of plants: Order, Lythraceæ.

**HEINOUS**, ha'nus, *a.* (*haineux*, Fr.) Atrocious; wicked in a high degree; aggravated.

**HEINOUSLY**, ha'nus-le, *ad.* Hatefully; abominably; enormously.

**HEINOUSNESS**, ha'nus-nes, *s.* Odiousness; enormity.

**HEINSIA**, hayn'she-a, *s.* (name in memory of the philologist Heimsius, the translator of the works of Theophrastus.) A genus of trees with salver-shaped corollas, natives of Sierra Leone.

**HEIR**, are, *s.* (*hier*, *here*, Norm.) In Law, a person who succeeds another by descent to lands, tenements, and hereditaments, being an estate of inheritance, or an estate in fee. *Heir-apparent*, one whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided he outlive the ancestor; as the eldest son or his issue, who, by the course of the common law, must be heir to the father whenever he happens to die. *Heir-presumptive*, one who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present circumstances of things, be his heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by some nearer heir being born; as a brother, or nephew, whose presumptive succession may be destroyed by the birth of a child; or a daughter, whose present hopes may hereafter be cut off by the birth of a son. *Heir at law*, or *heir-general*, he who, after his ancestor's death, has a right to, and is introduced into all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments. *Special heir*, the issue in tail, who claims *per formam doni*. *Heir by custom*, one who inherits lands, not according to the rules of the common law, but according to some particular custom which prevails in some places, as the custom of *gravelkind* in Kent, according to which all the sons inherit, and make but one heir to their ancestor; or the custom of *Borough English*, according to which the youngest son is the heir of the ancestor. *Heir by devise*, or *heir factus*, he to whom lands are devised by the will of the testator, and who has no other right or interest than that which he derives from the will. *Heir-loom*, such goods and personal chattels as are not inven-

toried after the owner's decease, but necessarily come to the heir along with the house, as tables, presses, cupboards, bedsteads, wainscot, &c. According to the Scotch law, *heirs* are distinguished as follow:—*Heir-active*, he who is served heir, and has the right of action. *Heir by conquest*, the successor of the deceased in those lands and inheritable property in general to which the deceased did not succeed as heir to his predecessors; as in the case of a father leaving an estate which he had purchased to his second son. *Heir of line*, the lineal heir of his ancestor, and who succeeds by right of blood. *Heir-male*, the nearest male heir capable of succeeding. *Heir-passive*, he whom the law makes liable to be heir. *Heir-portioners*, female successors, who are entitled to equal portions. *Heirs of provision*, or, as they are sometimes called, *heirs by destination*, are those who become successors by virtue of some particular provision in a deed or instrument. *Heir of tailzie*, he to whom an estate is entailed. *Heir-ship-movables*, the best of certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take besides the heritable estate.

**HEIRDOM**, are'dum, *s.* Succession by inheritance.

**HEIRESS**, are'es, *s.* Female heir. Where there are several female children, they all take jointly, and are called *co-heirs* or *co-heiresses*.

**HEIRLESS**, are'les, *a.* Destitute of an heir.

**HEIRSHIP**, are'ship, *s.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.

**HEISTERIA**, hays-te're-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Laurance Heister, of Helmstadt.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees with alternate leaves and small axillary flowers: Order, Olacæ.

**HELEUS**, he-le-us, *s.* (*helaino*, I wander, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melomæ.

**HELAMYS**.—See *Pedetes*.

**HELABCTOS**, he-lärk'tos, *s.* The Indian Bear, a genus of Ursine quadrupeds, belonging to the sub-family Ursinæ: Family, Mustellidæ.

**HELCON**, hel'kon, *s.* (*helkoo*, I wound, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pimplidæ.

**HELCTIO**, helk'tik, *a.* (*helko*, I draw, Gr.) In Materia Medica, having a drawing or derivative effect; epispastic.

**HELCYDRUM**, hel-sid're-um, *s.* (*helcydrion*, Gr.) A small ulceration, especially in the cornea.

**HELCTYSTER**, hel-sis'tur, *s.* (*helko*, I draw, Gr.) Ulceration.

**HELD**, held. *Past and past part.* of the verb *To hold*.

**HELE**, heel, *v. n.* (*celo*, Lat.) To hide; to conceal.—Obsolete.

There may no man's privtee

Be heled halve so well as myn.—*Gower*.

**HELENA**, hel'e-na, *s.* In Mythology and fabulous History, the beautiful daughter of Leda and Jupiter, and the wife of Menelaus, from whom she eloped with Paris; to regain her was the cause of the Trojan war, celebrated in the Iliad of Homer.

**HELENA**, he-le'na, *s.* (*Helena*, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidacæ.

**HELENINE**, hel'e-nine, *s.* A substance obtained in white crystals from the plant *Inula helenium*. Formula, C<sub>14</sub> H<sub>2</sub> O<sub>2</sub>.

**HELENIUM**, he-le-ne-um, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, Gr.) The bastard sunflower.



## HELEPOLIS—HELICINÆ.

**HELEPOLIS**, he-lep'o-lis, *s.* (a Greek word, signifying city-destroying.) In Antiquity, an immense machine, used in battering down the walls of a besieged city.

**HELIA**, he'le-a, *s.* (*helos*, a marsh, Gr.) A genus of marsh plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Gentianaceæ.

**HELIAL**, he-li'a-kal, *a.* (from *helios*, the sun, Gr.) Emerging from the light of the sun, or passing into it. In Astronomy, when applied to the setting of a star, it denotes the entering or immersing into the sun's rays, and thus becoming lost in the lustre of his beams.

**HELIALY**, he-li'a-kal-le, *ad.* In Astronomy, a star arises *heliacally* when, after it has been in conjunction with the sun, and on that account invisible, it gets at such a distance from him, as to be seen in the morning before the rising of that luminary.

**HELIADÆ**, he-li'a-dez, *s.* In Mythology, the daughters of Sol and Clymene. They were three in number, according to Ovid—Lampetie, Phætusa, and Lampethusa; or seven, according to Hyginus—Merope, Helie, Egle, Phoebe, Ætheria, and Dioxippa. They were so afflicted at the death of their brother Phaeton, that they were changed by the gods into poplar trees, and their tears into precious amber, on the banks of the river Po.

**HELIANTHÆ**, he-le-an'the-e, *s.* (*helianthus*, one of the genera.) A suborder of the Compositæ, or Asteraceæ, in which the species agree, in the principal particulars, with *Helianthus*, or Sun-flower. It is included in the Tubulifloræ of Lindley.

**HELIANTHEMUM**, he-le-an'the-mum, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. because the flowers open with the rising of the sun in the morning, and the petals fall off when it sets in the evening.) The Sun-rose, a genus of erect or trailing shrubs, with yellow, red, or white flowers: Order, Cystaceæ.

**HELIANTHUS**, he-le-an'thus, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) The Sun-flower, a genus of Composite plants, so named from the resemblance which its broad golden disk and rays bear to the sun, and by its presenting its flowers in the direction of that luminary: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**HELICAL**, hel'e-kal, *a.* (from *helix*, a scroll or spiral body, Greek.) Moving round; spiral; winding. *Helical line of a handrail*, the spiral line twisting round the cylinder, representing the form of the handrail before it be moulded.

**HELICHRYSUM**, he-lik're-sum, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *chrysos*, gold, Gr. in allusion to the brilliant yellow colour of the flowers.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**HELICIDÆ**, hel-is'e-de, *s.* (*helix*, one of the genera.) Snails, a genus of Mollusca; the animal pulmonary, breathing by a lateral opening; shell light, turbinated, or spiral; the aperture always entire, rarely closed by an operculum, and sometimes only rudimentary: Order, Phytophaga.

**HELICINA**, hel-e-si'na, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Achatina, or Agate-shells: shell heliiform; outer lip thickened, reflected, and spreading over the umbilicus; aperture semilunar, or lunate: Family, Helicidæ.

**HELICINÆ**, hel-is'e-ne, *s.* (*helix*, one of the genera.) The common Land-snails, a subfamily of Mollusca, the shells of which are ventricose and turbinated; the aperture transversely oval; the body whorl, large, and ventricose.

## HELICIS—HELIOMETER.

**HELICIS**, hel'e-sis, *s.* The name of two muscles, the major and minor, connected with the cartilage of the external ear or helix.

**HELICOID**, hel'e-koyd, *s.* (*helix*, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) A geometrical figure.

**HELICONIA**, hel-e-ko'ne-a, *s.* (*Helicon*, in reference to its resemblance to *Musa*.) A genus of plants: Order, Musaceæ.

**HELICONIAN**, hel-e-ko'ne-an, *a.* Relating to *Helicon*, a mountain in Greece.

**HELICONIUS**, hel-e-ko'ne-us, *s.* (*Helicon*, in Greece.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, *Diurna*.

**HELICOSPORUM**, hel-e-kos'po-rum, *s.* (*helix*, a screw, and *spora*, a seed, Gr. in allusion to the twisted form of the spores.) A genus of Fungi: Suborder, Hyphomycetes.

**HELICOSTIGA**, hel-e-kos'to-ga, } *s.* (*helicon*, }  
**HELICOSTIGUA**, hel-e-kos-tig'u-a, } thread spun }  
from the distaff, and *stego*, I cover, Gr.?) A name given by D'Orbigny to such Foraminifera as have the shells simple and arranged spirally.

**HELICTERES**, he-lik'te-res, *s.* (*helix*, a screw, Gr. from the carpels being twisted in a spiral manner.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs: Order, Bombaceæ.

**HELING**, he'ling, *s.* The covering of the roof of a building: written also *hilling*.

**HELIOCAMINUS**, he-le-o-ka-mi'nus, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *kaminos*, a furnace or oven, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, the name given to an arched apartment heated by the rays of the sun.

**HELIOCENTRIC**, he-le-o-sen'trik, *a.* (*helios*, the sun, and *kentron*, a centre, Gr.) In Astronomy, an epithet applied to the place of a planet, as seen from the centre of the sun, in opposition to its geocentric place, as seen from the centre of the earth. *Heliocentric longitude of a planet*, the angle at the sun's centre, formed by the projection of its radius vector on the ecliptic, and the straight line drawn from the centre of the sun to the point of Aries. The *heliocentric latitude of a place*, the inclination of the straight line which joins its centre with that of the sun to the plane of the ecliptic. *Heliocentric place of a planet*, the place in the ecliptic in which the planet would appear, if viewed from the centre of the sun; and consequently, the heliocentric place coincides with the longitude of a planet viewed from the same centre.

**HELIOCOMETES**, he-le-o-ko-me'tis, *s.* (*helios*, and *kometes*, a comet, Gr.) A name used to denote a phenomenon which sometimes attends the setting of the sun. It seems to make a comet of that luminary, having the appearance of a large tail or column of light, which follows the sun at his setting, much in the same manner as the tail of a comet. It is likewise termed *comets of the sun*.

**HELIOGRAPHIC**, he-le-o-graf'fik, *a.* Pertaining to heliography.

**HELIOGRAPHY**, he-le-og'gra-fe, *s.* (*helios*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art of fixing images of objects by the Camera Obscura.

**HELIOLATER**, he-le-ol'a-tur, *s.* (*helios*, and *latreia*, worship, Gr.) A worshipper of the sun.

**HELIOLATRY**, he-le-ol'a-tre, *s.* The worship of the sun.

**HELIOMETER**, he-le-om'e-tur, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) A name given by M. Bouguer to a micrometer, invented by himself about the year 1745, by means of which the dia-



HELIOPHILUM—HELL.

HELLANODIC—HELLESPONTINE.

meters of the heavenly bodies may be measured with considerable accuracy.

**HELIOPHILUM**, he-le-of'e-lum, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *phileo*, I love, Gr. in reference to the plants growing in places exposed to the sun.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs: Suborder, Spirolobææ.

**HELIOFORA**, he-le-op'o-ra, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of stony Polyparia, so named from the cylindrical form of the animals being provided with a simple circle of thick tentacula, fifteen or sixteen in number, contained in vertical or diverging cylindrical cells. The coral is found attached to various bodies.

**HELIOORNIS**, he-le-awr'nis, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) A genus of aquatic birds, belonging to the order Palmipedes, and family Brachypteris of Cuvier.

**HELIOSCOPE**, he-le-o-sko-pe, *s.* (*helios*, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) A kind of telescope for making observations upon the sun, without the eye being injured by the intense brightness of the solar rays.

**HELIOSTAT**, he-le-o-stat, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *stao*, I stand, Gr.) An instrument employed in optical experiments, to fix the position of the solar rays. The word is sometimes spelt *heliostate*.

**HELIOTROPE**, he-le-o-tro-pe, *s.* (*helios*, and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) Bloodstone, a siliceous mineral of a deep green colour, and often variegated with blood-red spots; also, an ancient instrument used for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line.

**HELIOTROPISM**, he-le-o-tro'pe-um, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) Heliotrope, or Turnsole, a genus of annual or shrubby plants, with alternate leaves, and circinate spikes of small blue or white flowers, which turn in the direction of the sun: Order, Ehretaceæ.

**HELISPHERIC**, hel-e-sfer'ik, } *a.* Spiral;  
**HELISPHERICAL**, hel-e-sfer'e-kal, } *helispheri-*  
*cal line*, the rhomb line in navigation, so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, coming nearer and nearer to it, but never terminating in it.

**HELIX**, he'lik, *s.* (Greek.) A spiral line; a winding, or something that is spiral; also, the name of a coil of wire, used in magnético-galvanic experiments. In Anatomy, the reflected margin of the external ear. In Conchology, the snail-shell. *Helix*, or *helices*, in Architecture, the curling stalks or volutes under the flowers in each face of the abacus of the Corinthian column.

**HELL**, hel, *s.* (Saxon.) The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death;

Sin is *hell* begun, as religion is heaven anticipated.—*J. Lathrop.*

the place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions, or the grave—termed, in Hebrew, *sheol*—and by the Greeks, *hades*; the pains of *hell*, the writhing felt by a troubled, guilty conscience; the gates of *hell*, the power and policy of Satan and his instruments; the infernal powers; the place at a running play to which are carried those who are caught; a place into which a tailor throws his shreds;

In Covent-garden did a tailor dwell,  
Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*.—*King.*  
a dungeon or prison.

In Wood-street's hole, or Poultry's *hell*.—  
*The Counter-Rat.*

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This term was much used in composition by the old writers.

**HELLANODIC**, hel-lan'o-dik, *s.* (*Hellen*, and *dike*, justice, Gr.) A judge of the games in ancient Greece, and who decided to whom the prize belonged.

**HELL-BLACK**, hel'blak, *a.* Black as hell; dismal.

**HELL-BORN**, hel'bawrn, *a.* Born in hell; infamous.

**HELL-BRED**, hel'bred, *a.* Produced in hell; of infamous extraction.

The *hell-bred* beast throw forth into the skies.—*Spenser.*

**HELL-BREWED**, hel'brood, *a.* Prepared or brewed in hell.

Hence with thy *hell-brewed* opiate.—*Milton.*

**HELL-BROTH**, hel'broth, *s.* A composition for infernal purposes.

For a charm of pow'ful trouble,  
Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble.—*Shaks.*

**HELL-CAT**, hel'kat, *s.* An old term for a witch or hag.

**HELL-CONFOUNDING**, hel'kon-fownd'ing, *a.* Vanquishing the power of hell.

**HELL-DOOMED**, hel'doomd, *a.* Consigned or doomed to hell.

**HELLEBORASTER**, hel-le-bo-ras'ter, *s.* (*helleborus*, hellebore, and *aster*, a star, Gr.) The plant *Helleborus foetidus*, or stinking hellebore.

**HELLEBORE**, hel'le-bore, *s.* (*helleborus*, Lat.) The English name of the plants of the genus *Helleborus*. *Black hellebore*, the plant *Helleborus niger*, or Christmas-rose. *White hellebore*, the plants *Veratrum album* and *Veratrum viride*.

**HELLEBORINE**, hel'le-bo-rin, *s.* Bastard Hellebore, the plant *Serapis latifolia*.

**HELLEBORISM**, hel'le-bo-rizm, *s.* A medicinal preparation of hellebore.

**HELLEBORUS**, hel-leb'o-rus, *s.* (*hellein*, to cause death, and *bora*, food, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of fetid, stiff, coriaceous, nearly smooth herbs, with divided leaves, of dangerous cathartic qualities, especially the roots: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

**HELLEN**, hel'len, *s.* In fabulous History, the son of Deucalion, who is said to have given the name of Hellenists to the people afterwards called Greeks, about 1500 years B.C.

**HELLENIAN**, hel-le'ne-an, } *a.* Relating to the  
**HELLENIC**, hel-len'ik, } Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece.

**HELLENISM**, hel'len-izm, *s.* A phrase in the idiom, genus, or construction of the Greek language.

**HELLENIST**, hel-len'ist, *s.* A Grecian Jew; a Jew who used the Greek language; one versed in the Greek language.

**HELLENISTIC**, hel-le-nis'tik, *a.* Relating to the Hellenists.

**HELLENISTICALLY**, hel-le-nis'te-kal-le, *ad.* According to the Hellenistic dialect.

**HELLENIZE**, hel-len-ize, *v. n.* To use the Greek language.

**HELLERIA**, hel-le're-a, *s.* (in honour of George Heller, professor of botany at Wurtzburg.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees and shrubs: Order, Humiriaceæ.

**HELLESPONT**, hel'lis-pont, *s.* A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now termed the *Dardanelles*.

**HELLESPONTINE**, hel-lis-pon'tine, *a.* Relating to the Hellespont.



# HELL-GOVERNED—HELMINTHOLOGY.

# HELMINTHOPYRA—HELP.

**HELL-GOVERNED**, hel'gúv'urnd, *a.* Directed by fiendish agents; led by hell.

**HELL-HAG**, hel'hag, *s.* A malevolent woman.

**HELL-HATED**, hel'ha'ted, *a.* Abhorred as hell.

**HELL-HAUNTED**, hel'han'ted, *a.* Haunted by the devil.

Bound to the fate of this hell-haunted grove.—*Dryden*.

**HELL-HOUND**, hel'hownd, *s.* An agent of hell; a profligate person.

Gods, keep me from these hell-hounds.—*Beau. & Flot.*

**HELLIER**, hel'le-ur, *s.* A tiler or slater.—*Obsolete.*

He that covereth the house with tile or slate is commonly called a *hellier*.—*Atyp. Usher.*

**HELLISH**, hel'lish, *a.* Relating to hell; like hell in qualities; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.

**HELLISHLY**, hel'lish-le, *ad.* Infernally; with extreme malignity; wickedly; detestably.

**HELLISHNESS**, hel'lish-nes, *s.* The qualities of hell, or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness; malignity, or impiety.

**HELL-KITE**, hel'kite, *s.* A being of a fiendish, malignant nature; one intent on destruction.

**HELLWARD**, hel'wawrd, *ad.* Towards hell.

**HELLY**, hel'le, *a.* Having the qualities of hell.

**HELM**, helm, *s.* (German, *helma*, Sax.) The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and, in large vessels, a wheel; station of government; the place of direction or management;—*v. a.* to cover with a helmet; to steer; to guide; to direct.—*Seldom used in the last three senses.*

The very stream of life, and the business he hath helmed.—*Shaks.*

**HELM**, helm, } *s.* (*helm*, Sax.) Defensive armor for the head; a head-piece; a morion; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part of a retort. In Botany, the upper lip of a ringent coral.

**HELMED**, helmd, } *a.* Furnished with a helmet.

**HELMETED**, hel'mit-ed, } met.

**HELMINTHACORTON**, hel-min-tha-kaw'r-tun, *s.* (*helmins*, a worm, and *chorton*, food, Gr.) Corallina Corsicana, or Corsican Worm-seed, the *Fucus helmintiacorton* of De la Fourette, a plant celebrated for its vermifuge properties.

**HELMINTHAGOGUE**, hel-min'tha-gog, *s.* (*helmins* *helminthos*, a worm, and *ago*, I expel, Gr.) In Materia Medica, a substance having the property of expelling worms.

**HELMINTHIA**, hel-min'the-a, *s.* (*helmins*, a worm, and *theka*, a case, in allusion to the corrugated seeds, which resemble bundles of little worms.) A genus of Composite plants; also, a disease occasioned by the presence of intestinal worms in any part of the body.

**HELMINTHIASIS**, hel-min-thi'a-sis, *s.* In Pathology, same as *Helminthia*.

**HELMINTHIC**, hel-min'thik, *a.* Pertaining to worms;—*s.* a medicine for expelling worms.

**HELMINTHOLOGIC**, hel-min-tho-loj'ik, } *a.*

**HELMINTHOLOGICAL**, hel-min-tho-loj'e-kal, } Pertaining to worms or vermes.

**HELMINTHOLOGIST**, hel-min-thol'o-jist, *s.* One who makes worms his particular study.

**HELMINTHOLOGY**, hel-min-thol'o-je, *s.* (*helmins*, a worm, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That department of natural history which treats of worms.

**HELMINTHOPYRA**, hel-min-thop'e-ra, *s.* (*helmins*, a worm, and *pyr*, a fever, Gr.) Worm fever.

**HELMLESS**, helm'les, *a.* Destitute of a helmet.

**HELMSMAN**, helmz'man, *s.* The man who steers a vessel.

**HELMWIND**, helm'wind, *s.* A wind in the mountainous parts of the country so called.

**HELOCENTRUM**, he-lo-sen'trum, *s.* (*helo*, and *ken-tron*, a prickle, Gr. from a strong spine being situated at the angle of the operculum.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidæ.

**HELODES**, he-lo'des, *s.* (*helos*, a marsh, Gr.) A fever, characterized by profuse sweating; the sweating sickness.

**HELONIAS**, he-lo'ne-as, *s.* (*helos*, a marsh, Gr. from the species growing in bogs.) A genus of plants: Order, Melanthaceæ.

**HELOPHILUS**, he-lof'e-lus, *s.* (*helos*, a marsh, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

**HELOPIDÆ**, he-lop'e-de, *s.* (*helops*, one of the genera, Gr.) A family of Coleopterous insects, of the sections *Heteromera* and *Steuelytra*, which live on rotten wood and bark of trees, both in the larva and perfect state. They are slow of movement, and generally adorned with metallic colours.

**HELOPS**, he'lops, *s.* (*helops*, the name of an obnoxious reptile; *helos*, low, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Type of the family *Helopidæ*.

**HELOPYRA**, he-lop'e-ra, *s.* (*helos*, a marsh, and *pyr*, fever, Gr.) Marsh fever.

**HELOSCIADIUM**, he-lo-ske-a'de-um, *s.* (*helos*, a marsh, and *skiadon*, an umbel, Gr. meaning an umbelliferous plant, inhabiting marshy places.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, *Orthospermæ*.

**HELOSIS**, he-lo'sis, *s.* (*heileo*, I turn or roll, Gr.) An eversion of the eyelids; a spasmodic distortion from convulsion of the muscles of the eye.

**HELOSPORA**, he-lo's-po-ra, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *spora*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, *Cinchonacæ*.

**HELOSTOMA**, he-lo's-to-ma, *s.* (*helo*, conj. aor. of *aireo*, I seize, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes with ovate bodies; the ventral fins rounded, perfect, smaller than the pectorals, and without any elongation; dorsal and anal spines numerous; mouth small, compressed, and very retractile: Family, *Spirobranchidæ*.

**HELOTES**, he-lo'tes, *s.* (*helotos*, shaped like a nail, Gr.) A genus of fishes with fusiform bodies, obtuse snout, and very small mouth: Family, *Percidæ*.

**HELOTINÆ**, he-lot'e-ne, *s.* (*helotes*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of Acanthopterygious fishes: Family, *Percidæ*.

**HELOTISM**, hel'o-tizm, *s.* Slavery; the condition of the *Helots*.

**HELOTS**, he'lots, *s.* In ancient History, the slaves of the Spartans were so called, from *Helos*, a city of Laconia, the inhabitants of which were subdued by their Dorian invaders. The *Helots* were employed either as domestic slaves, cultivators of the soil, or at the public works.

**HELP**, help, *v. a.* (*helpan*, *hypan*, Sax.) To assist; to support; to aid; to succour; to lend means of deliverance; to relieve; to cure, or to mitigate pain or disease; to remedy; to change for the better; to prevent; to forbear; to help



## HELPER—HEM.

*forward*, to advance by assistance; *to help on*, to forward; to promote by aid; *to help out*, to aid in delivering from difficulty; *to help over*, to enable to surmount; *to help off*, to remove by help; *to help to*, to supply with; to furnish with;—*v. n.* to lend aid; to contribute strength or means; *to help out*, to lend aid; to bring a supply;—*s.* (Welsh,) aid; assistance; strength or means furnished; that which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose; remedy; relief.

**HELPER**, help'ur, *s.* One that helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary; one that furnishes or administers a remedy; one that supplies with anything wanted; a supernumerary servant.

**HELPFUL**, help'ful, *a.* That gives aid or assistance; that furnishes means of promoting an object; useful; wholesome; salutary.

**HELPFULNESS**, help'ful-nes, *s.* Assistance; usefulness.

**HELPLESS**, help'les, *a.* Without help in one's self; destitute of the power or means to succour or relieve one's self; destitute of support or assistance; irremediable; admitting no help;—(seldom used in the last two senses.)

Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,  
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail.—

*Spenser.*

unsupplied; destitute.—Obsolete.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,

*Helpless* of all that human wants require.—

*Dryden.*

**HELPLESSLY**, help'les-le, *ad.* Without succour.

**HELPLESSNESS**, help'les-nes, *s.* Want of strength or ability; inability.

**HELPMATE**, help'mate, *s.* A companion; an assistant.

**HELTER-SKELTER**, hel'tur-skel'tur, *ad.* A cant word, denoting hurry and confusion.—Vulgar.

**HELVE**, helv, *s.* (*half*, Sax.) The handle of an axe or hatchet;—*v. n.* to furnish with a helve, as an axe.

**HELVELLA**, hel-vel'la, *s.* (a word used by Cicero for some sort of plant supposed to have been a fungus.) A genus of Fungi: Suborder or Tribe, Hymenomyceles.

**HELVETIC**, hel-vet'ik, *a.* (*hufelden*, Sax.) Designating what relates to the Helvetii, the inhabitants of the Alps, or the Swiss.

**HELVIDIANS**, hel-ve'de-anz, *s. pl.* A sect of ancient heretics, so denominated from their leader Helvidius. Their distinguishing principle was, that Mary, the mother of Jesus, was not a virgin, but had other children by Joseph.

**HELVIN**, hel'vin, *s.* A crystalized mineral, of which the primary form is a cube. It is of a wax-pale or greenish-yellow colour, with a resinous lustre. Its constituents are—silica, 35.272; glucine, 8.026; alumina and glucina, 1.445; protoxide of manganese, 29.344; protoxide of iron, 7.990; sulphuret of manganese, 14.000; loss in calcination, 1.155: sp. gr. 0.166. H = 6.0—6.5.

**HELKINE**, helks'ine, *s.* (*helko*, I draw, Gr.) Pellitory of the Wall, a plant, so called because it sticks to whatever it touches.

**HEM**, hem, *s.* (Saxon.) The border of a garment doubled and sewed to strengthen it, and prevent the ravelling of the threads; edge; border; a sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem*;—*v. a.* to form a hem or border; to fold and

## HEMACRYMA—HEMERODROMIA.

sew down the edge of cloth to strengthen it; to border; to edge; *to hem in*, to enclose and confine; to surround; to environ;—*v. n.* (*hemmen*, Dut.) to make the sound expressed by the word *hem*.

**HEMACRYMA**, he-mak're-ma, } *s.* (*haima*, blood, *HEMACRYMES*, he'ma-kreems, } and *krymos*, cold, Gr.) A term used by Latreille to designate animals with cold blood.

**HEMASTATICAL**, he-mas-tat'te-kal, *a.* Relating to the weight of blood.

**HEMATHERMA**, he-ma-ther'ma, } *s.* (*haima*, blood, *HEMATHERMS*, he'ma-therms, } and *therme*, heat, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to animals possessed of warm blood.

**HEMATIN**, hem'a-tin, } *s.* The colouring principle of logwood.

**HEMATINE**, hem'a-tine, } ple of logwood.

**HEMATITE**.—See *Hæmatite*.

**HEMATITIC**, hem-a-tit'ik, *a.* Relating to hæmatite.

**HEMATOSINE**.—See *Hæmatosine*.

**HEMERALOPTIA**, he-mer-a-lo'pe-a, *s.* (*hemera*, a day, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A disease which prevents distinct vision in broad daylight.

**HEMERAPATHIA**, he-mer-o-pa'the-a, *s.* (*hemera*, a day, and *pathos*, disease, Gr.) In Pathology, certain states of disease or affections, which are observed only by day, or which last only one day.

**HEMEROBAPTISTS**, he-mer-o-bap'tists, *s. pl.* A sect among the ancient Jews, so called from their washing and bathing every day in all seasons. Epiphanius, who mentions this as the fourth heresy among the Jews, observes, that in other points they had much the same opinions as the Scribes and Pharisees, except that they denied the resurrection of the dead, in common with the Sadducees, and retained a few other impieties of the latter.

**HEMEROBIDÆ**, he-mer-o-bi'e-de, *s.* The Hemerobians, a family of Neuropterous insects, belonging to the section Planipennes of Latreille. The species are characterized by having a long slender body, greatly exceeded in length by finely reticulated wings.

**HEMEROBUS**, he-me-ro'be-us, *s.* (*hemera*, a day, and *bios*, life, in allusion to their ephemeral existence in the imago or perfect state.) A genus of Neuropterous insects, of which there are fourteen known British species: Type of the family Hemerobiidæ.

**HEMEROCALLÆÆ**, he-mer-o-kal'le-e, *s.* (*hemero-callis*, one of the genera.) The Day-lilies, a suborder or tribe of the Liliaceæ, differing only from the Tulipeæ, or Tulips, in nothing except their corolla and calyx being so joined to each other as to form a tube of conspicuous length, and in their want of a bulb in many instances.

**HEMEROCALLIS**, he-mer-o-kal'lis, *s.* (*hemera*, a day, and *kalos*, beautiful, Gr.) The Day-lily, a genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

**HEMERODROMI**, he-me-rod'ro-mi, *s.* (*hemera*, a day, and *dromos*, course, Gr.) In Antiquity, sentinels or guards appointed for the security and preservation of cities and other places; also, a kind of couriers who only travelled one day, and then delivered their packets to a fresh man, who ran his day, and so on to the end of the journey.

**HEMERODROMIA**, he-mer-o-dro'ne-a, *s.* (*hemera*, a day, and *dromaios*, swift, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanytoma.



## HEMIANDREA—HEMIGENIA.

**HEMIANDREA**, hem-e-an'dra, *s.* (*hemi*, a half, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr. in allusion to the diminutive anthers.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Lamiaceae.

**HEMIANTHUS**, hem-e-an'thus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the upper lip of the corolla being obsolete.) A genus of small creeping marsh plants, natives of the United States of America: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

**HEMICARDIUM**, hem-e-kár'de-um, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) A subgenus of Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Venerinae, in which the shell is half heart-shaped, the anterior side abruptly truncated, and very short: Family, Tellinidae.

**HEMICIDARIS**, hem-e-sí'da-ris, *s.* (*hemi*, half, Gr. and *cidaris*, one of the Echinidae.) A genus of fossil Echinodermata, found in the oolite.

**HEMICIRCUS**, hem-e-ser'kus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *kirkos*, a hawk, Gr.) A genus of birds of the horned-owl kind: Family, Strigidae.

**HEMICLIDIA**, hem-e-klid'e-a, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *kleio*, I shut up, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Protaceae.

**HEMICRANIA**, hem-e-kra'ne-a, *s.* (*hemi*, and *kranion*, the cranium, Gr.) A pain on one side of the head, often of an intermittent nature.

**HEMICYCLA**, hem-e-sik'la, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *kyklos*, round, Gr.) A genus of the Helicinae, or land-snails, in which the shell is discoid, spire rather flattened, but not small, and of four whorls; no umbilicus, and the surface distinctly striated: Family, Helicidae.

**HEMICYCLE**, hem'e-si-kl, *s.* In Architecture, a semicircle, used to denote vaults of the cradle form, and arches or sweeps of vaults, constituting a semicircle.

**HEMICYCLOSTOMA**, hem-e-se-klos'to-ma, *s.* (*hemi*, *kyklos*, round, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to the fourth family of his order Asiphonobranchiata.

**HEMIDACTYLUS**, hem-e-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *daktylos*, a finger, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles belonging to the Geckos, or flat-toed lizards: Family, Iguanidae.

**HEMIDESMUS**, hem-e-des'mus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *desmos*, a tie, Gr. in reference to the filaments being joined at the base and free at the top.) A genus of plants, consisting of twining shrubs, natives of the East Indies: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

**HEMIDON**, hem'e-don, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *oidous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Anadontinae, or Anadonta, in which the shell is ovate; with tubercles or undulations on the hinge margin, representing cardinal teeth: Family, Unionidae.

**HEMIFUSUS**, hem-e-fu'sus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *fusus*, the spindle-shell, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Fusine, or Spindle-shells, in which the shell is unequally fusiform, the spire being shorter than the aperture; ponderous, coronated with compressed spines; and an internal and ascending canal at the top of the aperture: Family, Turbellinidae.

**HEMIGAMOUS**, he-mig'a-mus, *a.* (*hemi*, half, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) In Botany, applied to grasses, when of two florets in the same spikelet one is neutral, and the other unisexual whether male or female.

**HEMIGENIA**, hem-e-je'ne-a, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *genea*,

## HEMILEPIDOTUS—HEMIPTERA.

an offspring, Gr. in reference to only one of the cells of each anther being fertile.) A genus of shrubs, natives of New South Wales: Order, Lamiaceae.

**HEMILEPIDOTUS**, hem-il-e-pe-do'tus, *s.* (*hemi*, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr. from the body having a few longitudinal bands of scales under the common skin) A genus of fishes: Family, Cottidae.

**HEMILOPHUS**, he-mil'o-fus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr. owing to its small crests.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Picinae, or True-woodpeckers: Family, Picidae.

**HEMILYTRA**, hem'e-li-tra, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *elytron*, a sheath, Gr.) The superior wings of tetrapterous insects.

**HEMIMACTRA**, hem-e-mak'tra, *s.* (*hemi*, and *mactra*, a genus of shells.) A subgenus of Mollusca, in which the shell has the general form of Mactra, but the cardinal teeth are entirely wanting; cartilage internal, central, in a large triangular cavity; lateral teeth, 2, distinct, lamellar, and striated: Family, Myadæ.

**HEMIMERIS**, he-mim'e-ris, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *meris*, a part, Gr. in reference to the upper lip of the corolla being nearly obsolete.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

**HEMINA**, hem'e-na, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, a liquid measure, the contents of which were equal to 2.818 solid inches.

**HEMIOLOGAMOUS**, hem-e-o-log'a-mus, *a.* (*hemi*, half, *olos*, entire, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) In Botany, applied to grasses when, on the same spike, one of two spikelets is neuter and the other hermaphrodite, as in several species of the genus Panicum.

**HEMIONITES**, hem-e-o-ni'tis, *s.* (*hemionos*, a mule, Gr. from its having been supposed to be sterile.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceae.

**HEMIOPIA**, hem-e-o'pe-a, } *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A disease in the eye when objects appear to be divided.

**HEMIPEPLUS**, hem-e-pep'lus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *peplos*, a veil or curtain, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

**HEMIPHRAGMA**, hem-e-frag'ma, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *phragma*, a dissepiment, Gr. in reference to the dissepiment being bifid at the base.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepal: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

**HEMIPLAGIA**, hem-e-pla'je-a, *s.* (*hemi*, and *pleiso*, I strike, Gr.) In Pathology, paralysis affecting one-half of the body.

**HEMIPLEXIA**, hem-e-pleks'e-a, *s.*—Same as Hemiplegia.

**HEMIPNEUSTIS**, hem-e-nu'stis, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *pneustis*, blowing, Gr.) A genus of fossil Echinodermata, found in the chalk marl.

**HEMIPODIUS**, hem-e-po'de-us, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. from the hind toe being absent.) A genus of birds of the grouse kind: Family, Tetronidae.

**HEMIPRISMATIC**, hem-e-priz-mat'ik, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *prisma*, a prism, Gr.) In Mineralogy, applied to such combinations of crystals as only show half of the faces.

**HEMIPTERA**, he-mip'ter-a, *s.* (*hemi*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) An order of haustellate insects, which have the wing-covers of a consistence between that of the Coleoptera, or beetles, and the common membranous wings. Latreille restricts the term to

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such insects as have the cover-wings coriaceous at the base and membranous at the top, and applies that of Hemiptera to those in which they are of uniform texture throughout.

**HEMIPTERYX**, he-mip'ter-iks, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, *Silviadæ*.

**HEMIRHAMPHUS**, hem-e-ram'fus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *ramphos*, a beak, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the *Exocetinae*, or Flying-fishes, in which the under jaw is short and the upper long: Family, *Salmonidæ*.

**HEMISINUS**, he-mis'e-nus, *s.* (*hemi*, Gr. and *sinus*, a channel, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which has the general shape of *Melania*, but the base of the aperture is contracted and emarginate, and the inner lip much thickened throughout its whole extent: Family, *Turbidæ*.

**HEMISPHERE**, hem'e-sfere, *s.* (*hemi*, and *sphaira*, a ball, Gr.) A half sphere; one-half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its centre. In Astronomy, one-half of the mundane sphere. The equator divides the sphere into two equal parts. That on the north is called the *northern hemisphere*, the other the *southern*. So the horizon divides the sphere into the *upper* and *lower hemispheres*. Hemisphere is also used for a map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial sphere, and is then often called *planisphere*; a map or projection of half the terrestrial globe.

**HEMISPHERIC**, hem-e-sfer'ik, } *a.* Contain-  
**HEMISPHERICAL**, hem-e-sfer'e-kal, } ing half a sphere or globe.

**HEMISPHERICO-CONICAL**, hem-e-sfer'e-ko-kon'e-kal, *a.* In shape between a globe and a cone.

**HEMISPHERULE**, hem-e-sfer'ule, *s.* A half spherule.

**HEMISTEMMA**, hem-e-stem'ma, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in allusion to the stamens being all inserted in the side of one of the pistils, not around them.) A genus of small elegant shrubs with yellow flowers, natives of Madagascar and New Holland: Order, *Dilleniaceæ*.

**HEMISTICH**, he-mis'tik, *s.* (*hemistichion*, Gr.) Half a poetical verse, or a verse not completed.

**HEMISTICHAL**, he-mis'to-kal, *a.* Relating to a hemistich; denoting a division of the verse.

**HEMISTOMA**, he-mis'to-ma, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, *Chaetodonidæ*.

**HEMITRIGLYPH**, hem'e-tri-gliif, *s.* In Architecture, a half triglyph.

**HEMITRIPTERUS**, hem-e-trip'ter-us, *s.* (*hemi*, *tria*, three, and *pteryx*, a fin, Gr.) A genus of fishes of the Bull-head kind: Family, *Cottidæ*.

**HEMITROCHUS**, he-mit'ro-kus, *s.* (*hemi*, and *trochus*, the top shell, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which have the whorls convex; spire conic, obtuse, not longer than the aperture; outer lip having a thickened rib inside the margin, which is acute; umbilicus closed.

**HEMITRYPA**, he-mit're-pa, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *trypa*, a hole, Gr.) A genus of fossil Polypioria, found in the limestone of Devonshire.

**HEMLOCK**, hem'lok, *s.* The common name of the poisonous umbelliferous plant *Conium maculatum*, and one or two foreign species of the same genus,—see *Conium*. *Water hemlock*, or *cocbane*, the plant *Cicuta virosa*.

**HEMMEĻ**, hem'mel, *s.* (*hemmelig*, close, Dan.) A shed or hovel for cattle.—Local.

**HEMORRHOIDAL**, hem-or-roy'dal, *a.* Relating to the hemorrhoids; consisting in a flux of blood from the lower part of the intestinal canal.

**HEMORRHOIDS**, hem'or-roydz, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) A flux of blood from the anus; bloody piles.

**HEMP**, hemp, *s.* (*henep*, Sax.) The fibre of the plants of the genus *Cannabis*,—which see. *African hemp*, the fibre of the plants of the genus *Sesuvium*. *Bengal hemp*, the coarse fibre of the plant *Crotalaria juncea*. *Hemp-agrinomy*, the plant *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

**HEMPEN**, hem'pn, *a.* Made of hemp.

**HEMP-NETTLE**.—See *Galeopsis*.

**HEMPY**, hem'pe, *a.* Like hemp.

**HEN**, hen, *s.* (*hen*, *henne*, Sax.) The female of any kind of fowl, particularly applied to the domestic fowl of the gallinaceous kind. *Hen and chicken*, the plant *Sempervivum soboliferum*; the name is also given by florists to a variety of the daisy, which produces several heads on the same stalk. *Hen-mould soil*, a term used in some counties in England to denote a black, hollow, spongy, and mouldering earth, usually found at the bottom of hills.

**HENBANE**.—See *Hyoscyamus*.

**HENBIT**, hen'bit, *s.* The plant *Lamia amplexicaulis*, or Stem-clasping-leaved Archangel.

**HENCE**, hens, *ad.* (*heona*, Sax.) From this place; from this time; in the future; from this cause or reason, noting a consequence, inference, or deduction from something just before stated; from this source or original; hence signifies from *this*;

An ancient author prophesied from *hence*. Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince.—*Dryden*.—*v. a.* to send off; to despatch.—Obsolete as a verb.

With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curst.—*Spenser*.

**HENCEFORTH**, hens'fortho, } *ad.* From  
**HENCEFORWARD**, hens-faw'wawrd, } this time forward.

**HENCHBOY**, hench'boy, } *s.* (from *hinc*, a servant,  
**HENCHMAN**, hench'man, } Sax.) A page; a servant.—Obsolete.

Three *henchmen* were for every knight assign'd, All in rich livery clad, and of a kind.—*Dryden*.

**HENCOOP**, hen'coop, *s.* A coop or cage for fowl.

**HEND**, hend, } *v. a.* (*hentan*, Sax.) To seize; to  
**HENT**, hent, } lay hold on;

With that the sergeants *hent* the young man stout, And bound him likewise in a worthless chain.—*Parkyn*.

to crowd; to surround.—Obsolete.

The generous and gravest citizens Have *hent* the gates.—*Shaks*.

**HEND**, hend, } *a.* Gentle.—Obsolete.  
**HENDY**, hen'de, }

This clerk was cleped *hendy* Nicholas.—*Chaucer*.

**HENDECAGON**, hen-dek'a-gon, *s.* (*hendeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) In Geometry, a figure of eleven and as many angles.

**HENDECANDRIA**, hen-de-kan'dre-a, *s.* (*hendeka*, eleven, and *aner*, a male or stamen, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, *Euphorbiaceæ*.

**HENDECASYLLABIC**, hen-de-ka-sil-lab'ik, *s.* (*hendeka*, eleven, Gr.) In Poetry, a verse of eleven syllables.

**HENDECASYLLABLE**, hen-dek-a-sil'ia-bl, *s.* (*hendeka*, and *syllabe*, a syllable, Gr.) A metrical line of eleven syllables.



ENDIADIS—HEPATIC.

HEPATICE—HEPETICA.

hen-di'a-dis, *s.* (Greek.) A figure nouns are used, instead of a noun and e.

D, hen'härt'ed, *a.* Cowardly; timid;

hen'hows, *s.* A house or shelter for

—See Auriga.

NT, hen'na plant, *s.* The plant Law- is, with the leaves of which the Egyp- dye their nails of a pink colour.

hen-ok'e-us, *s.* (*henochos*, held in or Gr.) A genus of fishes, characterized ginate division between the spinal and ys of the dorsal fins, and the crown shed with hornlike appendages: Family, *he.*

ops, *s.* (*henops*, too bright to be looked A genus of Dipterous insects: Family,

he-no'te-kum, *s.* In Church History, diet issued by the emperor Zeno, in the ry, intended to reconcile and re-unite ians with the Catholics.

hen'pekt, *a.* Governed by the wife.

he too I have, a cursed she,  
my henpecked sire, and orders me.—  
*Dryden.*

hen-re'she-anz, *s. pl.* The followers ry, a pious and zealous monk of the stury. He rejected the baptism of sured with severity the licentious man- clergy, whom he in vain attempted to treated the festivals and ceremonies ch of Rome with contempt. Travel- France, he was warmly opposed by St. Being obliged to fly from Toulouse, ad been very popular, he was seized ain bishop,' and brought before Pope II, who committed him to close prison, on ended his days.

hen-re-et'ta, *s.* (*caca-henriette*, the to the shrubs by the natives of Cay- enus of plants, natives of Cayenne: stomaceæ.

hen'roost, *s.* A place where poultry it.

dr, *s.* (*hepar, hepatos*, the liver, Gr.) d formerly to denote the combinations ic acid with the alkalies, from their pearance: as, *Hepar antimonii*, liver of n oxysulphuret; *Hepar sulphuris*, liver or sulphuretum potassæ; *Hepar sul- tilis*, hydrosulphuret of ammonia.

, hep-a-tal'je-a, *s.* (*hepar*, the liver, pain, Gr.) A painful affection of the

ECTAMA, hep-a-ta-pa-rek'ta-ma, *s.* *parectama*, immoderate extension, Gr.) umefaction of the liver.

is, hep-a-tel-ko'sis, *s.* (*hepar*, and ration, Gr.) Ulceration of the liver.

RAXIS, hep-a-tem'frak-sis, *s.* (*hepar*, ad *emfraxis*, obstruction, Gr.) In Pa- struction of the liver.

-pat'ik, *a.* (*hepar*, the liver, Gr.) e and Anatomy, connected with, or o the liver. *Hepatic artery*, and the t, these with the vena portæ are inter- situated between the lobes of the liver.

*Hepatic vein*, the vein within the lobes. *Hepatic glands*, those which receive the lymphatic vessels of the liver. *Hepatic plexus*, connected with the hepatic vessels and the vena portæ. *Hepatic cinnabar*, a dark-coloured steel-grey variety of cin- nabar, the Mercure sulphure of Hany. *Hepatic pyrites*, or *hypatic sulphuret of iron*, a variety of prismatic iron pyrites of a yellow colour, which, on exposure to the weather, receives a brown tarnish, and finally becomes decomposed through oxidation. *Hepatic flux*, a form of dysentery, accompanied with copious discharges of bilious matter.

HEPATICE, hep-pat'e-se, *s.* One of the groups of the Muscal alliance of Lindley, embracing the or- ders Ricciaceæ, Marshantiaceæ, Jungermanniaceæ, and Equisitaceæ,—which see.

HEPATIRRHCEA, hep-a-ter-re'a, *s.* (*hepar*, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) In Pathology, an intestinal flux.

HEPATISATION, hep-a-te-za'shun, *s.* (*hepatisation*, Lat.) In Pathology, conversion of the lungs into a liverlike substance. When hepatisation occurs, the parenchyma of the lungs no longer crepitates on pressure between the fingers, but has acquired the consistence and solidity of liver.

HEPATITE, hep-a-tite, *s.* (*hepar*, Gr.) In Miner- alogy, a variety of heavy spar, distinguished by its emitting a fetid smell when rubbed, resembling that of sulphureted hydrogen.

HEPATITIS, hep-a-ti'tis, *s.* (*hepar*, the liver, Gr.) Inflammation of the liver.

HEPATIZE, hep-a-tize, *v. a.* To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

HEPATOCELE, hep-a-to-se'le, *s.* (*hepar*, and *cele*, a hernial swelling, Gr.) Hernia of the liver; a morbid state resulting from malformation of the abdominal parieties, rarely observed but in new- born children.

HEPATO CYSTIC, hep-a-to-sis'tik, *a.* (*hepar*, and *kytis*, the gall-bladder, Gr.) Pertaining alike to the liver and the gall-bladder.

HEPATO GASTRIC, hep-a-to-gas'trik, *s.* A name of the smaller omentum which passes from the liver to the stomach.

HEPATOGRAPHY, hep-a-tog'ra-fe, *s.* (*hepar*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) An anatomical descrip- tion of the liver.

HEPATOLITHIASIS, hep-a-to-le-the'a-sis, *s.* (*hepar*, and *lithiasis*, the formation of stone, Gr.) The morbid state resulting from the formation of stonelike secretions in the liver.

HEPATOLOGY, hep-a-tol'o-je, *s.* (*hepar*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on the liver.

HEPATOMPHALUM, hep-a-tom'fa-lum, *s.* (*hepar*, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.) Umbilical hernia formed by the liver. One of the species of Hep- atocela.

HEPATOPHTHOE, hep-a-tof'tho-e, *s.* (*hepar*, and *epththisis*, consumption, Gr.) Hepatic phthisis; consumption of the liver.

HEPATOSCOPY, hep-a-tos'ko-po, *s.* (*hepar*, the liver, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) A mode of divination practised by the ancients, by which conjectures concerning futurity were drawn from the appear- ance exhibited by the liver of the victim offered in sacrifice.

HEPATUS, hep'a-tus, *s.* (*hepar hepatos*, the liver, Gr. from the colour of the shell.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

HEPETICA, hep-et'e-ka, *s.* (*hepatikos*, pertaining to the liver, Gr. the three lobes of the leaves being



## HEPHESTIA—HEPTANDROUS.

## HEPTANGULAR—HERALD.

- compared to the three lobes of the liver.) A genus of small, perennial, early-flowering, ever-green herbs: the scapes one-flowered, rising from the root: Order, Ranunculaceæ.
- HEPHESTIA**, he-fe'ste-a, *s.* An Athenian festival in honour of Vulcan, by the Greeks called *Ephaistos*, in which three young men ran together, the first of whom carried a lighted torch, which he delivered to the second, and the second, in like manner, to the third. Victory was his that had the fortune to have the torch when they came to the end of the race. Authors frequently allude to this, as a fit emblem of the vicissitudes of life.
- HEPHTHEMIMERIS**, hef-the-mim'e-ris, *s.* (*hepta*, seven, *emesys*, half, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) In Greek and Latin poetry, a verse consisting of three feet and a syllable, that is seven half feet; also, a cæsura after the third foot, which, though short in itself, must be made long on account of the cæsura.
- HEPIALIDÆ**, he-pi'a-lid-e, *s.* (*hepius*, one of the genera.) A family of Lepidopterous insects of the section Nocturna of Latreille.
- HEPIALUS**, he-pi'a-lus, *s.* (*hepius*, gentle, Gr.) In Pathology, a mild quotidian fever. In Entomology, the Ghost-moths, a genus of Lepidopterous insects.
- HEPPEN**, hep'pn, *a.* (*heptic*, Sax.) Neat; decent; comfortable.—Obsolete.
- HEPTACAPSULAR**, hep-ta-kap'su-lur, *a.* (*hepta*, seven, Gr. and *capsula*, a cell, Lat.) In Botany, having seven cells or cavities for seed.
- HEPTACHORD**, hep'ta-kawrd, *s.* (*hepta*, and *chorde*, a chord, Gr.) A system of seven sounds. In Ancient Poetry, verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes; in this sense the word was applied to the lyre, when it had but seven strings; one of the intervals is also called a *heptachord*, as containing the same number of degrees between the extremes.
- HEPTAGENTA**, hep-ta-jen'e-a, *s.* (*hepta*, seven, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) In Botany, an order in the Linnæan system, comprehending plants whose flowers have seven pistils.
- HEPTAGLOT**, hep'ta-glot, *s.* (*hepta*, and *glotta*, a tongue, Gr.) A book of seven languages.
- HEPTAGON**, hep'ta-gon, *s.* (*hepta*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) In Geometry, a figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles. In Fortification, a place that has seven bastions for defence.
- HEPTAGONAL**, hep-tag'o-nal, *a.* Having seven angles or sides. *Heptagonal numbers*, in Arithmetic, a sort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is 5. One of the properties of these numbers is, that if they are multiplied by 40, and 9 is added to the product, the sum will be a square number.
- HEPTAGYNIAN**, hep-ta-jin'e-an, *a.* Having seven pistils.
- HEPTAHEXAHEDRAL**, hep-ta-heks-a-he'dral, *a.* (*hepta*, Gr. and *hexahedral*, having six sides.) In Mineralogy, presenting seven ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.
- HEPTAMEREDÆ**, hep-tam'e-re-de, *s.* (*hepta*, and *meris*, a division, Gr.) That which divides into seven parts.
- HEPTANDRIAN**, hep-tan'dre-an, *a.* Having seven stamens.
- HEPTANDROUS**, hep-tan'drus, *a.* (*hepta*, seven, and
- aner*, a male, Gr.) In Botany, having seven stamens.
- HEPTANGULAR**, hep-tang'gu-lur, *a.* (*hepta*, and *angular*, Gr.) Having seven angles.
- HEPTAPETALOUS**, hep-ta-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*hepta*, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) Having seven petals in the corolla, as in *Sedum heptapetalum*.
- HEPTAPHYLLOUS**, hep-taf'il-lus, *a.* (*hepta*, and *phylon*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, applied to a pinnated leaf, composed of seven leaflets, as in *Longocarpus heptaphyllus*, or to a calyx formed of seven pieces or sepals.
- HEPTARCHIC**, hep-tár'kik, *a.* (*hepta*, and *arche*, government, Gr.) Denoting a sevenfold government.
- HEPTARCHIST**, hep'tár-kist, *s.* A ruler of one division of a heptarchy.
- HEPTARCHY**, hep'tár-ke, *s.* A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. The word is usually applied to England, when it was under the government of seven kings, or divided into seven kingdoms; as the Saxon *heptarchy*.
- HEPTASPERMOUS**, hep-ta-sper'mus, *a.* (*hepta*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) In Botany, having a pericarp containing seven seeds.
- HEPTATEUCH**, hep'ta-tuke, *s.* (*hepta*, and *teuchos*, a roll, Gr.) The first seven books of the Old Testament.
- HEPTATREMUS**, hep-tat're-mus, *s.* (*hepta*, seven, and *trema*, a hole, Gr.?) A genus of fishes, characterized by the teeth being into two rows: the tail rounded at the extremity, and terminated by a very long spine.
- HER**, her, *pron.* (*hyre*, Sax.) Belonging to a female: it is used before neuter substantives in personifications.
- Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.—Prov. iii. 17.
- HERACANTHA**, her-a-kan'tha, *s.* (*heros*, noble, and *akantha*, a thorn, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants of the Thistle kind: Suborder, Cardiceæ.
- HERACLEONITES**, her-ak'le-o-nites, *s. pl.* An early sect of heretics belonging to the Gnostics. After the example of their master, they annulled all the ancient prophecies; holding that St. John was really the voice that proclaimed and pointed out the Messiah, but that the prophecies were only empty sounds, and signified nothing. They held themselves superior in point of knowledge to the apostles; and advanced the most extravagant paradoxes, on pretence of explaining Scripture, in a sublime or elevated manner.
- HERACLEUM**, her-ak'le-um, *s.* (sacred to Hercules.) The Cow-parsnip, a genus of Umbelliferous plants, consisting of strong coarse herbs, with many-rayed umbels: Suborder, Orthospermeæ.
- HERACLIDÆ**, her-ak'le-de, *s.* In fabulous History, the descendants of Hercules.
- HERÆA**, he-ro'a, *s.* The name of a celebrated festival, instituted at Argos, in honour of Juno, whom the Greeks called Hera.
- HERALD**, her'ald, *s.* (*herold*, Germ.) An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army; a proclaimer; a publisher, as the *herald* of another's fame; a forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger;
- It was the lark, the herald of the morn.—Shaks.



# HERALDIC—HERBID.

an officer in Great Britain, whose business is to marshal, order, and conduct royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c.; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein: formerly applied by the French to a minstrel;—*v. a.* to introduce as by a herald.

**HERALDIC**, her-al'dik, *a.* Relating to heralds or heraldry.

**HERALDRY** her'al-dre, *s.* The art or office of a herald. *Heraldry* is the art, practice, or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial; it also teaches whatever relates to the marshalling of cavalcades, processions, and other public ceremonies.

**HERALDSHIP**, her'ald-ship, *s.* The office of a herald.

**HERB**, erb, *s.* (*herba*, Lat. *herbe*, Fr.) A plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stalk or stem, which dies to the root every year. *Herb-gerard*, one of the names of the plant Goat-weed, *Egopodium podagraria*. *Herb-grace*, an ancient name of the plant Rue, *Ruta montana*.

There's rue for you, and here's some for me,  
We may call it herb of grace o' Sundays.—  
Shaks.

*Herb-Paris*, the liliaceous plant *Paris quadrifolia*. *Herb-Robert*, or *Crane's-bill*, the plant *Geranium Robertianum*.

**HERBACEOUS**, her-ba'sh-us, *a.* (*herbaceus*, Lat.) Relating to herbs. *Herbaceous plant*, a plant, the stem of which perishes annually.

**HERBAGE**, er'bij, *s.* (French.) Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; green food for beasts. In Law, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man.

**HERBAGED**, er'bijd, *a.* Covered with grass.

**HERBAL**, her'bal, *s.* A book containing an account of the names, natures, and uses of plants—their classes, genera, and species; a *hortus siccus*, or dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved;—*a.* pertaining to herbs.

**HERBALIST**, her'bal-ist, *s.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.

**HERBAR**, er'bur, *s.* An herb.—Obsolete.

The roof hereof was arched over head,  
And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintly.—  
Spenser.

**HERBARIST**.—See Herbalist.

**HERBARIUM**, her-ba're-um, *s.* A collection of dried plants.

**HERBARIZE**, her'ba-rize, *v. n.* To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters, and to class them;—*v. a.* to figure; to form the figures of plants in minerals.

**HERBAROTA**, her-ba-ro'ta, *s.* (*herba*, an herb, and *rota*, a wheel, Lat.) The plant *Achillea herbarota*, a species of milfoil.

**HERBARY**, her'ba-re, *s.* A garden of plants.

**HERBELET**, her'be-let, *s.* A small herb.

**HERBER**.—See Herbarry.

**HERBERTIA**, her-ber'ah-a, *s.* (in honour of the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert.) A genus of plants, natives of Chili: Order, Iridaceæ.

**HERBESCENT**, her-bes'sent, *a.* Growing into herbs.

**HERBID**, her'bid, *a.* Covered with herbs.

# HERBIFEROUS—HERD.

**HERBIFEROUS**, her-bif'e-r-us, *a.* (*herba*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing herbs.

**HERBIST**, her'bist, *s.* One skilled in herbs.

**HERBIVORA**, her-biv'o-ra, *s.* (*herba*, an herb, and *cora*, I eat, Gr.) A name given by Cuvier to a family of the Cetacea, including the Lamantines, the Dudongs, and the Stellerus: the word is sometimes used for animals which feed on grass in general.

**HERBIVOROUS**, her-biv'o-r-us, *a.* Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants.

**HERBLESS**, erb'les, *a.* Destitute of herbs.

**HERBORIZATION**, her-bo-re-za'shun, *s.* The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research; the figure of plants in mineral substances.

**HERBOROUGH**, her'bur-ro, *s.* (*herbary*, Germ.) Place of temporary residence.—Obsolete.

**HERBOUS**, her'bus, *a.* Abounding with herbs.

**HERBULENT**, her'bu-lent, *a.* Containing herbs.

**HERBWOMAN**, erb'wū-mun, *s.* A woman that sells herbs.

**HERBY**, erb'e, *a.* Having the nature of herbs.

**HERCULEAN**, her-ku'le-an, *a.* Having extraordinary strength, power, or force; very great, difficult, or dangerous, as *herculean* labour.

**HERCULES**, her'ku-lis, *s.* (*herakles*, Gr.) In fabulous History, the son of Zeus and Alcmena, celebrated for his great strength and valorous exploits. There are different traditions concerning him. One represents him as a slave of Eurystheus, king of Mycenæ, by whose command he performed what are termed his Twelve Labours; another consists of stories drawn from some eastern religious fable, which represents him as undergoing a voluntary death on Mount Eta; another, as performing labours such as would naturally become those of a young community; and another, as a conqueror and destroyer of tyrants. He is represented as a half-naked man with broad shoulders, resting on a club, and covered round his loins with the skin of the Nemean lion.—In Astronomy, one of the constellations of the northern hemisphere, containing, according to the British catalogue, 113 stars. It is situated between Draco, Bootes, Lyra, and Ophiuchus. *Pillars of Hercules*, a name given by the ancients to two lofty mountains situated on the opposite sides of the Straits of Gibraltar. They were reckoned the boundaries of the labours of Hercules, and, according to tradition, were joined together till severed by the arm of that hero. *Hercules beetle*, the Coleopterous insect *Megasoma hercules*.

**HERCYNIAN**, her-sin'e-an, *a.* Denoting an extensive forest in Germany.

**HERD**, herd, *s.* (*heard*, *heord*, Sax.) A collection or assemblage, applied to beasts when feeding or driven together; a company of men, in contempt or detestation; a rabble; a crowd;

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,  
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines.—Dryden.

(*hyrd*, Sax.) a keeper of cattle—a sense still retained in Scotland, but seldom or never used in English, except in composition, as *goatherd*. It is used by Spenser in the Scotch sense in the following lines:

From thence into the open fields he fled,  
Whereas the *herds* were keeping of their neat.—  
Spenser.

—*v. n.* to unite or associate as beasts to feed or



HERDERITE—HERESIOGRAPHER.

run in collections; to associate;—*v. a.* to form or put into a herd; to tend cattle.

**HERDERITE**, her'der-ite, *s.* (in honour of Baron Von Herder.) A variety of fluor spar, having the primary form of its crystal a right rhombic prism: sp. gr. 2.9—3.1.  $H = 5.0$ .

**HERDESS**, herd'es, *s.* A shepherdess.—Obsolete.

As a *herdesse* in a summer's day.

Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray.—

*Brown.*

**HERDGROOM**, herd'groom, *s.* A keeper of herds.—Obsolete.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?

That shall yonder *herdgroom*, and none other.—

*Spenser.*

**HERDMAN**, herd'man, } *s.* One employed in  
**HERDSMAN**, herdz'man, } tending herds; formerly, an owner of herds.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he.—

*Sidney.*

**HERE**, here, *ad.* (*her*, Goth. and Sax. *hier*, Germ. and Dan.) In this place; in the place where the speaker is present; in the present life or state. The term is used in making an offer or attempt, or in drinking a health; as,

*Here's to thee, Dick.*—*Conley.*

*It is neither here nor there*, it is neither in this place nor in that; neither in one place nor in another; *here and there*, in one place and another; in a dispersed manner or condition; thinly or irregularly.

**HEREABOUT**, here'a-bowt, } *ad.* About this  
**HEREABOUTS**, here'a-bowts, } place.

**HEREAFTER**, here-af'tur, *ad.* In time to come; in futurity;—*s.* a future state.

**HEREAT**, here-at', *ad.* At this.

**HEREBY**, here-by', *ad.* By this.

**HEREDITABLE**, he-red'e-ta-bl, *a.* (from *hereditas*, an inheritance, Lat.) That may be inherited.

**HEREDITABLY**, he-red'e-ta-ble, *ad.* By inheritance.

**HEREDITAMENT**, her-ed'e-ta-ment, *s.* (*hereditamenta*, Lat.) In Law, anything which may be inherited. *Corporeal hereditaments*, those of a material and tangible kind, as houses, pastures, waters, woods, castles, &c. *Incorporeal hereditament*, something collateral or incident to a corporeal hereditament, as rent issuing out of houses or lands, or an office depending on their possession of tithes, advowsons, dignities, franchises, &c.

**HEREDITARILY**, he-red'e-ta-re-le, *ad.* By inheritance; by descent from an ancestor.

**HEREDITARY**, he-red'e-ta-re, *a.* (*hereditaire*, Fr.)

That has descended from an ancestor; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir; descendible to an heir at law; that is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child.

**HEREIN**, here-in', *ad.* In this.

**HEREINTO**, here-in'too, *ad.* Into this.

**HEREMIT**.—See Hermit.

**HEREMITICAL**.—See Hermitical.

**HEREOF**, here-of', *ad.* Of this; from this.

**HEREON**, here-on', *ad.* On this.

**HEREOUT**, here-owt', *ad.* Out of this place.

**HERESIARCH**, her'e-se-ark, *s.* (*hairesis*, heresy, and *archos*, a chief, Gr.) A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.

**HERESIARCHY**, her'e-se-ark-ke, *s.* Chief heresy.

**HERESIOGRAPHER**, her-e-se-og'gra-fur, *s.* (*hairesis*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who writes on heresy.

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HERESIOGRAPHY—HERITABLE.

**HERESIOGRAPHY**, her-e-se-og'gra-fe, *s.* A treatise on heresy.

**HERESY**, her'e-se, *s.* (*hairesis*, Gr.) A vital error in religious belief, or an error of opinion in the meaning or interpretation of some particular tenet or doctrine of the church. This term had its origin in the struggles of the church for uncontrolled dominion over the minds and consciences of the people; whatever did not square with the precise interpretations of church conclaves on scriptural passages was deemed *heresy*, and the hardy offender was either called to renounce his conscientious convictions, or meet death in its worst or most torturing forms—hence the horrible persecutions and murders so rife in the earlier ages of Christianity, and which still throw a gloomy shadow over the benign doctrines of true religion. In Scripture and primitive usage, *heresy* merely meant *sect* or *party*, or the *doctrines* of a sect, and was synonymous with the modern use of *denomination* or *persuasion*, implying no reproach. In Law, an offence against Christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained.

**HERETIC**, her'e-tik, *s.* One who maintains or promulgates opinions opposed to the established faith or orthodoxy of the times he lives in; any one who maintains erroneous opinions.

**HERETICAL**, he-ret'e-kal, *a.* Containing heresy; contrary to the established faith, or to the true faith.

**HERETICALLY**, he-ret'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a heretical manner; with heresy.

**HERETICATE**, he-ret'e-kate, *v. a.* To decide a doctrine to be heresy.

**HERETIERA**, her-e-te'ra, *s.* (in honour of the French botanist, C. L. L. Heretier de Brutelle, who died in 1800.) A genus of plants: Order, Sterculiaceæ.

**HERETO**, here-too', *ad.* To this; add to this.

**HERETOFORE**, here-too-fore', *ad.* In times before the present; formerly.

**HERETOGE**, her'e-tog, } *s.* (*heretoga*, Sax.) Among  
**HERETOCH**, her'e-tok, } the Saxons, the leader or commander of an army.

**HEREUNTO**, here-un'too, *ad.* To this.

**HEREUPON**, here-up-on', *ad.* On this.

**HEREWITH**, here-with', *ad.* With this.—Most of the compounds of *here* and a preposition are deemed inelegant, and seldom used.

**HERICIUM**, her-ish'e-un, *s.* (*herikoeis*, healy, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Suborder, Hymenomycetes.

**HERIOT**, her'e-ot, *s.* In Law, the best beast, whether horse or cow, which, by the custom of some manors, is due to the lord thereof, upon the death of his copyhold tenant.

**HERIOTABLE**, her'e-ot-a-bl, *a.* Subject to the payment of a heriot.

**HERISSON**, her'is-sun, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a beam or bar armed with iron spikes pointing outwards, and turning on a pivot, used in blocking up a passage.

**HERITABLE**, her'e-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of inheriting or taking by descent; that may be inherited; annexed to estates of inheritance. *Heritable bond*, in Scotland, a bond is so called when joined with a conveyance of land or heritage, to be held by the creditor as a security for his debt. *Heritable jurisdiction*, criminal jurisdictions which were for-



# HERITAGE—HERMETICAL.

towed on great families in Scotland, to the administration of justice. These asked by the stat. 20, Geo. II. c. 50.  
her'e-taje, *s.* (French.) Inheritance; that passes from an ancestor to an heir or course of law; that which is inherited in Scripture, the saints or people of

A, her-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Paul professor of Botany at Leyden: died A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, ping yellow flowers—natives of the Cape lope: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

ODEITY, her-maf-fro-de'e-te, *s.* The he state of a hermaphrodite.

ODISM, her-maf-fro-dizm, *s.* The union of sexes in the same individual.

ODITE, her-maf-fro-dite, *s.* (French.) being, having the parts of generation ale and female. In Botany, a flower is when it is furnished with both the male e organs of reproduction—viz., stamens ;—*a.* designating both sexes in the same ower, or plant.

ODITIC, her-maf-fro-dit'ik, } *a.*  
ODITICAL, her-maf-fro-dit'e-kal, } Par- both sexes.

ODITICALLY, her-maf-fro-dit'e-kal-le, he manner of a hermaphrodite.

er'mas, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of Good Hope Umbelliferous inconspicu- , with white or purple flowers: Tribe,

, her-mel'la, *s.* A genus of Annelides: erpulidæ.

TIC, her-me-nu'tik, } *a.* (herme- TICAL, her-me-nu'tik-al, } nutikos, Gr.) ng; explaining; unfolding the significa-

TICALLY, her-me-nu'te-kal-le, *ad.* Ac- the true art of interpreting words.

YTICS, her-me-nu'tiks, *s.* The art of he meaning of an author's words and und of explaining it to others.

er'mes, *s.* The Greek name of the god

The statues of Hermes were originally cks, with a carved head upon them; the of the Egyptian god Thoth, who is said vented letters in Egypt.—See Mercury.

her-me'she-a, *s.* (perhaps from its solit- ts.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Fa- acantha.

her-met'ik, } *a.* (hermetique, Fr.) AL, her-met'e-kal, } Designating che-

hemical, as the *hermetic* art; designating ies of philosophy which pretends to solve ain all the phenomena of nature from chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and as the *hermetic* philosophy; designating

n which explains the causes of diseases perations of medicine, on the principles metical philosophy, and particularly on m of an alkali and acid, as *hermetical*

medicine; perfectly close, so that no or spirit can escape, as an *hermetic* seal.

etic seal is formed by heating the neck of ill it is soft, and then twisting it till the or passage is accurately closed. *Hermetic* oks of the Egyptians which treat of as-

books which treat of universal principles,

# HERMETICALLY—HERO.

of the nature and orders of celestial beings, of medicine, and other topics.

HERMETICALLY, her-met'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the hermetic art; chemically; closely; ac- curately.

HERMINIA, her-min'e-a, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Noc- turna.

HERMINIUM, her-min'e-um, *s.* (meaning not given by its author, Robert Brown.) A genus of plants, the Ophrys monorchis of old botanists: Order, Orchidaceæ.

HERMIT, her'mit, *s.* (*hermite*, Fr.) A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a re- cluse; an anchorite; a beadsman; one bound to pray for another.—Improper in the last two senses. *Hermit crabs*, the common name for the Crusta- ceans which occupy the empty shells of testaceous mollusca.

HERMITAGE, her'me-taje, *s.* The habitation of a hermit; a cell in a reclusive place, but annexed to an abbey; a kind of wine.

HERMITARY, her'me-ta-re, *s.* A cell for the reli- gious, annexed to some abbey.

HERMIT BIRDS.—See Monassa.

HERMITESS, her'me-tes, *s.* A female hermit.

Here she stay'd; among these pines,  
Sweet hermitess, she did alone repair.—  
*Drummond.*

HERMITICAL, her-mit'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or to retired life; suited to a hermit.

HERMODACTYL, her-mo-dak'til, *s.* (*hermes*, and *dactylos*, a finger or date, Gr.) In *Materia Medica*, a bulbous root, imported from the East, and regarded as that of *Iris tuberosa*; or, by others, of *Colchium Illyricum*.

HERMOGENIANS, her-mo-je'ne-anz, *s.* A sect of heretics who appeared in the second century, and so called from their founder Hermogenes. This person was deeply imbued with the Stoical philo- sophy, and sought to mingle some of its principles with Christianity. He taught that matter was the source of evil, and that it had co-existence with God: he likewise conceived that the glorified body of Christ resided in the material sun, and that evil spirits and demons were formed of mat- ter, and would be returned to it again in a future state of punishment.

HERMUPOA, her-mu'po-a, *s.* (native name in South America.) The Hermupoa-tree, a genus of plants: Order, Capparidaceæ.

HERNANDIA, her-nan'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Fran- cisco Hernandez, a Spanish botanist, and first physician to Philip II. of Spain.) Jack-in-a-box, a genus of trees, the nuts of which, when shaken in the wind, produce a strange noise: Order, Lau- raceæ.

HERNIA, her'ne-a, *s.* (*hernios*, a branch, Gr.) A rupture or protrusion of any organ from its natural position in the body.

HERNIARIA, her-ne-a're-a, *s.* (*hernia*, a rupture, Lat.) Rupture-wort, a genus of plants, so named from its supposed virtues in curing hernia: Order, Illecebraceæ.

HERNSHAW, hern'shaw, *s.* A heron.—Obsolete.

HERO, he'ro, *s.* (*heros*, Lat.) A man eminent for valour, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; a great, illustrious, or extraordinary person.

*Heroes* in animated marble frown.—*Pope.*

In a poem or romance, the principal personage, or



the person on whom the interest turns. In Mythology, a hero was an illustrious person, supposed, after his death, to be placed among the gods.

**HERODIANS**, he-ro'de-anz, *s.* A sect among the Jews which took this name from Herod, but writers are not agreed as to the particular opinions they espoused.

**HEROIC**, he-ro'ik, *a.* Relating to the qualities which constitute a hero; noble; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; illustrious; enterprising; becoming a hero; productive of heroes; reciting the exploits of heroes; used in heroic poetry, or hexameter. *Heroic age*, the age fabled by poets, when the heroes, or those called the children of the gods, are supposed to have lived. *Heroic verse*, the name given to hexameters of Latin and Greek poetry, and to the ten syllable couplet of English versification, because epic poetry has generally been written or translated in these measures.

**HEROICAL**, he-ro'e-kal, *a.* The same as heroic.—Seldom used.

**HEROICALLY**, he-ro'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of a hero; with valour; bravely; courageously; intrepidly.

**HEROICOMIC**, her-o-e-kom'ik, } *a.* Consisting  
**HEROICOMICAL**, her-o-e-koin'e-kal, } of the heroic  
and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque.

**HEROINE**, her'o-ine, *s.* (French.) A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit.

**HEROISM**, her'o-izm, *s.* (*heroïsme*, Fr.) The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity.

**HERON**.—See *Ardea*.

**HERONRY**, her'un-re, } *s.* A place where  
**HERONSHAW**, her'un-shaw, } herons breed.

**HERON'S-BILL**.—See *Erodium*.

**HEROLOGIST**, he-ro-ol'o-jist, *s.* (*hero*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) One who treats of heroes.

**HEROSHIP**, he'ro-ship, *s.* The character of a hero.

**HERPA**, her'pa, *s.* (*herpo*, I creep, Gr.) A genus of slugs without shells, belonging to the subfamily Limacinae; Family, Helicidae.

**HERPES**, her'piz, *s.* (Greek.) An eruption of the skin; erysipelas, ringworm, &c.

**HERPESTES**, her-pes'tes, *s.* (Greek, a creeper.) The Ichneumon, a genus of carnivorous animals of the Weasel kind; Family, Mustellidae.

**HERPESTIS**, her-pes'tis, *s.* (*herpestes*, anything that creeps, Gr. in allusion to the creeping nature of the plants.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

**HERPETIC**, her-pet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling the herpes.

**HERPETOLOGIC**, her-pet-o-lod'jic, } *a.* (*her-*  
**HERPETOLOGICAL**, her-pet-o-lod'je-kal, } *petos*,  
creeping, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Relating to herpetology.

**HERPETOLOGIST**, her-pe-to'l'o-jist, *s.* One versed in herpetology.

**HERPETOLOGY**, her-pe-to'l'o-je, *s.* A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles.

**HERPETON**, her'pe-ton, *s.* (Greek, a reptile.) A genus of Water-snakes, in which the head is furnished with two soft scaly tentacula; the crown covered with plates; those on the belly narrow, and the tail long; Family, Hydrophidae.

**HERPLE**, her'pl, } *v. n.* To limp in walking; to go  
**HIRPLE**, hir'pl, } lame.

**HERRERIA**, her-re're-a, *s.* (in honour of C. A. de Herrera, a Spanish agriculturist.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceae.

**HERRERITE**, her'rer-ite, *s.* (in honour of Herrera, who analyzed it.) A mineral found at Alharcón, in Mexico, in reniform masses of a pistachio, emerald, or grass-green colour; brittle; vitreous to pearly in lustre. Its constituents are—carbonic acid, 31.86; peroxide of nickel, 12.32; tellurium, 55.58. It is probably a mixture rather than a definite compound.

**HERRING**, her'ring, *s.* The common name of the well-known and valuable fish, *Clupea herengus*.

**HERRNHUTER**, hern hut'ur, *s.* (German.) One of a sect established by Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf—called also *Moravians*.

**HERS**, herz. *Pron. fem. possessive*, as this house is *hers*, or this is the house of *her*.

**HERSCHEL**, her'shel, *s.* In Astronomy, the planet Georgium Sidus, or Uranus, has been so called in honour of its discoverer, Sir William Herschel.

**HERSCHELITE**, her'shel-ite, *s.* (in honour of Sir William Herschel, the astronomer.) A mineral which occurs in six-sided prisms; colour white, translucent, or opaque. It consists of potash, silica, and alumina; sp. gr. 2.11. H = 4.5.

**HERSE**, hers, *s.* In Fortification, a lattice or portcullis, in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes; a carriage for conveying corpses to the grave.—See *Hearse*.

**HERSELF**, her'self, *pron.* A female, the subject of discourse before mentioned, and is either in the nominative or objective case; *having the command of herself*, mistress of her rational powers, judgment, or temper.

**HERSHIP**, her'ship, *s.* In Scotch Law, the act of illegally driving cattle off the grounds of the proprietor.

**HERSILION**, hers'il-lon, *s.* In the Military art, a plank or beam, whose sides are set with spikes or nails, to incommode and retard the march of an enemy.

**HERTHA**, her'tha, } *s.* The name given by the  
**HERTHAS**, her'thas, } ancient Germans to the goddess of the Earth. Tacitus relates that she was worshipped by the Suevi, and that her sanctuary was in a grove on an island of the ocean, and was served by a single priest.

**HERY**, her'e, *v. a.* (*herian*, Sax.) To hallow; to regard as holy.—Obsolete.

But were thy years green, as now bene mine,  
Then wouldst thou learn to carol of love.  
And hery with hymns thy lass's glove.—*Spenser*.

**HESITANCY**, hez'e-tan-se, *s.* Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense.

**HESITANT**, hez'e-tant, *a.* Hesitating; pausing; wanting volubility of speech.

**HESITATE**, hez'e-tate, *v. n.* (*hesito*, Lat.) To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to be in suspense; to stammer; to stop in speaking.

**HESITATINGLY**, hez'e-tay-ting-le, *ad.* With hesitation or doubt.

**HESITATION**, hez-e-ta'shun, *s.* A pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing action; doubt; uncertainty; intermission between words; stammering.

**HESPERANTHA**, hes-per-an'tha, *s.* (*hesperos*, evening, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) The Evening-flower, a genus of plants: Order, Iridaceae.

**HESPERIA**, hes-pe're-a, *s.* (*hesperos*, evening, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects, type of the family Hesperidae.

**HESPERIAN**, hes-pe're-an, *a.* (*hesperius*, Lat.)



ESPERIDE—HETEROCERUS.

is situated at the west;—*s.* an inhabitant of a western country.

**ESPERIDE**, hes-per'e-de, *s.* (*hesperia*, one of the Hesperian butterflies, a family of Lepidoptera insects: Tribe, Noctuidæ.

**ESPERIDE**, hes-per'e-des, *s.* In Greek Mythology, one of the Nymphs, namely, Egle, Arethusa, and Thusa. They were the daughters of Atlas, and Perseus, the daughter of Hesperus, and dwelt in a beautiful garden in the western parts of the island in which grew the celebrated tree which bore golden apples, that was guarded by the dragon Ladon, slain by Hercules, who carried off the precious fruit.

**ESPERINE**, hes-per'e-din, *s.* A peculiar crystalline matter, detected in unripe oranges by Berzelius and Brandes.

**ESPERIDUM**, hes-pe-rid'e-um, *s.* In Botany, a seed of which, like that of the orange, has a rough separable rind; the seeds hardly lose their attachment when ripe, and the cells rend apart through the disseminations.

**ESPERIDIS**, hes-per'is, *s.* (*hesperos*, the evening, because most of the flowers are sweet-scented in the evening.) Rocket, a genus of Cruciferous herbaceous plants, with whitish or purplish flowers: Order, Notorhizæ.

**ESCORDUM**, hes-per-os-kaw'dum, *s.* (*hesperos*, the evening, and *skordon*, garlic, Gr. from *skolon* in the evening.) A genus of plants: Liliaceæ.

*s.*—See *Essences*.

**ESSE**, hes-se-an, *a.* Pertaining to Hesse, an ancient country in Germany.

**ESSE**, *s.* (*esse*, Sax.) Command; precept; precept.

*s.*—Obsolete.

**ESSE**, things and holy *esse* foretaught.—*Spenser*.

**ESSE**, hes'e-kast, *s.* A quietist.

**ESSE**, he-te're-a, *s.* (*heteros*, a companion, a word used by classical authors to express companionship of any kind.

**ESSE**, het-er-an'tha, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, *thos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of creeping annual plants, with white flowers: Order, Malvaceæ.

**ESSE**, het-er-an-the'ra, *s.* (*heteros*, varied, *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Pontederaceæ.

**ESSE**, het'er-ar-ke, *s.* (*heteros*, other, and *ale*, Gr.) The government of an alien.

**ESSE**, het'er-o-brang-ke-a'ta, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, and *brachia*, gills, Gr.) The fourth order of his branchiophora, comprehending the Ascidians and Branchiura.

**ESSE**, het'er-o-brang'kus, *s.* (*heteros*, branchia or branchia, gills of fishes, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is anguilliform with two long dorsal fins, the hinder anterior branchia with ramified appendages: Family, Branchiura.

**ESSE**, het'er-o-sef'a-lus, *a.* (*heteros*, head, the head, Gr.) In Botany, applied to plants when some flower-heads are attached to some female in the same individual.

**ESSE**, het'er-o-ser'kal, *a.* (*heteros*, and *kyne*, the tail of an animal, Gr.) In Ichthyology, the tail, as in the shark, with the vertebral column prolonged into the upper lobe.

**ESSE**, het'er-os'e-rus, *s.* (*heteros*, and *kyne*, a horn or antennæ, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Clavicornes.

HETEROCHROMOUS—HETEROGENA.

**HETEROCHROMOUS**, het-er-o-kro'mus, *a.* (*heteros*, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) In Botany, applied to the flower-head of the florets of the centre or disk, when different in colour from those of the circumference or ray.

**HETEROCLITAL**, het-er-o-kli'tal, *a.* (*heteros*, and *klitos*, inclined, Gr.) Reversed; sinistral. In Conchology, applied to shells whose spires turn in a contrary direction to the usual way.

**HETEROCLITE**, het'er-o-klite, *s.* (*heteros*, and *klitos*, a declivity, Gr.) In Grammar, an irregular or anomalous word, either in declension or conjugation; any thing or person deviating from common forms.

**HETEROCLITE**, het'er-o-klite, *a.* Irregular.

**HETEROCLITIC**, het-er-o-klit'ik, *s.* Irregular.

**HETEROCLITICAL**, het-er-o-klit'e-kal, *s.* Irregular.

**HETEROCLITOUS**, het-er-ok'le-tus, *a.* Heteroclitic.—Obsolete.

Parrotlike, repeating *heteroclitous* nouns and verbs.—*Str W. Petty*.

**HETEROCRANIA**, het-er-o-kra'ne-a, *s.* (*heteros*, and *kranion*, the head, Gr.) Pain attacking only one side of the head.

**HETERODENDRON**, het-er-o-den'dron, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of a New Holland shrub, with greenish-yellow flowers: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

**HETERODON**, het'er-o-don, *s.* (*heteros*, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of snakes, having the general appearance of Colubæ, but with the nose acute and recurved: Family, Colubæ. Also, a name given by Blainville to a genus of Cetacea of the dolphin kind.

**HETERODOX**, het'er-o-doks, *a.* (*heteros*, and *doxa*, opinion, Gr.) In Theology, heretical; contrary to the faith and doctrines of the prevailing religious belief; holding opinions repugnant to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or to those of an established church;—*s.* an opinion peculiar.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem.—*Brown*.

**HETERODOXY**, het'er-o-doks-le, *ad.* In a heterodox manner.

**HETERODOXNESS**, het'er-o-doks-nes, *s.* State of being heterodox.

**HETERODOXY**, het'er-o-dok-se, *s.* Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

**HETEROGAMOUS**, het-er-og'a-mus, *a.* (*heteros*, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) In Botany, applied to grasses when the arrangement of the sexes is different in different spikelets from the same root; and in Composite plants when the florets are of different sexes on the same head.

**HETEROGANGLIATA**, het'er-o-gang-gle-a'ta, *s.* A name proposed by Professor Owen to comprise all the Mollusca of Cuvier, with the exception of the Cirripeda.

**HETEROGENA**, het-er-oj'e-na, *s.* (*heteros*, various, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) A family of Hymenopterous insects, composed of two or three kinds of individuals, the most common of which, the neuters and females, are apterous, and but rarely furnished with very distinct ocelli. Some, as the ants



HETEROGENEAL—HETEROS.

HETEROSCELIS—HEUCHER.

(Formica), form communities, and others are solitary.

**HETEROGENEAL**, het-er-o-je'ne-al, } *a.* (*heteros*,  
**HETEROGENEOUS**, het-er-o-je'ne-us, } and *genos*,  
*a kind, Gr.*) Of a different kind or nature; un-  
like or dissimilar in kind. *Heterogeneous quanti-*  
*ties*, in Mathematics, are those which are of such  
different kind and consideration, that one of them,  
taken any number of times, never equals or ex-  
ceeds the others.

**HETEROGENEITY**, het-er-o-je-ne'e-te, *s.* Opposi-  
tion of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qual-  
ities; dissimilar parts; something of a different kind.

**HETEROGENEOUSNESS**, het-er-o-je'ne-us-nes, *s.*  
Difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude, or  
contrariety in kind.

**HETEROMERA**, het-er-om'er-a, *s.* (*heteros*, and  
*meros*, a part, Gr.) A section of Coleopterous in-  
sects, in the arrangement of Latreille, including  
such as have five articulations in the first four  
tarsi, and four in the two posterior. It consists  
of four groups—the Melasoma, Taxicornes, Steno-  
lytra, and Trachelides.

**HETEROMEROUS**, het-er-om'er-us, *a.* Unequally  
legged; belonging to the section Heteromera.

**HETEROMORPHA**, het-er-o-maw'fa, *s.* (*heteros*, and  
*morphe*, form, Gr.) A genus of Umbelliferous  
plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Sub-  
order, Orthospermeae.

**HETEROMYS**, het-er-o-mis, *s.* (*heteros*, and *mys*, a  
rat, Gr.) A genus of Rodents, about the size,  
and having the habits, of a rat.

**HETERONOMA**, het-er-o-no'ma, *s.* (*heteros*, and  
*noma*, original form, Gr. from the equality of the  
leaves.) A genus of plants, with elegant rose-  
coloured flowers, natives of Peru and Mexico:  
Order, Melastomaceae.

**HETEROPATHIC**, het-er-o-path'ik, *a.* (*heteros*, and  
*pathos*, suffering, Gr.) Relating to heteropathy.

**HETEROPATHY**, het-er-op'a-the, *s.* The method of  
attempting to remove one disease by inducing a  
different one.

**HETEROPHYLLOUS**, het-er-of'il-lus, *a.* (*heteros*, and  
*phylon*, a leaf, Gr.) Producing a diversity  
of leaves.

**HETEROPODA**, het-er-op'o-da, } *s.* (*heteros*, and  
**HETEROPODS**, het-er-o-pods, } *pous*, a foot, Gr.)  
A name given by Cuvier and Lamarck to an order  
of Mollusca, embracing, in the system of the for-  
mer, the Ferules and Carinariae, and in the latter,  
Carinaria, Pterotrachia, and Phyllirae. The order  
consists of those Gasteropods which have the foot  
compressed, and in the form of a thin vertical fin.

**HETEROPOGON**, het-er-o-po'gon, *s.* (*heteros*, vari-  
able, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of her-  
baceous plants: Order, Gramineae.

**HETEROPORA**, het-er-op'o-ra, *s.* (*heteros*, and *poros*,  
a pore, Gr.) A genus of fossil Polyparia, from  
the chalk of Maastricht.

**HETEROPTERIS**, het-er-op'ter-is, *s.* (*heteros*, and  
*pteron*, a wing, Gr. the wings of the carpels being  
various in size and form.) A genus of plants:  
Order, Malpighiaceae.

**HETEROPTEROUS**, het-er-op'ter-us, *a.* (*heteros*, and  
*pteron*, a wing, Gr.) Anomalous winged.

**HETEROPTICS**, het-er-op'tiks, *s.* False optics.

**HETEROS**, het'er-os. A Greek word used as a pre-  
fix in many words. Its most usual significations,  
as such, are expressed by *other*, *otherwise*, *differ-*  
*ent in kind*, *not regular*.

**HETEROSCELIS**, het-er-os'sel-is, *s.* (*heteros*, variable,  
Gr. and *ocellus*, a little eye, Lat.) A genus of  
Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

**HETEROSCIAN**, het-er-ros'yan, *a.* (*heteros*, and  
*skia*, a shadow, Gr.) Having shadows pointing  
in opposite directions;—*s.* those inhabitants of  
the earth are called *Heterosceans*, whose shadows  
fall one way only. Such are those who live be-  
tween the tropics and the polar circles. The  
shadows of those who live north of the tropic of  
Cancer fall northward; those of the inhabitants  
south of the tropic of Capricorn fall southward;  
whereas the shadows of those who dwell between  
the tropics fall sometimes to the north and some-  
times to the south.

**HETEROSPERMUM**, het-er-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*heteros*,  
variable, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of  
Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

**HETEROSPHERIA**, he-ter-o-sfe're-a, *s.* (*Asteros*,  
variable, Gr. and *sphæria*, an allied genus of  
fungi.) A genus of small dotlike Fungi: Sub-  
order, Gasteromycetes.

**HETEROSTEGINA**, het-er-o-stej'e-na, *s.* (*Asteros*, and  
*steges*, a chamber, Gr.) A genus of the Microsco-  
pic Foraminifera of D'Orbigny.

**HETEROSTEMMA**, het-er-o-stem'ma, *s.* (*Asteros*,  
variable, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. the corolla in  
each of the species being different.) A genus of  
plants, consisting of twining shrubs: Order, Lu-  
cicliadaceae.

**HETEROSTEMON**, het-er-o-sto'mon, *s.* (*heteros*, and  
*stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in reference to the variable  
length of the stamens.) A genus of Leguminous  
plants, consisting of trees, with large subcoriaceous  
flowers: Suborder, Caealpinieae.

**HETEROSTERNUS**, het-er-o-ster'nus, *s.* (*heteros*, and  
*sternon*, the chest, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous  
insects: Family, Rutillinae.

**HETEROSTROPHE**, het-er-os'tro-fe, *s.* In Cosmo-  
logy, same as heteroclitical.

**HETEROTARSUS**, het-er-o-târ'sus, *s.* (*heteros*, vari-  
able, and *tarsos*, tarsus, Gr.) A genus of Cole-  
opterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

**HETEROTOMA**, het-er-ot'o-ma, *s.* (*heteros*, variable,  
and *tome*, a section, Gr.) A genus of Hemi-  
pterous insects: Family, Geocorisae.

**HETEROTOMOUS**, het-er-ot'o-mus, *a.* (*heteros*, and  
*tome*, an incision, Gr.) In Botany, applied to the  
perigone of a plant, the divisions of which do not  
exhibit the same size and figure.

**HETEROTRICHUM**, het-er-o-trik'e-um, *a.* (*heteros*,  
variable, and *trichos*, hair, Gr. in allusion to  
the plants being clothed with variable hairs, some  
stellate and soft, and others simple and bristly  
intermixed.) A genus of plants, consisting of  
shrubs, natives of St. Domingo: Order, Melastomaceae.

**HETEROTROPA**, het-er-o-tro'pa, *s.* (*Asteros*, variable,  
and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) A genus of perennial plants,  
natives of Java: Order, Ascerineae, or Aceraceae.

**HETEROTROPAL**, het-er-ot-ro-pal, *a.* (*heteros*, and  
*trepo*, I turn, Gr.) In Botany, applied to the  
embryo of a seed when the former lies across the  
latter—*i. e.*, neither pointing to its base nor apex.

**HETMAN**, het'man, *s.* A Cossack commander-in-  
chief.

**HEUCHER**, hu'tsher, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Heucher  
of Wittenberg.) A genus of herbs with leafy  
stems, radical leaves, and racemose or parallel  
flowers: Order, Saxafragaceae.



## HEULANDITE—HEXANGULAR.

**HEULANDITE**, hu'lan-dite, *s.* Hemiprismatic zeolite. It is of various colours, frequently red. Its constituents are—silica, 59.00; alumina, 16.87; potash, 8.00: or, according to others, lime, 9; water, 16.5: sp. gr. 2.20.  $H=3.5-4.0$ .

**HEW**, hu, *v. a.* (*heavian*, Sax.) *Past*, Hewed; *past part.* Hewed or Hewn. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack; to chop; to cut; to form or shape with an axe; to form laboriously; —(unusual in the last sense.)

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than hewing out new ones.—*Pope*.  
*s.* destruction by cutting down.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Of whom he makes such havock and such *hew*.—*Spenser*.

**HEWER**, hu'ur, *s.* One who hews wood or stone.

**HEXACAPSULAR**, heks-a-kap'su-lar, *a.* In Botany, applied to a fruit having six capsules.

**HEXACHORD**, heks'a-kawrd, *s.* (*hex*, six, and *chorda*, a gut or string, Gr.) A name given by the ancient Greeks to a lyre of six strings; also, to a scale of six sounds.

**HEXADACTYLOUS**, heks-a-dak'te-lus, *a.* Having six fingers or toes.

**HEXADE**, heks'ade, *s.* (*hex*, Gr.) A series of six numbers.

**HEXAGON**, heks'a-gon, *s.* (*hex*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) In Geometry, a figure of six sides and six angles.

**HEXAGONAL**, hegz-ag'o-nal, *a.* Having six sides and six angles.

**HEXAGONY**.—See Hexagon.

**HEXAGYN**, heks'a-jin, *s.* (*hex*, and *gynē*, a female, Gr.) A plant, the flowers of which have six pistils.

**HEXAGYNIAN**, heks-a-jin'e-an, *a.* Having six pistils.

**HEXAHEDRAL**, heks-a-he'dral, *a.* Having six equal sides; of the figure of a hexahedron.

**HEXAHEDRON**, heks-a-he'dron, *s.* (*hex*, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.

**HEXHEMERON**, heks-a-hem'e-ron, *s.* (*hex*, and *hemera*, a day, Gr.) The term of six days.

**HEXAMETER**, hegz-am'e-tur, *s.* (*hex*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) In Poetry, a form of dactylic verse, consisting of six feet, either dactyls or spondees, with no limit as to their arrangement, except the fifth, which is usually a dactyl, and the last a spondee;—*a.* having six metrical feet.

**HEXAMETRIC**, heks-a-met'rik, } *a.* Consist-  
**HEXAMETRICAL**, heks-a-met're-kal, } ing of six metrical feet.

**HEXANCHUS**, heks-ang'kus, *s.* A genus of sharks, having two spiracles, six branchial apertures on each side, the dorsal and anal fin single, and the tail unequal and oblique.

**HEXANDER**, hex-an'dur, *s.* (*hex*, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr.) A plant, the flowers of which have six stamens.

**HEXANDRIA**, heks-an'dre-a, *s.* The sixth class in the botanical system of Linnaeus, including such plants as have six stamens.

**HEXANDRIAN**, heks-an'dre-an, } *a.* (*hex*, and *aner*  
**HEXANDROUS**, heks-an'drus, } *andros*, a male, Gr.) In Botany, applied to a flower with six stamens.

**HEXANGULAR**, hegz-ang'gu-lur, *a.* Having six angles or corners.

## HEXAPED—HIATULA.

**HEXAPED**, heks'a-ped, } *s.* (*hex*, and *pous*, *podas*, a  
**HEXAPOD**, heks'a-pod, } foot, Gr.) An animal having six feet;—*a.* having six feet.

**HEXAPETALOUS**, heks-a-pet'a-lus, *a.* Having six petals or flower-leaves.

**HEXAPHYLLOUS**, heks-af'il-lus, *a.* (*hex*, and *phylon*, a leaf, Gr.) Having six leaves.

**HEXAPLA**, heks'a-pla, *s.* (*hex*, and *aploō*, I display, Gr.) A combination of six versions of the Old Testament, by Origen.

**HEXAPLAR**, heks'a-plur, *a.* Sextuple; containing six columns.

**HEXAPODA**, heks-a-po'da, *s.* A name given by Kirby to a suborder of apterous insects, having not more than six legs.

**HEXASEPALUM**, heks-a-sep'a-lum, *s.* (*hex*, six, and *sepalon*, a sepal, Gr. in reference to the limb of the calyx being three-parted.) A genus of Mexican shrubs: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**HEXASTICH**, heks'a-stik, *s.* (*hex*, and *stichos*, a verse, Gr.) A poem consisting of six verses.

**HEXASTYLE**, heks'a-stile, *s.* (*hex*, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Architecture, a temple or building with six columns in front.

**HEXATOMA**, heks-at'o-ma, *s.* (*hex*, and *tome*, a section, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tobanidae.

**HEXODON**, heks'o-don, *s.* (*hex*, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Megasominae.

**HEY**, hay, *interj.* An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation.

**HEYDAY**, ha'day, *interj.* An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,  
Not love, if any lov'd her—*heyday!*—*Bulwer*.

—*s.* a frolic; wildness.

At your age  
The *heyday* in the blood is tame; it's humble,  
And waits upon the judgment.—*Shaks*.

**HEYDEGUY**, hay-de-gi', *s.* (probably from *heyday*, and *guise*.) A kind of dance; a country dance or round.—Obsolete.

Friendly Fairies met with many Graces,  
And lightfoot Nymphs can chase the lingering night—  
*Hedeguyes* and trimly-trodden traces.—*Spenser*.

**HEYLANDIA**, hay-lan'de-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Heyland, an artist employed by De Candolle.) A genus of Leguminous herbaceous plants, natives of Ceylon and the East Indies: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**HEYLYGIA**, hay-lij'e-a, *s.* (meaning not explained by the author.) A genus of plants, natives of Japan: Order, Apocynaceæ.

**HEYNEA**, ha'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Heyne, a German botanist and traveller in India.) A genus of plants: Order, Meliaceæ.

**HIANS**, hi'ans, *s.* (Latin, gaping.) A genus of birds of the Stork kind, the *Anastomas* of Illiger: Family, Ardeadeæ.

**HIATELLA**, hi-a-tel'la, *s.* (*hiatus*, a gape, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is gaping; ranges of salient spines often observed on the hind part of the shell—found in sand: Family, Myadæ.

**HIATION**, hi-a'shun, *s.* (from *hio*, I gape, Lat.) The act of gaping.—Obsolete.

**HIATULA**, hi-at'u-la, *s.* (*hiatus*, gaping, Lat. the aperture being wide.) A genus of Mollusca, the upper part of the pillar not thickened; the lower tumid, and marked with a few oblique plaits; the aperture wide; the base effuse: Family, Volutidæ.



# HIATUS—HIDE.

**HIATUS**, hi-a'tus, *s.* (Latin.) An aperture or opening; a gap; a chasm; the opening of the mouth in speaking or reading; a defect; a chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced.

**HIBERTIA**, hib-ber'te-a, *s.* (in honour of George Hibbert, F.R.S.) A genus of plants, natives of Australia: Order, Dilleniaceæ.

**HIBERNACLE**, hi-ber'na-kl, *s.* (*hibernaculum*, Lat.) A winter sleeping-place.

**HIBERNACULUM**, hi-ber-nak'u-lum, *s.* (*hibernacula*, winter-quarters, Lat.) In Gardening, anything which serves as a protection to the young buds during winter.

**HIBERNAL**, hi-ber'nal, *a.* (*hibernus*, Lat.) Belonging to winter.

**HIBERNATE**, hi-ber'ne, *v. n.* To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, as birds or beasts.

**HIBERNATION**, hi-ber-na'shun, *s.* The passing of winter in a close lodge, as beasts and fowls that retire in cold weather.

**HIBERNIAN**, hi-ber'ne-an, *a.* Relating to Hibernia, now Ireland;—*s.* a native of Ireland.

**HIBERNICISM**, hi-ber'ne-sizm, *s.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.

**HIBERNOCELTIC**, hi-ber-no-sel'tik, *s.* The native language of the Irish; the Gaelic.

**HIBISCUS**, hi-bis'kus, *s.* (*hibiskos*, one of the names given by the Greeks.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceæ.

**HICCUS DOCTIUS**, hik'shus dok'shus, *s.* (etymology disputed.) A cant term for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

An old dull sot, who told the clock  
For many years at Bridewell dock,  
At Westminster and Hicks's-hall,  
And *hiccus doctius* play'd in all.—Butler.

**HICCOUGH**, hik'kup, *s.* (*hik*, or *hikken*, Dan.) A convulsive effort of the stomach,—see *Sanguitus*;—*v. n.* to have a convulsive motion of the diaphragm and its adjacent parts, arising generally from irritation of the stomach, caused by food or wind.

**HICK-JOINT POINTING**, hik'joynt poynt'ing, *s.* That kind of pointing in which, after the joints are raked out, a portion of superior mortar is inserted between the courses, and made perfectly smooth with the surface.

**HICKORY**, hik'o-re, *s.* In Botany, a name given to certain species of the genus *Juglans*, or Walnut.

**HID**, hid, } *Past part.* of the verb *To hide*;  
**HIDDEN**, hid'dn, } —*a.* unseen; secret; mysterious.

**HIDAGE**, hi'deje, *s.* The name of a tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

**HIDALGO**, hi-dal'go, *s.* (Spanish.) In Spain, a man belonging to the lowest class of the nobility; the word means, literally, the son of somebody.

**HIDDENLY**, hid'dn-le, *ad.* In a hidden or secret manner.

**HIDE**, hîde, *v. a.* (*hydan*, Sax.) *Past*, Hid; *past part.* Hid, Hidden. To withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge; to conceal; to keep secret. In Scripture, not to confess or disclose, or to excuse and extenuate;

I acknowledged my sin to thee, and my iniquity have I not hid.—Ps. xxxii.

to protect; to keep in safety;—*v. n.* to lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be with-

# HIDEBOUND—HIERARCHY.

drawn from sight; *hide and seek*, a juvenile play, in which some hide themselves, and others seek them;—*s.* in the ancient laws of England, a certain portion of land, the quantity of which, however, is not well ascertained. Some authors consider it as the quantity that could be tilled with one plough; others, as much as would maintain a family. Some suppose it to be sixty, some eighty, and others one hundred acres;—(*Aycl, Ayle, Sax.*) the skin of an animal either raw or dressed; the human skin in contempt.

Oh, tiger's heart, wrapt in a woman's hide!  
How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the child!  
—Shaks.

**HIDEBOUND**, hide'bownd, *a.* A horse is *hidebound* when his skin sticks so closely to his ribs and back as not to be easily loosened or raised, generally occasioned by ill usage, and bad or insufficient food; harsh; untractable;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

And still the harsher and *hidebounder*,  
The damcels prone become the fonder.—Butler.  
niggardly; penurious.—Obsolete.

Hath my purse been *hidebound* to my hungry brother!  
—Charles.

**HIDEOUS**, hid'e-us, *a.* (*hideux*, Fr.) Frightful to the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye or ear; exciting terror; detestable.

**HIDEOUSLY**, hid'e-us-le, *ad.* In a manner to frighten; dreadfully; shockingly.

**HIDEOUSNESS**, hid'e-us-nis, *s.* Frightfulness to the eye; dreadfulness; horribleness.

**HIDER**, hi'dur, *s.* One who hides or conceals.

**HIDING**, hi'ding, *s.* Concealment; withdrawal; a withholding; *hiding-place*, a place of concealment.

**HIE**, hi, *v. a.* (*higan, higan*, Sax.) To hasten; to go in haste; chiefly used in poetry, with the reciprocal pronoun;

The snake no sooner hie'd,  
But virtue heard it, and away she hie'd.—Crashaw.  
—*s.* haste; diligence.—Obsolete as a substantive.

He charged him in *hie*  
To shapen for his life some remedie.—Chaucer.

**HIERACITES**, hi-e-ras'itise, *s.* (from their leader Hierax, an Egyptian philosopher of the third century.) A sect which taught that Melchisedec was the Holy Ghost, denied the resurrection, and condemned marriage.

**HIERACIUM**, hi-ra'she-um, *s.* (*hierax*, a hawk, Gr. from its being formerly believed that birds of prey made use of the juice of this kind of plant to strengthen their power of vision.) Hawk-weed, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Ligulifloræ.

**HIERA-FICRA**, hi'e-ra-pik'ra, *s.* (*hieros*, sacred, and *pekros*, bitter, Gr.) A compound of aloes and canella bark made into a powder with honey.

**HIERARCH**, hi'e-rârk, *s.* (*hieros*, sacred, and *arkhos*, chief, Gr.) The chief of a sacred order; particularly the chief of an order of angels.

**HIERARCHAL**, hi-e-rârk'al, *a.* Belonging to a hierarchy.

**HIERARCHICAL**, hi-e-rârk'e-kal, *a.* Belonging to a sacred order, or to ecclesiastical government.

**HIERARCHY**, hi'e-rârk-ke, *s.* A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings; constitution and government of the Christian church, or ecclesiastical polity, comprehending different orders of clergy.



# HIERATIC—HIGGINSIA.

**HIERATIC**, hi-e-rat'ik, *a.* Sacerdotal; pertaining to priests; consecrated to sacred purposes.

**HIERFALCO**, hi'er-fal-ko, *s.* The Jerfalcon, or Gerfalcon, a genus of accipitrine birds: Family, Falconidæ.

**HIEROCHLOE**, hi-e-rok'klo-e, *s.* (*hieros*, holy, and *chloe*, grass, Gr.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Gramineæ.

**HIEROCRASY**, hi-e-rok'ra-se, *s.* (*hieros*, and *krateo*, I govern, Gr.) Government by ecclesiastics.

**HIEROGLYPH**, hi'e-ro-glif, *s.* (*hieros*, and

**HIEROGLYPHIC**, hi-e-ro-glif'ik, *s.* (*hieros*, and *glypho*, I carve, Gr.) In Antiquity, a sacred character; a mystical character or symbol, used in writings and inscriptions, particularly by the Egyptians, as signs of sacred, divine, or supernatural things. The hieroglyphics were figures of animals, parts of the human body, mechanical instruments, &c., which contained a meaning known only to kings and priests. It is supposed they were used to veil morality, politics, &c., from vulgar eyes;—pictures intended to express historical facts, supposed to be the primitive mode of writing; the art of writing in picture.

**HIEROGLYPHIC**, hi-e-ro-glif'ik, *a.* Emble-

**HIEROGLYPHICAL**, hi-e-ro-glif'e-kal, *s.* matic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures.

**HIEROGLYPHICALLY**, hi-e-ro-glif'e-kal-le, *ad.* Emblematically.

**HIEROGRAM**, hi'e-ro-gram, *s.* (*hieros*, and *gramma*, a letter, Gr.) A species of sacred writing.

**HIEROGRAMMATIC**, hi-e-ro-gram-mat'ik, *a.* Denoting a kind of writing in sacred or sacerdotal characters.

**HIEROGRAMMATIST**, hi-e-ro-gram'ma-tist, *s.* (*hieros*, sacred, and *gramma*, a writing, Gr.) A writer of hieroglyphics. In Antiquity, an Egyptian whose duty it was to decipher hieroglyphics, and preside over the religious services.

**HIEROGRAPHIC**, hi-e-ro-graf'ik, *a.* (*heiros*,

**HIEROGRAPHICAL**, hi-e-ro-graf'e-kal, *s.* and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Pertaining to sacred writing.

**HIEROGRAPHY**, hi-e-ro-gra-fe, *s.* Sacred writing.—Seldom used.

**HIEROLOGY**, hi-e-ro-l'o-je, *s.* (*hieros*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse on sacred things.

**HIEROMANCY**, hi'e-ro-man-se, *s.* (*hieros*, and *mon-teia*, divination, Gr.) Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice.

**HIEROMNEMON**, hi-e-rom-ne'mon, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, an observer of sacrifices; a deputy sent to the Amphictyonic council of Greece, whose duty was to superintend the religious rites observed on the occasion.

**HIERONOMITE**, hi-e-ron'o-mite, *s.* A monk or nun of the order of St. Jerome.

**HIEROPHANTES**, hi-e-ro-fan'tis, *s.* (*hieros*, sacred, and *phaino*, I show, Gr.) In Antiquity, the name given to a priest whose office was to initiate candidates into the Eleusinian mysteries. He was a citizen of Athens, and held the office for life.

**HIEROPHYLAX**, hi-e-rof'e-laks, *s.* (Greek.) An officer in the Greek Church, who officiated as guardian or keeper of the holy utensils, vestments, &c.

**HIGGINSIA**, hig-gin'se-a, *s.* (in honour of General O'Higgins, some time governor of Chili.) A

# HIGGLE—HIGH.

genus of Peruvian shrubs, with reddish flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**HIGGLE**, hig'gl, *v. n.* To chaffer; to be difficult in making a bargain; to carry provisions about, and offer them for sale.

**HIGGLEDY-FIGGLEDY**, hig'gl-de-pig'gl-de, *ad.* In confusion.—A vulgar word.

**HIGGLER**, hig'glar, *s.* One who carries about provisions for sale; one who chaffers in bargaining. The temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves, a rendezvous of higglers and drovers.—*South.*

**HIGH**, hi, *a.* (*heah*, *hig*, *heh* or *hil*, Sax.) Extending to a great distance above the surface of the earth; elevated; lofty; of great altitude; rising, or having risen, or being far above the earth, as 'a high flight, or the clouds are high in the atmosphere;' elevated above the horizon, as 'how high is the sun?' It is an hour high; raised above any object; exalted in nature or dignity; possessing or governed by honourable pride; noble; difficult; abstruse;

They meet to hear and answer such high things.—*Shaks.*

boastful; ostentations; arrogant; proud; loud; boisterous; threatening or angry, as 'the parties had very high words;' violent; severe; oppressive; public, powerful, triumphant, glorious, or under divine protection; illustrious; honourable, as 'a man of high birth;' expressive of pride and haughtiness, as 'high looks;' possessed of supreme power, dominion, or excellence; great; important; solemn; held in veneration; rushing with velocity; tempestuous, as 'a high wind;' tumultuous; turbulent; inflamed; full; complete, as 'it is high time to retire;' rich; luxurious; well-seasoned, as 'high fare, high living, and high sauces;' strong; vivid; deep, as 'a high colour;' dear; of a great price, or greater price than usual; remote from the equator, north or south, as 'a high latitude;' remote in past time; early in former time, as 'high antiquity;' extreme; intense, as 'a high heat;' loud, as 'a high sound;' in Music, acute, sharp, as 'a high note, or a high voice;' far advanced in art or science; capital—committed against the king, sovereign, or state, as 'high treason, distinguished from petty treason, which is committed against a master or other superior;' exalted, as 'a high opinion of one's integrity.' *High church* and *low church*, a distinction introduced after the Revolution. The high church were supposed to favour the papists, or at least to support the high claims to prerogative which were maintained by the Stuarts. The low church entertained more moderate notions, manifested great enmity to popery, and were inclined to circumscribe the royal prerogatives. This distinction is now less marked, but not wholly obliterated. *High day*, or *high noon*, the time when the sun is in the meridian. *High Dutch*, the German language as distinguished from Low Dutch or Belgic, or the cultivated German as opposed to the vulgar dialects;—*ad.* aloft; to a great altitude, as 'towering high;' eminently; greatly; with deep thought; profoundly; powerfully;—*s.* an elevated place; superior region, as 'on high, and from on high;' aloft; on high, aloud.—Obsolete in the last sense. *High-pressure engine*, the simplest form of the steam-engine is the non-condensing or high-pressure engine. In this engine the condensing ap-



## HIGH-AIMED—HIGH-GAZING.

paratus is done away with, and steam being admitted into the cylinder at a high temperature, and consequently high pressure, and having acted on the piston, is allowed to escape into the open air. A part of the force of the steam is of course expended in overcoming the pressure of the atmosphere, and it is only that portion of the steam's elastic force that exceeds 15 lbs. to the square inch, that is effective in moving the engine. The surplus pressure is usually from 30 to 40 lbs. on the circular inch. The boiler must be amazingly strong, and the water being heated to a very high temperature, portions are successively let out, and immediately bursts into steam.

**HIGH-AIMED**, hi'symd, *a.* Having grand or lofty designs.

**HIGH-ARCHED**, hi'artsht, *a.* Having elevated arches.

**HIGH-ASPIRING**, hi'a-spi'ring, *a.* Having elevated views; aiming at lofty projects.

**HIGH-BLEST**, hi'blest, *a.* Supremely happy.

**HIGH-BLOWN**, hi'blone, *a.* Swelled much with wind; inflated, as with pride or conceit.

**HIGH-BORN**, hi'bawrn, *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction.

**HIGH-BRED**, hi'bred, *a.* Bred in high life; pampered.

**HIGH-BUILT**, hi'bilt, *a.* Of lofty structure; covered with lofty buildings.

**HIGH-CLIMBING**, hi'kli-ming, *a.* Climbing to a great height; difficult to be ascended.

**HIGH-COLOURED**, hi'kul-urd, *a.* Having a strong, deep, or glaring colour; vivid; strong or forcible in representation.

**HIGH-DAY**, hi'day, *a.* Fine; befitting a holiday. Thou spend'st such high-day wit in praising him.—*Shaks.*

**HIGH-DESIGNING**, hi'de-si'ning, *a.* Forming great schemes.

His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,  
His high-designing thoughts were figur'd there.—*Dryden.*

**HIGH-EMBOWED**, hi'em-bowd, *a.* Highly vaulted; having lofty arches.

**HIGH-ENGENDERED**, hi'en-jen'durd, *a.* Engendered aloft or in the air.

**HIGH-FED**, hi'fed, *a.* Fed luxuriously; pampered.

**HIGH-FINISHED**, hi'fin-isht, *a.* Finished completely and with elegance.

**HIGH-FLAMING**, hi'flay-ming, *a.* Throwing flame to a great height.

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune slain,  
High-flaming, please the monarch of the main.—*Pope.*

**HIGH-FLAVOURED**, hi'fla'vurd, *a.* Having a high flavour.

**HIGH-FLIER**, hi'fli'ur, *s.* One extravagant in opinion.

**HIGH-FLOWN**, hi'flone, *a.* Elevated; proud; swelled; turgid; extravagant.

**HIGH-FLUSHED**, hi'flusht, *a.* Much elated.

**HIGH-FLYING**, hi'fli'ing, *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings  
Of their high-flying arbitrary kings.—*Dryden.*

**HIGHGATE RESIN**, hi'gate res'n, *s.* A fossil resin, discovered in cutting the road through Highgate-hill, near London. It occurs in the clay in detached nodules.

**HIGH-GAZING**, hi'ga'zing, *a.* Looking upwards.

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## HIGH-GOING—HIGH-ROOFED.

**HIGH-GOING**, hi'go'ing, *a.* Moving rapidly.

How can she brook the rough high-going sea?—*Mansinger.*

**HIGH-GROWN**, hi'grone, *a.* Having the crop grown to a considerable height.

**HIGH-HEAPED**, hi'heapt, *a.* Covered with high piles; raised into high piles.

The plenteous board high-heapt'd with cotes divine,  
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine.—*Pope.*

**HIGH-HEARTED**, hi'hart'ed, *a.* Full of courage.

**HIGH-HUNG**, hi'hung, *a.* Hung aloft; elevated.

By the high-hung taper's light,  
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red.—*Dryden.*

**HIGHLAND**, hi'land, *a.* Pertaining to the Highlands.

**HIGHLANDER**, hi'land-ur, *s.* An inhabitant of the mountains.

**HIGHLANDISH**, hi'land-ish, *a.* Denoting a mountainous country.

**HIGHLANDS**, hi'lands, *s.* Elevated land; a mountainous region.

**HIGH-LIVED**, hi'livd, *a.* Pertaining to high life.

**HIGHLY**, hi'le, *ad.* With elevation in place; in a great degree; proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously; with elevation of mind or opinion; with great estimation.

**HIGH-METTLED**, hi'met-tld, *a.* Having high spirit; ardent.

**HIGH-MINDED**, hi'minde'ed, *a.* Proud; arrogant; having honourable pride; magnanimous; opposed to mean.

**HIGH-MINDEDNESS**, hi'minde'ed-nes, *s.* State of being high-minded.

**HIGHMOST**, hi'most, *a.* Highest.—*Obsolete.*

Now is the sun upon the highmost hill  
Of this day's journey.—*Shaks.*

**HIGHNESS**, hi'nes, *s.* Elevation above the surface; loftiness; altitude; height; dignity; elevation in rank, character, or power; excellence; value; violence, as the highness of wind; great amount; acuteness; intenseness, as of heat; a title of honour given to princes or other men of rank.

**HIGH-OPERATION**, hi'op-er-a'shun, *s.* In Surgery, a method of extracting the stone from the human bladder by cutting the upper part of it.

**HIGH-PLACE**, hi'plase, *s.* In Scripture, an eminence or ground on which sacrifices were offered.

**HIGH-PLACED**, hi'plaste, *a.* Elevated in situation or rank.

**HIGH-PRIEST**, hi'preest, *s.* A chief priest.

**HIGH-PRIESTSHIP**, hi'preest'ship, *s.* The office of high-priest.

**HIGH-PRINCIPLED**, hi'prin'se-pld, *a.* Extravagant in notions of politics.

**HIGH-RAISED**, hi'rayzd, *a.* Elevated; raised aloft; raised with great expectations or conceptions.

**HIGH-REACHING**, hi'reetsh-ing, *a.* Reaching upwards, or to a great height; ambitious; aspiring.

**HIGH-REARED**, hi'reerd, *a.* Raised high; of lofty structure.

The prayers of holy saints and wronged souls,  
Like high-rear'd bulwarks, stand before our faces.—*Shaks.*

**HIGH-REPENTED**, hi're-pen'ted, *a.* Repented of to the utmost.

**HIGH-RESOLVED**, hi're-zolv'd, *a.* Very resolute.

**HIGH-ROOFED**, hi'rooft, *a.* Having a lofty or sharp roof.



## HIGH-SEASONED—HILARODI.

**HIGH-SEASONED**, hi'se'znd, *a.* Enriched with spices or other seasoning; piquant to the palate.

**HIGH-SEATED**, hi'se'ted, *a.* Fixed on high; seated in an elevated place.

**HIGH-SIGHTED**, hi'si'ted, *a.* Always looking upwards.

Let *High-sighted* tyranny range on,  
Till each man drop by lottery.—*Shaks.*

**HIGH-SOULED**, hi'solde, *a.* Having a high spirit; magnanimous.

**HIGH-SOUNDING**, hi'sound'ing, *a.* Pompous; noisy; ostentatious.

**HIGH-SPIRITED**, hi'spir'it-ed, *a.* Full of spirits or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible; full of spirit; bold; daring.

**HIGH-STOMACHED**, hi'stum'ukt, *a.* Having a proud, lofty, or obstinate spirit.

*High-stomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;  
In rage, deaf as the sea, hasty as fire.—*Shaks.*

**HIGH-SWELLED**, hi'sweld, } *a.* Swelled to a great  
**HIGH-SWOLLEN**, hi'swold, } height, or to a great extent.

**HIGH-SWELLING**, hi'swel-ling, *a.* Swelling greatly; inflated; boastful.

**HIGH-TASTED**, hi'tays-ted, *a.* Having a strong relish; piquant.

Flatt'ry still in sugar'd words betrays,  
And poison in *high-tasted* meats conveys.—*Denham.*

**HIGHTH, HIGHT.**—See Height.

**HIGH-TONED**, hi'tonde, *a.* High in sound.

**HIGH-TOWERED**, hi'towrd, *a.* Having lofty towers.

**HIGH-VICED**, hi'viste, *a.* Enormously wicked.

**HIGH-WATER**, hi'waw-tur, *s.* That state of the tides when they have flowed to the greatest height, in which state they remain nearly stationary for about fifteen or twenty minutes, when the water begins again to ebb or recede. The time of high-water is always nearly the same in the same place at the full of the moon, and at all other times: the time of high-water depends upon the age of the moon. The rule for finding which, the age of the moon being given, is as follows:—Add four-fifths of the days of the moon's age, as so many hours to the time of high-water at the full of the moon, and the sum is the time of high-water, answering to that day *nearly*. The time of high-water at London, on the day of the full moon, is three o'clock in the afternoon. *High-water mark*, the line made on the shore by the tide at its utmost height.

**HIGHWAY**, hi'way, *s.* A public road; a way open to all passengers; course; road; train of action.

**HIGHWAYMAN**, hi'way-man, *s.* One who robs on the public road, or lurks in the highway for the purpose of robbing.

**HIGH-WROUGHT**, hi'rawt, *a.* Executed with exquisite art or skill; accurately finished; inflated to a high degree.

**HILARATE.**—See Exhilarate.

**HILARIA**, hil-a're-a, *s.* In Antiquity, feasts celebrated every year by the Romans, with pomp and hilarity, on the 8th of the calends of April, and the 25th of March, in honour of Cybele, the mother of the gods.

**HILARIOUS**, he-la're-us, *a.* Mirthful; merry.

**HILARITY**, he-la're-te, *s.* (*hilaritas*, Lat.) Mirth; merriment; gaiety.

**HILARODI**, he-lar'o-di, *s.* In Antiquity, a sort of poets who, dressed in white and crowned with

## HILARY-TERM—HIMSELF.

gold, went about in Greece singing little gay poems or songs, somewhat graver than the Ionic pieces, accompanied with some instrument.

**HILARY-TERM**, hil'a-re-term, *s.* The term of courts, &c., which begins January 23.

**HILD**, hild, (*held*, Ger. and Dut. *heldt*, a hero, Dan.) is retained in names, as *Hildebert*, a bright hero; *Mathild*, a heroic lady.

**HILDING**, hil'ding, *s.* (perhaps from *hyldan*, to decline, Sax.) A paltry, cowardly, cony fellow;

He was some *hilding* fellow that had stolen  
The horse he rode on.—*Shaks.*

a mean woman.—*Obsolete.*

This idle toy, this *hilding* scorns my power,  
And sets us all at naught.—*Romeo.*

**HILL**, hil, *s.* (*hill*, or *hyl*, Sax.) A natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land; an eminence. *Hill-out*, or *peel-corn*, or *naked-oat*, the plant *Avena nuda*;—*v. a.* to cover.—*Obsolete* as a verb.

Those mountains  
*Hill'd* with snow.—*Quena.*

**HILLED**, hild, *a.* Having hills.

**HILLIA**, hil'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir John Hill.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

**HILLING**, hil'ling, *s.* An accumulation; a covering.—*Obsolete* in the last sense.

**HILLOCK**, hil'luk, *s.* A small hill; a slight eminence.

**HILLSIDE**, hil'side, *s.* The side or declivity of a hill.

**HILLY**, hil'le, *a.* Abounding with hills.

**HILOBATES**, hi-lob'a-tes, *s.* (*hilos*, silly, and *bates*, one that treads, Gr.?) The Gibbons, a genus of quadrumanous animals, distinguished by the great length of their fore-arms.

**HILT**, hilt, *s.* (Saxon.) The handle of anything, particularly of a sword.

**HILTED**, hilt'ed, *a.* Having a hilt.

**HILUM**, hi'lum, *s.* (Latin, a trifle.) In Botany, the scar or mark on the seed which indicates the place by which it adheres to the placenta. In Pathology, a small blackish tumour, formed by protrusion of the iris through a breach of the cornea.

**HIM**, him, *pron.* (*eum*, Lat.) The objective case of *He*.

**HIMALAYAN**, him-a-la'yan, *a.* Pertaining to the Himalaya mountains in India, the highest in the world.

**HIMANTOPES**, hi-man'to-pes, *s.* A tribe of Infusoria, belonging to the order Homogenea, consisting of such as have no external organ whatever, except a tail.

**HIMANTOPUS**, hi-man'to-pus, *s.* (*himantopos*, crook-shanked, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Scolopacidae.

**HIMATANTHUS**, him-a-tan'thus, *s.* (*himation*, a garment, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the involucre.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

**HIMATOSIS**, hi-ma-to'sis, *s.* (*himas*, a thong, Gr.) A retraction of the uvula, when it hangs down like a thong.

**HIMSELF**, him'self, *pron.* in the nominative or objective case. *He*; but *himself* is more emphatical, or more expressive of distinct personality than *he*. When *himself* is added to *he*, or to a noun, it expresses discrimination of person with particular



emphasis. When used as the reciprocal pronoun, it is not usually emphatical. It was formerly used as a substitute for neuter nouns, as 'high as heaven *himself*.' *Himself* is used to express the proper character or natural temper and disposition of a person, after or in opposition to wandering of mind, irregularity, or devious conduct from derangement, passion, or extraneous influence. We say, 'a man has come to *himself*,' after delirious or extravagant behaviour; 'let the man alone; let him act *himself*.' *By himself*, alone; unaccompanied; sequestered; as, 'he sits or studies *by himself*.'

**HIN**, hin, *s.* (Hebrew.) A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing the sixth part of an ephah, or about five quarts English measure.

**HIND**, hinde, *s.* (*hinde*, Sax. and Dut.) The female of the red deer or stag;—(*hine*, Sax.) a domestic; a servant;—(obsolete in the last two significations.)

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by their mistress, to carry me in the name of foul clothes to Datchet-lane.—*Shaks.*

a peasant, or a husbandman's servant;

The Dutch who came like greedy *hinds* before.—*Dryden.*

—*a.* (*hyndon*, Sax.) backward; pertaining to the part which follows, in opposition to the *forepart*, as the *hind* legs.

**HINDER**, hind'ur, *a.* *Compar.* of hind; that is, in a position contrary to that of the head or forepart.

**HINDER**, hin'dur, *v. a.* (*hinan*, *hynan*, *hindrian*, Sax.) To interrupt; to obstruct; to stop; to impede or prevent from moving forward by any means; to retard; to check in progression or motion; to obstruct for a time, or to render slow in motion; to prevent;—*v. n.* to interpose obstacles or impediments.

**HINDERANCE**, hin'dur-ans, *s.* The act of impeding or restraining motion; impediment; that which stops progression or advance; obstruction.

**HINDERENDS**, hin'dur-ends, *s.* Refuse of corn, such as remains after it is winnowed.

**HINDERER**, hin'dur-ur, *s.* One who stops or retards; that which hinders.

**HINDERLING**, hind'ur-ling, *s.* A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.—Seldom used.

**HINDERMOST**, hind'ur-most, *a.* That which is behind all others: *hindmost* is generally used.

**HINDOO**, } hin'doo, *s.* An aboriginal of Hindostan.

**HINDU**, }

**HINDOOISM**, } hin'doo-izm, *s.* The doctrines and

**HINDUISM**, } rites of the Hindoos; the system of

religious principles among the Hindoos.

**HINGE**, hinj, *s.* (*hangian*, Sax.) The hook or joint on which a door or gate turns; that on which anything depends or turns; a cardinal point, as east, west, north, or south.—Seldom used in the last sense.

Nor slept the winds  
Within their strong caves, but rush'd abroad  
From the four *hinges* of the world.—*Milton.*

In Conchology, that part of a bivalve shell which is composed of the ligament, the cartilage, and the teeth. To be off the *hinges*, is to be in a state of disorder or irregularity;—*v. a.* to furnish with hinges; to bend;—(seldom used as an active verb.)

Be thou a flatterer now, and *hinge* thy knee.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to stand, depend, or turn, as on a *hinge*.

**HINNITE**, hin-ne-ate, } *v. n.* (*hinnio*, Lat.) To

**HINNY**, hin-ne, } neigh.—Obsolete.

He neigheth and *hinneth*; all is but *hinneth* sophistry.—*Ben Jonson.*

**HINNITES**, hin-ni'tes, *s.* (*hinnos*, a mure, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is pectiniform but irregular; the animal attached: Family, Ostracidae.

**HINT**, hint, *v. a.* (*cenno*, a nod or hint, Ital.) To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to; to suggest;—*v. n.* to hint at, to allude to; to mention slightly;—*s.* a distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; suggestion.

**HIP**, hip, *s.* (*hipe*, *hype*, *hypp*, Sax.) The projecting part of an animal, formed by the haunch bone; the haunch; the joint of the thigh; to have on the *hip*, to have the advantage over one; *hip and thigh*, complete overthrow or defeat;

He smote them *hip and thigh* with a great slaughter.—*Judges* xv. 8.

—*v. a.* to sprain or dislocate the hip. In Botany, the fruit of the dog-rose. In Architecture, a piece of timber placed between every two adjacent inclined sides of a hip roof, for the purpose of receiving what are termed the jack rafters. *Hip knobs*, ornaments at the gable end of houses. *Hip mould*, a term used by some workmen to denote the back of the hip, and by others the form or pattern by which the hip is set out.

**HIP-HALT**, hip'hawlt, *a.* Lame; limping.—Obsolete.

**HIPPA**, hip'pa, *s.* A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.

**HIPPANTHROPIA**, hip-pan-thro-pe-a, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *anthropos*, a man, Gr.) A kind of insanity, in which a person believes himself transformed into a horse. The celebrated Cardinal Richelieu is said to have laboured under this strange hallucination.

**HIPPARCHIA**, hip-pär'ke-a, *s.* (Greek, a squadron of horse.) Meadow Brown Butterfly, a genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Satyridae.

**HIPPED**, hipt, *a.* Melancholy; sprained in the hip.

**HIPPION**, hip-pe-on, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *ion*, a violet, Gr.) The Horse-violet, a genus of plants consisting of shrubs, with elegant golden-coloured flowers: Order, Gentianaceae.

**HIPPISH**, hip'pish, *a.* Hypochondriacal.

**HIPPOBOSCA**, hip-po-bos'ka, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *bosca*, I feed, Gr.) The Horse-fly, of Dipterous insects: Type of the family, Hippoboscidae.

**HIPPOBOSCIDE**, hip-po-bos'e-de, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *boscide*, I feed, Gr.) one of the genera.) A numerous family of winged Dipterous insects, generally called the name of Forest-flies, the young of which are not only excluded from the ovum, but their first metamorphosis in the water, and are brought forth in the water.

**HIPPOBROMA**, hip-po-bro'ma, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *broma*, poison, Gr. from the nature of the plants, and its poisonous quality as eat it.) An herbaceous plant, genus of the order Lobeliaceae.

**HIPPOCAMP**, hip-po-kamp, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *kamp*, a name given to the sea-horse.)

**HIPPOCAMPUS**, hip-po-kan'pus, *s.* (the Greek name of a monster with the head of a horse and the tail of a fish.) A genus of fishes.



the body and head are compressed and broad; the muzzle narrow and tubular; the mouth terminal; the profile of the head angular; dorsal fin single; pectorals small; caudal fin wanting; no anal in the male: Family, Syngnathidæ.—In Anatomy, a term applied to two productions of medullary substance in the lateral ventricle of the brain: the Hippocampus major, and the Hippocampus minor.

**HIPPOCASTANÆ**, hip-po-kas-ta'ne-e, *s.* (*hippocastanum*, the specific name of the horse-chestnut, from *hippos*, a horse, Gr. and *castanea*, a chestnut, Lat.) A subdivision or tribe of the order Sapindæ, in which the leaves are opposite; ovules in two cells, one ascending, the other suspended; the embryo crowned with great fleshy consolidated cotyledons.

**HIPPOCENTAUR**, hip-po-sen'tawr, *s.* (*hippocentauros*, Gr.) In ancient fable, a supposed monster, half man and half horse.

**HIPPOCEPHALUS**, hip-po-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, *kephale*, a head, Gr.) A genus of fishes of the Mailed Bullhead kind: Family, Agonidæ.

**HIPPOCRASS**, hip-po-kras, *s.* (French.) A medicinal drink, composed of wine, with an infusion of spices and other ingredients.

**HIPPOCRATEA**, hip-po-kra-te'a, *s.* (in honour of Hippocrates, the celebrated physician.) A genus of plants, type of the order Hippocrateaceæ.

**HIPPOCRATEACEÆ**, hip-po-kra-te-a'se-e, *s.* (*hippocratea*, one of the genera.) An order of plants, consisting of arborescent or climbing shrubs, with stipulate leaves and corymbs or fascicles; calyx of five, rarely of four or six sepals; petals equal in number with the sepals; stamens three, rarely five or ten; anthers one-celled; style one, and crowned by one or three stigmas.

**HIPPOCRATES' SLEEVE**, hip-pok'kra-tis sleeve, *s.* A kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used for straining sirups and decoctions.

**HIPPOCRATIA**, hip-po-kra'she-a, *s.* A festival kept by the Arcadians, in honour of Neptune the horseman, during which horses and mules were exempted from working, and led along the streets richly and magnificently caparisoned. The same ceremony was observed at Rome, in favour of horses, at the feast of Consualia.

**HIPPOCRATIC**, hip-po-krat'ik, *a.* Belonging to or proceeding from Hippocrates, the celebrated Greek physician, who lived about 600 years before Christ.

**HIPPOCRATIC FACE**, hip-po-krat'ik fase, *s.* Pale, sunken, and contracted features, considered as a fatal symptom in diseases.

**HIPPOCRATISM**, hip-pok'kra-tizm, *s.* The philosophy of Hippocrates, as it regards medicine.

**HIPPOCRENE**, hip-po-krene, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *krene*, a fountain, Gr. from its being fabled as produced by a stroke of the foot of Pegasus.) A fountain in Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.

**HIPPOCREPIS**, hip-po-kre'pis, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *krepis*, a shoe, Gr. in reference to the shape of the pods.) Horse-shoe Vetch, a genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**HIPPODAME**, hip-po-dame, *s.* A sea-horse. Infernal hags, centaurs, fiends, *Hippodames*.—Spenser.

**HIPPODROME**, hip-po-drome, *s.* (*hippodromos*, Gr.) Anciently, a circus, or place in which horse and

chariot races were performed, and horses exercised.

**HIPPOGLOSSUS**, hip-po-glos'sus, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of flat fishes: Family, Pleuronectidæ.

**HIPPOGRIFF**, hip-po-grif, *s.* (*hippogriffe*, Fr.) A fabulous animal, half horse and half griffon; a winged horse.

**HIPPOLITH**, hip-po-lith, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

**HIPPOMANE**, hip-po-ma-ne, *s.* (*hippos*, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) The name was given by the Greeks to a plant which grew in Arcadia, and which possessed the dangerous property, when eaten by horses, of rendering them mad. The Manchinel-tree, a genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

**HIPPOMARATHRUM**, hip-po-mar'a-thrum, *s.* (*hippos marathron*, horse-fennel, Gr. on account of its size compared with common fennel.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants.

**HIPPONYX**, hip-po-niks, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the tribe Scutibranchia, or Limpets, in which the shell is cup-shaped or patelliform; strong; the margins thick, and reposing upon a thin, flattened, testaceous plate, forming a second valve.

**HIPPOPATHOLOGY**, hip-po-pa-thol'o-je, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, *pathos*, disease, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The pathology or doctrine of the diseases of the horse.

**HIPPOPHAGI**, hip-pof'a-ji, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) In ancient Geography, a people of Scythia, that fed on horse flesh.

**HIPPOPHAGOUS**, hip-pof'a-gus, *a.* (*hippos*, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) Feeding on horses, as the Tartars do.

**HIPPOPHAGY**, hip-pof'a-je, *s.* The act or practice of feeding on horses.

**HIPPOTAMUS**, hip-po-pot'a-mus, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *potamos*, a river, Gr.) The River-horse, a large pachydermatous quadruped, which passes almost the whole of its life in the water of the great rivers of South Africa. The body is thick and heavy, and destitute of fur, a few scattered bristles only occurring on the skin: the legs are so short that the belly nearly touches the ground; the head is enormously large. Fossil bones of the hippopotamus occur in many places of Europe.

**HIPPOPUS**, hip-po-pus, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is cuniate; both valves closed; bosses nearly central; cardinal teeth small; lateral teeth long and posterior: Family, Chamidæ.

**HIPPOSTEOLOGY**, hip-po-ste-ol'o-je, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *osteologia*, a description of bones, Gr.) The anatomy of the horse.

**HIPPOTIS**, hip-po'tis, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *otis*, an ear, Gr. the form of the calyx being compared to the ear of a horse.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**HIPPURIC**, hip-pu'rik, *a.* (*hippos*, and *ouron*, urine, Gr.) Relating to the urine of horses. *Hippuric acid*, a compound obtained from the urine of the horse when mixed with muriatic acid.

**HIPPURIS**, hip-pu'ris, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) Mare's-tail, a genus of herbaceous plants, having the stem beset with crowded whorls: Order, Haloraceæ.



**HIPPURITES**, hip-pu-rî'tis, or hip'pu-ritse, *s.* (*hippos*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of extinct Mollusca, supposed to be bivalves, and referred to the extensive group, the Rudista of Lamarck. Hippurites occur in the Chalk formation.

**HIPPUS**, hip'pus, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, from the affection causing twinkling and trembling of the eyelid, as is usual when riding on horseback.) A repeated dilatation and alternate constriction of the pupil, arising from a spasmodic affection of the iris of the eye.

**HIP-ROOF**, hip'roof, *s.* A roof, the return of which, at the end of a building, rises immediately from the wall with the same inclination as the adjacent sides.

**HIP-SHOT**, hip'shot, *a.* Having the hip dislocated.

**HIPTAGE**, hip'taje, *s.* (probably from *hiptamai*, I fly, in allusion to the shape of the lateral petals, which appear like wings.) A genus of beautiful climbing shrubs, natives of China and the East Indies: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

**HIRCINE**, her'sine, (*hircus*, a he-goat, Lat.) A name given by Chevreul to a fatty matter which may be separated from mutton suet, and gives it a particular rank smell, resembling that emitted by the male-goat at the period of the rut.

**HIRE**, hire, *v. a.* (*hyran*, Sax.) To procure from another person, and for temporary use, at a certain price; to engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation; to bribe; to engage in immoral or illegal service for a reward; to hire out one's self; to let; to engage one's service to another for a reward; to hire, or to hire out, to let; to lease.—*s.* (*hyre*, Sax.) the price, reward, or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the temporary use of anything; wages; the reward or recompense paid for personal service.

**HIRELESS**, hire'les, *a.* Without hire; not rewarded.

**HIRELING**, hire'ling, *s.* One who is hired, or who serves for wages; a mercenary; a prostitute;—*a.* serving for wages; venal; mercenary; employed for money or other compensation.

**HIRER**, hi'rur, *s.* One that hires; one that procures the use of anything for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service.

**HIRST**, herst, } *s.* A little wood or thicket.—**HURST**, hurst, } Obsolete.

**HIRSUTE**, her-sute', *a.* (*hirsutus*, Lat.) Hairy; rough with hair; shaggy; set with bristles.

**HIRSUTELY**, her-sute'le, *ad.* In a hirsute manner.

**HIRSUTENESS**, her-sute'nes, *s.* Hairiness.

**HIRTELLA**, her-tel'la, *s.* (*hirtus*, hairy, Lat. from the hairy nature of the branches.) A genus of American shrubs: Order, Chrysobalanaceæ.

**NOTE**.—The following combinations of *Hirtus*, hairy or prickly, occur in the definition of species in Natural History:—*Hirticaudis*, hairy-tailed, or having the extremity of the wing-covers covered with hairs; *hirticollis*, hairy-necked; *hirticornis*, having hairy antennæ; *hirtiflorus*, having hairy flowers; *hirtipes*, hairy-footed.

**HIRUDINIDÆ**, her-u'de-ne-de, *s.* (*hirudo*, one of the genera.) Leeches, a family of Apodous Annelides, formed, according to Milne Edwards, into two sections:—1st, The Albionides, in which the oral sucker is only of one piece, and is separated from the body by a constriction. 2d, Bdelleoides, in which the sucker consists of several pieces, and is scarcely separated from the body.

**HIRUDO**, her-u'do, *s.* (Latin.) Leeches, a genus of suctorial Annelides: Type of the family Hirudinidæ.

**HIRUNDINIDÆ**, her-un'de-ne-de, *s.* (*hirundo*, one of the genera.) The Swallows, a family of birds of the Fissirostral tribe, distinguished by its compact glossy plumage, and the bill being very small and triangular.

**HIRUNDO**, her-un'do, *s.* (Latin.) The Swallow, a genus of birds: Type of the family Hirudinidæ.

**HIS**, hiz, *Pron. poss.* of He. The present use of *his* is as a pronominal adjective, in any case, indifferently, corresponding to the Latin *eius*, as 'tell John *his* papers are ready.' *His* was formerly used for *its*, but improperly; also, the sign of the possessive, as 'the man *his* ground, for the man's ground;' *his* is still used as a substitute for a noun, preceded by *of*.

**HISINGERITE**, his'en-je-rite, *s.* (in honour of Hisinger, who analyzed it.) A mineral of a black, dull colour, with an earthy fracture, capable of being cut with the knife: found in Sweden; rare. Consists of protoxide of iron, 47.80; silice, 27.50; alumina, 5.50; oxide of manganese, 0.77; water, 11.75: sp. gr. 3.04.

**HISK**, hisk, *v. a.* To breathe short through cold or pain; to draw the breath with difficulty.

**HISPA**, his'pa, *s.* (*hispidus*, bristly or rough, Lat. from the species being surrounded by spines which give them a formidable appearance.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, forming the type of the family Hispidæ.

**HISPID**, his'pid, *a.* (*hispidus*, Lat.) Rough; bristly; covered with stiff hairs.

**HISPIDÆ**, his'pe-de, *s.* (*hispa*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Mollificornes.

**HISPIDLY**, his'pid-le, *ad.* In a hispid, bristly, or rough manner.

**HISS**, his, *v. n.* (*hysian*, Sax.) To utter a noise like that of a serpent, and some other animals; to give a strong aspiration by driving the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; to express contempt or disapprobation by hissing; to whiz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight;—*v. a.* to condemn by hissing; to explode; to procure hisses or disgrace;—*s.* the sound emitted by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth; the noise of a serpent, and of some other animals; an expression of contempt or disapprobation, used in places of public exhibition.

**HISSING**, his'ing, *s.* A hissing sound; an expression of scorn or contempt; the occasion of contempt; the object of scorn and derision.

**HISSINGLY**, his'ing-le, *ad.* With a whistling sound.

**HIST**, hist, *interj.* (*hyst*, Dan.) An exclamation commanding silence.

**HISTER**, his'tur, *s.* (*histrion*, or *hister*, an actor, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, the structure of which is quadrate and almost cubical; the elytra shorter than the abdomen, and flattened: Type of the family Histeridæ.

**HISTERIDÆ**, his-ter'e-de, *s.* (*hister*, one of the genera, Lat.) A family of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Lamellicornes.

**HISTIOPHORUS**, his-te-ô'ô-rus, *s.* (*hision*, a sail, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of Sword-fishes, the ventral fins of which consist of two unequal rays connected by a membrane; the



behind the eye, which is very large; small and lobed: Family, Scomberidæ; Xiphianæ.

**his-toj'e-ne, s.** (*histos*, a web or tissue, I engender, Gr.) The formation of tissue.

**Y, his-tog'ra-fe, s.** (*histos*, and *grapho*, Gr.) A description of the organic

**his-to'l'o-je, s.** (*histos*, and *logos*, a dis-) The doctrine of the organic tissues.

**his-ton'o-me, s.** (*histos*, and *nomos*, a The history of the laws which preside mation and arrangement of the organic

**his-to're-al, a.** The old term for his- torial thing notable.—*Chaucer*.

**his-to're-an, s.** (*historien*, Fr.) A cts and events; a compiler of history.

**is-tor'ik, } a.** (*historicus*, Lat.)  
**his-tor'ik-al, }** Containing history, ion of facts; relating to history; con- istory; deduced from history; repre- istory.

**Y, his-tor'rik-al-le, ad.** In the man- ry; by way of narration.

**his-to'rid, a.** Recorded in history.— d.

**his-to're-ur, s.** A historian.—Obso-

**his-tor'e-fi, v. a.** To relate; to record —Obsolete.

O, Muse, *historify* whose prayer to learn your skill hath I me.—*Shelley*.

**APHER, his-to-re-og'gra-fur, s.** (*histo-* and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A histo- ter of history.

**APHY, his-to-re-og'gra-fe, s.** The art ent of a historian.

**Y, his-to-re-ol'o-je, s.** A discourse or the knowledge of history.

**tur-e, s.** (*historia*, Gr.) A narration and facts, respecting nations or states; of events in the order in which they with their causes and effects; narra- al relation of facts or events; story; of facts and events; description; an things that exist; an account of the and actions of an individual person.

**istory, the science which has for its study of the various forms of bodies on, or under the surface of the earth: the structure of such things as con- ace of organization necessary for the the vital functions, investigates the a of functions of living beings, and ose beings as such, according to their nd in such manner as to facilitate the e works of nature, whether animate te.**

**CE, his'tur-e-pees, s.** A representa- remarkable event in painting.

**s'tre-un, s.** A player.—Obsolete.

**his-tre-on'ik, } a.** (*histrionicus*,  
**is-tre-on'e-kal, }** Lat.) Relating

e; suitable to a theatrical performer; buffoon; belonging to dramatic repre-

**HISTRIONICALLY, his-tre-on'e-kal-le, ad.** Thea- trically; in the manner of dramatic representa- tions, or of a buffoon.

**HISTRIONISM, his'tre-o-nizm, s.** Theatrical or feigned representation.

**HIT, hit, v. a.** (*hitla*, Swed.) *Past and past part.*

**Hit.** To strike; to touch with a blow; to touch the mark; not to miss; to attain; to reach; not to fail; to suit; to be conformable to; to catch by the right bait; to touch properly; *to hit off*, to strike out; to determine luckily; to represent or describe exactly; *to hit out*, to perform by good luck;—*v. n.* to meet or come in contact; to clash; to meet or fall on by good luck; to suc- ceed by accident; not to miss; to strike or reach the intended point; to succeed; *to hit on or upon*, to light on; to come to or fall on by chance; to meet or find, as by accident;—*s.* a striking against; the collision of one body against another; a chance; a casual event; a lucky chance; a for- tunate event, a term in backgammon.

**HITCH, hitsh, v. n.** (*hecian*, Welsh.) To become entangled, or hooked together; to move by jerks, or with stops; to hit the legs together in going, as horses; to hop; to spring on one leg;—(local in the last two senses;—to move or walk;—(local;—*v. a.* to hook; to catch by a hook; to fasten by hitching;—*s.* a catch; anything that holds; the act of catching, as on a hook, &c. Among seamen, a sort of knot or noose, by which one rope is fastened to another, or to some other object, as a post, ring, mast, &c.; a stop or sud- den halt in walking or moving. In Mining, a slight dislocation of the strata.

**HITCHEL.**—See Hatchel.

**HITCHING, hitsh'ing, s.** A fastening or hooking.

**HITHE, hithe, s.** (*hyth*, Sax.) A port or small haven to land goods out of vessels, as in *Queen- hithe*, now Lambeth.

**HITHER, hith'nr, ad.** (*hither*, or *hider*, Sax.) To this place from some other; *hither and thither*, to this place and that; to this end; to this design; to this argument or topic;—*a.* nearest; towards the person speaking.

**HITHERMOST, hith'ur-most, a.** Nearest on this side.

**HITHERTO, hith'ur-too, ad.** To this time; yet; in any time till now; at every time till now; to this place; to a prescribed limit.

**HITHERWARD, hith'ur-wawrd, } ad.** This way;  
**HITHERWARDS, hith'ur-wawrds, }** towards this place.

**HITTITE, hit'tite, s.** A descendant of Heth; the eldest son of Canaan.

**HIVE, hive, s.** (*hyfe*, Sax.) The habitation or arti- ficial reception of bees; a swarm of bees, or the bees inhabiting a hive; a company or society to- gether, or closely connected;—*v. a.* to collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive;—*s.* *Hive-bee*, the *Apis domestica* of Entomologists; to contain; to receive as a habitation, or place of deposit;—*v. n.* to take shelter together; to reside collec- tively.

**HIVER, hi'vnr, s.** One that collects bees into a hive.

**HIVES, hivse, s.** The popular name in the north of England, and in some parts of Scotland, for a species of chicken-pox, the *Varicella globularis* of Willan.

**HIVITES, hi'vitse, s.** People descended from Ca- naan.



# HIZZ—HOBBLE.

HIZZ, *hiz*, *v. n.* To hiss.—See Hiss.

To have a thousand, with red burning spits,  
Come *hizzing* in upon them.—

HIZZING.—See Hissing.

HO, } *ho*, *interj.* A call; a sudden exclamation  
HOA, } to give notice of approach, or anything  
else; a command to stop, cease, or give over;—  
*a. stop*; bound; limit.

Heer was no *ho* in devout drinkyng.—*Langham.*

Here dwells my father Jew. *Ho*, who's within?—  
*Shaks.*

HOAR, *hore*, *a.* (*har*, *Sax.*) White; grey with  
age; white with frost;—*s. antiquity*; hoariness;  
*v. n.* to become mouldy or musty.—Obsolete as a  
verb.

A hare that is *hoor*,  
Is too much for a score,  
When it *hoars* ere it be spent.—  
*Old Song in Rom. & Jul.*

HOARD, *horde*, *s.* (*hord*, *Sax.*) A store, stock, or  
large quantity of anything accumulated or laid  
up; a hidden stock; a treasure;—*v. a.* to gather  
and lay up a large quantity of anything; to amass  
and deposit in secret; to store secretly;—*v. n.* to  
collect and form a hoard; to lay up store.

HOARDED, *horde'ur*, *s.* One who lays up in store;  
one who accumulates and keeps in secret.

HOARDING, *horde'ing*, *a.* Instinctively collecting  
and laying up provisions for winter.

HOARED, *horde*, *a.* Mouldy; musty.—Obsolete.

All the bread of their provision was dry and *hoared*  
(in the present version *mouldy*).—*Josh. ix. 5.*

HOARFROST, *hor'e'frost*, *s.* The white particles of  
ice formed by the congelation of dew or watery  
vapours.

HOARINESS, *ho're-nes*, *s.* The state of being  
whitish or grey; the colour of old men's hair.

HOARSE, *horse*, *a.* Having a rough, harsh, grating  
voice, as when affected with cold; rough; grating;  
discordant, as the voice, or as any sound.

HOARSELY, *horse'le*, *ad.* With a rough, harsh,  
grating voice, or sound.

HOARSENESS, *horse'nes*, *s.* Harshness or rough-  
ness of voice or sound; preternatural asperity of  
voice.

HOARSE-SOUNDING, *horse'sownd-ing*, *a.* Making  
a grating, harsh sound.

HOARSTONE, *hor'e'stone*, *s.* A landmark; a stone  
showing the boundary of an estate.

HOARY, *ho're*, *a.* White or whitish; white or grey  
with age; mouldy; mossy, or covered with a  
white pubescence. *Hoary*, or *whistling Marmot* of  
zoologists, and mountain-badger of the American  
fur-traders.

HOAX, *hoks*, *s.* (*huks*, or *hucx*, irony, contempt, *Sax.*)  
Something done for deception or mockery; a trick  
played off in sport;—*v. a.* to play a trick upon  
for sport, or without malice; to deceive.

HOB, *hob*, } *s.* (*Danish*.) The name of a wheel; a  
HUB, *hub*, } solid piece of timber in which the  
naves are inserted.

HOB, *hob*, *s.* A clown; a fairy.—Obsolete.

HOBBISM, *hob'bism*, *s.* A name given to the scepti-  
cal opinions or principles promulgated by Thomas  
Hobbes, about the close of the sixteenth cen-  
tury.

HOBBIST, *hob'bist*, *s.* A follower of Hobes.

HOBBLE, *hob'bl*, *v. n.* (*hobelu*, *Welsh*.) To walk  
lame, or awkwardly upon one leg more than the  
other; to walk with unequal and encumbered steps;

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# HOBBLE-DE-HOY—HOCK-DAY.

to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches; to  
move roughly or unevenly, as verse;

While you, Pindaric, truths rehearse,  
She *hobbles* in alternate verse.—*Prior.*

—*v. a.* to perplex;—(obsolete as an active verb);  
—*s.* an unequal halting gait; an encumbered  
awkward step; difficulty; perplexity.

HOBBLE-DE-HOY, *hob'bl-de-hoy*, *s.* A stripling;  
a young man between fourteen and twenty-one.

HOBBLER, *hob'bl-ur*, *s.* (*hobeler*, old *Fr.*) One that  
hobbles. In former times in England, a name  
given to a feudal tenant who was bound to serve  
as a light horseman or bowman; the smaller feo-  
dal gentry were long termed in France, *Hobereaux*.

For twenty *hobblers* armed, Irishmen so called, because  
they served on hobbies, he paid sixpence a piece per  
diem.—*Davies.*

HOBBLINGLY, *hob'bl-ing-le*, *ad.* With a limping  
or interrupted step.

HOBBY, *hob'be*, *s.* (*hobel*, *Welsh*.) A species of  
hawk; a hawk of the lure;—(*hoype*, *Germ.*) a  
strong active horse, of a middle size, said to have  
been originally from Ireland; a nag; a pacing-  
horse; a wooden figure of a horse on which boys  
ride; any favourite object; that which a person  
pursues with zeal and delight; a stupid fellow.

HOBBY-HORSE, *hob'be-hawrs*, *s.* A wooden horse  
on which boys ride; a character in the old May  
games; a stupid or foolish person:

I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to  
you, which these *hobby-horses* must not hear.—*Shaks.*  
the favourite object or pursuit of a person.

HOBGONLIN, *hob'gob-lin*, *s.* A fairy; an appari-  
tion.

HOBLERS, *hob'e-lurz*, *s.* Feudal tenants, in former  
times, bound to serve as light horsemen.—See  
Hobler.

HOBIT, *ho'bit*, *s.* (*hobus*, *Span.*) A small mortar,  
or shot gun.—See Howitzer.

HOBLIKE, *hob'like*, *a.* Clownish; boorish.

HOBNAIL, *hob'nale*, *s.* A nail with a thick strong  
head, for shoeing horses; a clownish person, in  
contempt.

No antic *hobnail* at a morris, but is more handsomely  
facetious.—*Milton.*

HOBNAILED, *hob'nayld*, *a.* Set with hobnails;  
rough.

HOBNOB, *hob'nob*, *ad.* (derivation disputed.) Take  
or not take.—Obsolete.

*Hobnob* is his word; give't or take't.—*Shaks.*

HOBBOY.—See Hautboy.

HOBSON'S CHOICE, *hob'sunz stheys*, *s.* A vulgar  
expression denoting a choice in which there is no  
alternative; said to have arisen from the whimsi-  
cal turn of one Hobson, a Cambridge carrier, who  
obliged parties who came to hire a horse from his  
collection, to take the one next the stable-door,  
and leaving no other choice with him.

HOCO, *hok'ko*, *s.* The name given by Buffon to  
the Curassows, *Crax globicera*, *Crax alector*, and  
*Crax rubra*, a genus of large gallinaceous American  
fowls.

HOCK, *hok*, *s.* (*hoh*, *Sax.*) The joint of an animal  
between the knee and the fetlock; a part of the  
thigh;—(from *Hochheim*, in Germany,) a sort of  
Rhenish wine: sometimes termed *Hockamore*.

HOCK, *hok*, } *v. a.* To hamstring; to hough;  
HOCKLE, *hok'kl*, } to disable by cutting the ten-  
dons of the ham.

HOCK-DAY, *hok'day*, *s.* In Ancient times, *reals*



were reserved payable thereon, and called *Hock Tuesday money*, in commemoration of the English having overcome the Danes on the second Tuesday after Easter. The term *hock* was given to it from the women, in merriment, stopping the ways with ropes, and claiming donations from the passengers for pious uses.

**HOCKEY**, hok'e, *s.* (*hock*, Germ.) Harvest-home.—Obsolete.

**HOCUS-FOCUS**, ho'kus-po'kus, *s.* (perhaps from *hosed*, a cheat, or trick, and *bug*, or *pecca*, a hob-goblin, Welsh.) A juggler; a juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurers;—*v. a.* to cheat.

**HOD**, hod, *s.* (*hotte*, Fr.) A kind of trough used for carrying mortar and brick; it is fitted with a handle, and borne on the shoulder.

**HODDY-DODDY**, hod'e-dod'e, *s.* A word of contempt denoting an awkward foolish person.—Obsolete.

Cob's wife, and you,  
That make your husband such a *hody-doddy*.—  
Ben Jonson.

**HODGE-PODGE**, hodj'podj, } *s.* A mixed mass;  
**HOTCH-POTCH**, hotsh'potsh, } a medley of ingredients.

**HODIERNAL**, ho-de-er'nal, *a.* (*hodiernus*, Lat.) Of this day; belonging to the present day.

**HODMAN**, hod'man, *s.* A man who carries a hod; also, an appellation given to a young student admitted in Christ's College, Oxford, from Westminster school.

**HOE**, ho, *s.* (*haue*, Germ.) An agricultural instrument for cutting up weeds, and loosening the earth in fields and gardens;—*v. a.* to cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe; to clear from weeds;—*v. n.* to use a hoe.

**HOFFMANNIA**, hof-man'ne-a, *s.* (in memory of Prof. Hoffmann of Altorf.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**HOFFMANSEGGIA**, hof-man-seg'ge-a, *s.* (in honour of John C. Hoffmannsegg, author of *Flore Portu-gaise*, in conjunction with Link of Berlin.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of shrubs with pinnate leaves and yellow flowers: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

**HOFUL**, ho'fûl, *a.* (*hoffull*, *hoyfull*, Sax.) Careful.—Obsolete.

St. Gregory, ever *hoful* of his doings and behaviour, directed especial letters unto him.—*Stapleton*.

**HOFULLY**, ho'fûl-le, *ad.* Carefully.—Obsolete.

Women serving God *hofully* and chastely.—*Stapleton*.

**HOG**, hog, *s.* (*hucc*, Welsh.) A swine; a general name of that species of animal; a castrated sheep of a year old; a brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy; among seamen, a sort of flat scrubbing broom, serving to scrape off the filth from a ship's bottom under water. In Curling, the name given to a stone which does not go over the distance score. *Hog gum-tree*, the plant *Rhus metopium*, so called from its yielding a yellow gummy resin called *doctors' gum*—a native of Jamaica: Order, Terebinthaceæ. *Hogs' lard*, the fat obtained from the intestines of swine. *Hog nut*, the plant *Juglans glabra*, a species of Walnut. *Hog-tooth spar*, a dodecahedral variety of calcareous spar;—*v. a.* to scrape a ship's bottom under water; to carry on the back; to cut the hair short like the bristles of a hog;—(local in the two last senses; )—*v. n.* to bend, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back, as 'a ship *hogs* in launching.'

**HOGANHINE**, hog'an-hine, *s.* (Saxon.) In Archi-ology, a person who came as a guest to a house or inn, and lying there, the third night was accounted as and became one of the family.—Obsolete.

**HOGANITE**.—See Natrolite.

**HOGASTER**, hog'as-tur, *s.* A little hog; also, a little sheep.—Obsolete.

**HOGCOTE**, hog'kote, *s.* A shed or house for swine; a sty.

**HOGGEREL**, hog'gril, *s.* A sheep of the second year; a two-year old ewe.

**HOGGET**, hog'git, *s.* (*hoget*, Norm.) A sheep two years old; a colt of a year old, also termed a *hog-colt*;—(local in the last sense; )—a young boar of the second year.

**HOGGISH**, hog'gish, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; meanly; sel-fish.

**HOGGISHLY**, hog'gish-le, *ad.* In a brutish, glut-tonous, or filthy manner.

**HOGGISHNESS**, hog'gish-nes, *s.* Brutality; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

**HOGH**, ho, *s.* A hill; rising ground; a cliff.—Ob-solete.

That well can witness yet unto this day,  
The western *hogh*, besprink'd with the gore  
Of mighty Gocmot.—*Spenser*.

**HOGHERD**, hog'herd, *s.* A keeper of swine.

**HOGO**, ho'go, *s.* (corrupted from *haut*, gout.) High flavour; strong scent.—Seldom used.

Belshazzar's sumptuous feast was heightened by the *hogo* of his delicious meats and drinks.—*Dr. M. Griffith*.

**HOGPEN**, hog'pen, *s.* A hogsty.

**HOGPLUM**.—See Spondias.

**HOGRINGER**, hog'ring-ur, *s.* One whose business is to fasten rings in the snouts of swine.

**HOGSHEAD**, hoga'hed, *s.* A British measure of capacity prior to the introduction of the imperial system. The wine hogshead contained 63 wine gallons = 52.49 imperial gallons; the ale hogs-head contained 54 ale gallons = 54.92 imperial gallons; any large barrel.

**HOGSHEARING**, hog'sheer-ing, *s.* A ludicrous term, denoting much ado about nothing.

**HOGSTEER**, hog'steer, *s.* A wild boar of three years old.

**HOGSTY**, hog'sti, *s.* A pen or enclosure for hogs.

**HOGWASH**, hog'wawsh, *s.* The refuse matters of a kitchen given to swine; swill.

**HOGWEED**.—See Boerhaavia.

**HOIDEN**, hoy'dn, *s.* (*hoeden*, a flirt, a coquet, Welsh.) A rude, bold girl; a romp;

All those (women) we saw, were the ugliest awkward *holdens* in nature.—*Swinburne*.

a rude, ill-behaved man;—*a.* rustic; bold; in-elegant; rude;

They threw their persons, with a *holden* air,  
Across the room, and toss into the chair.—  
Young.

—*v. n.* to romp rudely or indecently.

**HOIDENHOOD**, hoy'dn-hood, *s.* State of being a hoiden.

**HOIDENISH**, hoy'dn-ish, *a.* Having the manners of a hoiden.

**HOIST**, hoyst, *v. a.* (*hissen*, Germ. *hyssen*, Dut.) To raise; to lift; to lift or bear upwards by means of tackle, as to draw up or raise a sail along the masts or stays, or a flag by a single block;—*s.* among seamen, the perpendicular height of a



flag or ensign, as opposed to the fly, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge.

**HOIT**, hoyt, *v. n.* (*hauta*, Icel.) To leap; to caper. —Seldom used.

He lives at home, and sings, and *hoits*, and revels among his drunken companions. —*Beau. and Fict.*

**HOITY-TOITY**, hoy'te-toy'te. An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

*Hoity-toity!* what have I to do with dreams! —*Congreve*.

**HOITZIA**, ho-it'ze-a, *s.* (Mexican name.) A genus of plants: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

**HOLARRHENA**, hol-a-re'na, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *arrhen*, a male, Gr.) A genus of Indian shrubs: Order, Apocynaceæ.

**HOLASTER**, ho-las'tur, *s.* A genus of Echinidæ, found in the Chalk formation. It is composed of several species of the *Spatangus* of other conchologists.

**HOLBOLIA**, hol-bo'le-a, *s.* (in honour of F. Louis Holboel, Copenhagen.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepal: Order, Memispermaceæ.

**HOLCAD**, hol'kad, *s.* (*holkadion*, Gr.) In ancient Greece, a large ship of burden.

**HOLCUS**, hol'kus, *s.* (*holko*, I extract, Gr. from its being supposed to have the property of extracting thorns.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

**HOLD**, holde, *v. a.* (*healdan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Held. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch; to connect; to keep from separation; to keep; to retain; to gripe fast; not to let go; to maintain as an opinion; to consider; to regard; to think of; to judge with regard to praise or blame; to receive and keep in a vessel; to contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain; not to spill; to hinder from escape; to keep from spoil; to defend; to keep from loss; to have any station; to possess; to have; to possess in subordination; to suspend; to refrain; to stop; to restrain; to fix to any condition; to save; to confine to a certain state; to detain; to keep in confinement or subjection; to continue; to practise with continuance; not to intermit; to solemnize; to celebrate; to conserve; not to infringe; to manage; to maintain;

Whereupon they also made engines against their engines, and *held* them battle a long season. —*1 Mac. vi. 52.*

to carry on conjunctively; to prosecute; to continue; to *hold forth*, to offer; to exhibit; to propose; to put forward to view; to reach forth; to *hold in*, to restrain; to curb; to govern by the bridle; to restrain in general; to check; to repress; to *hold off*, to keep at a distance; to *hold on*, to continue or proceed in; to *hold out*, to extend; to stretch forth; to propose; to offer; to continue to do or suffer; to *hold up*, to raise; to sustain; to support; to retain; to withhold; to offer; to exhibit; to keep from falling; to *hold one's own*, to keep good one's present condition; among seamen, a ship *holds* her own when she sails as fast as another ship, or keeps her course; —*v. n.* to be true; not to fail; to stand as a fact or truth; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to last; to endure; to continue to be fast; to be firm; not to give way or part; to refrain;

His dauntless heart would fain have *held*  
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. —*Dryden*.

to stick or adhere; to *hold forth*, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim; to *hold*

*in*, to restrain one's self; to continue in good luck; to *hold off*, to avoid connection; to *hold of*, to be dependant on; to derive title from;

My crown is absolute, and *holds* of none. —*Dryden*.  
to *hold on*, to continue; not to be interrupted; to keep fast hold; to cling to; to proceed in a course; to *hold out*, to last; to endure; to continue; not to yield; not to surrender; not to be subdued;

I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;  
But yet my heart *holds* out. —*Dryden*.

to *hold to*, to cling or cleave to; to adhere; to *hold under* or *from*, to have title from; to *hold with*, to adhere to; to side with; to stand up for; to *hold plough*, to direct a plough by the hands in tillage; to *hold together*, to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union; to *hold up*, to support one's self; to cease raining; to cease, as falling weather; to continue the same speed; to run or move as fast; to *hold a wager*, to lay; to stake or hazard a wager; *hold*, used imperatively, signifies stop; cease; forbear; be still; —*s.* a grasp with the hand; an embrace with the arms; something which may be seized for support; that which supports; power of keeping; power of seizing;

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. —*Shaks.*

a prison; a place of confinement;

They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* till the next day. —*Acts iv.*

custody; safe keeping; power or influence operating on the mind; advantage that may be employed in directing or persuading another; lurking-place; a place of security; a fortified place; a fort; a castle; the whole interior cavity of a ship, between the floor and the lower deck; *after-hold*, all that part of the hold which lies abaft the mainmast; *fore-hold*, that part of the hold which is situated in the forepart of the ship, or before the main hatchway; *main-hold*, that part just before the mainmast, and which contains the fresh water and beer for the use of the ship's company. In Music, a mark directing the performer to rest on the note over which it is placed.

**HOLDBACK**, holde'bak, *s.* Hindrance; restraint.  
**HOLDER**, holde'ur, *s.* One who holds or grasps in his hand, or embraces with his arms; a tenant; one who holds land under another; something by which a thing is held; one who owns or possesses. In a ship, one who is employed in the hold.

**HOLDER-FORTH**, holde'ur-forthe, *s.* A haranguer; a preacher.

Whence some tub *holders-forth* have made,  
In powdering tubs, the richest trade. —*Bulwer*.

**HOLDFAST**, holde'fast, *s.* A thing that takes hold; a catch; a hook; an instrument used by mechanics.

**HOLDING**, holde'ing, *s.* A tenure; a farm held of a superior; the burden or chorus of a song;

The *holding* every man shall bear, as loud  
As his strong sides can volley. —*Shaks.*

hold; influence; power over. *Holding over*, in Law, keeping possession of the land after the expiration of the term. *Holding pleas*, in Law, entertaining or taking cognizance of actions.

**HOLE**, hole, *s.* (*hol*, Sax.) A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, of any shape or dimensions, natural or artificial; an aperture; a perforation; an



# HOLETRA—HOLLOW.

opening in or through a solid body; a mean habitation; a narrow or dark lodging; an opening or means of escape; a subterfuge; *arm-hole*, the arm-pit; the cavity under the shoulder of a person; an opening in a garment for the arm;—*v. n.* to go into a hole;—*v. a.* to form a hole; to excavate.

**HOLETRA**, ho'le-tra, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *etron*, the abdomen, Gr.) An order of Arachnides, or Spiders, in which the abdomen is closely joined to the thorax.

**HOLIBUT**, ho'le-but, *s.* The flat fish *Pleuronectes hypoglossus*, which sometimes weighs from three to four hundred pounds, and attains a length of six or seven feet.—Sometimes spelt Halibut.

**HOLIDAM**, hol'e-dam, *s.* Blessed lady; an ancient oath.

By my *holidam*! here comes Catherine.—*Shaks.*

**HOLIDAY**.—See Holyday.

**HOLIGARNA**, ho-le-gár'na, *s.* (its name in Carnata.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae.

**HOLLY**, ho'le-le, *ad.* Piously; with sanctity; sacredly; inviolably; without breach.

**HOLINESS**, ho'le-nes, *s.* The state of being holy; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity; purity of heart or dispositions; piety; moral goodness; sacredness; the state of anything hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; that which is separated to the service of God;

Israel was *holiness* unto the Lord.—*Jer. ii.*

a title of the pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors.

**HOLING-AXE**, ho'ling-aks, *s.* A narrow axe for cutting holes in posts.

**HOLLA**, hol'la, } *interj.* A word used in calling;  
**HOLLOA**, hol'lo, } among seamen, it is the answer to one that hails—equivalent to, *I hear and am ready.*

**HOLLAND**, hol'land, *s.* In Commerce, a fine kind of linen, so called from its being made in Holland.

**HOLLANDER**, hol'lan-dur, *s.* A native of Holland.

**HOLLANDISH**, hol'lan-dish, *a.* Resembling the people or the customs of Holland.

**HOLLANDS**, hol'lands, *s.* Another name for gin, from its being manufactured chiefly in Holland.

**HOLLOW**, hol'lo, *a.* (*hol*, Sax.) Containing an empty space; not solid; sunk deep in the orbit; deep; low; resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound; not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound;—*s.* a cavity, natural or artificial; any depression of surface in a body; concavity; a place excavated; a cave or cavern; a den; a hole; a broad open space in anything; a pit; open space for anything; a groove; a channel; a canal. In Architecture, a concave moulding, the section of which is about the quadrant of a circle, sometimes termed a casement by workmen. *Hollow newel*, an opening in the middle of a staircase. *Solid newel*, that part of a staircase into which the ends of the steps are built. *Hollow quoins*, piers of brick or stone made beyond the lock-gates of canals. *Hollow wall*, one built in two thicknesses, leaving a cavity between them, for the purpose of saving materials, and preserving uniformity and temperature in an apartment. *Hollow leaf*, in Botany, a leaf in the form of a cowl, being concave above. *Hollow root*, the plant *Adoxa moschatellina* of Linnæus. *Hollow square*, in Military tactics, a body of infantry drawn

# HOLLOW-EYED—HOLOLOCHNA.

up with an empty space in the middle, for the colours, drums, and baggage. It faces the enemy in every direction;—*v. a.* (*holian*, Sax.) to make hollow, as by digging, cutting, or engraving; to excavate;—*v. n.* to shout,—see Halloo.

**HOLLOW-EYED**, hol'lo-ide, *a.* Having sunken eyes.

**HOLLOW-HEARTED**, hol'lo-hárt'ed, *a.* Dishonest; insincere; deceitful; of practice or sentiment differing from profession.

**HOLLOWLY**, hol'lo-le, *ad.* With cavities; unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.

**HOLLOWNESS**, hol'lo-nes, *s.* The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation; insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery.

**HOLLY**, hol'le, *s.* (*holegn*, Sax.) The *Ilex aquifolium*, an evergreen-tree. *Knee-holly*, the plant *Ruscus aculatus*. *Sea-holly*, the plant *Eryngium maritimum*.

**HOLLYHOCK**, hol'le-hok, *s.* (*holihoc*, Sax.) A species of the Marshmallow *Althea rosea*.

**HOLME**, home, *s.* One of the common names of the holly, *Ilex aquifolium*; an islet, or river isle; a low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river. *Holme-oak*, the *Quercus ilex* of Linnæus.

**HOLMITE**, hol'mite, *s.* (named after Mr. Holme, who analyzed it.) A variety of the carbonate of lime, consisting of lime, carbonic acid, oxide of iron, silica, alumina, and water.

**HOLMSKIOLDIA**, hom-ske-ol'de-a, *s.* (in honour of A. Theodore Holmskiöld, a Dane.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceae.

**HOLOBRANCHIA**, hol-o-brang'ke-a, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *branchia* or *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A name given by Duméril to a family of osseous fishes, in which the gills consist

**NOTE**.—The following combinations of *Holos*, entire, occur in Natural History in the designation of species:—*Holocanthus*, entirely covered with spines or prickles; *Holepidotus*, entirely covered with scales; *holopetals*, having the petals entire; *holoporus*, entirely porous, or consisting wholly of parallel tissues, as *polyporus*, *holoporus*; *holopteris*, having the wings entire.

**HOLOCANTHUS**, hol-o-kan'thus, *s.* (*holos*, complete, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the preoperculum is armed with a strong spine at its lower angle; dorsal fin entire and emarginate; caudal round; pectoral and ventral pointed: Family, *Chaetodonidae*.

**HOLOCAUST**, hol'o-kawst, *s.* (*holos*, whole, *kaio*, I burn, Gr.) A burnt-offering, in which the whole of the victim was consumed.

**HOLOCENTRINÆ**, hol-o-sen'tre-ne, *s.* (*holocentrum*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Percidæ, or Perches, in which the body is covered with hard, rough, or denticulated scales, or mailed-plates; the head very spiny, and the mouth often oblique; dorsal fin emarginate.

**HOLOCENTRUM**, hol-o-sen'trum, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *kentron*, a spine or spur, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Type of the subfamily *Holocentrinæ*: Family, *Percidæ*.

**HOLOGRAPH**, hol'o-graf, *s.* (*holos*, all, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Something wholly written by a person's own hand, and not copied.

**HOLOGRAPHIC**, hol-o-graf'ik, *a.* Written wholly by the grantor or testator himself.

**HOLOLEPTA**, hol-o-lep'ta, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *leptos*, thin, like a scale or husk, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, *Clavicornes*.

**HOLOLOCHNA**, hol-o-lok'na, *s.* (*holos*, all, and



*lachne*, wholly, Gr. in reference to the surface of the seeds being wholly covered with hairs.) A genus of shrubs, natives of Siberia: Order, Tamaricaceæ.

**HOLOMETER**, ho-lom'e-tur, *s.* (*holos*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens.

**HOLOPHANEROUS**, hol-o-fan'e-rus, *a.* (*holos*, complete, and *phaneros*, manifest, Gr.) An epithet applied by Latreille to the metamorphosis of insects when complete and entire.

**HOLOPODIUS**, hol-o-po'de-us, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A name given by C. Bonaparte to a subgenus of Wading-birds: Family, Longirostres.

**HOLOPTILUS**, ho-lop'te-lus, *s.* (*holos*, and *ptilon*, a feather, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Geocorisæ.

**HOLOPTYCHUS**, hol-op'te-kus, *s.* (*holos*, all, and *ptyz ptychos*, a fold, Gr.) A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes from the coal formation of Scotland.

**HOLOSERICEOUS**, hol-o-se-rish'us, *a.* (*holos*, and *ser*, the silk-worm, from *Seres*, a people in India, from whom the ancients obtained the first supply of silk.) Wholly covered with silky down.

**HOLOSTEMMA**, hol-o-stem'ma, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. the corona being almost entire.) A genus of glabrous twining plants, with opposite leaves and showy white flowers: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

**HOLOSTEUM**, ho-lot'ste-um, *s.* (*holos*, all, and *osteon*, bone, Gr. applied by antiphrasis to these plants, which are soft and delicate.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

**HOLOSTIGMA**, hol-o-stig'ma, *s.* (*holos*, whole, and *stigma*, a stigma, Gr. in reference to the entire stigma.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Lobeliaceæ.

**HOLOSTOMA**, ho-lot'sto-ma, *s.* (*holos*, all, and *stoma*, mouth, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa: Family, Trematodea.

**HOLOTHURIA**, hol-o-thu're-a, *s.* (*holothurion*, Gr.) A genus of marine animals, type of the family Holothuriæ, or Holothurideæ, in which the body is free, cylindrical, thick, soft, very contractile, with a coriaceous skin, frequently papillose; the mouth terminal, surrounded with tentacula, divided laterally, and subramose or pinnated.

**HOLOTHURIDEA**, hol-o-thu-rid'e-a, } *s.*—See Ho-  
**HOLOTHURIDÆ**, hol-o-thu're-de, } lothuria.

**HOLOTHURIE**, hol-o-thu're-e, }  
**HOLP** and **HOLPEN**. The obsolete *past* and *past part.* of *Help*.

**HOLSTER**, hol'stur, *s.* (*heolster*, Sax.) A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the forepart of the saddle.

**HOLSTERED**, hol'sturd, *a.* Bearing holsters.

**HOLT**, bolt, *s.* (Saxon.) A grove or forest;—(obsolete.)

Now they hie to the holt, thes harageous knyghttez,  
 To herken of the hie men to helpene theis lordes.—  
*Morte Arthure MS.*

—a hill.—Obsolete.

Over holt and heath  
 We went, through desarts waste, and forests wild.—  
*Fairfax.*

**HOLY**, ho'le, *a.* (*halig*, Sax.) Entire or perfect in a moral sense; pure in heart, temper, or dispositions; free from sin and sinful affections; hal-  
 lowed; consecrated or set a part to a sacred use;

proceeding from pious principles, or directed to pious purposes; perfectly just and good; sacred; *Holy of holies*, in Scripture, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle, or temple, where the ark was kept. *Holy alliance*, an impious title assumed by the united sovereigns of Europe after the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte, professing to be 'in accordance with the precepts of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and for the welfare and happiness, and religious welfare of all subjects;' but virtually for the suppression of popular claims, and the consolidation of the monarchical power and dominion. *Holy Ghost*, in Divinity, the Holy Spirit of God, with Trinitarians the third person of the Holy Trinity, proceeding from the Father and the Son, and equal to them in substance power and glory. *Order of the Holy Ghost*, one of the military orders instituted in France by Henry III. in 1569. It consisted of 100 knights, who were to make proof of their nobility for three descents. Their badge was a golden cross. *Holy-water*, the consecrated water used in sprinkling in Roman Catholic churches. *Holy-water font*, the vessel containing the holy-water carried about in processions. *Holy-water stone*, the stone-vessel placed near the church entry, containing the holy-water. *Holy-water clerk*, a contemptuous name for a poor scholar; also, a person who carried the holy-water. The term occurs in Lydgate:—

Antony Knevet hath opteyned the bishoprick of Kil-  
 dare to a simple Irish priest, without lerying manners  
 or good qualities, nor worthy to be a *holy-water clerk*.

*Holy-water sprinkle*, a ludicrous name sometimes given by sportsmen to the tail of a fox. *Holy-Thursday*,—see Maunday Thursday. *Holy-rod day*, a festival in the Roman Catholic church in memory of the exaltation of the Saviour's cross. *Holy-week*, the week before Easter, in which the passion of the Saviour is commemorated. *Holy-cyamus*, or *Pythagorean bean* of antiquity, the produce of the Nelubium, a stately aquatic plant, which abounds in all the hotter countries of the East, where its roots are frequently used as an article of food. *Holy-thistle*, the *Centaurea benedicta* of Linnaeus.

**HOLYDAY**, ho'le-day, *s.* A day on which a religious festival is kept, and on which manual labour is generally dis-countenanced, thus Sunday, Christmas, and Good Friday, are holidays by statute. There are also certain days which are kept by the banks and public-offices as holidays; a day of joy and gaiety;—*a.* befitting a holiday; gay; cheerful;

What, have I 'scaped love-letters in the *holyday* time  
 of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them?—*Shaks.*  
 relating to a festival.

**HOLYHYMENIA**, ho-le-he-me'ne-a, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *hymen*, a membrane, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Geocorisæ.

**HOLY ONE**, ho'le wun, *s.* An appellation of the Supreme Being by way of emphasis; an appellation of Christ; one separated to the service of God.

**HOLY-WRIT**, ho'le-rit, *s.* The holy Scriptures.

**HOMAGE**, hom'aje, *s.* (*hummoge*, Fr.) Obedience; respect paid by external action; reverence directed to the Supreme Being; devout affection; reverential worship. In Law, a ceremony which the feudal tenants had to perform at the time of investiture, on receiving a grant of lands from the



## HOMAGEABLE—HOME.

lord. It was performed in the following manner: the vassal being uncovered and ungirt, knelt down before his lord, and putting his hand between those of his lord, said, *devenio homo vester, de tenemento quod de vobis teneo, et tenere debeo, et fidem vobis portabo cōtra omnes gentes*; the lord then embraced the tenant, which completed the homage. Fealty and homage have been often confounded by the feudal writers, but improperly; for fealty was a solemn oath of fidelity made by the vassal to the lord, whereas homage was merely an acknowledgment of tenure. When a man and his ancestors had immemorially holden land of another and his ancestors, by the service of homage, this was called *homage ancestral*. When sovereign princes did homage to each other for lands held under their respective sovereignties, a distinction was always made between *simple homage*, which was only an acknowledgment of tenure, and *liege homage*, which included the fealty before-mentioned, and the services consequent upon it. *Homage of a court baron*, a jury of persons who, on a party's admission to a copyhold estate, inquire into all matters respecting the same, which come to their knowledge or are given them in charge, and make presentment thereof; which presentment is an information to the lord or his steward of what has been transacted out of court: this kind of jury is sometimes termed the *homage jury*.—2. Bl. 300, 366; *Watkins on Copyholds*. *Homagio respectuando*, a writ directed to the escheator, commanding him to deliver seisin of lands to the heir who is of full age, notwithstanding his homage has not been made.—*Les Termes de la Ley*;—v. a. to reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

**HOMAGEABLE**, hom'je-a-bl, *a.* Subject to homage.

**HOMAGER**, hom'a-jur, *s.* One who does homage, or holds land of another by homage.

**HOMALIACEÆ**, ho-ma-li-a'ee-æ, } *s.* (*homalium*, one of the genera.)

**HOMALINEÆ**, ho-ma-lin'e-æ, } of the genera.)  
A natural order of Exogenous plants, belonging to the Cactal Alliance of Lindley.\* It consists of trees or shrubs, natives of warm countries; the leaves are alternate, with deciduous stipules; the flowers in spikes, racemes, or panicles, without bracts, with distinct sepals and petals; calyx funnel-shaped; stamens opposite the petals; styles separate, and ovules pendulous.

**HOMALIUM**, ho-ma'le-um, *s.* (*homalos*, regular, Gr. the stamens being twenty-one, and regularly divided into three-stemmed fascicles.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Homaliaceæ.

**HOMALOCARPUS**, hom-a-lo-kár'pus, *s.* (*homalos*, equal, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) A genus of herbaceous annual plants, natives of Chili: Order, Umbellifera, or Apiaceæ.

**HOMALURA**, hom-a-lu'ra, *s.* (*homalos*, equal, and *sura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanyosoma.

**HOME**, home, *s.* (*ham*, Sax.) A dwelling-house; the house or place in which one resides; one's own country; the place of constant residence; the seat;

*Flándria* by plenty made the *home* of war,  
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd.—  
Prior.

the grave; death, or a future state;

Man goeth to his long *home*.—*Eccles.* xii.

the present state of existence; to be at home, to  
6 D

## HOMEBORN—HOMESPUN.

be conversant with what is familiar;—*a.* close; severe; poignant, as a *home* thrust;—*ad.* to one's own habitation; to one's own country; close to one's own breast or affairs; to the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully; *home* is opposed to abroad, or in a foreign country.

**HOMEBORN**, home'bawrn, *a.* Native; natural; domestic; not foreign.

**HOMEBOUND**, home'bownd, *a.* In the direction of home or safety.

**HOMEBRED**, home'bred, *a.* Native; natural; not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; domestic.

This once happy land,

By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd.—*Philips*.

**HOMEBUILT**, home'bilt, *a.* Built in our own country.

**HOMEDRIVEN**, home'driv-vn, *a.* Driven home, as a thrust or blow.

**HOMEDWELLING**, home'dwel-ling, *a.* Remaining or attached much to home.

**HOMEFELT**, home'felt, *a.* Inward; private; felt in one's own breast.

**HOMEKEEPING**, home'keep-ing, *a.* Staying at home.

*Homekeeping* youth have ever homely wits.—*Shaks.*

**HOMELESS**, home'les, *a.* Wanting a home; having no home.

**HOMELILY**, home'le-le, *ad.* Rudely; inelegantly.

**HOMELINESS**, home'le-nes, *s.* Plainness; rudeness; coarseness.

**HOMELLOT**, home'lot, *s.* An enclosure near the spot on which the mansion-house stands.

**HOMELY**, home'le, *ad.* Plain; homespun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude; used both of persons and things.

**HOMEMADE**, home'made, *a.* Made at home; being of domestic manufacture.

**HOMEOPATHEIAN**, ho-me-o-pa-the'yan, } *a.* Re-

**HOMEOPATHETIC**, ho-me-o-pa-thet'ik, } lating to homeopathy.

**HOMEOPATHETICALLY**, ho-me-o-pa-thet'ic-al-le, *ad.* After the method of homeopathy.

**HOMEOPATHIST**, ho-me-op'a-thist, *a.* A believer in homeopathy.

**HOMEOPATHY**, ho-me-op'a-the, *s.* (*homoios*, similar, and *pathos*, a morbid affection or disease, Gr.)

In Pathology and Therapeutics, a method of practice which consists in the employment of various medicinal agents in exceedingly minute doses—the art of curing founded on resemblances, as when a disease is cured by remedies which produce upon a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint under which the patient suffers.

**HOMER**, ho'mir, *s.* A Hebrew measure, containing the tenth-part of an ephah, or about six pints: also written *omer* and *chomer*.

**HOMERIA**, ho-me're-a, *s.* (after Homer the poet.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

**HOMERIC**, ho-mer'ik, *a.* Relating to Homer, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.

**HOMER'S MOLY**, ho'murz mol'e, *s.* The plant *Alium magicum*.

**HOMESPEAKING**, home'spe-king, *s.* forcible and efficacious speaking.

**HOMESPUN**, home'spun, *a.* Wrought or spun at home; of domestic manufacture; not made in foreign countries; plain; coarse; homely; not elegant;—*s.* a coarse, unpolished, rustic person.



# HOMESTALL—HOMO.

**HOMESTALL**, hom'e-stawl, } *s.* The place of a man-  
**HOMESTEAD**, hom'e-sted, } sion-house; the en-  
 closure or ground immediately connected with the  
 mansion-house; native seat; original station or  
 place of residence.

**HOMEWARD**, hom'e-wawrd, } *ad.* Towards home;  
**HOMEWARDS**, hom'e-wawrdz, } towards one's ha-  
 bitation or country.

**HOMEWARD-BOUND**, hom'e-wawrd-bownd, *a.* Des-  
 tined for home; returning from a foreign country  
 to the place where the owner resides.

**HOMICIDAL**, hom-e-si'dal, *a.* (*homo*, a man, and  
*caedo*, I kill, Lat.) Relating to homicide; mur-  
 derous; bloody.

**HOMICIDE**, hom'e-side, *s.* (*homo*, a human being,  
 and *caedo*, I kill Lat.) In Law, the killing of any  
 human creature. Blackstone enumerates three  
 kinds of homicide, viz.: *justifiable*, *excusable*, and  
*felonious*. Justifiable homicide is of various kinds.  
 Such as is owing to some unavoidable necessity,  
 without any will, intention, or desire, and without  
 any inadvertence or negligence in the party killing;  
 as for instance, by virtue of such an office as  
 obliges one, in the execution of public justice, to  
 put a malefactor to death, who had forfeited his  
 life by the laws and verdict of his country; this  
 being an act of necessity, and even of civil duty,  
 is considered by the law as *justifiable*. *Excusable*  
*homicide* is of two sorts, either *per infortunium*,  
 by misadventure, or *se defendendo*, upon a prin-  
 ciple of self-preservation. Homicide *per infor-*  
*tunium*, or *misadventure*, is when a man in doing  
 a lawful act, without any intention of hurt, un-  
 fortunately kills another; as when a man is at  
 work with a hatchet, and the head flies off and  
 kills a bystander; or when a person qualified to  
 keep a gun is shooting at a mark, and in so doing  
 undesignedly kills a man, &c. *Homicide in self-*  
*defence*, or *se defendendo*, upon a sudden affray,  
 is when a man in protecting himself from an as-  
 sault or the like, in the course of a sudden broil  
 or quarrel, kills him who assaults him, &c. *Fel-*  
*onious homicide* is the killing of a human creature  
 of any age or sex, without justification or excuse,  
 which may be done either by killing one's self, or  
 another man. *Felonious homicide*, as applied to  
 the killing of another man, is also divided into  
*manslaughter* and *murder*, both of which will be  
 found under their respective titles.—4 *Bl* 176;  
*Hale*, P. C. 473; 1. *Hawth.* P. C. 73.

**HOMILETIC**, hom-e-let'ik, } *a.* (*homiletikos*,  
**HOMILETICAL**, hom-e-let'e-kal, } Gr.) Relating  
 to familiar intercourse; social; conversable; com-  
 panionable. *Homiletic theology*, a branch of prac-  
 tical theology which teaches the best method of  
 adapting pulpit discourses to the capacities of the  
 hearers: also called *pastoral theology*.

**HOMILIST**, hom'e-list, *s.* One who preaches to a  
 congregation.

**HOMILY**, hom'e-le, *s.* (*homilia*, familiar discourse,  
 Gr.) A familiar discourse on some topic of re-  
 ligion.

**HOMMOCK**, hom'mok, *s.* A hillock or small eminence  
 of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees.

**HOMO**, ho'mo, *s.* In Zoology, *man*, constituting  
 the class and only genus and species of the order  
 Bimana. In Law, *homine capto in withernamium*,  
 a writ to take him who had taken any bondman  
 or woman, and led him or her out of the country,  
 so that he or she could not be replevied according

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# HOMOCENTRIC—HOMOLOGOUS.

to law.—*Reg. Orig.*; *Les Termes de la Ley*.  
*Homine eligendo ad custodiendam peciam signilli*  
*pro mercatoribus editi*, a writ which was directed  
 to a corporation for the choice of a new officer to  
 keep one part of the seal appointed for statutes  
 merchant, when the other was dead, according to  
 the statute of *Acton Burnel*.—*Reg. of Writs*,  
 178; *Cowel*. *Homine replegiando*, the writ de  
*homine replegiando* lay to replevy a man out of  
 prison, or out of the custody of any private person,  
 (in the same manner that chattels taken in dis-  
 tress may be replevied,) upon giving security to  
 the sheriff that the man shall be forthcoming to  
 answer any charge against him.—3 *Bl* 129.

**HOMOCENTRIC**, hom-o-sen'trik, *a.* (*homos*, the  
 same, and *kentron*, a centre or point, Gr.) Hav-  
 ing the same centre.

**HOMOCHROMUS**, hom-o-kro'mus, *a.* (*homos*, like,  
 and *chroma*, a colour, Gr.) Applied in Botany  
 when all the florets in the same flower-head are  
 of the same colour.

**HOMOEOMERIA**, hom-e-o-me're-a, *s.* (*homoiot*, sim-  
 ilar, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) A likeness of parts;  
 the theory or doctrines espoused by Anaxagoras,  
 an ancient Greek philosopher.

**HOMOGAMOUS**, ho-mog'a-mus, *a.* (*homos*, the same,  
 and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) Applied in Botany  
 when, in grasses, all the florets of the spikelets of  
 the same individual are hermaphrodite; and when,  
 in composite plants, all the florets of a flower-head  
 are hermaphrodite.

**HOMOGENEA**, hom-o-je'ne-a, *s.* (*homos*, and *genes*,  
 birth, Gr.) An order of Infusoria, the bodies of  
 which present neither visera nor complication, and  
 are frequently destitute of even the appearance of  
 a mouth.

**HOMOGENEAL**, ho-mo-je'ne-al, } *a.* *homogene*,  
**HOMOGENEOUS**, ho-mo-je'ne-us, } Fr. *homogé-*  
*nes*, Gr.) Of the same kind or nature; consist-  
 ing of similar parts, or of elements of the like  
 nature.

**HOMOGENEALNESS**, ho-mo-je'ne-al-nes, } *s.* (*ho-*  
**HOMOGENEITY**, ho-mo-je'ne'e-te, } *mo-gé-*  
*neite*, Fr.) Of the same nature; having the  
 same nature throughout.

**HOMOGENEOUSNESS**, ho-mo-je'ne-us-nes, *s.* Same-  
 ness of kind or nature.

**HOMOGENY**, ho-mod'je-ne, *s.* Joint nature.—Ob-  
 solete.

**HOMOGRAPH**, hom'o-graf, *s.* A telegraph signal  
 performed by means of a white pocket-handker-  
 chief.

**HOMOIOUSIAN**, hom-o-e-oo'shan, *s.* (*Homoiot*, sim-  
 ilar, Gr.) One who, during the Arian contro-  
 versy, maintained that the Son and Father were  
 similar, not the same, as contended for by the Ho-  
 moiousians.

**HOMOLA**, hom'o-la, *s.* The Homolians, a genus of  
 decapod Crustaceans, in which the carapace is  
 quadrilateral.

**HOMOLIA**, ho-mo'le-a, } *s.* A tribe of Crus-  
**HOMOLIANS**, ho-mo'le-anz, } taceans, including the  
 genera *Homola*, *Lithodes* and *Lomis*.—*M. Milne*  
*Edwards*.

**HOMOLOGATE**, ho-mol'o-gate, *v. a.* (*homologuer*,  
 Fr.) To approve; to allow.

**HOMOLOGATION**, hom-o-lo-ga'shun, *s.* In Scottish  
 Law, a ratification implied or impressed of a deed  
 that was null and invalid.

**HOMOLOGOUS**, ho-mol'o-gus, *s.* (*homos*, the same



# HOMOLONOTUS—HONE.

# HONEST—HONEY-SUCKLE.

and *logos*, ratio, Gr.) Having ratio or proportion. In Geometry, the sides of similar figures, which are opposite to equal and corresponding angles, are proportional to each other, and are said to be *homologous*.

**HOMOLONOTUS**, hom-o-lo-no'tus, *s.* (*homoios*, together, and *notus*, the back, Gr.) The name given to a group or genus of Trilobites, in which the tripartite character of the dorsal crust almost disappears. They belong to the upper Silurian rocks.

**HOMOLOPTOTON**, hom-o-lop'to-ton, *s.* (*homoios*, and *ptotos*, falling, Gr.) A figure in rhetoric, in which several parts of the sentence end with the same case, or with a tense of like sound.

**HOMONYM**, hom'o-nim, *s.* (*homos*, and *onoma*, a name, Gr.) In Grammar, applied to words which agree in sound, but differ in meaning, as the substance *bear*, a beast, and the verb *bear*, to carry.

**HOMONYMOUS**, ho-mon'e-mus, *a.* (*homoios*, and *onoma*, a name, Gr.) Equivocal; ambiguous; that has different significations.

**HOMONYMOUSLY**, ho-mon'e-mus-le, *ad.* In an equivocal manner.

**HOMONYMY**, ho-mon'e-me, *s.* Ambiguity; equivocation.

**HOMOIOUSIAN**, hom-o-oo'shan, *s.* (*homos*, the same, and *ousia*, essence, Gr.) In Church History, a person who maintained, during the Arian controversy of the fourth century, that the Father and the Son were the same.

**HOMOPHAGY**, hom-of-a-je, (*homophagia*, Gr.) The practice of feeding upon raw flesh.

**HOMOPHONOUS**, hom-of-o-nus, *a.* (*homos*, the same, and *phone*, a voice or tone, Gr.) In Music, universal, or having the same pitch.

**HOMOPHONY**, hom-of-o-ne, *s.* Sameness of sound, although expressed by different combinations of letters.

**HOMOPTERA**, ho-mop'ter-a, } *s.* In the ar-  
**HOMOPTERANS**, ho-mop'ter-anz, } rangement of Latreille, one of the sections into which the order Hemiptera is divided. It consists of those insects of that order in which the elytra is of the same semimembranous consistence throughout.

**HOMOPUS**, hom'o-pus, *s.* (*homos*, the same, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. from four toes and four claws being on each foot.) A genus of Land-tortoises: Family, Testudinidae.

**HOMOTONOUS**, ho-mot'o-nus, *a.* (*homotonos*, Gr.) In Pathology, an epithet applied to diseases, but especially fevers, in which the symptoms exhibit the same tone or intensity throughout their whole progress.

**HOMOTROPAL**, hom-ot-ro-pal, *a.* (*homos*, and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) In Botany, applied to a part of a plant, having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not being straight.

**HOMOUSIAN**, ho-moo'she-an, *a.* (*homos*, and *ousia*, essence, Gr.) Having the same essence.

**HONCKENYA**, hong-ke'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of G. A. Honckeney, a celebrated German cultivator of plants.) A genus of plants, natives of Guinea: Order, Tiliaceae.

**HONE**, hone, *s.* (*hen*, Swed.) A variety of slate or other stone, used in sharpening edged instruments, as razors, knives, &c.; whitestone slate;—*v. a.* to rub and sharpen on a hone; a kind of swelling on the cheek;—*v. n.* to pine; to long.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

**HONEST**, on'est, *a.* (*honete*, Fr.) Upright; true; sincere; chaste; creditable; honourable; equitable; free from fraud; proceeding from pure or just principles, or directed to a good object; faithful;—*v. a.* to adorn; to grace; to credit.—Obsolete as a verb.

He also did *honest* and honour the same with his presence.—*Abp. Sandys*.

**HONESTATE**, on'es-tate, *v. a.* To honour.—Obsolete.

**HONESTATION**, on-es-ta'shun, *s.* Adornment; grace.—Obsolete.

**HONESTLY**, on'est-le, *ad.* Uprightly; justly; with integrity and fairness; with frank sincerity; without fraud or disguise; with upright conduct; chastely; with conjugal loyalty and fidelity.

**HONESTY**, on'es-te, *s.* (*honnete*, Fr. *honestas*, Lat.) Moral rectitude of heart; a disposition to conform to justice and correct moral principles, in all social transactions; fairness; candour; truth; frank sincerity. In Botany,—see *Lunaria*.

**HONEWORT**, hone'wurt, *s.* Corn Honewort is the common name of the plant *Petroselinum segetum*. It is so named from its curing a swelling in the cheek called a *hone*.

**HONEY**, hun'e, *s.* (*hunig*, Sax.) A saccharine juice collected by bees from various plants, and deposited in the cells of their comb; sweetness; lusciousness; a word of tenderness. *Honey-dew*, a sweetish substance ejected by aphides upon the leaves of plants. *Honey-bag*, the first stomach of the bee, which is the reservoir of the honey it collects. *Honey-bear*, a name given to the Potto, the *Cerculeptes caudivolulus* of Illiger, by the missionaries, from its destroying the nests of bees, and extracting the honey with its long tongue. It is a native of the South American forests. *Honey-comb*, a substance formed by bees into cells, for depositing their honey. Among Founders, a flaw in a casting, in which the metal seems porous or spongy. *Honey-locust*, or *three-thorned Acacia*, the North American tree, *Gleditschia tricantha*. *Honey-pore*, the pore in flowers which secrete honey;—*v. a.* to talk fondly;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love.—*Shaks.*

to sweeten.

**HONEY-BERRY**.—See *Melicocca*.

**HONEY-BUZZARD**.—See *Pernis*.

**HONEYCOMBED**, hun'e-komd, *a.* Having pits or cells like a honeycomb.

**HONEY-CUP**.—See *Nectary*.

**HONEY-FLOWER**.—See *Melanthus*.

**HONEY-GUIDES**.—See *Indicatorine*.

**HONEY-HARVEST**, hun'e-har-vest, *s.* Honey collected; time of taking honey from the hives.

**HONEYLESS**, hun'e-les, *a.* Destitute of honey.

**HONEYMONTH**, hun'e-munth, } *s.* The first month

**HONEYMOON**, hun'e-moon, } after marriage.

**HONEY-MOUTHED**, hun'e-mowthd, *a.* Soft or smooth in speech.

**HONEY-STONE**.—See *Mellite*.

**HONEY-SUCKERS**.—See *Meliphagidae*.

**HONEY-SUCKLE**, hun'e-suk-kl, *s.* The common name of the twining shrub *Lonicera caprifolium*, and other species of the same genus. It is also called *woodbine*:

So doth the *woodbine*, the sweet *honey-suckle*,  
Gently entwist the maple.—*Shaks.*

Milton erroneously calls it the *twisted-eglintine*.



HONEY-SUCKLED—HONOURABLE.

**HONEY-SUCKLED**, hun'e-suk-kld, *a.* Covered with honeysuckle.

**HONEY-SWEET**, hun'e-sweet, *a.* Sweet as honey.  
Pr'ythee, *honey-sweet* husband, let me bring thee to stains.—*Shaks.*

**HONEY-TONGUED**, hun'e-tungd, *a.* Using soft speech.

**HONEYWORT.**—See *Cerinthe*.

**HONG**, hong, *s.* The Chinese name for a foreign factory. *Hong-merchant*, a person permitted by law in China to deal with foreigners.

**HONIED**, bun'id, *a.* Covered with honey; sweet.

**HONIEDNESS**, hun'id-nes, *s.* Sweetness; allure-ment.

**HONORARY**, on'ur-a-re, *a.* Conferring honour, or intended merely to confer honour; possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward. *Honorary feuds*, titles of nobility which were not of a devisable nature, but could only be inherited by the eldest son in exclusion of the rest. *Honorary services*, were those services that were incident to the tenure of *grand-serjeantry*, and were usually annexed to some honour.

**HONORARIUM**, on-or-ra're-um, *s.* (Latin.) A fee given to a professor of a university, or to a professional gentleman for his services.

**HONOUR**, on'ur, *s.* (*honor*, Lat. *honneur*, Fr.) The esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation; a testimony of esteem; any expression of respect, or of high estimation by words or actions; exalted rank or place; dignity; distinction; reverence; veneration; reputation; good name; true nobleness of mind; magnanimity; an assumed appearance of nobleness; scorn of meanness springing from the fear of reproach, without regard to principle; any particular virtue much valued, as bravery in men, and chastity in females; dignity of mein; noble appearance; that which honours; he or that which confers dignity; privileges of rank or birth, in the plural; civilities paid; that which adorns; ornament; decoration; *on or upon my honour*, words accompanying a declaration which pledges one's honour or reputation for the truth of it. In Law, the more noble sort of seigniores on which other lordships or manors depend by the performance of customary services;—*v. a.* (*honoro*, Lat. *honorer*, Fr.) to respect; to revere; to treat with deference and submission, and perform relative duties to; to reverence; to manifest the highest veneration for in words and actions; to entertain the most exalted thoughts of; to worship; to adore; to dignify; to raise to distinction or notice; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt; to glorify; to render illustrious; to treat with due civility and respect in the ordinary intercourse of life. In Commerce, to accept and pay when due, as to honour a bill of exchange. *Honour court*, a court of honour held before the earl-marshal of England, which determines disputes concerning precedence and points of honour. *Honour of a peer*, a peer sitting in judgment gives not his verdict upon oath, but on his *honour*. He answers also, to bills of equity, upon his *honour*.—2 *Hawk. P. C.* 11.

**HONOURABLE**, on'ur-a-bl, *a.* (*honorable*, Fr. *honorable*, Lat.) Illustrious; noble; great; magnanimous; generous; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; not to be disgraced; free from taint or reproach; honest, without intention

HONOURABLENESS—HOOF.

of deceit; becoming men of rank and character. A title prefixed to the names of the younger sons of earls, and to those of all the children, whether sons or daughters of viscounts and barons; also, to persons filling certain offices of trust and dignity, as the maids of honour to the queen or queen dowager; and, collectively, to members of the House of Commons, the East India Company, &c. *Right Honourable*, a title given to all peers and peeresses of the united kingdom, to the eldest sons and all the daughters of peers above the rank of viscount, to all privy-counsellors, and to some civil functionaries, as the lord-mayors of London and Dublin, and the provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, &c.

**HONOURABLENESS**, on'ur-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being honourable; eminence; distinction; conformity to the principles of honour, probity, or moral rectitude; fairness.

**HONOURABLY**, on'ur-a-ble, *ad.* With tokens of honour or respect; magnanimously; generously; with a noble spirit or purpose; reputably; without reproach.

**HONOURER**, on'ur-ur, *s.* One that honours; one that reveres, reverences, or regards with respect; one who exalts, or who confers honours.

**HONOURING**, on'ur-ing, *s.* The act of giving honour.

**HONOURLESS**, on'ur-les, *a.* Destitute of honour; not honoured.

**HONOUR-POINT**, hon'ur-poynt, *s.* In Heraldry, the point immediately above the centre of the shield which divides the upper portion into two equal parts.

**HONOURS**, on'urz, *s. pl.* In games, the four highest cards.

**HOOD**, hood, *s.* (*hod*, Sax.) A covering for the head used by females, and deeper than a bonnet; a covering for the head and shoulders used by monks; a cowl; a covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in falconry; anything to be drawn over the head to cover it; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree; a low wooden porch over the ladder which leads to the steerage of a ship; the upper part of a galley-chimney; the cover of a pump;—*v. a.* to dress in a hood or cowl; to put on a hood; to cover; to blind.

**HOODED**, hood'ed, *a.* Having a hood. In Botany, hollowed in the form of a hood. *Hoodeed-willow herb*, the perennial plant *Scutellaria orientalis*.

**HOODED-MILFOIL.**—See *Utricularia*.

**HOODED-VIOLET.**—See *Calyptria*.

**HOODING**, hood'ing, *s.* The act of covering with a hood. *Hooding-ends*, in Carpentry, the ends of the planks which fit into the rabbets of the stem and sternposts.

**HOODLESS**, hood'les, *a.* Having no hood.

**HOODMAN-BLIND**, hood'man-blind, *s.* A play in which a person blinded is to catch another and tell his name; blindman's-buff.

What devil was't  
That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman-blind?—*Shaks.*

**HOODWINK**, hood'wink, *v. a.* To blind by covering the eyes; to cover; to hide; to deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on.

**HOOF**, hoof, *s.* (*hof*, Sax.) The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals. *Bony-hoof*, in Farriery, a round bony



# HOOF-BOUND—HOOP.

swelling on a horse's foot. *Hoof-cast*, applied to the hoof when the coffin or horn falls clearly off. *Hoof-loosened*, when the coffin loosens from the flesh. *Hoof-ointment*, in Farriery, a preparation consisting of equal parts of tar and tallow melted together and stirred till cold, or of equal parts of pitch-tar and hog's-lard;—*v. n.* to walk, as cattle.—Seldom used as a verb.

To hoof it o'er as many weary miles—  
As e'er the bravest antler of the woods.—  
*Sir Walter Scott.*

**HOOF-BOUND**, hoof'bownd, *a.* A horse is said to be hoof-bound when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame.

**HOOFED**, hoof't, *a.* Furnished with hoofs.

**HOOFLESS**, hoof'les, *a.* Having no hoofs.

**HOOF-TREAD**, hoof'tred, *s.* The tread of a hoof; a track.

**HOOK**, hook, *s.* (*hoc*, Sax.) A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve, for catching, holding, and sustaining anything; a snare; a trap; a curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; that part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post; a forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel; a catch; an advantage; *by hook and by crook*, one way or other; by any means direct or indirect. *Hook-land*, land ploughed and sowed every year. *Hook and butt*, the scarfing or laying of two ends of planks over each other. *Hook-billed cuckoos*,—see Coccozine. *Hook-pin*, or *draw-bore-pin*, a piece of steel in the shape of the fustium of a cone, rather tapered, and inserted into a handle, with the greatest diameter next to the handle, for driving through the draw-bores of a mortise and tenon, in order to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the stile;—*v. a.* to catch with a hook; to seize and draw, as with a hook; to fasten with a hook; to entrap; to ensnare; to draw by force or artifice;—*v. n.* to bend; to be curving.

**HOOKAH**, hoo'ka, *s.* An Eastern tobacco-pipe.

**HOOKED**, hook'ed, *a.* Bent; curved; aquiline; furnished with hooks, or any instrument to cut with.

**HOOKEDNESS**, hook'ed-nes, *s.* A state of being bent like a hook.

**HOOKER**, hook'ur, *s.* A vessel built like a pink, but masted and rigged like a hoy.

**HOOKERIA**, hoo-ke're-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir William Hooker.) A genus of Moss-plants; Order, Bryaceæ.

**HOOKNOSED**, hook'noz'd, *a.* Having a curved or aquiline nose.

**HOOKY**, hook'e, *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

**HOOLAS CASMEEREE**, hoo'las kas-me're, *s.* In Commerce, Cashmere stuff, made from the leaves of the plant *Rhododendron campanulatum*, and used by the natives of India.

**HOOP**, hoop, *s.* (*hoep*, Dut.) Anything circular by which something else is bound, as casks or barrels; a piece of whalebone, formerly used by women for extending their petticoats; a fathing-gale; a ring; anything circular. *Hoop-ash*, the North American tree *Celtis crassifolia*. *Hoop-petticoat*, in Botany, the plant *Narcissus bulbocodium*. *Hoop-witly*, the name given to the plant

# HOOPER—HOPEFUL.

*Rivina octandra*;—(*hof*, Swed.) a shout; a measure equal to a peek;—*v. a.* to bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle; to clasp; to surround;—(*hefaan*, Sax.) to drive with a shout or outcry;

Dastard nobles  
Suffer'd me, by the voice of slaves, to be  
Hoof'd out of Rome.—*Shaks.*

to shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

They shrieked and they *hooped*.—*Chaucer.*

**HOOPER**, hoop'ur, *s.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

**HOOPING-COUGH**.—See Pertussis.

**HOOPRES**.—See *Promeropida*.

**HOOT**, hoot, *v. n.* (*hoo*, *hiet*, Welsh.) To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl;

The clamorous owl, that nightly hoots and wonders.—  
*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to drive with noise and shouts;—*s.* a cry or shout in contempt.

**HOOTING**, hoot'ing, *s.* A shouting clamour.

**HOP**, hop, *v. n.* (*hoppan*, Sax.) To dance, the primary meaning of the word;

At every brideale would he singe and *hoppe*.—*Chaucer.*  
to leap or spring on one leg; to spring forward by leaps; to skip lightly; to walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt; to move; to play, as the action of the blood in the veins;—(not used in the last sense;)

Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop  
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*.—  
*Spenser.*

*s.* a leap on one leg; a leap; a spring; a jump; a dance;—(not generally used in the last sense;)  
—(Dutch.) the common name of the climbing plant *Humulus lupulus*, the flowers of which are used in the manufacture of beer. *Hop-bind*, the stem of the hop. *Hop-oast*, a particular kind of kiln, the floor of which is generally of wire-cloth, used for drying hops. *Hop-poles*, stakes annually inserted at the roots of hop-plants, for their stems to twine round. *Hop-trifol*, the British plant *Trifolium filiforme*;—*v. a.* to impregnate with hops.

**HOPE**, hope, *s.* (*hopa*, Sax.) Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person; that which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected; the object of hope;

She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,  
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight.—  
*Dryden.*

a sloping plain between the ridges of mountains;—*v. n.* (*hopian*, Sax.) to live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in another;—*v. a.* to desire with expectation of good, or a belief that it may be obtained.

**HOPEA**, ho'pe-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Hope, of Edinburgh, who died in 1786.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of the East Indies: Order, Dipterocarpaceæ.

**HOPE-DESERTED**, hope-de-zert'ed, *a.* Deserted by hope; hopeless.

**HOPEFUL**, hope'fûl, *a.* Imbued with qualities which excite hope; likely to obtain success; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation; full of hope or desire, with expectation.



**HOPEFULLY**, hope'fūl-le, *ad.* In a manner to raise hope; in a promising way; in a manner to produce a favourable opinion respecting some good at the present time; with hope; with ground to expect.

**HOPEFULNESS**, hope'fūl-nes, *s.* Promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

**HOPEITE**, ho'pīte, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Hope, professor of chemistry, Edinburgh.) A mineral crystallized in sided prisms, terminated by a truncated, six-sided, low pyramid; white; transparent, with two axis of double refraction: sp. gr. 2.76.  $H = 2.5$ . It is considered by Dr. Thomson as a hydrous phosphate of zinc, with some cadmium.

**HOPELESS**, hope'les, *a.* Destitute of hope; having no pleasing expectation; despairing; giving no hope; promising nothing of good or success; desperate.

**HOPELESSLY**, hope'les-le, *ad.* Without hope.

**HOPELESSNESS**, hope'les-nes, *s.* A state of being desperate, or affording no hope.

**HOPEFUL**, ho'pur, *s.* One who hopes.

**HOP-GARDEN**, hop'gār-dn, } *s.* A field or en-  
**HOP-YARD**, hop'yārd, } closure where hops are raised.

**HOP-HORNBEAN**.—See *Ostrya*.

**HOPINGLY**, hop'ping-le, *ad.* With hope or desire of good.

**HOPLIA**, hop'le-a, *s.* (*hoplisma*, armour, Gr.?) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.

**HOPLIOMA**, hop-lis'o-ma, *s.* (*hoplisma*, armour, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Siluridae.

**HOPLITE**, hop'le-te, *s.* (*hoplitai*, Gr.) The heavy infantry of the Greeks.

**HOPLOSTETHUS**, hop-'los'te-thus, *s.* (*hoplosmios*, armed, and *stethos*, the breast, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidae.

**HOPPER**, hop'pur, *s.* One who hops or leaps on one leg; a basket in which seed-corn is carried at the time of being sown; also, the wooden trough in a mill into which the corn is put when it is to be ground.

**HOPPERBOY**, hop'pur-boy, *s.* A name given in mills to a rake which moves in a circle, drawing the meal over an opening through which it falls.

**HOPPERS**, hop'purz, *s.* A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg.

**HOP-PICKER**, hop'pik-ur, *s.* One who carefully gathers the ripe hops.

**HOPPING**, hop'ping, *s.* A dance; a meeting of persons intending to dance.

In the north of England, meetings are still kept up under the name of *hoppings*.—*Brand*.

**HOPPLE**, hop'pl, *v. a.* To tie the feet near together to prevent leaping, as to *hopple* an unruly horse.

**HOPPO**, hop'po, *s.* In China, an overseer of commerce.

**HOPS**, hops, *s.* The dried flowers of the hop-plant, *Humulus lupulus*.

**HORAL**, ho'ral, *a.* (*hora*, an hour, Lat.) Relating to an hour.

**HORALLY**, ho'ral-le, *ad.* Hourly.—Obsolete.

**HORARY**, ho'ra-re, *a.* Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours; continuing an hour. In Astronomy, the horary motion of the sun or a planet is the arch which it describes in one hour, or the

angle which its arc subtends at the eye of the spectator.

**HORD**, } hord, *s.* (*horde*, Dut.) A migratory com-  
**HORDE**, } pany of people, occasionally dwelling in tents or waggons, and seldom locating themselves long on any one spot.

**HORDEIN**, hawr'de-in, *s.* A peculiar vegetable product found by Proust in barley (*Hordeum*). It is a yellowish powder, and is insoluble in water. It is not found in pearl-barley, and is therefore supposed to exist only in the husk.

**HORDEOLUM**, hawr-de'o-lum, *s.* (dim. of *hordeum*, barley, Lat.) A sty, or small tumour on the eyelid, so termed from its resembling a barleycorn in appearance.

**HORDEUM**, hawr'de-un, *s.* (Latin name.) Barley a genus of the corn grasses, of which barley is the product: Order, Gramineae.

**HORE**, hore, *s.* (*hore*, Dan. *hure*, Sax.) The old and proper term for Whore,—which see.

**HOREHOUND**, hore'hownd, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Marrubium*—Stinking Horehound is that given to those of the genus *Ballota*: Order, Lamiaceae.

**HORIA**, ho're-a, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Trachelides.

**HORIZON**, ho-'ri-son, *s.* (Greek and French.) The line that terminates the view, when extended on the surface of the earth; or a great circle of the sphere, dividing the world into two parts or hemispheres. The horizon is either sensible or rational; the sensible horizon is that circle which confines our prospect; the rational horizon is a great circle of the apparent celestial sphere, dividing it into two equal hemispheres, and serving as the limits of the elevation or depression of celestial objects. *Horizon of a globe*, the broad, wooden, circular ring in which the globe is fixed. On this are several concentric circles which contain the months and days of the year, the corresponding signs and degrees of the zodiac, the thirty-two points of the compass, &c. *Artificial horizon*, an instrument used in connection with the quadrant or sextant for obtaining the altitude of a heavenly body, to procure which, a perfectly horizontal reflective surface is necessary.

**HORIZONTAL**, hor-e-zon'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the horizon, or relating to it; parallel to the horizon; on a level; near the horizon. *Horizontal dial*, one drawn on a plane parallel to the horizon, having its gnomon or style elevated according to the altitude of the pole of the place it is designed for. *Horizontal distance* is that estimated in the direction of the horizon. *Horizontal moon*, is the moon when rising or setting, at which time she appears considerably larger and redder than when nearer the zenith. *Horizontal line*, in Perspective, such an imaginary line in a picture as is parallel to the horizon, and at the height of the eye. It therefore passes through the centre of the picture. *Horizontal projection*, the projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon. This may be understood perspective, or orthographically, according as the projecting rays are directed to a given point, or perpendicular to a given point. *Horizontal-wheel*, or *tub-wheel*, a water-wheel which is supported horizontally, and moved by the stream of water washing against one side of it. This method is said to be common on the Continent, but is seldom employed in England, on account of



## HORIZONTALITY—HORN-BOOK.

the disadvantageous method in which the power is applied. *Horizontal windmill*, this name is given to those windmills which turn on a vertical axis. In the most common forms, the sails, like float-beards, present their broadside to the wind on the acting side of the wheel, but are folded up or turned edgewise on the returning side.

**HORIZONTALITY**, hor-e-zon-tal'e-te, *s.* The state of being horizontal.

**HORIZONTALLY**, hor-e-zon'tal-le, *ad.* In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level.

**HORMINUM**, hawr'me-num, *s.* (*hornao*, I excite, Gr. in allusion to the qualities of the plant.) A genus of perennial herbs, with purpled blue flowers: Order, Lamiaceæ.

**HORN**, hawrn, *s.* (Swed. Dan. and Germ.) A hard semitransparent substance growing on the heads of certain animals, and usually projecting to some length, and terminating in a point. Horns serve the animal with weapons, by which it can retaliate an injury, or defend itself; a wind instrument of music; an extremity of the moon, when it is waxing or waning, and forming a crescent; a drinking cup, horns being anciently used for cups; a winding stream;

With sevenfold horns mysterious Nile  
Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitful soil.—  
*Dryden.*

*horns*, in the plural, is used to characterize a cuckold; *horn*, in a Scriptural sense, is symbolic of strength or power. In Architecture, a name sometimes given to the Ionic volute. *Horn-ore*, a species of silver-ore of a pearl-grey colour, bordering on white. It consists of silver, 67.75; muriatic acid, 21.00; sulphuric acid, 0.25; oxide of iron, 6.0; alumina, 1.75; lime, 0.25; loss, 3.00: sp. gr. 4.8. *Horn-poppy*, the English name of plants of the genus *Glaucium*, on account of its long hornlike pods. *Horn of plenty*, in fabulous History, Amalthæa, the daughter of a king of Crete, nursed the infant Jupiter with goat's milk and honey, and for this service was rewarded with a present of one of the horns of the goat, which had the property of furnishing whatever was wished for by its possessor. It was called *cornucopia*, or *horn of plenty*, and is represented as a large horn, out of which issue fruits and flowers. *Horns of insects*, those long slender filiform appendages on the heads of insects, properly termed *antennæ* or *feelers*. *Horn-work*, in Fortification, an outwork usually situated in advance of the principal works of a place, and composed of two demibastions, joined by a curtain. *Horn-silver*, the native chloride of silver.

**HORNBILL**.—See Buceros.

**HORNBLende**, hawrn'blend, *s.* The amphibole of Haay, a mineral of a black or darkish-green colour, intermixed with other minerals, particularly in trap-rocks. It is generally coarsely granular and laminar. Its constituents are—silica, 45.60; magnesia, 18.50; lime, 14.00; alumina, 1.18; protoxide of iron, 7.50; fluoric acid, 1.50. It scratches glass. Sp. gr. 3.15—3.38. *Horn-blende schist*, a metamorphic slate, in which horn-blende is an ingredient.

**HORNBLendic**, hawrn'-blen'dik, *a.* Containing hornblende; resembling hornblende.

**HORN-BLOWER**, hawrn'blo-ur, *s.* One who blows a horn.

**HORN-BOOK**, hawrn'book, *s.* The book used in

## HORN-DISTEMPER—HORNY.

teaching children their letters, so called from the ancient custom of covering it with horn.

To master John, the English maid  
A hornbook gives of gingerbread;  
And that the child may learn the better,  
As he can name, he eats the letter.—*Prior.*

**HORN-DISTEMPER**, hawrn'dis-tem'pur, *s.* A disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn.

**HORNED**, hawrn'd, *a.* Furnished with horns; shaped like a crescent, or the new moon. *Horned-monkey*, the Cebus fatuellus of Illiger. *Horned-owl*, the *Strix otis* is so named, from its having two tufts of feathers on the forehead, which it can erect at pleasure. *Horned-pondweed*, the plant *Zannichellia*; the name is also sometimes given to the Water-milfoil, *Ceratophyllum submersum*.

**HORNEDNESS**, hawrn'd'nes, *s.* Appearance resembling a horn.

**HORNEMANNIA**, hawrn-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Hornemann of Copenhagen.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

**HORNER**, hawr'nur, *s.* One who works or deals in horns; one who winds or blows the horn.

**HORNET**, hawr'net, *s.* (*hymnett*, Sax.) An insect larger and stronger than the wasp, and whose sting gives acute pain.

**HORNFOOT**, hawrn'füt, *a.* Having a hoof; hoofed.

**HORN-GRASS**.—See *Ceratochloa*.

**HORNIFY**, hawr'ne-fi, *v. a.* To bestow horns upon.—Seldom used.

**HORNING**, hawr'ning, *s.* Appearance of the moon when increasing, or in the form of a crescent. *Letters of horning*, in Scottish Law, a species of diligence against a debtor. These are writs in the king's name, proceeding on the warrant of the Court of Session, and ordering the debt to be paid within a limited number of days, according to the nature of the debt. In default of payment, the debtor incurs the charge of rebellion, and is thereupon liable to caption or arrest.

**HORNISH**, hawr'uish, *a.* Somewhat resembling horn; hard.

**HORNITO**, hawr'ne-to, *s.* (*horno*, Span.) An oven.

**HORNLESS**, hawrn'les, *a.* Having no horns.

**HORNPIPE**, hawrn'pipe, *s.* A rustic musical instrument, consisting of a wooden tube, with holes, and a reed. At each end is a horn, one to collect the wind blown into it by the performer, the other to augment the sound. It is said still to be used in Wales. The name also of a dance supposed to have been originally composed for the instrument above-mentioned.

**HORNSHAVINGS**, hawrn'-hay-vings, *s.* Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer.

**HORN-SPOON**, hawr'spoon, *s.* A spoon made of horn.

**HORNSTONE**, hawrn'stone, *s.* A subspecies of quartz, of a hornylike appearance. One variety is infusible; another, a variety of felspar, is fusible. The name should never have been introduced into the mineral nomenclature, and should be banished from it. *Hornstone porphyry*, the hornstein porphyry of Werner, a variety of porphyry, of a red, purple, or blackish colour, with a splintery or conchoidal fracture; emits sparks when struck with steel, and is susceptible of a fine polish.

**HORNWORT**.—See *Ceratophyllum*.

**HORNY**, hawr'ne, *a.* Consisting of horn or horns; resembling horn; hard; callous. *Horny matter*



# HOROGRAPHY—HORRID.

occurs in two forms, membranous and compact. The former constitutes the epidermis and the epithelium or lining membrane of the vessels of the intestines, and of the pulmonary cells. The latter forms hair, horns, and nails. For both kinds of horny matter, Sherer gives the formula— $C_{48}H_{39}N_7$ . That is,  $proteine + NH_3 + O_3$ .

**HOROGRAPHY**, ho-rog'ra-fe, *s.* (*hora*, an hour, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art of constructing dials; an account of hours.

**HOROLOGE**, hor'ro-loje, *s.* (*horloge*, Fr.) An instrument that indicates the hour of the day, as a clock or watch.

**HOROLOGICAL**, hor-ro-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to the horologe, or to horology.

**HOROLOGIOGRAPHY**, ho-ro-loj-e-og'gra-fur, *s.* (*horologion*, *horologe*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who describes, constructs, or makes clocks or dials.

**HOROLOGIOGRAPHIC**, ho-ro-loj-e-o-graf'ik, *a.* Relating to the art of dialing.

**HOROLOGIOGRAPHY**, ho-ro-loj-e-og'gra-fe, *s.* An account of instruments that show the hour of the day; also, the art of constructing dials.

**HOROLOGIUM**, ho-ro-loj'e-um, *s.* (Latin, from *horologion*, Gr.) The Clock, a southern constellation of Lacaille. It is cut by a line passing through Canopus to the southern part of Eridanus.

**HOROLGY**, ho-ro-l'je, *s.* (*hora*, an hour, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Literally, an explanation of the principles of the measurement of time; but in its modern acceptation, the art of which comprehends a knowledge of the action of the various machines used for the purpose of measuring time.

**HOROMETRICAL**, ho-ro-met're-kal, *a.* (*hora*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) Belonging to horometry, or to the measurement of time.

**HOROMETRY**, ho-rom'e-tre, *s.* The art or practice of measuring time.

**HOROSCOPE**, hor'o-scope, *s.* (*horoskopos*, observing hours, Gr.) In Astrology, a figure or scheme of the twelve houses, or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is traced the disposition of the heavens at a given time, and by which astrologers formerly pretended to tell the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth; also, the degree or point of the heavens rising above the eastern point of the horizon at any given time, when a prediction is to be made of a future event.

**HOROSCOPY**, ho-ros'ko-pe, *s.* The art or practice of predicting future events, by the appearance and disposition of the stars.

**HORRENT**, hor'rent, *a.* (*horrens*, Lat.) Bristled; pointed outwards; standing erect, as bristles.

Or terror's icy hand  
Smites their distorted limbs and horrent hair.—  
*Absentile.*

**HORREUM**.—See Granary.

**HORRIBLE**, hor're-bl, *a.* (*horribilis*, Lat.) Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; tending to excite horror.

**HORRIBLENESS**, hor're-bl-nes, *s.* Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness; the state or qualities that may excite horror.

**HORRIBLY**, hor're-ble, *ad.* In a manner to excite horror.

**HORRID**, hor'rid, *a.* (*horridus*, Lat.) Dreadful; hideous; shocking; very offensive; rough; rug-

# HORRIDLY—HORSE.

ged.—The last two senses convey the primary meaning of the term.

*Horrid* with fern, and intricate with thorn.  
Few tracks of human feet, or tracks of beasts were worn.  
—Dryden.

**HORRIDLY**, hor'rid-ly, *ad.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.

**HORRIDNESS**, hor'rid-nes, *s.* Hideousness; enormity; the qualities that excite horror.

**HORRIFIC**, hor-rif'ik, *a.* Causing horror.

**HORRIFY**, hor're-fi, *v.* To strike with horror; to make horrible.

**HORRIPILATION**, hor-re-pe-la'shun, *s.* (*horror*, and *pilus*, hair, Lat.) A confused sensation, as of a motion, or creeping of the hair of the head, with shaking, or resulting from sudden fright.

**HORRISONUS**, hor-ris'o-nus, *a.* (*horrisonus*, Lat.) Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound.

**HORROR**, hor'rur, *s.* (Latin.) Terror mixed with detestation; a passion compounded of fear and hate strongly combined; an excessive degree of fear, or a painful emotion which makes a person tremble; dreadful thoughts; gloom; dreaminess; a shivering, shaking, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever; distressing scenes, as the horrors of war.

**HORROR-STRIKEN**, hor'rur-strik'kn, *a.* Excited or struck with horror.

**HORS DE SON FEE**. A French phrase signifying out of his fee. In Law, an exception to avoid an action brought for rent issuing out of certain land by him who pretends to be the lord; or for some customs or services; for if the defendant can prove the land to be out of the compass of his fee, the action fails.—*Les Termes de la Ley.*

**HORSE**, horse, *s.* (*hors*, Sax.) The common name of the very useful and noble animal *Equus caballus*,—see *Equus*; a constellation; cavalry; a body of troops serving on horseback; a kind of wooden frame with four legs, by which something is supported; a wooden machine on which soldiers ride by way of punishment. In a ship, a rope extending from the middle of a yard to its extremity, to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails; also, a thick rope extended near the mast, for hoisting a yard or extending a sail on it. In Printing, the sloping lench on the *bank*, or table, on which the pressmen set their paper, previous to the sheet being placed on that part of the press called the *tympan*. *Flemish horse*, a smaller kind of horse, placed at the top of the yard-arms, on which the man who passes the earing usually stands. *Iron horse*, in Shipbuilding, the name given to a large round bar of iron fixed in the heads of ships, with stanchions and netting; to *take horse*, to set out to ride on horseback. *Horse-ant*, or *horse-emmet*, the insect, *Formica herculeana*. *Horse-aloes*, or *ceballine-aloes*, a preparation of aloes, used in farrery. *Horse-beach-tree*, or *hornbeam*, the plant *Carpinus betulus*. *Horse-block*, in Architecture, a square frame of strong boards, used by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling-planks. *Horse-chestnut*, the English name of the tree *Esculus hippocastanum* and other plants of the same genus. *Horse-cucumber*, one of the vulgar names of the plant *Momordica elaterium*. *Horse-fly*, or *horse-spider-fly*, the insect *Hippocsa equina*. *Horse-gin*, a gin or engine driven by a horse. *Horse-hack*, one of the old names of the plant *Isals beleonium*.



## HORSEBACK—HORSELAUGH.

*leech*, the annelide *Herudo sanguisuga*. *mackerel*, or *scaud*, the fish *Scombertrachurus*. *martin*, a large kind of bee. *Horse-mint*, the *lenthia sylvestris*. *Horse-muscle*, a large valve the muscle-shell. *Horse-purslane*, the plant *serena monogynia*. *Horse-radish*, common radish, and long-podded *Horse-radish*, are *chlearia macrocarpa*, and *C. microcarpa* of ts. The other plants of the same genus led *scurvy-grass*. *Horse-run*, a contrivance drawing up wheelbarrows, loaded with from the deep cuttings of canals, docks, &c. the help of a horse, which goes backwards forwards instead of round, as it does in a gin. *Horse-thistle*, the common name of the site plants belonging to the genus *Cnicus*, see in Appendix. *Horse-tongue*, the plant *hippoglossum*. *Horse-twitchers*, a tool y farriers for holding unruly horses by the ;—*v. a.* to mount upon a horse; to further a horse; to carry on the back; to ride ; to cover a mare;—*v. n.* to get on horse-

ACK, hawks'bak, *s.* Riding posture; the being on a horse.

BAT, hawks'bote, *s.* A strong boat used for carrying horses over a river or other water; boat moved by horses.

BT.—See *Cestrus*.

BY, hawks'boy, *s.* A boy employed about in dressing and tending horses.

BAMBLE, hawks'bram-blz, *s. pl.* Briars; see.

BEAKER, hawks'bray-kur, *s.* One employed in drawing horses to draw or carry.

BOTH, hawks'kloth, *s.* A cloth used to horse.

BURSER, hawks'kore-sur, *s.* One who runs up horses for the race; a dealer in horses: used commonly used in Scotland is *horse-*

BEALER, hawks'de-hur, *s.* One who traffics in purchase and sale of horses.

BENCH, hawks'drensh, *s.* Medicine given to a horse.—Not now in use.

BACED, hawks'faste, *a.* Having a long coarse leg.

ELDIA, hawks'feel'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Thomas Horsfield, F.R.S.) A genus of liferous plants, natives of Java: Suborder, *peritoma*.

DOT.—See *Coltsfoot*.

GUARDS, hawks'gyardz, *s.* Regiments of foot of the king's guard.

DE, hawks'ho, *v. a.* To hoe or clean a field of horses.

CKEY, hawks'jok-e, *s.* One who keeps horses; a dealer in horses.

KEPER, hawks'keep-up, *s.* One employed in the care of horses.

ELLA, hawks'ske-le-a, *s.* (in honour of John E. professor of physiology at Berlin.) A of erect shrubs, with pinnate leaves and terminal insignificant flowers, natives of Asia: Order, *Rosaceae*.

SAVE, hawks'nave, *s.* A groom.—Obso-

and am but as her *horseknave*.—Gower.

UGH, hawks'laf, *s.* A loud, violent, rude

## HORSELITTER—HORTENSIAL.

HORSELITTER, hawks'lit-tur, *s.* A carriage hung on poles, which are borne by and between two poles.

HORSELOAD, hawks'lode, *s.* As much as a horse can carry.

HORSELY, hawks'le, *a.* Like an active horse; applied to a horse, as *manly* is to a man.—Obsolete.

This horse—

So high was, and so broad and long;

Therewith so *horacly*, and so quick of eye.—

*Chaucer.*

HORSEMAN, hawks'man, *s.* A man skilled in riding; a rider on horseback; a soldier who serves on horseback.

HORSEMANSHIP, hawks'man-ship, *s.* The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

HORSEMEAT, hawks'mete, *s.* Provender; food for horses.

HORSEMILL, hawks'mil, *s.* A mill turned by a horse.

HORSEMILLINER, hawks'mil-le-nur, *s.* One who supplies ribbands or other decorations for horses.

The trammels of the palfrey pleas'd his sight,

For the *horsemilliner* his head with roses dight.—

*Rowley.*

HORSENOBS, hawks'nobz, *s.* A vulgar name of the plant *Centaurea nigra*, or Black Knapweed.

HORSEPATH, hawks'path, *s.* A path for horses, as by canals.

HORSEPLAY, hawks'play, *s.* Coarse, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to *horseplay* in his gallantry, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough.—*Dryden.*

HORSEPOUND, hawks'pond, *s.* A pond for watering horses.

HORSE-POPPY.—See *Glaucium*.

HORSE-POWER, hawks'pow-ur, *s.* The power of a horse, or power equivalent to that of a horse.

HORSE-RACE, hawks'rase, *s.* A match of horses in running; a race by horses.

HORSE-RACER, hawks'ray-sur, *s.* One who keeps race-horses, and practises horse-racing.

HORSE-RACING, hawks'ray-sing, *s.* The practice or act of running horses.

HORSE-RADISH TREE.—See *Hyperanthera*.

HORSE-SHOE, hawks'shoo, *s.* A circular plate of iron fitted to the foot of a horse.

HORSE-SHOE VETCH.—See *Hippocrepis*.

HORSE-STEALER, hawks'ste-lur, } *s.* A thief who  
HORSE-THIEF, hawks'theef, } takes away  
horses.

HORSE-TAILS.—See *Equisetum*.

HORSEWAY, hawks'way, *s.* A broadway by which horses may travel.

HORSE-WEED.—See *Collinsonia*.

HORSEWHIP, hawks'hwip, *s.* A whip for driving horses;—*v. a.* to strike or lash with a horse-whip.

HORSEWHIPPING, hawks'hwip-ping, *s.* The act of lashing or striking with a horsewhip.

HORTATION, hawks'ta-shun, *s.* (*hortatio*, Lat.) The act of exhorting or giving advice; exhortation; advice intended to encourage.

HORTATIVE, hawks'ta-tiv, *a.* Encouraging; giving exhortation;—*s.* exhortation; a precept given to incite or encourage.

HORTATORY, hawks'ta-tur-e, *a.* Encouraging; inciting; giving advice.

HORTENSIAL, hawks'ten'shal, *a.* (*hortensis*, Lat.) Fit for a garden.



# HORTIA—HOSPITAL.

**HORTIA**, hawr'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Count de Horta, a Portuguese nobleman.) A genus of plants with rose-coloured flowers: Order, Rutaceæ.

**HORTICULTOR**, hawr'te-kul-tur, *s.* (*hortus*, a garden, and *cultor*, a cultivator, Lat.) One who cultivates a garden.

**HORTICULTURAL**, hawr'te-kul'tu-ral, *a.* Relating to the cultivation of gardens.

**HORTICULTURE**, hawr'te-kul-ture, *s.* The art of cultivating gardens.

**HORTICULTURIST**, hawr'te-kul'tu-ris-t, *s.* One who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.

**HORTULAN**, hawr'tu-lan, *a.* Belonging to a garden.

**HORTUS SICCUS**, hawr'tus sik'kus, *s.* (Latin, a dry garden.) A name given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved.

**HORTYARD**.—See Orchard.

**HOSACKIA**, he-sak'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. David Hossack, M.D., New York.) A genus of Leguminous herbaceous plants, with yellow umbellate flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**HOSANNA**, ho-zan'na, *s.* (Hebrew, 'Save, I beseech you.') An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

**HOSE**, hoze, *s. pl.* **HOSEN**, or **HOSE**, (*hose*, Germ. *hos*, Saxon.) Breeches, or trousers; stockings; coverings for the legs. In Letterpress Printing, upright irons, with screws at each end, for lightening or loosening the platten-cords of a printing-press. In Marine affairs, a flexible leathern tube, or tarred canvas, used in conducting water from the main-decks into the casks in the hold of a ship; also, a leathern pipe used with fire-engines, for conveying water to extinguish fires.

**HOSEA**, ho'se-a, *s.* The name of one of the twelve minor Hebrew prophets, and of the book which he wrote, contained in the Old Testament. Hosea seems to have lived between the years 784 and 724 before Christ, and to have been a contemporary with Isaiah, Amos, and Micah.

**HOSIER**, hoze'yur, *s.* One who deals in stockings, socks, &c.

**HOSIERY**, hoze'yur-e, *s.* Stockings in general; socks.

**HOSLUNDIA**, hos-lun'de-a, *s.* (in memory of Olans Hosland Smith.) A genus of African shrubs, with tetragonal branches, opposite leaves, and terminal panicles of flowers: Order, Lamiaceæ.

**HOSPITABLE**, hos'pe-ta-bl, *a.* (*hospitālis*, Lat.) Entertaining and receiving strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; proceeding from, or indicating kindness to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.

**HOSPITABLY**, hos'pe-ta-ble, *ad.* With kindness to strangers or guests; with generous entertainment.

**HOSPITAGE**, hos'pe-taje, *s.* Hospitality.—Obsolete.

**HOSPITAL**, os'pe-tal, *s.* (*hospitālis*, Fr.) A place appropriated for the reception of sick, infirm, and helpless persons; also, a house for the reception of the insane, or for seamen, soldiers, foundlings, &c. *Hospital gangrene*, an ulcerous gangrene of an infectious nature, frequently attacking the wounds or ulcers of patients in crowded hospitals; a place for entertainment or shelter;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*a.* kind to strangers; hospitable.—Obsolete as an adjective.

I am to be a guest to this *hospital* maid a good while.—*Howell.*

# HOSPITALITY—HOSTING.

**HOSPITALITY**, hos-pe-tal'e-te, *s.* (*hospitālitē*, Fr.) The act or practice of entertaining or receiving strangers or guests.

**HOSPITALIER**, hos'pit-al-ler, *s.* One who resides in an hospital. *Knights-hospitaliers*, one of the names by which the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, alias the Knights of Malta or Rhodes, were designated. They were so termed from an hospital built at Jerusalem for the use of pilgrims going to the Holy Land, dedicated to John the Baptist, it being the duty of the knights to provide for such pilgrims, and to protect them from insult and injury.

**HOSPITATE**, hos'pe-tate, *v. n.* (*hospitor*, Lat.) To reside under the roof of another;—*v. a.* to lodge a person.—Obsolete.

**HOSPODAR**, hos'po-dar, *s.* The title of the persons sent by the Turkish Sultan to govern the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia.

**HOST**, hoste, *s.* (*hôte*, Fr.) One who gives entertainment to another without reward; one who entertains another at his house for reward; the landlord of an inn; a guest; one who is entertained at the house of another; (*hostis*, Lat.) an army; numbers assembled for war; any great number or multitude; (*hostia*, a victim or sacrifice, Latin,) in the Roman Catholic church, the sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ;—*v. n.* to lodge at an inn; to take up entertainment; Go bear it to the Centaur, where we *host*.—*Shakspeare.*

to encounter in battle;  
That angel should with angel war,  
And in fierce *hosting* meet.—*Milton.*  
—*v. a.* to give entertainment to another.—Obsolete as a verb.  
Such was that hag, unmeet to *host* such guests.—*Spenser.*

**HOSTA**, hos'ta, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Nicholas Thos. Host.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

**HOSTAGE**, hos'taje, *s.* (*otage*, Fr.) One delivered to an enemy or hostile power, as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions.

**HOSTEL**, hos'tel, } *s.* (*hostellerie*, Fr.) An

**HOSTELRY**, hos'tel-ry, } inn; a lodging house.—Obsolete.

It is a bashful child, homely brought up,  
In a rude *hostelry*.—*Ben Jonson.*

**HOSTESS**, hoste'es, *s.* A female host; a woman who entertains guests; a woman who keeps a house of public entertainment.

**HOSTESS-SHIP**, hoste'es-ship, *s.* The character or business of a hostess.

**HOSTIA**, hos'te-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a victim offered in sacrifice to a deity, generally before a battle, to render the god propitious, or after the battle, as a thanksgiving. *Hostia* signified also the lesser, and *victim*, the greater sacrifice.

**HOSTIE**.—See Host.

**HOSTILE**, hos'til, *a.* (*hostilis*, Lat.) Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy; designating enmity; possessed by a public enemy; unfriendly.

**HOSTILELY**, hos'til-le, *ad.* In a hostile manner.

**HOSTILITY**, hos'til'e-te, *s.* (*hostilitē*, Fr.) The practices of an open enemy; open war; aggression; attacks of an enemy; private enmity.

**HOSTILIZE**, hos'til-ize, *v. a.* To make an enemy.—Obsolete.

**HOSTING**, host'ing, *s.* An encounter; a battle; a muster.—Seldom used.



# HOSTLER—HOTMOUTHED.

**HOSTLER**, os'lur, *s.* (*hotelier*, Fr.) One who has the care of horses at an inn.

**HOSTLESS**, host'e-less, *a.* Inhospitable.—Obsolete.

**HOSTRY**, host're, *s.* A stable for horses.

**HOT**, hot, *a.* (*hat*, Sax.) Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery; ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated; vehement; violent; furious; eager; animated; brisk; keen; lustful; lewd; acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent.

**HOT**, hot, } *a.* Called; named.—Obsolete.  
**HOTE**, hot, }  
**HOTEN**, hot'n, }

There was a duke, and he was *hote* Mundus.—*Goocor.*

His name was *hote* Deinous Simekin.—*Chaucer.*

**HOTBED**, hot'bed, *s.* In Gardening, a heap of stable-litter in a state of fermentation, upon which a glazed-box is placed, for the cultivation of certain plants requiring greater heat and moisture than is afforded by the external air.

**HOT-BLOODED**, hot'blad-ed, *a.* Having hot blood; high-spirited; irritable.

**HOT-BRAINED**, hot'braynd, *a.* Violent; vehement; furious; ardent in temper.

**HOTCHPOT**, hotsh'pot, *s.* (from the French *hochepot*, i. e., *hodgepodge*, or mingling of things together.) In Law, a blending or mixing together. For example, supposing a man, seised in fee of fifty acres of land, has two daughters, and gives with one of those daughters twenty acres in marriage; in this case, if the remaining thirty acres descend from the same ancestor to her and her sister in fee simple, she or her heirs shall have no share in them, unless they will agree to *minge together* the twenty acres she had received in marriage with the thirty acres so descended, and this mingling together the twenty acres with the thirty is termed bringing it into *hotchpot*, so that an equal division may be made of the whole between her and her sister; so that in this case, by her bringing her twenty acres into hotchpot, she would on division receive twenty-five. The bringing of her lands into hotchpot would, however, be left to her choice, and if she did not choose to do so, she would be considered sufficiently provided for, and the rest of the inheritance would be given to her sister. This method of division is also pursued in the distribution of personal property.—2 *Bl.* 191; *Les Termes de la Ley.*

**HOTCOCKLES**, hot'kok-klz, *s. pl.* A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

**HOTEL**, ho-tel', *s.* (French.) An inn; a house for entertaining strangers or travellers. In France, the residence of a prince, nobleman, or other person of high rank; also, an hospital.

**HOTHEADED**, hot'hed-ed, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash.

**HOTHOUSE**, hot'howz, *s.* In Horticulture, a glazed structure, in which exotic plants are cultivated under circumstances approximating as closely as possible to those under which they naturally exist in the places from which they have been introduced; a bagnio; a brothel.

**HOTLY**, hot'le, *ad.* With heat; not coldly; violently; vehemently; lustfully.

**HOTMOUTHED**, hot'mowthd, *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable.

That *hotmou'd* beast that bears against the curb.—*Dryden.*

# HOTNESS—HOUR.

**HOTNESS**, hot'nes, *s.* Heat beyond a moderate degree of warmth; violence; vehemence; fury.

**HOTSHOOTS**, hot'shoots, *s.* In Husbandry, a compound of small coal, charcoal, loam, and urine, made into balls for firing.

**HOTSPUR**, hot'spur, *s.* A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of early growth;—*a.* violent; impetuous.

**HOTSPURRED**, hot'spurd, *a.* Vehement; rash; heady.

**HOTTENTOT**, hot'tn-tot, *s.* A native of the Cape of Good Hope. *Hottentot-cherry*, the plant *Cerasus manroccenia*. *Hottentot-fig*, the plant *Mesembryanthemum edule*. *Hottentot-bread*, or *Elephant's-foot*,—see *Testudinaria*.

**HOTTONIA**, hot-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Peter Hutton, Leyden.) The Water-violet, a genus of plants: Order, Primulaceae.

**HOTWALL**, hot'wawl, *a.* In Gardening, a wall for the growth of fruit trees, in which there are flues or other contrivances for producing heat in cold weather, so as to facilitate the ripening of the wood, or the maturity of the fruit.

**HOUDAH**, how'da, *s.* A seat to be fixed on a camel's back.

**HOUGH**, hok, *s.* (*hoh*, Sax.) The joint of the hinder leg of a beast, sometimes called the pastern; an adze; a hoe;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)—*v. a.* to hamstring; to cut with a hoe.—Obsolete in the last signification.

**HOULT**.—See *Holt*.

**HOUND**, hownd, *s.* (*hund*, Germ. and Sax.) A name generally given to those varieties of the dog which are employed in hunting the deer, the hare, or the otter, by scent. The dog formerly employed in hunting predators was called the *bloodhound*. The *greyhound* pursues its game by the eye, and does not properly come from the designation of *hound*, which implies hunting by scent. The names besides these are chiefly the *staghound*, the *southern hound*, of large size and of great antiquity in Britain, the *foxhound*, the *harrier*, and the *beagle*. *Hound's-tongue*, the plant *Cynoglossum officinale*;—*v. a.* to set on the chase; to hunt; to chase.

**HOUNDFISH**, hownd'fish, *s.* The name sometimes given to the species of sharks, *Squalus catulus*, the greater spotted Dog-fish, and *Squalus mustelus*, or smooth Hound-fish.

**HOUNDS**, howndz, *s. pl.* In Nautical language, the projecting parts of the head of a mast.

**HOUR**, ovr, *s.* (*hora*, Gr.) The twenty-fourth part of a day, by whatever revolution the day may be measured. In angular measure, it is the twenty-fourth part of a circle or complete revolution = 15°;—time; a particular time; the time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock, or watch; to keep good hours, to be at home in good season. *Hours*, in the plural, certain prayers in the Roman Catholic church. *Hour-glass*, a chronometer that measures the flux of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another, through a small aperture. *Hour-circle*, any great circle which passes through the two poles is called an hour-circle, because the hour of the day is known when that circle of the kind mentioned is ascertained upon which the sun is for the time being. Hour-circles are drawn on the globe at 15° distant from each other on the equator. *Hour-lines* are lines on a dial, on which the sha-



dow falls at different hours of the day, and are intersections of the hour-circles with the plane of a dial. *Hour-plate*, the plate of a timepiece on which the hours are marked; the dial.

**HOURLHAND**, *owr'hand*, *s.* The pointed pin which shows the hour on a chronometer.

**HOURL**, *how're*, *s.* A name given by Mahomedans to a female who is designed for the faithful in paradise.

**HOURLY**, *owr'le*, *a.* Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated;—*ad.* every hour; frequently.

**HOUSAGE**, *hows'aje*, *s.* Money paid by carriers and others for storing goods in a house.—Obsolete.

**HOUSAL**, *hows'al*, *a.* Domestic.—Obsolete.

**HOUSE**, *hows*, *s.* (*hus*, Sax. Goth. and Swed.) A building intended or used as a habitation; a place of human abode; a dwelling-place, mansion, or abode, for any of the human species; a building appropriated to the service of God; a temple; a church; a monastery; a college; the manner of living; the table; family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe; one of the estates of a kingdom assembled in parliament or legislature; the number of representatives who are constitutionally empowered to enact laws. In a Scriptural sense, those who dwell in a house, and compose a family; a household; wealth; estate;

*Ye devout widows' houses.*—*Mat. xxiii.*

the grave; household affairs; the body; among the Jews, the church;

Moses was faithful in all his house.—*Heb. iii.*

a square or division on a chessboard. In Astrology, the twelfth part of the heavens. The division of the heavens into houses was founded on the pretended influence of the stars, when meeting in them, on all sublunary bodies. These influences were supposed to be good or bad; and to each of these houses particular virtues were assigned, on which the astrologer prepared and formed a judgment of his horoscopes. *House-cricket*, the insect *Gryllus domesticus*. *House-leek*, the plant *Sempervivum tectorum*. *To house the guns*, in a ship, to run the guns upon the deck, and by taking away the quoins under them, rest the muzzles against the sides above the ports.

**HOUSE**, *howz*, *v. a.* (*hysa*, Swed.) To harbour; to admit to residence; to shelter; to keep under a roof; to drive to shelter;—*v. n.* to take shelter; to keep abode; to reside; to have an astrological station in the heavens.

**HOUSEBOAT**, *hows'bote*, *s.* A boat with a covering on it like a room.

**HOUSEBOTE**, *hows'bote*, *s.* (*house*, and *bote*, compensation, Sax.) In Law, necessary wood or timber that a lessee for years or for life is entitled to take off the ground let to him, for the purpose of repairing the houses, &c. standing upon the same ground.—*Les Termes de la Ley.*

**HOUSEBREAKER**, *hows'bray-kur*, *s.* A burglar; one who breaks, opens, and enters a house with a felonious intent.

**HOUSEBREAKING**, *hows'bray-king*, *s.* Burglary; the breaking or opening and entering of a house with the intention to commit a felony, or to steal or rob.

**HOUSEDOG**, *hows'dog*, *s.* A dog kept to guard the house.

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**HOUSEHOLD**, *hows'holde*, *s.* Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; family life; domestic management;—*a.* belonging to the house and family; domestic. *Household-bread*, bread not of the finest quality. *Household-stuff*, the furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and other appurtenances connected with a house. *Household-days*, four solemn festivals in the year, when the sovereign offered a bezant on the altar to God. These days were Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and All-Saints.

**HOUSEHOLDER**, *hows'hole-dur*, *s.* The occupier of a house; one who keeps house with his family. In voting for a member of parliament, none is considered a householder who does not possess the exclusive right to the outward door of the house in which he resides. The outward door need not be a door opening on the public street, but a room or a set of rooms having an outer door, may in the eyes of the law constitute a house.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, *hows'keep-ur*, *s.* One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family state in a house; a householder; a female servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid-servants; one who lives in plenty; one who keeps much at home;—(not used in the last two senses;)

How do you both? You are manifest housekeepers. What are you sewing here?—*Shaks.*

a house-dog.—Obsolete.

Distinguish the housekeeper, the hunter.—*Shaks.*

**HOUSEKEEPING**, *hows'keep-ing*, *a.* Domestic; used in a family;—*s.* hospitality; liberal and plentiful table; the family state in a dwelling.

**HOUSEL**, *how'zel*, *s.* The eucharist; the sacred bread;—*v. a.* (*huslian*, Sax.) to give or receive the eucharist.—Obsolete.

\*A priest, a priest,\* says Aldingar,  
\*Me for to housel and shrine.\*—*Old Ballad.*

**HOUSELAMB**, *hows'lam*, *s.* A lamb kept in a house to be fatted.

**HOUSELESS**, *hows'les*, *a.* Destitute of a house or habitation; without shelter.

**HOUSELINE**, *hows'line*, } *s.* Among seamen, a  
**HOUSING**, *hows'ing*, } small line, formed of three  
fine strands, smaller than rope-yarn.

**HOUSEMAID**, *hows'made*, *s.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

**HOUSEPIGEON**, *hows'pij-in*, *s.* A tame pigeon.

**HOUSERAISER**, *hows'ray-zur*, *s.* One who erects a house.

**HOUSEROOM**, *hows'room*, *s.* Quantity of accommodation or space in a house.

**HOUSEWARMING**, *hows'wawm-ing*, *s.* A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

**HOUSEWIFE**, *huz'wif*, *s.* The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in female business; a little case or bag for articles of female-work; pronounced *huwzif*.

**HOUSEWIFELY**, *huz'wif-le*, *a.* Relating to the mistress of a family; skilled in the duties becoming a housewife;—*ad.* with the economy of a careful woman.

**HOUSEWIFERY**, *huz'wif-re*, *s.* Domestic or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family; female economy.

**HOUSEWRIGHT**, *hows'rite*, *s.* One who constructs the wood-work of houses.

**HOUSING**, *how'zing*, *s.* Houses in general;—



(*houssé*, Fr.) a cloth worn behind the saddle of a horse; a line formed of three fine strands, smaller than rope-yarn, chiefly used for the seizing of block-traps, &c. In Masonry, a term for a brick which is cast or crooked in burning. In Architecture, the space taken out of one solid to admit the insertion of another.

**HOUSLING**, hows'ling, *s.* Sacramental fire, or fire used in the sacrament of marriage, an old word.—Obsolete.

**HOVE**, hove, *v. n.* (*hōfio*, *hōvio*, Welsh.) To hover about; to halt; to loiter; to stay; to remain.—Obsolete.

This quene into the plaine rode,  
Where that she *hoved* and abode.—*Gower*.

**HOVEL**, hov'el, *s.* (*hof*, *hōfe*, Sax.) An open shed for sheltering cattle, for preserving the produce, or protecting materials of different kinds from the weather; or for performing various farming operations during rain, snow, or frost; a mean, low dwelling-house;—*v. n.* to put in a hovel; to shelter.

**HOVELLING**, hov'el-ling, *s.* A mode of preventing chimneys from smoking, by carrying up two sides higher than those less liable to receive strong currents of air; or apertures are left on all the higher sides, so that the wind may blow over the top, while the smoke escapes below.

**HOVENIA**, ho-ve'na-a, *s.* (in honour of David Hoven, Amsterdam.) A genus of plants: Order, Rhamnaceae.

**HOVER**, huv'ur, *v. n.* (*hōvian*, Welsh.) To hang in the air overhead, without flying off one way or other; to stand in suspense or expectation; to wander about from place to place in the neighbourhood;—*s.* a protection or shelter by hanging over.—Obsolete as a substantive.

**HOVERGROUND**, huv'ur-grownd, *s.* Light ground.

**HOVIA**, ho-ve'a, *s.* (in honour of A. P. Hove, a Polish botanist.) A genus of Australian Leguminous shrubs: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

**HOW**, how, *ad.* (*hu*, Sax.) In what manner; to what degree; for what reason; from what cause; for what price;

How a score of ewes now?—*Shaks.*

by what means; in what state: it is frequently used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen!—*2 Sam. i.*

**HOWBE**, how'be, } *ad.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; be it as it may; yet; but; however.—Obsolete.

**HOWDY**, how'de, *s.* A midwife.—Obsolete.

**HOW-D'YE**, how'de-ye, How do you do? how is your health?

**HOWEVER**, how'ev-ur, *ad.* In whatever manner or degree; at all events; happen what will; at least; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.

**HOWITZ**, ho'witz, } *s.* (*hobus*, Span. *haubitze*, Germ.) A piece of ordnance, intermediate between the gun and mortar.

In the British service, both iron and brass howitzers are employed. The calibers of the former are ten inches; the length five and four feet. The latter are of four kinds, designated twenty-four pounders, twelve pounders, 5½ inch, and 4½ inch, from the weight of the round shot, and the diameter of the shells discharged from them. Their lengths are respectively 4½ feet, 3½ feet, 2½ feet, and 1½ feet.

**HOWKER**, how'kur, *s.* A Dutch vessel, commonly navigated with two masts; a main and a mizen mast, and being from sixty to two hundred tons burden; also, the name of a fishing-boat with one mast, used on the coast of Ireland.

**HOWL**, howl, *v. n.* (*hulien*, Dut.) To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter a particular kind of loud, protracted, and mournful sound; to utter cries in distress; to roar, as a tempest;—*s.* the cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in anguish or horror. Among Ship-carpenters, a ship is said to *howl* when the foot-hooks are scarfed into timbers and bolted.

**HOWLET**, how'let, *s.* (*hulotte*, Fr.) One of the names of the owl, spelt also *owlet*.

**HOWLING**, how'ling, *s.* The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of one in distress; any loud or horrid noise;—*a.* filled with howls, or howling beasts; dreary.

**HOWSO**, how'so, *ad.* (abbreviation of *howsoever*.) Although.—Obsolete.

Let greatness go, so it go without thee;

And welcome come, *howso* unfortunate.—

*Daniel.*

**HOWSOEVER**, how-so-ev'ur, *ad.* In what manner soever; although.

**HOX**, hoks, *v. a.* To hough; to hamstring.

**HOY**, hoy, *s.* A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in conveying passengers and goods from place to place;—*interj.* an exclamation of no definite meaning.

**HOYA**, ho'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Thomas Hoy, late gardener to the Duke of Northumberland.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

**HUANACO**, hu-an'a-ko, *s.* The South American Camel, the *Camelus huanacus* of Linnaeus.

**HUBBUB**, hub'bub, *s.* A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot. *Hubbub-boo*, the cry or howl of the lower sort of Irish at funerals.

**HUCK**, huk, *v. n.* To haggle in purchasing goods. Obsolete.

A near, and hard, and *huckling* chapman  
Shall never buy good flesh.—*Hale*.

**HUCKABACK**, huk'a-bak, *s.* A coarse hempen or linen fabric, commonly made into towels.

**HUCKLE**, huk'kl, *s.* The hip.

**HUCKLE-BACKED**, huk'kl-bakt, *a.* Having round shoulders.

**HUCKLE-BONE**, huk'kl-bone, *s.* (*hocker*, Germ.) The hip-bone.

**HUCKSTER**, huk'stur, *s.* (*hocke*, *hocker*, Germ.) One who sells provisions by retail; a mean, trickish fellow;—*v. n.* to deal in small articles, or in petty bargains.

**HUCKSTERAGE**, huk'stur-aje, *s.* The business of a huckster; dealing.

The ignoble *hucksterage* of piddling tithes.—*Milton*.

**HUCKSTERESS**, huk'stur-es, *s.* A female dealer in small articles.

**HUD**, hud, *s.* The shell or hull of a nut.—Local.

**HUDDLE**, hud'dl, *v. n.* (*hudehn*, Germ.) To come in a crowd or hurry; to move in a promiscuous throng without order or regularity; to press or hurry in disorder;—*v. a.* to put on carelessly in a hurry; to put on in haste and disorder; to throw together in confusion; to crowd together without regard to order;—*s.* crowd; tumult; confusion; an assemblage of persons or things without order or regularity.



HUDDLER—HUGELIA.

**HUDDLER**, hud'dlur, *s.* One who throws things into confusion; a bungler.

**HUDEGELD**, hud'e-geld, *s.* (Saxon.) In Law, the price of exemption from chastisement paid by a villain or servant who had committed any trespass which incurred corporeal punishment.—*Fleta*.

**HUDBRASTIC**, hu-de-bras'tik, *a.* Relating to Hudibras, or doggerel poetry.

**HUDSONIA**, hud-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of William Hudson, F.R.S., London, author of 'Flora Anglica.') A genus of plants: Order, Cistaceae.

**HUE**, hu, *s.* (*hiewe*, *hwe*, Sax.) Any degree of strength or vividness of colour, from its greatest or deepest to its weakest tint; colour; dye.

**HUE AND CRY**, (*huer*, to hoot or hiss at, and *crier*, to shout, Fr.) The old common law process of pursuing with horn and voice all felons, and others, who had dangerously wounded another.—*Bract. l. 3, tr. 2, c. 1, sec. 1.*

**HUED**, hude, *a.* Coloured.—Obsolete.

Lastly stood War, in glittering arms yelad,  
With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly hued.—*Suckville.*

**HUELESS**, hu'les, *a.* Destitute of colour.

**HUER**, hu'ur, *s.* One whose business is to cry out or give an alarm.—Obsolete.

**HUERNIA**, hu-er'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Justus Huernius, a botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

**HUERTIA**, hu-er'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Jerome Huerta, a Spaniard who translated Pliny into Spanish.) A genus of plants, natives of Peru: Order, Terebinthaceae.

**HUFF**, huf, *s.* A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a boasting, conceited fellow;

Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit.—*South.*

*e. a.* to swell; to enlarge; to puff up; to hector; to bully; to treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence;—*v. n.* to bluster; to storm; to bounce; to swell with indignation or pride.

*Huffing* to cowards, fawning to the brave,  
To knaves a fool, to credulous fools a knave.—*Bozcomon.*

**HUFFER**, huf'fur, *s.* A blusterer; a bully.

To be expos'd i' th' end to suffer,  
By such a braggadocio *huffer*.—*Butler.*

**HUFFINESS**, huf'fe-nes, } *s.* Petulance; arro-

**HUFFISHNESS**, huf'fish-nes, } gance; noisy bluster.

**HUFFISH**, huf'fish, *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

**HUFFISHLY**, huf'fish-le, *ad.* With arrogance or blustering.

**HUFFY**, huf'fe, *a.* Swelled or swelling; petulant.

**HUG**, hug, *v. a.* (*heger*, Dan.) To press close in an embrace; to fondle; to treat with tenderness; to hold fast; to gripe in wrestling. *Hug the land*, in Nautical language, to sail as near the land as possible; to hug the wind, to keep the ship close hauled;—*s.* a close embrace; a particular gripe in wrestling or scuffling.

**HUGE**, huje, *a.* (*hoog*, Dut.) Very large or great; enormous, improperly applied to distance or space, in the sense of vast or immense; great even to deformity.

**HUGELIA**, hu-ge'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Baron Chas. de Hugel of Vienna.) A genus of annual plants: Order, Polemoniaceae.

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HUGELY—HUM.

**HUGELY**, huje'le, *ad.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely.

**HUGENESS**, huje'nes, *s.* Enormous bulk or largeness; utmost extent.—Obsolete in the last sense. My mistress exceeds in goodness the hugeness of your unworthy thinking.—*Shaks.*

**HUGEOUS**, hu'jus, *a.* A low word for vast or enormous.

**HUGGER-MUGGER**, hug'gur-mug'gur, *s.* A cant word denoting in privacy or secrecy.

The patrimony which a few  
Now hold in *hugger-mugger* in their hand,  
And all the rest do rob of goods and land.—*Spenser.*

**HUGONIA**, hu-go'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of John Hugon, an English botanist, who died in 1771.) A genus of plants: Order, Oxalidaceae.

**HUGUENOTISM**, hu'ge-not-izm, *s.* The principles or religion of the Huguenots in France.

**HUGUENOTS**, hu'ge-nots, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) An appellation given by way of contempt to the Reformed or Protestant Calvinists of France.

**HUGY**, hu'je, *a.* Vast in size.—Obsolete.

The wide waste places and the *hugy* plain.—*Suckville.*

**HUISHER**, hwe'shur, *s.* (*huissier*, Fr.) An usher.—Obsolete.

It makes *huishers* serviceable men.—*Ben Jonson.*

**HUKE**, huke, *s.* (*hug*, Welsh.) A cloak; a mantle.—Seldom used.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich *huke*.—*Bacon.*

**HULCH**, hulsh, *s.* A bunch.—Obsolete.

**HULCH-BACKED**, hulsh'bakt, *a.* Crooked backed.—Obsolete.

**HULCHED**, hulsht, *a.* Swollen; puffed up.—Obsolete.

**HULCHY**, hul'she, *a.* Much swollen; gibbous.

**HULFSTON**, hulf'ston, *s.* (German.) In Music, the secondary or superior note in a shake.

**HULI**, hul'e, *s.* A name given in India to an April-fool. *Huli-errand*, the false errand on which an April-fool is sent.

**HULK**, hulk, *s.* (Dutch.) An old dismantled ship laid up as unfit for further service; anything bulky or unwieldy;—(obsolete in the last sense.) The hulks in the Thames consist of old ships, to which convicts are sent previous to their being transported from this country.

**HULKY**, hulk'e, *a.* Bulky; unwieldy.—Obsolete.

**HULL**, hul, *s.* (*hul*, Sax.) The husk or integument of anything; the outer covering; the main body of a ship, without either masts, yards, sails, or rigging; to lie a *hull*, in Nautical language, is to lie as a ship without any sail upon her, and her helm lashed a-lee; to strike a *hull*, in a storm, is to take in the sails, and lash the helm on the lee-side of a ship;—*v. a.* to strip off or separate the hull or hulks; to pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon ball;—*v. n.* to float or drive on the water without sails.

**HULLY**, hul'le, *a.* Having husks or pods; siliqueous.

**HULOIST**, hu'lo-ist, *s.* One who affirms that matter is God.

**HULOTHEISM**, hu'lo-the-izm, *s.* (*hule*, matter, and *theos*, God, Gr.) The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God but matter.

**HULVER**, hul'ver, *s.* One of the vulgar names of the holly, *Ilex aquifolium*.

**HUM**, hum, *v. n.* (*hummen*, Germ.) To make the



## HUMAN—HUMBLE.

noise of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing sound; to make a confused noise like that of bustling crowds at a distance; to pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath; to make a low dull noise; to applaud;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

*Ld. Ch. Baron.*—Gentlemen, this *humming* is not at all becoming the gravity of this court.—*Trial of the Regicides.*

—*v. a.* to sing in a low voice; to cause to hum; to impose on;—(vulgar in the last two senses;)  
—*s.* the noise of bees or insects; a low confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance; any low dull noise; a pause with an inarticulate sound; an expression of applause;

You hear a *hum* in the right place.—*Spectator.*

—*interject.* a sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation.

**HUMAN**, hu'man, *a.* (*humanus*, Lat.) Belonging to man or mankind; pertaining or relating to the race of man; having the qualities of a man.

**HUMANATE**, hu'man-ate, *a.* Endued with humanity.—Obsolete.

**HUMANE**, hu-mane', *a.* Kind; benevolent; civil; having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness and compassion; disposed to treat inferior animals with kindness.

**HUMANELY**, hu-mane'le, *ad.* In a humane manner; with kind feelings, tenderness, or compassion.

**HUMANENESS**, hu-mane'nes, *s.* Tenderness.

**HUMANIST**, hu'man-ist, *s.* A professor of grammar and rhetoric; a philologist; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.

**HUMANITARIAN**, hu-man-e-ta're-an, *s.* A person who denies the divinity of Christ, and asserts that he was a mere man.

**HUMANITY**, hu-man'e-te, *s.* (*humanitas*, Lat.) The peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from all other beings; mankind collectively; the kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man by which he is separated from the lower orders of animals; benevolence; the exercise of kindness; acts of tenderness; philology; grammatical studies: *humanities*, in the plural, signifies grammar, rhetoric, and poetry. *Professor of humanity*, in the Scottish universities, the professor who teaches the Latin language is so called.

**HUMANIZATION**, hu-man-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of humanizing.

**HUMANIZE**, hu'man-ize, *v. n.* To soften; to render susceptible of humane and tender dispositions; to subdue cruel or unfeeling propensities.

**HUMANKIND**, hu'man-kind, *s.* The race of man; man.

**HUMANLY**, hu'man-le, *ad.* After the manner of men; according to the power of men; kindly; with humane dispositions.—In the last two senses *humanely* should be used.

**HUMATION**, hu-ma'shun, *s.* Interment.—Obsolete.

**HUMBERTIA**, hum-ber'she-a, *s.* (in honour of some person of the name of Humbert.) A genus of plants: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

**HUMBLE**, um'bl, *a.* (French) Low, opposed to high or lofty, or great; lowly, meek, modest, submissive, opposed to proud, haughty, arrogant, or assuming;—*v. a.* to make humble or lowly in mind; to reduce to a low state; to mortify; to crush; to break; to subdue; to abase; to make meek and submissive; to make to condescend; to bring down; to lower; to *humble one's self*, to

## HUMBLEBEE—HUMERAL.

repent; to afflict one's self for sin; to make contrite.

**HUMBLEBEE**, um'bl-be, *s.* A sort of bee which makes its nest in the earth; the *Apis terrestris* of Linnaeus.

**HUMBLEMOUTHED**, um'bl-mowthd, *s.* Mild; meek.

**HUMBLENESS**, um'bl-nes, *s.* Humility; absence of pride.

**HUMBLE-PLANT**, um'bl-plant, *s.* The plant *Mimosa pudica*, a native of Brazil.

**HUMBLER**, um'bl-ur, *s.* He or that which humbles; he that reduces pride or mortifies.

**HUMBLES**, um'blz, *s.* Entrails of a deer; also written *umbles*.

**HUMBLESS**, um'bles, *s.* (*humblease*, old Fr.) Humbleness; humility.—Obsolete.

And with meek *humbleness*, and afflicted mood, Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat.—*Spenser.*

**HUMBLING**, um'bl-ing, *s.* Humiliation; abatement of pride;—*a.* adapted to subdue pride and self-dependence.

**HUMBLY**, um'ble, *ad.* Without pride; with humility; modestly; with submissiveness; in a low state or condition; without elevation.

**HUMBOLDTIA**, hum-bole'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Baron de Humboldt, the celebrated traveller and naturalist.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of Java: Suborder, Mimoseæ.

**HUMBOLDTILITE**, hum-bole'te-lite, *s.* (in honour of Humboldt, the celebrated traveller.) A mineral found in the lavas of Vesuvius; colour brown, inclining slightly to yellowish, or greenish-yellow; primary crystal a right square prism; lustre vitreous, translucent. Its constituents are—silica, 34.16; lime, 31.67; magnesia, 8.83; alumina, 0.50; protoxide of iron, 2.00; scratches glass. Sp. gr. 3.104.

**HUMBOLDTINE**, hum-bole'tine, *s.* (in honour of Humboldt.) A mineral found in the Moor coal of Bohemia. According to Count Rivera, it is composed of oxalic acid, 46.14; protoxide of iron, 53.86.

**HUMBOLDTITE**.—See Datholite.

**HUMBUG**, hum'bug, *s.* An imposition;—*v. a.* to deceive for the purpose of ridicule.—A low word.

**HUMDRUM**, hum'drum, *a.* (perhaps from *hum*, and *drone*.) Dull; stupid;—*s.* a stupid fellow; a drone.

**HUMEA**, hu'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir Abraham Hume.) A genus of Composite plants, with immense capillary pannicles of brilliant crimson flowers, natives of New South Wales: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**HUMECT**, hu'mekt, } *v. a.* (*humecto*, Lat.)  
**HUMECTATE**, hu-mek'tate, } To moisten; to wet; to water.—Seldom used.

**HUMECTANT**, hu-mek'tant, *a.* (*humectans*, Lat.) In Therapeutics, pertaining to remedies which are supposed to augment the fluidity of the blood, and to remove the acrid condition of an organ.

**HUMECTANTIA**, hu-mek-tan'she-a, *s.* Medicines for moistening and softening.

**HUMECTATION**, hu-mek ta'shun, *s.* In Pharmacy, the preparing of medicine by steeping it for a time in water.

**HUMECTIVE**, hu-mek'tiv, *a.* Having the power to moisten.

**HUMERAL**, hu'me-ral, *a.* (French.) Belonging to the shoulder.



## HUMERO-CUBITAL—HUMMING-ALE.

## HUMMINGBIRDS—HUMP.

**HUMERO-CUBITAL**, hu'me-ro-ku'be-tal, *a.* An epithet employed by Chaussier to designate the brachial internal muscle, as extending from the humerus to the cubitus, or ulna.

**HUMERUS**, hu'mer-us, *s.* (Latin.) The arm-bone, or that of the former extremity in vertebrated animals, which articulates with the scapula; the third joint of the anterior pair of legs of Hexapod insects is also so called by Kirby.

**HUMHUM**, hum'hum, *s.* A kind of plain, coarse India cloth, made of cotton.

**HUMICATION**, hu-me-ku-ba'shun, *s.* (*humus*, the ground, and *cubo*, I lie, Lat.) The act of lying on the ground.—Seldom used.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes, and tears, and *humifications*, used to be companions of repentance.—*Dp. Brankhall.*

**HUMID**, hu'mid, *a.* (*humidus*, Lat.) Moist; containing sensible moisture; damp, wet, or watery.

**HUMIDITY**, hu-mid'e-te, *s.* A moderate degree

**HUMIDNESS**, hu'mid-nes, *s.* of wetness; moisture; dampness; that quality in bodies by which they are capable of wetting other bodies.

**HUMIFUSUS**, hu-me-fu'sus, *a.* (*humus*, the ground, and *fundo*, I pour, Gr.) An epithet sometimes used by botanists to express the spreading of plants over the surface of the ground; procumbent.

**HUMILE**, hu'mile, *v. a.* (*humilis*, old Fr.) To humiliate or humble.—Obsolete.

Davyd ought to *humile* himself.—*Dp. Fisher.*

**HUMILIATE**, hu-mil'e-ate, *v. a.* (*humilio*, Lat.) To humble; to lower in condition; to depress.

**HUMILIATING**, hu-mil'e-ay-ting, *a.* Abating pride or self-confidence; mortifying.

**HUMILIATION**, hu-mil-e-a'shun, *s.* Descent from an elevated state or rank to one that is low or humble; act of humility; mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness; the state of being reduced to lowliness of mind, meekness, penitence, and submission; abatement of pride.

**HUMILITY**, hu-mil'e-te, *s.* (*humilitas*, Lat.) Freedom from pride and arrogance; humbleness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own worth. In Scripture, humility is designated as lowliness of mind; a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God; act of submission.

**HUMIRACEÆ**, hu-me-re-a'se-a, *s.* (*humirum*, one of the genera.) An order of Exogenous plants, belonging to the Ericol alliance of Lindley. It consists of trees or shrubs, with balsamic juice; leaves alternate and coriaceous, without stipules; flowers polypetalous, in terminal or axillary cymes; perfect monodelphous stamens, and two-celled anthers, with a long membranous connective.

**HUMIRIUM**, hu-mer'e-um, *s.* (*humiri*, the name of *H. balsamiferum*, in Guinea.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, flowing with balsam: Order, Humiraceæ.

**HUMITE**, hu'mite, *s.* (in honour of Sir A. Hume.) A vitreous mineral, from Monte Somma, of various shades of yellow, sometimes almost white, passing into reddish-brown. It occurs in minute crystals, often marked. Hardness, 6.5 to 7.0.

**HUMMER**, hum'mur, *s.* One that hums; an applauder.

**HUMMING**, hum'ming, *s.* The sound of bees; an inarticulate sound; a dull, murmuring noise.

**HUMMING-ALE**, hum'ming-ale, *s.* Sprightly ale. With *humming-ale* encouraging his text.—*Dryden.*

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**HUMMINGBIRDS**.—See Trochilus.

**HUMMOCK**, hum'mok, *s.* A solid mass of turf elevated above the surrounding earth.

**HUMMUMS**, hum'mums, *s. pl.* (Persian.) Sweating places or baths.

**HUMORAL**, u'mo-ral, *a.* Relating to or proceeding from the humours. *Humoral pathology*, a system in medicine which attributed all the diseases to morbid changes in the humours, or fluid parts of the body, without assigning any influence to the state of the fluids.

**HUMORALISM**, u'mur-al-izm, *s.* The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours; also, state of being humoral.

**HUMORALIST**, u'mur-al-ist, *s.* One who adopts the humoral pathology.

**HUMORISM**, u'mur-izm, *s.* The state of the humours.

**HUMORIST**, u'mur-ist, *s.* One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour; one of a playful, humorous disposition in speaking or writing; one who is fond of jesting, or odd conceits; a wag; a droll.

**HUMORLESS**, u'mur-les, *a.* Without any humour.

**HUMOROUS**, u'mur-us, *a.* Distinguished by humour; full of curious contrasts or images, adapted to excite laughter; jocular; having the power to speak or write in a humorous style; fanciful; playful; exciting laughter; subject to be governed by humour or caprice; irregular; capricious;

Vast is his courage, boundless is his mind,  
Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind.—*Dryden.*

moist; humid.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

**HUMOROUSLY**, u'mur-us-le, *ad.* With a fanciful or grotesque combination of ideas; in a manner to excite laughter or mirth; pleasantly; jocosely; capriciously; whimsically; in conformity with one's humour.

**HUMOROUSNESS**, u'mur-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being humorous; jocularly; oddness of conceit; petulance; peevishness; fickleness; capricious levity.

**HUMORSOME**, u'mur-sum, *a.* Peevish; petulant; of a capricious turn; odd; humorous; adapted to excite laughter.

**HUMORSOMELY**, u'mur-sum-le, *ad.* Peevishly; petulantly; humorously; oddly.

**HUMOUR**, u'mur, *s.* (from *humco*, to be moist, Lat.) Moisture. The humours of the eye are the aqueous, or watery; the crystalline, or icy; and the vitreous. The two first contains about 80 per cent. of albumen, muriate, acetate of soda, pure soda, and animal matter; the last, besides the usual salts, 36 per cent. of a peculiar matter, like albumen;—general turn or temper of mind; disposition, or rather a peculiarity of disposition, often temporary; grotesque imagery; jocularly; merriment; that quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter, or to produce a pleasant and agreeable state of mind; petulance; peevishness; a trick; a practice;

I like not the *humour* of lying.—*Shaks.*

caprice; whim; predominant inclination;—*v. a.* to gratify; to soothe by compliance; to suit; to indulge; to favour by imposing no restraint.

**HUMP**, hump, *s.* (*umbo*, Lat.) The protuberance formed by a crooked back.



HUMPBAC—HUNDREDUM.

HUNG—HUNT.

**HUMPBAC**, hump'bak, *s.* A crooked back; high shoulders.

**HUMPBACED**, hump'bakt, *a.* Having a crooked back.

**HUMULUS**, hu'mu-lus, *s.* (*humus*, earth, Lat. from the plants only growing in rich soils.) The hop, a genus of climbing plants, which has been long cultivated in England for the sake of its flowers, used in the making of beer.

**HUMUS**, hu'mus, *s.* (*humus*, ground or earth, Lat.) Vegetable mould. When exposed to air and moisture, wood suffers decay or eremacausis, and is said to moulder, being converted into a dark-brown or black powder, called by modern chemists *humus*. The longer the decay operates, the greater is the proportion of carbon in the residue; thus, oak-wood is C<sub>38</sub> H<sub>22</sub> O<sub>22</sub>, and two species of humus, one more old than the other, were C<sub>35</sub> H<sub>20</sub> O<sub>20</sub>, and C<sub>34</sub> H<sub>18</sub> O<sub>18</sub>; showing, that for every two equivalents of hydrogen oxidized by the air, one equivalent of carbonic acid had separated.

**HUNCH**, hunsh, *s.* A protuberance or hump; a lump; a thick piece; a push or jerk with the fist or elbow;—*v. a.* to push with the elbow; to push or thrust with a sudden jerk; to push out in a protuberance; to crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within hunch'd out thy back,  
And wander'd in thy limbs.—*Dryden*.

**HUNCH-BACKED**, hunsh'bakt, *a.* Having a crooked back.

**HUNDRED**, hun'dred, *a.* (*hund* or *hundred*, Sax.) Denoting the product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number of ten times ten;—*s.* a company, body, or collection, consisting of ten times ten; the number 100. *Hundred court*, in Law, a hundred court is much the same as a court baron, only that it is larger, and is held for the inhabitants of a particular hundred, instead of a manor: it resembles a court baron in not being a court of record, and in the free suitors being the judges, and the steward the registrar.—*3 Bl. 34*. In Politics, an ancient territorial division, having for its object the more convenient and efficient administration of justice. To each hundred belonged a court baron, similar in the nature and extent of its jurisdiction to the county court, and also a court leet; both of which were usually held by the sheriff, or by a deputy or steward having authority under him. The inhabitants of a hundred, when an offence was committed in their district, were bound to produce the offender, or make good the damage done. *Hundred of lime*, a measure used by lime-burners in some places equal to 35, and in others to 25, heaped bushels or bags, the latter being the quantity about London, and equal to 100 pecks. *Long hundredweight*, six score, by which certain articles are sold. *Hundredweight*, 112 lbs. avoirdupois.

**HUNDREDORS**, hun'dre-durs, *s.* (*hundredarii*, low Lat.) In Law, persons empannelled or fit to be empannelled on a jury, upon a controversy arising within the hundred where the land in question lies. It also sometimes signifies he who has the jurisdiction of a hundred, and holds the hundred court; and sometimes it is used for the bailiff of a hundred.—*Crompt. Juris*. 217.

**HUNDREDTH**, hun'dredth, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.

**HUNDREDUM**, hun'dre-dum, *s.* In Law, sometimes means to be free or quit from money or

customs due to governors and hundredors.—*Les Termes de la Ley*.

**HUNG**, hung. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To hang*. *Hung double and single*, in Carpentry, applied to sashes, the first when both the upper and lower sash are balanced by weights for raising and depressing, and the last when only one: usually the lower one is balanced over the pulleys.

**HUNGARIAN**, hung-ga're-an, *a.* Pertaining to Hungary;—*s.* a native of Hungary.

**HUNGARY-WATER**, hung'ga-re-waw-tur, *s.* A distilled water, prepared originally for the Queen of Hungary.

**HUNGER**, hung'gur, *s.* (Sax. Germ. and Dan.) A craving of food by the stomach, or a sensation of uneasiness occasioned by the want of food; craving appetite; any strong or eager desire;—*v. n.* to feel the pain or uneasiness which is produced by a long abstinence from food; to crave food; to desire with restless eagerness; to long for;—*v. a.* to famish.—Obsolete as an active verb.

**HUNGER-BIT**, hung'gur-bit, } *a.* Pained or  
**HUNGER-BITTEN**, hung'gur-bit-ta, } weakened by  
hunger.

**HUNGERED**, hung'gard, *a.* Hungry; pinched by want of nourishment.

When he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterwards *hungered*.—*St. Matt.* iv. 2.

**HUNGERLY**, hung'gur-le, *a.* Hungry; in want of nourishment;—*ad.* with keen appetite.—Seldom used as an adverb.

You have sav'd my longing, and I feed  
Most *hungery* on your sight.—*Shaks.*

**HUNGER-STARVED**, hung'gur-starvd, *a.* Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

**HUNGER-STUNG**, hung'gur-stung, *a.* Feeling most acutely the craving of hunger.

**HUNGRILY**, hung'gre-le, *ad.* With keen appetite.

**HUNGRY**, hung'gre, *a.* Feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; having an eager desire; emaciated; lean, as if reduced by hunger; not rich or fertile; poor; not prolific; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

**HUNKS**, hungks, *s.* A covetous, sordid wretch; a niggard; a miser.

She has a husband—a jealous, covetous old *hunks*.—*Dryden*.

**HUNNEMANIA**, hun-ne-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of John Hunneman, a zealous botanist.) A genus of Mexican plants: Order, Papaveraceae.

**HUNS**, hunz, *s.* (*hunni*, Lat.) The Scythians, who conquered Pannonia, and gave it its present name, Hungary.

**HUNT**, hunt, *v. a.* (*hunting*, Sax.) To chase wild animals for the purpose of catching them for food, or for the diversion of sportsmen; to pursue; to follow closely; to search for; to direct or manage hounds in the chase; to *hunt out* or *after*, to seek; to search for; to *hunt from*, to pursue or drive out or away; to *hunt down*, to depress; to bear down by persecution or violence;—*v. n.* to follow the chase; to seek wild animals for game, or for killing them by shooting when noxious; to seek by close pursuit;—*s.* a chase of wild animals for catching them; a huntsman;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Ready for to ride  
With *hunte* and horne, and houndes him beside.—*Chaucer*.

a pack of hounds; chase; pursuit; a seeking of



# HUNTER—HURLER.

- wild animals for game; an association of hunters, as the Caledonian Hunt.
- HUNTER**, hun'tur, *s.* One who chases wild animals for pastime or food; a dog that scents game or beasts of prey; a horse used in the chase.
- HUNTERIA**, hun-te're-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Wm. Hunter of the Bengal Medical Establishment, an eminent botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, with opposite leaves and small white flowers: Order, Apocynaceae.
- HUNTING**, hun'ting, *s.* The diversion of the chase; a pursuit; a seeking. *Hunting-leopard*, the Cheeta of India, *Felis venatica*, a species of feline animals of the leopard kind, trained in India for the chase. *Hunting-horn*, a bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game. *Hunting-horse*, or *ung*, a horse trained and used in hunting. *Hunting-seat*, a temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.
- HUNTLEYA**, hunt'lay-a, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. J. T. Huntley of Kimbolton.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.
- HUNTRESS**, hunt'res, *s.* A female who follows the chase.
- HUNTSMAN**, hunts'man, *s.* One who delights in the chase; the servant whose office it is to manage the chase.
- HUNTSMANSHIP**, hunts'man-ship, *s.* The art or practice of hunting.
- HURA**, hu'ra, *s.* (its American name.) Sandbox-tree, a genus of South American trees: Order, Euphorbiaceae.
- HURDEN**, hur'dn, *s.* A coarse kind of linen.—Local.
- HURDLE**, hur'dl, *s.* (*hyrdel*, Sax.) A texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks woven together; a crate; the name of a sledge used to draw traitors to the place of execution. *Hurdles*, in Fortification, twigs of willows or osiers interwoven, and sustained by long stakes, and made in the figure of an oblong square. In Husbandry, frames made either of split timber or of hazel-rods wattled together, used as gates or sheep fences;—*v. a.* to make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.
- In hurdled cotes the flocks are penn'd.—*Seward*.
- HURDS**, hurdz, *s.* The refuse of hemp or flax.
- HURDY-GURDY**, hur'de-gur'de, *s.* A stringed musical instrument.
- HUREAULITE**, hu-ro-lite, *s.* (occurs at Hureau, Haute Vienne.) A mineral of a reddish-yellow colour, occurs in very small crystals; lustre vitreous, transparent. Its constituents are—phosphoric acid, 38.00; protoxide of iron, 11.52; protoxide of manganese, 33.305; water, 18.00: sp. gr. 2.270; rather hard.
- HURL**, hurl, *v. a.* (*hurla*, Armor.) To throw with violence; to drive with great force; to utter with vehemence;
- Highly they rag'd against the Highest.  
*Hurling* defiance toward the vault of heaven.—*Milton*.
- to play at a kind of game;—*v. n.* to move rapidly; to whirl;—*s.* the act of throwing with violence; tumult; commotion; riot.
- HURLBAT**, hur'bat, *s.* A whirlbat; an old kind of weapon.
- HURLBONE**, hurl'bone, *s.* In a horse, the bone near the middle of the buttock.
- HURLER**, hur'lur, *s.* One who throws or hurls; one who plays at hurling.

# HURLEY-BURLEY—HURTLE.

- HURLEY-BURLEY**, hur'le-bur'le, *s.* Confusion or tumult, said to be derived from the names of two neighbouring families, Hurleigh and Barleigh, noted for their violence and contentions with each other.
- HURLWIND**.—See Whirlwind.
- HURO**, hu'ro, *s.* (*huron*, a bee-hive, Gr.?) A genus of fishes, in which the body is fusiform, but broad in the middle; the head large, and the mouth oblique; the lower jaw longest: Family, Percide.
- HURONIA**, hu-ro'ne-a, *s.* A name given to certain radiated corallines, found in the transition limestone of Lake Huron, in Upper Canada.
- HURONITE**, hu-ro-nite, *s.* A mineral from the neighbourhood of Lake Huron, occurs in boulder stones; colour light yellowish-green; lustre waxy. Its constituents are—silica, 45.80; alumina, 33.92; protoxide of iron, 4.32; lime, 8.04; magnesia, 1.72; water, 4.16: sp. gr. 2.86. H = 2.25.
- HURRAW**, hur-raw', } *interj.* A shout of joy or triumph.
- HURRAH**, hur-ra', } triumph.
- HURRIA**, hur're-a, *s.* (*hurria*, a wicker basket, Gr.) A genus of serpents, in which the tail is conical; anterior subcaudal plates simple; posterior double; and dorsal scales uniform: Family, Colubridae.
- HURRICANE**, hur're-kane, *s.* (*huracan*, Span.) A most violent storm of wind; any violent tempest.
- HURRIEDLY**, hur'rid-le, *ad.* In a hurried manner.
- HURRIEDNESS**, hur'rid-nes, *s.* State of being hurried.
- HURRIER**, hur're-ur, *s.* One who hurries, urges, or impels.
- HURRY**, hur're, *v. a.* (*courir*, Fr.) To hasten; to impel to greater speed; to drive or press forward with more rapidity; to drive or impel with violence; to urge or drive with precipitation and confusion; to hurry away, to drive or carry away in haste;—*v. n.* to move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation;—*s.* pressure; urgency to haste; precipitation that occasions disorder or confusion; tumult; bustle; commotion.
- HURRYINGLY**, hur're-ing-le, *ad.* In a precipitous manner.
- HURRY-SKURRY**, hur're-skur're, *ad.* Confusedly; in a bustle.—Obsolete.
- Run hurry-scurry round the floor.—*Grog*.
- HURST**, hurst, *s.* (*hurst*, *hyrst*, Sax.) A wood or grove.—Obsolete.
- HURT**, hurt, *v. a.* (*hyrt*, Sax.) Past and past part.
- Hurt**. To harm; to wound; to give pain by a contusion, pressure, or any violence to the body; to injure or impair; to damage; to injure by occasioning loss, or by reducing in quality; to damage in general; to give pain to, as to hurt the feelings;—*s.* harm; mischief; a wound or bruise; injury; wrong; loss.
- HURTER**, hurt'ur, *s.* One who hurts or does harm.
- HURTERS**, hurt'urz, *s.* Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of carriages from injuring the parapet.
- HURTFUL**, hurt'fol, *a.* Mischievous; injurious, occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy.
- HURTFULLY**, hurt'fal-le, *ad.* Injuriously; mischievously.
- HURTFULNESS**, hurt'fol-nes, *s.* Mischievousness; tendency to occasion loss or destruction; injuriousness.
- HURTLE**, hur'tl, *v. n.* To clash or run against; to jostle; to skirmish; to meet in shock and en-



counter; to wheel suddenly:—*v. a.* to move with violence and impetuosity; to push forcibly; to whirl.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

**HURTLESS**, hurt'les, *a.* Harmless; innocent; doing no injury; innoxious; receiving no injury.

**HURTLESSLY**, hurt'les-le, *ad.* Without harm.—Seldom used.

**HURTLESSNESS**, hurt'les-nes, *a.* Freedom from any pernicious quality.

**HUSBAND**, huz'bund, *s.* (*husbonda*, Sax.) A man married to a woman; a man to whom a woman is betrothed. Among seamen, the owner of a ship, who manages its concerns in person; the male of animals of a lower order; an economist; a good manager; a man who knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit; a farmer; a cultivator; a tiller of the ground;

*Husband's work is laborious and hard.*—*Spenser.*

—*v. a.* to manage with frugality; to use with economy; to till; to cultivate with good management; to supply with a husband.—Seldom used in the last sense.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,  
Being so father'd and so husbanded?—*Shaks.*

**HUSBANDABLE**, huz'bun-da-bl, *a.* Manageable with frugality.

**HUSBANDLESS**, huz'bund-less, *a.* Without a husband.

**HUSBANDLY**, huz'bund-le, *a.* Frugal; thrifty.—Seldom used.

Bare plots full of galls, if ye plough overthwart,  
And compass it then, is a husbandly part.—*Tusser.*

**HUSBANDMAN**, huz'bund-man, *s.* A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labours in tillage; the master of a family.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**HUSBANDRY**, huz'bun-dre, *s.* The business of a farmer; thrift; frugality; good management; care of domestic affairs.

**HUSH**, hush, *a.* (*husch*, Germ.) Still; silent; quiet. *Hush-money*, money paid to suppress a complaint;—*v. a.* to still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise; to appease; to allay; to calm;—*v. n.* to be still; to be silent;—*interj.* silence; be still; no noise.

The king hath done you wrong; but hush! 'tis so.—*Shaks.*

**HUSH-MUSH**, hush'mush, *s.* A state of guarded silence, so as not to be discovered.

**HUSK**, husk, *s.* (*huldsch*, Dut.) The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants;—*v. a.* to strip off the external integument or covering of the fruits or seeds of plants.

**HUSKED**, huskt, *a.* Covered with a husk.

**HUSKINESS**, hus'ke-nes, *s.* The state of being rough and dry like a husk.

**HUSKING**, hus'king, *s.* The act of stripping off husks.

**HUSKY**, hus'ke, *a.* Abounding with husks; consisting of husks; resembling husks; dry; rough; having a rough or hoarse sound; harsh; whizzing.

**HUSSAR**, hūz-zâr', *s.* (*husar*, from *husz*, twenty, and *ar*, pay, Germ. twenty houses having originally furnished one man.) A light horseman accoutred after the Hungarian fashion. Hussars were first raised in Germany in 1458, by Mathias Corvin.

**HUSSITE**, hus'site, *s.* A follower of the celebrated reformer, John Huss.

**HUSSY**, huz'ze, *s.* (contracted from *housewife*.) A

bad or worthless woman; an economist; a thrifty woman.

**HUSTINGS**, hus'tingz, *s.* (*hustinge*, Sax.) The name of a court held in Guildhall before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London. This court is very ancient, as appears by the laws of Edward the Confessor. Some other cities have likewise had a court bearing the same name—as Winchester and York; but this term is now applied to those temporary structures where the business of elections is carried on.

**HUSTLE**, hus'sl, *v. n.* (*hutselen*, Dut.) To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd; to shrug up the shoulders.

**HUSWIFE**.—See Housewife.

**HUSWIFELY**.—See Housewifely.

**HUSWIFERY**.—See Housewifery.

**HUT**, hut, *s.* (Dutch, *hutte*, Germ.) A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage;—*v. a.* to place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters;—*v. n.* to take lodgings in huts.

**HUTCH**, hutsh, *s.* (*huche*, Fr.) A chest or box; a corn-chest or bin; a case for rabbits; a rat-trap; a kind of vessel suspended by the middle, used in raising coals and minerals from pits;—*v. a.* to hoard; to lay up, as in a chest.

**HUTCHINIA**, hutsh-in'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Hutchin of Norwich.) A genus of plants, natives of India: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

**HUTCHIN'S GOOSE**, hutsh'ins goos, *s.* The Anser *Hutchinsonii* of Richardson, a native of Hudson's Bay.

**HUTCHINSIA**, hutsh-in'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Miss Hutchins, Belfast.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizææ.

**HUTCHINSONIANS**, hutsh-in-so'ne-ans, *s.* A name given to those who, without consulting a doctrinal sect, followed the philological and exegetical views of John Hutchinson.

**HUX**, hux, *v. a.* To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.

**HUZZ**, huz, *v. n.* To buzz.—Obsolete.

**HUZZA**, huz-za', *s.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.

**HYACINTH**, hi'a-sin'th, *s.* In Mineralogy, one of the names given to the yellow or brown crystals of Zircon. When crystalized, it is a four-sided prism, terminated by four rhombic planes. In Botany,—see Hyacinthus.

**HYACINTHINE**, hi-a-sin'thine, *a.* Of a violet or blue colour, resembling hyacinth; containing hyacinthine;—*s.* a mineral of a brown or greenish colour, usually crystalized in rectangular eight-sided prisms; fracture imperfectly conchoidal; transparent, with double refractive powers.

**HYACINTHUS**, hi-a-sin'thus, *s.* (*Hyacinthus*, who was killed by Apollo and changed into a flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliacææ.

**HYADES**, hi'a-dis, *s.* (*hycin*, to rain, Gr.) In Mythology, the name given to the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who, overwhelmed with grief at the fate of their brother Hyas, who was torn in pieces by a bull, are said to have wept so violently that the gods, in compassion, took them into heaven, and placed them in the bull's forehead, where they still continue to weep, and are thence supposed to presage rain. They form a cluster of five stars in the face of Taurus.

**HYÆNA**, hi-e'na, *s.* (*hyaena*, Gr.) A genus of digi-



## HYÆNANCHE—HYDATES.

- tigrate mammiferous quadrupeds, placed by Cuvier between the Viveridæ and the Felidæ.
- HYÆNANCHE**, hi-e-nang'ke, *s.* (*hyæna*, and *anche*, pain, Gr. from the fruit being used to poison hyænas at the Cape of Good Hope.) Hyæna-poison, a genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiacæ.
- HYALÆA**, hi-a-le'a, *s.* (*hyalos*, transparent, Gr.) A genus of Pteropodous Mollusca, furnished with organs for swimming and sailing. The shell has the appearance of a soldered bivalve, the upper one the larger: through an aperture between the valves the animal sends forth two large yellow and violet-coloured wings or sails, rounded and divided at their summit into three lobes.
- HYALINE**, hi'a-line, *a.* Of a glassy, thin, transparent nature.
- HYALITE**, hi'a-lite, *s.* (*hyalos*, glass, *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Muller-glass, a mineral with a glassy lustre, and hard as quartz. Its constituents are—silica, 92.00; water, 6.80; alumina, a trace.
- HYALITIS**, hi-a-li'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the eye.
- HYALOSIDERITE**, hi-a-lo-sid'er-ite, *s.* (*hyalos*, glass, and *sideros*, iron, Gr.) A mineral of a yellowish or brownish colour, usually crystalized; the primary form is an octahedron, with a rectangular base. Internal lustre vitreous; the surfaces metallic; translucent on the edges. Its constituents are—silica, 49.36; alumina, 11.20; lime, 31.96; magnesia, 6.10; protoxide of iron, 2.32; soda, 4.28; potash, 0.38: sp. gr. 2.875. H = 5.5.
- HYAS**, hi'as, *s.* A genus of decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.
- HYBANTHERA**, hi-ban-the'ra, *s.* (*hybos*, a curve, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. the anthers being gibbous on the back.) A genus of twining shrubs with pale-green flowers: Order, Asclepiadacæ.
- HYBANTHUS**, hi-ban'thus, *s.* (*hybos*, a tuber, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the spur of the flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Violacæ.
- HYBERNATION**.—See Hibernation.
- HYBERNIA**, hi-ber'ne-a, *s.* A subgenus of Lepidopterous insects, the caterpillar of which has twelve feet. It is formed by Cuvier on the *Phalæna margaritaria* of Fabricius.
- HYBODONTS**, hib'o-donts, *s.* (*hybos*, a hump, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A subfamily of extinct sharks, according to Agassiz possessing characters intermediate between the crushing teeth of the Cetracons, and the sharp cutting teeth of the Squaloids. Their fossil remains commence with the Coal formation, and terminate with the commencement of the Chalk.
- HYBOS**, hi'bos, *s.* (*hybos*, hump-backed, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanyosoma.
- HYBOSORUS**, hi-bos'o-rus, *s.* (*hybos*, bent, and *oros*, a margin, Gr.?) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.
- HYBRID**, hi'brid, *s.* (*hybris*, a mule, Gr.) A plant or animal produced by parents belonging to a different genus or species. *Hybrid goose*, the *Anas hybrida* of Latham, a goose which inhabits the Archipelago of Chiloe, in South America.
- HYDARTHROS**, hi-dâr'thus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *arthron*, a joint, Gr.) The white swelling. The joints most subject to it are the knee, elbow, wrist, and ankle.
- HYDATES**, hi'da-tis, *s.* (Greek.) In Pathology, a term formerly applied to all encysted humours which contain an aqueous fluid.

## HYDATICA—HYDRAL.

- HYDATICA**, hi-dat'e-ka, *s.* (*hydatois*, watery, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhyacophora.
- HYDATIDOCELE**, hi-da-te-do-se'le, *a.* A hernia-like swelling filled with hyatides.
- HYDATIDS**, hi'da-tids, *s.* (*hydatis*, a bladder, Gr.) A term somewhat vaguely applied both to morbid cysts and to true Entozoons of the order Cystica. Of the latter, some are globular, with a tunic composed of a double albuminous membrane, between which the sporules or ova are developed.
- HYDATIGERA**, hi-da-tij'e-ra, *s.* (*hydatis*, Gr.) A genus of vesicular Entozoary animals; the external cyst of which contains an almost always solitary worm. It comprises three species, one of which exists in the muscles of man.
- HYDATISM**, hi'da-tizm, *s.* In Pathology, the sound occasioned by the fluctuation of an effused fluid in a cavity of the body.
- HYDATOID**, hi'da-toyd, *a.* An epithet applied to the aqueous humour of the eye, and to the pellucid membrane by which the two chambers of that organ are invested.
- HIDE**, } hide, *s.* A measure of land common in  
HIDE, } Doomsday-book and old English charters.  
Quantity not exactly known.
- HYDNOCARPUS**, hid-no-kâr'pas, *s.* (*hynon*, a tuber, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) A genus of trees, natives of Ceylon: Order, Flacourtiacæ.
- HYDNOFHORA**, hid-nof'o-ra, *s.* (*hydor*, water, or *hynes*, moist, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of coralliferous polypifers: Family, Corticari.
- HYDNUM**, hid'num, *s.* (*hydnon*, a species of fungus, Gr.) A very extensive genus of Fungi, found chiefly in moist situations upon the trunks of trees: Suborder or Tribe, Hymenomyces.
- HYDRA**, hi'dra, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology, a fabulous many-headed monster, which was said to infest the lake Lerna, in Peloponnesus. According to the fable, when one head was cut off, it was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. It was one of the labours of Hercules to destroy this monster, which he is said to have accomplished by the constant application of firebrands to the wounds, as the heads were cut off. The term is likewise sometimes used in a metaphorical sense, to denote a manifold evil. In Astronomy, one of the ancient constellations of the southern hemisphere. In Zoology, a genus of gelatinous Polypi, the entire organization of which, according to Cuvier, consists of a small gelatinous horn, the edges of which are provided with filaments that act as tentacula: Order, Gelatinosi.
- HYDRACHNA**, hi-drak'na, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *arachnes*, a spider, Gr.) A genus of Arachnides: Family, Hyletra.
- HYDRACIDS**, hi-dras'sids, *s.* Acids containing hydrogen as one of their essential elements, such as the hydrochloric or muriatic acid, the hydriodic acid, &c.
- HYDRAGOGUE**, hi'dra-gog, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *ago*, I expel, Gr.) In Therapeutics, applied to remedies which, like drastic purgatives and emetics, possess the property of evacuating serum effused into the organic tissues, or the cavities of the animal body.
- HYDRAL**, hi'dral, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr.) A word used by Lindley for an alliance of plants, consisting of unisexual aquatic Endogens, with perfect or



## HYDRALES—HYDRAULICS.

imperfect flowers, not arranged on a spadix, and without albumen. The Hydral alliance comprises the orders Hydrocharidaceæ, Naiadaceæ, and Zosteraceæ.

**HYDRALES**, hi-dra'les, *s.* The name given by Lindley to his Hydral alliance.

**HYDRAMIDE**, hi'dra-mide, *s.* The hyduret of amide or ammonia.

**HYDRANGÆA**, hi-dran'je-a, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *aggeion*, a vessel, Gr. from some of the species growing in water, and the capsule being compared to a cup.) A genus of shrubs, with opposite leaves and corymbose flowers. The common hydrangæa is a native of China and Japan. It is much valued for its large flowers: Order, Saxifragaceæ.

**HYDRANT**, hi'drant, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr.) A pipe with the necessary valves, &c., by which water is raised and discharged from the main conduit of an aqueduct.

**HYDRANTHELIUM**, hi dran-'the'le-um, *s.* (*hydor*, and *antheion*, a little flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, with minute white flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

**HYDRARGILITE**.—See Wavelite.

**HYDRARGOCHLORIDES**, hi-drâr-go-klo'ride, *s.* Compounds of the bichloride of mercury with other chlorides, forming a class of haloid salts.

**HYDRARGYLLITE**, hi-drâr-jel-lite, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *argilla*, clay, Gr.) A name given to the native phosphate of alumina, under the erroneous idea that it consisted of alumina and water.

**HYDRARGYRIA**, hi-drâr-je'r'e-a, *s.* (*hydrargyrum*, mercury, Lat.) In Pathology, a vesicular cutaneous eruption, attributed by modern writers to the action of mercury.

**HYDRARGYROSIS**, hi-drâr-je-ro'sis, *s.* Mercurial friction; the state of being rubbed with mercury.

**HYDRARGYRUM**, hi-drâr'je-rum, *s.* (Latin.) Quick-silver or mercury.

**HYDRARSINE**, hi-drâr-sine, *s.* An ethereal volatile product, soluble in water, and of an intolerably fetid smell. It is formed when air or oxygen is allowed to come very gradually in contact with alkarsine, for which—see Appendix.

**HYDRARTHROSIS**, hi-drâr-thro'sis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *arthron*, a joint, Gr.) Articular drops.

**HYDRASPIS**, hi-dras'pis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *aspis*, a shield, Gr.) A genus of River-tortoises, in which the sternum is narrow and solid, and the nostrils short and tubular: Family, Emydæ.

**HYDRASTIS**, hi-dras'tis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr. in reference to its growing in humid places.) The Canadian Yellow-root, a genus of plants: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

**HYDRATES**, hi'drayts, *s.* Compounds containing water as one of their proximate elements, and in definite proportions.

**HYDRAULIC**, hi-draw'lik, } *a.* (*hydraulique*,  
**HYDRAULICAL**, hi-draw'le-kal, } Fr.) Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

**HYDRAULICON**, hi-draw'le-kon, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *aulos*, a pipe, Gr.) The Water-organ, an ancient musical instrument acted upon by water. Its construction is now little known.

**HYDRAULICS**, hi-draw'liks, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *aulos*, a pipe, Gr.) The science of the motion of fluids, and the construction of all kinds of machines relating thereto. *Hydraulic-ram*, or *water-*

## HYDRELEUM—HYDROCARDIA.

*ram*, an ingenious hydraulic machine for raising water by means of its own impulse.

**HYDRELEUM**, hi-dre-le'um, *s.* (*hydreleion*, Gr.) A mixture of oil and water.

**HYDRENCEPHALIC**, hi-dren-sef'a-lik, *a.* In Pathology, an epithet applied to the scream uttered by children when suffering from acute hydrocephalus.

**HYDRENCEPHALUS**, hi-dren-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *enkephale*, the brain, Gr.) Dropsy of the ventricles of the brain.

**HYDRETEROCELE**, hi-dren-te-ro-se'le, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *enteron*, the intestine, Gr.) A hernial or intestinal swelling with a collection of serum.

**HYDREPIFLOMPHALUS**, 'hi-dre-pip-lom'fa-lus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, *epiploom*, the omentum, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.) Umbilical hernia, with serous effusion into the sac.

**HYDRIODATES**, hi'dre-o-dayts, *s.* In Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of hydriodic acid, a gaseous compound of hydrogen and iodine, with salifiable bases.

**HYDRIODIC ACID**, hi-dre-od'ik as'sid, *s.* A gaseous compound of hydrogen and iodine, obtained by the mutual decomposition of iodide of phosphorus and water.

**HYDROA**, hi'dro-a, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr.) In Pathology, a term of uncertain origin and signification, but probably used to denote a popular eruption of the skin, induced by heat or profuse perspiration.

**HYDROBENZAMIDE**, hi-dro-ben'za-mide, *s.* A substance obtained in large and regular crystals by the solution of hyduret of benzule with concentrated ammonia in alcohol, and by spontaneous evaporation. It forms regular octahedrons or rhombic prisms, and is colourless, tasteless, and inodorous. Formula,  $6HO + C_{42}H_{18}N_2$ .

**HYDROBORACITE**, hi-dro-bo'ra-site, *s.* (*hydor*, Gr. and *boracite*.) A mineral of a white colour, with spots of red, from silicated peroxide of iron, and very like both fibrous and foliated gypsum. It consists, according to Dr. Thomson, of 1 atom of magnesia, 4 of boracic acid, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  of water; or, lime, 13.74; magnesia, 10.71; boracic acid, 49.22; water, 26.33: sp. gr. 1.9.

**HYDROBROMATES**, hi-dro-bro'mayts, *s.* A genus of salts, produced by the combination of hydrobromic acid with salifiable bases.

**HYDROBROMIC ACID**, hi-dro-brom'ik as'sid, *s.* A gaseous acid, composed of 78 bromine + 1 hydrogen; it is obtained by the mutual decomposition of bromide of phosphorus and water.

**HYDROCANTHARIDÆ**, hi-dro-kan-thar'e-de, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *cantharis*, a scarab, Gr.) A family of aquatic Coleopterous insects.

**HYDROCARBON**, hi-dro-kâr'bon, *s.* A term applied by chemists to compounds of hydrogen and carbon.

**HYDROCARBONATE**, hi-dro-kâr'bo-nate, *s.* A carbonate combined with water, as the hydrocarbonate of magnesia, a mineral from New Jersey, which consists of 17 atoms of magnesia,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  of carbonic acid, and  $16\frac{1}{2}$  of water, with traces of silica and the peroxide of iron.

**HYDROCARBONIC**, hi-dro-kâr-bon'ik, *a.* An epithet used to denote an inflammable gas.

**HYDROCARBURETS**, hi-dro-kâr'bu-rets, *s.* Compounds of hydrogen and carbon.

**HYDROCARDIA**, hi-dro-kâr'de-a, *s.* (*hydor*, water,



## HYDROCARYS—HYDROCOTYLEÆ.

and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) Dropsy of the pericardium.

**HYDROCARYS.**—See Halorgaceæ.

**HYDROCELE**, hi-dro-se'le, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *kele*, a hernial tumour, Gr.) In Surgical Pathology, a collection of watery or serous fluid in the *tunica vaginalis testis*.

**HYDROCEPHALUS**, hi-dro-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*hydor*, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) Dropsy of the brain, or water in the head.

**HYDROCHÆRUS**, hi-dro-ke'rus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *chairo*, I am delighted with, Gr.) The Water-cavy, a genus of Rodents, allied to the Guinea-pig.

**HYDROCHARIDACEÆ**, hi-dro-ka-re-da'se-e, *s.* (*hydrocharis*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Endogenous plants, belonging to the Hydral alliance of Lindley. It consists of floating or water plants, with parallel-veined leaves, which are sometimes spiny; flowers enclosed in a spathe; three sepals; three petals, sometimes absent; epigynous stamens, and an adherent ovary: natives of fresh water.

**HYDROCHARIS**, hi-drok'a-ris, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *charis*, grace, Gr. from its being one of the prettiest ornaments of still waters.) A genus of aquatic plants: Order, Hydrocharidaceæ.

**HYDROCHEMISTRY**, hi-dro-kem'is-tre, *s.* That part of chemistry which relates more especially to water and other fluids.

**HYDROCHLOA**, hi-drok'lo-a, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *chloa*, grass, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

**HYDROCHLORATES**, hi-dro-klo'myts, *s.* In Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of hydrochloric acid and salifiable bases.

**HYDROCHLORIC ACID**, hi-dro-klo'rik as'sid, *s.* A gaseous compound, consisting of 1 atom of chlorine = 36; and 1 atom of hydrogen, equiv. 37.

**HYDROCHLORIDES**, hi-dro-klo'ridse, *s.* A genus of salts, resulting from the combination of hydrochloric acid with salifiable bases.

**HYDROCHIRSOCELE**, hi-dro-ser-so-se'le, *s.* (*hydor*, water, *kirso*, a varix, and *kele*, a hernial tumour, Gr.) Water complicated with a varicose state of the veins of the spermatic cord.

**HYDROCOBALTO-CYANATES**, hi-dro-ko-bal'to-si'a-nayts, *s.* A genus of salts, formed by the combination of the hydrocobalto-cyanic acid with salifiable bases. *Hydrocobalto-cyanic acid*, formula, Cky + 3H; equiv. 220.34.

**HYDROCORISÆ**, hi-dro-kor'e-se, *s.* (*hydor*, and *koris*, a bug, Gr.) The name of a tribe of Hemipterous insects, including the Water-bugs; these differ from the Geocorisæ, or Land-bugs, in having minute antennæ inserted beneath the eyes. This tribe includes the Water-scorpions, *Nepidæ*, and the Boatmen, *Notonectidæ*.

**HYDROCOTYLE**, hi-dro-kot'e-le, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *kotyle*, a cavity, Gr. in reference to the plants growing in moist situations.) Pennywort, a genus of Umbelliferous plants: Type of the tribe Hydrocotyleæ.

**HYDROCOTYLEÆ**, hi-dro-ko-til'e-e, *s.* (*hydrocotyle*, one of the genera.) A tribe of Umbelliferous plants, belonging to the suborder Orthospermeæ, characterized by the fruit being contracted from the sides; mericarps convex, rarely acute on the back, with the five primary ribs obsolete; lateral

## HYDROCYANATES—HYDROGEN.

ones marginating, or thrown back into the commissure, which is flat.

**HYDROCYANATES**, hi-dro-si'a-nayts, *s.* In Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of hydrocyanic acid with salifiable bases.

**HYDROCYANIC ACID**, hi-dro-si-an'ik as'sid, *s.* A constituent of the water distilled from the leaves of several stem fruits, and is formed by the destructive distillation of many substances containing nitrogen, by the decomposition of formate of ammonia by heat, and of the cyanides by acids. It has a peculiar penetrating odour, similar to that of bitter almonds, checks the breathing, and causes a flow of tears. It possesses a penetrating taste, which is somewhat burning, and strongly bitter; its vapour, when inhaled, acts instantly as a most powerful poison.

**HYDROCYON**, hi-dro-si'on, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *kyon*, a doz, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Salmoninæ, or Salmones, in which the jaws are produced, the upper strongly angulated, and both furnished with acute unequal teeth: Family, Salmonidæ.

**HYDROCYSTIS**, hi-dro-sis'tis, *s.* (*hydor*, and *kystis*, a bladder, Gr.) A cyst containing a serous fluid.

**HYDRODEPHAGA.**—See Dytiscidæ.

**HYDRODERMA**, hi-dro-der'ma, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *derma*, the skin, Gr.) Dropsy of the skin.

**HYDRODYNAMICS**, hi-dro-di-nam'iks, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *dynamis*, power, Gr.) The science which applies the principles of dynamics to determine the conditions of motion or rest in fluid bodies. It is divided into two branches—*hydrostatics* and *hydraulics*,—which see.

**HYDROESSA**, hi-dro-es'sa, *s.* (*hydor*, and *essomai*, I am less, Gr.) A genus of minute, microscopic, aquatic, hemipterous insects: Family, *Nepidæ*.

**HYDROFEROCYANIC ACID**, hi-dro-fer-o-si-an'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained in solution from the ferrocyanite of potash, by the action of sulphure acid on a solution of that salt.

**HYDROFERRID-CYANATES**, hi-dro-fer'rid-si'a-nayts, *s.* A genus of salts, formed by the combination of hydroferrid-cyanic acid with salifiable bases. *Hydroferrid-cyanic acid*, the formula of which is Cfdy + 3H; equiv. 217.34.

**HYDROFLUATES**, hi-dro-flu'ayts, *s.* Salts formed by the hydrofluoric acid with bases—called *fluates* by some, and *fluorides* by others.

**HYDROFLUORIC ACID**, hi-dro-flu-o'rik as'sid, *s.* A highly volatile and corrosive liquid. Its constitution is not known with any degree of certainty, as its basis, fluorine, has not yet been obtained in an insulated form.

**HYDROFLUOSILICATES**, hi-dro-flu-o-sil'e-kayts, *s.* Salts formed by the hydrofluosilicic acid with salifiable bases.

**HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID**, hi-dro-flu-o-sil-is'ik as'sid, *s.* A compound acid, consisting of one atom of hydrofluoric, and two of silicic acid.

**HYDROGALE**, hi'dro-gale, *s.* (French, from *hydor*, water, and *gala*, milk, Gr.) A mixture of water and milk.

**HYDROGEN**, hi'dro-jen, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *gennao*, I produce, Gr.) A colourless, inodorous, tasteless body, always gaseous when uncombined; a powerful refractor of light; the lightest body in nature, and hence the best material for filling balloons. Its equivalent is 1; symb. H. With oxygen it constitutes water—hence the name.



## HYDROGENATE—HYDROMETRA.

**HYDROGENATE**, hi'dro-je-nate, } *v. a.* To combine  
**HYDROGENIZE**, hi'dro-je-nize, } hydrogen with  
 something else.

**HYDROGENATED**, hi-droj'e-nay-ted, *a.* Combined with hydrogen.

**HYDROGENOUS**, hi-droj'e-nus, *a.* Pertaining to hydrogen; containing hydrogen.

**HYDROGLOSSA**, hi-dro-glos'sa, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *glossa*, the tongue, Gr.) The salivary duct which constitutes the seat of the swelling in *Ranula*.

**HYDROGNOSY**, hi-drog'no-se, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *gnosis*, knowledge, Gr.) The history and description of the waters of the terrestrial globe.

**HYDROGRAPHER**, hi-drog'gra-fur, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters, with the adjacent shores; one who describes the sea or other waters.

**HYDROGRAPHIC**, hi-dro-gra'fik, } *a.* (*hydor*,  
**HYDROGRAPHICAL**, hi-dro-gra'f'e-kal, } water, and  
*grapho*, I describe, Gr.) Relating to or contain-

ing a description of the sea, sea-coast, isles, depth of water, shoals, &c., or of a lake; pertaining to hydrography. *Hydrographical charts*, or *maps*, usually called *sea-charts*, are projections of some part of the sea or coast for the use of navigators.

**HYDROGRAPHY**, hi-drog'gra-fe, *s.* The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters; or the art of forming charts of the sea.

**HYDROGGRETED**, hi-drog'u-ret-ed, *a.* Denoting a compound of hydrogen with a base.

**HYDROLEA**, hi-dro'le-a, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *elaina*, an olive, Gr. in reference to the habitat of the species, and their oiliness.) A genus of plants, annual or perennial: Order, Hydrophyllaceæ.

**HYDROLITE**, hi'dro-lite, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A crystallized snow-white mineral. The crystal, figured by Dr. Thomson, is a double-sided pyramid, with the apices truncated by a short six-sided prism. It consists of silica, 39.896; alumina, 12.968; peroxide of iron, 8.270; potash, 9.000; water, 29.866: sp. gr. 2.054.  $H = 4.00$ .

**HYDROLOGICAL**, hi-dro-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to hydrology.

**HYDROLOGY**, hi-drol'o-je, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That part of natural history which treats of water, its properties, modes of existence, &c.

**HYDROMANCY**, hi'dro-man-se, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) Among the ancients, a method of divination by water. Varro ascribes its origin to the Persians, and Numa Pompilius is said to have had recourse to it, in order to settle the ceremonies of religion.

**HYDROMANTIC**, hi-dro-man'tik, *a.* Pertaining to divination by water.

**HYDROMEDIASTINUM**, hi-dro-me-de-as'te-num, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr. and *mediastinum*.) Effusion of serum into the mediastinum.

**HYDROMEL**, hi'dro-mel, *s.* (*hydromeli*, Gr.) Honey and water diluted in equal parts.

**HYDROMETER**, hi-drom'e-tur, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument used in the measurement of fluids.

**HYDROMETRA**, hi-dro-me'tra, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Geocorisæ. In Pathology, dropsy of the womb.

## HYDROMETRIC—HYDROPHILAX.

**HYDROMETRIC**, hi-dro-met'rik, } *a.* Relating  
**HYDROMETRICAL**, hi-dro-met're-kal, } to a hydro-  
 meter, or the measurement of the gravity, &c. of  
 fluids, made by a hydrometer.

**HYDROMETRIZÆ**, hi-dro-met're-de, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *metron*, Gr.) A family of Geocorisæ, or Land-bugs, but of aquatic habits; not, however, living in water, but frequenting the surface.

**HYDROMPHALUS**, hi-drom'fa-lus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *omphalus*, the navel, Gr.) A tumour formed by accumulation of serum in the sac of umbilical hernia; or simply, distention of the navel by the fluid of ascites.

**HYDROMYRINGA**, hi-dro-mi'ring-ga, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *myringa*, or *myrinx*, a barbarous Latin name of the membrana tympani.) Dropsy of the tympanum.

**HYDROMYS**, hi'dro-mis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) The Water-rat, a genus of Rodents, natives of Australia.

**HYDRONOSIS**, hi-dro-no'sis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *nosis*, a disease, Gr.) Ephemeral fever, with perspiration; according to some writers, the sweating sickness.

**HYDRO-OXALIC ACID**, hi-dro-oks-al'ik as'sid, *s.* A peculiar acid formed during the action of nitric acid on sugar, gum, and other substances.

**HYDROPELTIDÆ**, hi-dro-pel-tid'e-e, *s.* The Cabomaceæ of Lindley,—which see.

**HYDROPELTIS**, hy-dro-pel'tis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *pelte*, a shield, Gr.) A genus of aquatic plants, belonging to the order Hydropeletideæ of De Candolle, or Cabomaceæ of Lindley.

**HYDROPERICARDIUM**, hi-dro-per-e-kâr'de-um, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *pericardion*, the pericardium, Gr.) Dropsy of, or an unnatural accumulation of watery fluid in, the sac of the heart.

**HYDROPERITONEUM**, hi-dro-per-e-to-ne'um, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr. and *peritoneum*.) Dropsy of the peritoneum.

**HYDROPER-SULPHURIC**, hi-dro-per-sul-fu'rik, *a.* Denoting an acid from sulphur and hydrogen.

**HYDROPER-SULPHURIC ACID**, hi-dro-per-sul-fu'rik as'sid, *s.* Bisulphuret of hydrogen, a compound of two equivalents of sulphur and one of hydrogen; its equivalent is 33.

**HYDROPHANE**, hi'dro-fane, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *phaino*, I shine, Gr.) A variety of opal, which is white and opaque when dry, but is transparent when placed in water.

**HYDROPHANOUS**, hi-drof'a-nus, *a.* Made transparent by immersion in water.

**HYDROPHIDÆ**, hi-drof'e-de, } *s.* (*hydor*, water,  
**HYDROPHIDES**, hi-drof'e-des, } and *ophis*, a ser-

pent, Gr.) The Water-serpents, in which the body and the tail are compressed, the nostrils operculated, and the upper jaws furnished with poisonous fangs: Order, Ophrphides.

**HYDROPHILIDÆ**, hi-dro-fil'e-de, *s.* (*hydrophilus*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects, of the tribe Lamellicornes of Swainson.

**NOTE**.—The Lamellicornes, Clavicornes, &c., constitute families in Cuvier, whose tribes are subdivisions of families, and not, as properly in Swainson, the family a subdivision of the tribe. This will account for such terms being sometimes used in the Dictionary, both as families and tribes—these terms being taken as given in the different arrangements of the authors referred to.

**HYDROPHILAX**, hi-dro-fi'laks, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *phylax*, a guardian or keeper, Gr. from the plant



## HYDROPHILUS—HYDROPNEUMOSARCA.

always growing on the sea-side.) A genus of glabrous creeping herbaceous plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**HYDROPHILUS**, hi-dro'f'e-lus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of aquatic Coleopterous insects, type of the subfamily Hydrophilidæ.

**HYDROPHITE**, hi'dro-fite, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A plant which lives and grows in water.

**HYDROPHLOGOSIS**, hi-dro-flo-go'sis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *phlogosis*, inflammation, Gr.) Inflammation, terminating in serous effusion.

**HYDROPHOBIA**, hi-dro-fo-be-a, *s.* (Greek.) Literally, a dread of, or extreme aversion to water; the disease of canine madness.

**HYDROPHOBIC**, hi-dro-fo'bik, *a.* Relating to a dread of water, or canine madness.

**HYDROPHORATES**, hi-dro'fho-rayts, *s.* (*hydor*, and *phoron*, fluor, Gr.) A genus of salts, resulting from the combination of hydrophthoric acid, formerly fluoric acid.

**HYDROPHYLLACEÆ**, hi-dro-fil-la'se-æ, *s.* (*hydrophyllum*, one of the genera.) The Hydrophyllaceæ of Robert Brown, a natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees, herbs, and shrubs, often hispid; leaves often lobed and alternate, or the lower ones opposite; stamens alternate with the petals; corolla monopetalous, hypogenous, regular, and shortly five-cleft; calyx deeply five-cleft; ovary superior; two long styles; two stigmas; fruit capsular and two-valved.

**HYDROPHYLLACIA**, hi-dro-fil-la'se-a, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A word sometimes used to denote great reservoirs of water, which are supposed to be placed in the Alps and other mountains, to supply the rivers which permeate the lower countries.

**HYDROPHYLLUM**, hi-dro-fil'lum, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants, type of the order Hydrophyllaceæ.

**HYDROPHYSOCLE**, hi-dro-fe-so-se'le, *s.* (*hydor*, water, *physa*, wind, and *kele*, a hernial tumour, Gr.) Hernia, containing serum and gas.

**HYDROPHYSOMETRA**, hi-dro-fe-so-me'tra, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *metra*, the womb, Gr.) An accumulation of serum and gas in the cavity of the womb.

**HYDROPHYTOLOGY**, hi-dro-fe-to'l'o-je, *s.* (*hydor*, water, *phyton*, a plant, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on water-plants.

**HYDROPIC**, hi-dro'pik, *a.* (*hydrops*, Lat.)

**HYDROPICAL**, hi-dro-p'e-kal, *a.* Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water; containing water; resembling water or dropsy.

**HYDROPIFLOCELE**, hi-dro-pip-lo-se'le, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr. and *epiflocele*.) Omental hernia, complicated with serous effusion into the sac, or with hydrocele.

**HYDROPITYON**, hi-dro-pit'e-on, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *pitys*, a pine, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Malabar and the East Indies: Order, Carophyllaceæ.

**HYDROPNEUMATIC**, hi-dro-nu-mat'ik, *s.* (*hydor*, and *pneumatikos*, air, Gr.) An epithet given to a vessel of water, with other apparatus, for chemical experiments.

**HYDROPNEUMATIC TROUGH**.—See Pneumatic Trough.

**HYDROPNEUMOSARCA**, hi-dro-nu-mo-sâr'ka, *s.* (*hy-*

## HYDROPOIDES—HYDROSCYAMINE.

*dor*, *pneumon*, a lung, and *sarz*, flesh, Gr.) An abscess containing water, air, and flesh, probably a collection of extravasated blood, from which, during its decomposition, gas has been extricated.

**HYDROPOIDES**, hi-dro-po'e-des, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *poieo*, I produce, Gr.) A term applied to the watery excretions of a dropsical patient.

**HYDROPORUS**, hi-dro-p'o-rus, *s.* A genus of aquatic Coleopterous insects: Family or Tribe, Dytiscidæ.

**HYDROPS**, hi'drops, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) A generic term in Nosology, comprehending every morbid accumulation of serum in the cavities or areolæ, naturally lubricated by that fluid, or in cysts and cavities of adventitious formation.

**HYDROPTALMIA**, hi-dro-ptal'me-a, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) Dropsy of the eye.

**HYDROPTILA**, hi-dro-pt'e-la, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *ptilon*, a feather, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Plicipennes.

**HYDROPYRAMIDS**, hi-dro-per'a-mids, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *pyramis*, a pyramid, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

**HYDROPYRETIC**, hi-dro-pi-ret'ik, *a.* (*hydor*, water, and *pyr*, fever, Gr.) Suffering from, or connected with, sweating fevers.

**HYDROPYXIS**, hi-dro-pik'sis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *pyxis*, a box, Gr. the plant being an inhabitant of water, and the capsule resembling a box, from its opening transversely.) A genus of plants, natives of Louisiana: Order, Paronychiaceæ.

**HYDRORACHIS**, hi-dro-r'a-kis, *s.* (*hydor*, and *rachis*, the spine, Gr.) A collection of serum in the membranes of the spinal cord; dropsy of the spinal canal. This disease may exist with or without lesion of the osseous parietes.

**HYDRORACHITIS**, hi-dro-r-a-ki'tis, *s.* (*hydor*, and *rachis*, the spine, Gr.) A tumour upon the spine of infants, at first of a blue colour, but afterwards becomes translucent. It is attended with paralysis of the lower limbs, and is usually fatal.

**HYDRORCHITIS**, hi-dro-r-ki'tis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *orchis*, a testicle, Gr.) Inflammation of the testis, which terminates in serous effusion.

**HYDROSALTS**, hi'dro-saw'ts, *s.* Salts, the acid re base of which is a compound, containing hydrogen as one of its elements.

**HYDROSARCA**, hi-dro-sâr'ka, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *sarz*, flesh, Gr.) A tumour, according to Severinus, which contains water and masses of flesh.

**HYDROSARCOCELE**, hi-dro-sâr-ko-se'le, *s.* (*hydor*, water, *sarz*, flesh, and *kele*, a hernial tumour, Gr.) A swelling formed by dropsy of the tunica vaginalis, and by scirrhous or carcinomatous enlargement of the body of the testis.

**HYDROSAURUS**, hi-dro-saw'rus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *sauros*, a saurian reptile, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles, in which the scales are separated from each other by an annular series of minute tubercles, and embedded in the skin; the ridge of the tail rounded and carinated. These saurians are large in size, and are analogous to the crocodiles.

**HYDROSCOPE**, hi'dro-sko-pe, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *skopeo*, I survey, Gr.) An instrument anciently used for the measurement of time; a kind of water-clock.

**HYDROSCYAMINE**, hi-dro-si'a-mîn, *s.* A poison-



## HYDROSELENATES—HYDROXANTHIC.

ous substance, having a penetrating, narcotic, and stupefying odour, like that of nicotine, discovered by Geiger and Hesse in *Hioscyanus niger*: formula unknown.

**HYDROSELENATES**, hi-dro-se'le-nayts, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr. and *selenite*.) In Chemistry, a family of salts, resulting from the combination of hydro-selenic acid with salifiable bases. *Hydro-selenic acid* is also termed seleniureted acid: according to Berzelius, it consists of one equivalent of selenium and one of hydrogen. Its equivalent is 40.6; its symbol, Hse.

**HYDROSTATIC**, hi-dro-stat'ik, } *a.* (*hydor*, and  
**HYDROSTATICAL**, hi-dro-stat'e-kal, } *statikos*, sta-  
tionary, Gr.) Relating to the science of weighing fluids, or hydrostatics.

**HYDROSTATICALLY**, hi-dro-stat'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to hydrostatics, or to hydrostatic principles.

**HYDROSTATICS**, hi-dro-stat'iks, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *stao*, I stand, Gr.) That branch of hydrodynamics which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of the fluids commonly called non-elastic, as water, mercury, &c. *Hydrostatic press* (commonly called *Bramah's press*, from the name of the engineer who brought it into general use,) is a machine by which an enormous amount of pressure may be obtained through the medium of water. *Hydrostatic paradox*, a term often used to designate that principle in hydrostatics, by which a very small quantity of water may be made to overcome a very great weight. *Hydrostatic index*, an apparatus for demonstrating the truth of Pascal's hydrostatic paradox. *Hydrostatic bellows*, an apparatus for illustrating the hydrostatic paradox. *Hydrostatic balance*, a balance used for weighing substances in water, for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities.

**HYDROSULPHATES**, hi-dro-sul'fayts, } *s.* In  
**HYDROSULPHURETS**, hi-dro-sul'fu-rets, } Chem-  
istry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of hydrosulphuric acid with salifiable bases.

**HYDROSULPHURETED**, hi-dro-sul'fu-ret-ed, *a.* Combined with sulphureted hydrogen.

**HYDROSULPHURIC ACID**, hi-dro-sul-fu'rik as'sid, *s.* Sulphureted hydrogen.

**HYDROTELLURATES**, hi-dro-tel'u-rayts, *s.* A genus of salts, resulting from the combination of an acid composed of hydrogen and tellurium with salifiable bases.

**HYDROTHORAX**, hi-dro-tho'raks, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *thorax*, the chest, Gr.) A disease caused by a collection of water in the chest.

**HYDROTIC**, hi-dro'tik, *a.* Causing a discharge of water; a medicine to purge off water or phlegm. As a substantive, this word is synonymous with *hydrogogue*.

**HYDROTITES**, hi-dro-ti'tis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *ous*, *otis*, the ear, Gr.) Dropsy of the ear.

**HYDROTICHE**, hi-drot're-ke, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *trix*, *trichos*, a hair, Gr. in reference to the hair-like submerged leaves and habitation of the plant.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

**HYDROUS**, hi'drus, *a.* (*hydor*, water, Gr.) Watery, or anything containing water in its composition.

**HYDROXANTHIC ACID**, hi-droks-an'thik as'sid, *s.* An acid discovered by Zeise of Copenhagen, since considered as an oxy-acid, and described as

## HYDRUS—HYGROMETRIC.

xanthic acid. It is the carbosulphuric acid of some chemists, being a compound of two volumes of bisulphuret of carbon, and one volume of sulphuric ether.

**HYDRUS**, hi'drus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr.) The Water-snake, a genus of Ophidian reptiles or serpents, in which the head is small, the snout obtuse, and the upper part covered with large plates; the body and belly covered with rows of large scales: Family, Hydrophidæ. In Astronomy, the Water-snake, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, formed by Lacaille.

*Cerastes horn'd*, *hydrus*, and *elops drear*.—*Milton*.

**HYEMAL**, hi'e-mal, *a.* (from *hiems*, winter, Lat.) Belonging to winter; done in winter. Also, in Medicine and Natural History, an epithet employed to designate morbid affections of certain animals which occur especially or exclusively in winter.

Beside vernal, estival, and autumnal made of flowers, the ancients had also *hyemal* garlands.—*Sir T. Brown*.

**HYEMANTES**, hi-e-man'tes, *s.* (Greek.) A class of offenders in the primitive church, whose enormities were of so great a nature that they were not allowed to enter the porch of the churches; but were obliged to stand without, exposed to all the inclemency of the weather.

**HYEMATE**, hi'e-mate, *v. n.* To winter at a place.—*Obsolete*.

**HYEMATION**, hi-e-ma'shun, *s.* (*hiemo*, to winter, Lat.) Shelter from the cold of winter.

**HYGEIA**, hi-je'a, *s.* In Mythology, the goddess of Health, daughter or wife of *Æsculapius*. Her statues sometimes represented her as attended by a large serpent coiled round the body, and as elevating her arm to drink a cup which she held in her hand.

**HYGEIAN**, hi-je-an, *a.* (*hygieia*, the goddess of Health, Gr.) Sound or healthy; relating to health; relating to the goddess of Health.

**HYGIEINA**, hi-je-i'na, } *s.* Health, or the art or  
**HYGIEINE**, hi-je-i'ne, } science of preserving health;  
**HYGIENE**, hi-ji'ene, } that department of medicine  
which treats of the preservation of health.

**HYGIEST**, hi-je-est, *s.* A name assumed by the vendors of certain universal vegetable medicines.

**HYGROBLEPHARIC**, hi-gro-blef'a-rik, *a.* (*hydor*, water, and *blepharon*, the eyelid, Gr.) In Anatomy, an epithet applied to the excretory ducts, and their orifices, of the lachrymal gland.

**HYGROCROCIS**, hi-grok'ro-sis, *s.* (*hygros*, belonging to water, and *krokis*, a little tuft, Gr.) A genus of Algae, of the suborder or tribe *Confer-voides*.

**HYGROLOGY**, hi-grol'o-je, *s.* (*hygros*, moist, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A medical term, implying the doctrine of the humours or fluids of the body.

**HYGROMETER**, hi-grom'e-tur, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument used for measuring the degrees of moisture or dryness of the atmosphere.

**HYGROMETRIC**, hi-gro-met'rik, } *a.* Applied  
**HYGROMETRICAL**, hi-gro-met're-kal, } to sub-  
stances which easily become moist and dry with  
corresponding changes in the state of the atmo-  
sphere, or which readily retain or absorb moisture;  
pertaining to hygrometry; made by or according  
to the hygrometer.



## HYGROMETRY—HYMEN.

**HYGROMETRY**, hi-grom'e-tre, *s.* The act or art of measuring the moisture of the air.

**HYGROPHILA**, hi-grof'e-la, *s.* (*hygros*, moist, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

**HYGROSCOPE**, hi-gro-sko-pe, *s.* (*hygros*, moist, and *sko-peo*, I view, Gr.) An instrument by means of which changes in the condition of the atmosphere with respect to moisture are detected.

**HYGROSCOPIC**, hi-gro-skop'ik, *a.* Relating to the hygroscope.

**HYGROSTATICS**, hi-gro-stat'iks, *s.* The science of comparing degrees of moisture.

**HYKE**, hike, *s.* A blanket or loose garment.

**HYLA**, hi'la, *s.* (*hyle*, a wood, Gr.) The Tree-frogs, a genus of amphibious reptiles, in which the toes are dilated at their extremities: Order, Anoura.

**HYLACIUM**, hi-la'she-um, *s.* (*aulax*, a furrow, Gr. in reference to the style and stigma being furrowed.) A genus of plants, natives of Western Africa: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**HYLEUS**, hi-le'us, *s.* (*hyle*, a wood, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.

**HYLARCHICAL**, hi-lár'ke-kal, *a.* (*hyle*, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) Presiding over matter.

**HYLEOSAURUS**, hi-le-o-saw'r-us, *s.* (*hyle*, a wood, and *sauros*, a lizard, Gr.) A name given by Dr. Mantell to an extinct gigantic genus of reptiles, the fossil remains of which he discovered in the wealden strata of Sussex.

**HYLESINUS**, hi-le'se-nus, *s.* (*hyle*, a wood, and *sinomai*, I destroy, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.

**HYLIOTIS**, hi-le-o'tis, *s.* (*hyle*, a bush or brushwood, and *ous*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Muscipapine, or Fly-catchers: Family, Muscipapideæ.

**HYLOBATES**, hi-lo-ba'tis, *s.* (*hyle*, a wood, and *bates*, I walk, Gr.) The gibbons or long-armed Apes, a genus of the Quadrumana, distinguished by the great length of their anterior extremities.

**HYLOBIUS**, hi-lo-be-us, *s.* (*hylobios*, living in the woods, from *hyle*, a wood, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the Curculionidæ, or Weevil family.

**HYLOPHILUS**, hi-lof'e-lus, *s.* (*hyle*, a copse, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Paridae, or Titmice: Family, Sylviadæ.

**HYLOTOMA**, hi-lot'o-ma, *s.* (*hyle*, a wood, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Securifera.

**HYLOZOIC**, hi-lo-zo'ik, *s.* (*hyle*, matter, and *zoe*, life, Gr.) One who holds matter to be animated; —*a.* pertaining to Hylozoism.

**HYLOZOISM**, hi-lo-zo'izm, *s.* (*hyle*, matter, and *zoe*, life, Gr.) A term used by ancient philosophers to signify the abstract idea of matter and life. In Philosophy, strictly, the doctrine that matter lives.

**HYLOZOIST**, hi-lo-zo'ist, *s.* The name of a sect of atheists among the ancient Greek philosophers.

**HYLURGUS**, hi-lur'gus, *s.* (*hylourgos*, a carpenter, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.

**HYMEN**, hí'men, *s.* (Greek.) In Grecian Mythology, the god of Marriage, the son of Apollo and Calliope, or of Bacchus and Venus. He is represented as crowned with flowers, particularly with marjoram, having a flame-coloured veil on his head, and a torch in his hand. In Anatomy, a semilunar parabolic, or circular fold of mucous mem-

## HYMENEA—HYMENOPOGON.

brane, which partly or wholly closes the entrance of the vagina of woman, and the female of several other mammifera, in the virgin state.

**HYMENEA**, hi-me-ne'a, *s.* (*Hymen*, the god of Marriage, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous trees, with bifoliate leaves and corymbs of whitish or yellowish flowers: Suborder, Cæsalpiniæ.

**HYMENANTHES**, hi-me-nan'thes, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the thin corollas.) A genus of plants, natives of Japan: Order, Ericaceæ.

**HYMENANTHERA**, hi-me-nan-the'ra, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Droseraceæ.

**HYMENEAL**, hi-me-ne'al, } *a.* Relating to marriage; —*s.* a marriage song.

**HYMENELLA**, hi-me-ne'lla, *s.* (dim. of *hymen*, a membrane, Gr. on account of the thin little petaloid crown at the base of the petals.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

**HYMENIUM**, hi-me-ne-um, *s.* (*Hymen*, the god of Marriage, Gr.) In Botany, that part in which the sporules of fungi immediately lie, commonly called the gills.

**HYMENOCARPUS**, hi-men-o-kár'pus, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in reference to the membranous legumes.) A genus of Leguminous herbs with yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**HYMENOCERA**, hi-me-nos'e-ra, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.

**HYMENOCRATER**, hi-men-o-kra'tur, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *kroter*, a cup, Gr. in allusion to the large membranous calyx.) A genus of plants, natives of Persia: Order, Lamiaceæ.

**HYMENODICTYON**, hi-men-o-dik'te-un, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *dictyon*, a net, Gr. in reference to the seeds being girdled by a reticulated membrane.) A genus of trees, natives of the East Indies: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**HYMENOGYNE**, hi-me-noj'e-ne, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *gynæ*, a female, Gr. in allusion to the cohesion of the styles into a membranous tube.) A genus of plants: Order, Mesembryaceæ.

**HYMENOLENA**, hi-men-o-le'na, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *ehlaina*, a clock, Gr. in reference to the ribs of the fruit being winged and membranous.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, belonging to the tribe Smyrnee: Suborder, Campulosperræ.

**HYMENOLOGI**, hi-me-nol'o-je, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) In Anatomy, a description or a treatise on, and dissection of, the membranes of the animal system.

**HYMENOMYCETES**, hi-men-o-mis'e-tis, *s.* (*hymen*, and *mykes*, a mushroom, Gr.) An order or tribe of Fungi, characterized by having the spores generally quaternate on distinct sporophores, and the hymenium being naked.

**HYMENOPAPPUS**, hi-men-o-pap'pus, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *pappos*, a pappus, Gr. in allusion to the membranous pappus of its seeds.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**HYMENOPHYLLUM**, hi-men-o-fil'lam, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) The filmy leaf, a genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

**HYMENOPOGON**, hi-me-nop'o-gon, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr. the seeds



being furnished with a membranous appendage at each end.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**HYMENOPTERA**, hi-me-nop'ter-a, } *s.* An order  
**HYMENOPTERANS**, hi-me-nop'ter-ans, } of mandibulate insects, comprehending those which have four membranous wings, with few nervures. The tail of the female is usually armed with a sting. Though the insects of this order are included in the mandibulate section, for their mouth is furnished with mandibles and maxillæ, yet they do not generally use them to masticate their food, but for purposes usually connected with their sequence of instincts, as bees in building their cells; the wasps, in scraping particles of wood from posts and rails for a similar purpose, and likewise to seize their prey. But the great instrument by which they collect their food is their tongue: this the bees particularly have the power of inflating, and can wipe both convex and concave surfaces; and with it they lick, but not suck the honey from the blossoms, for Reaumur has proved that this organ acts as a tongue, and not as a pump. Some of the hymenoptera prefer a vegetable diet.

**HYMENOPTERAL**, hi-me-nop'te-ral, } *a.* Having  
**HYMENOPTEROUS**, hi-me-nop'te-rus, } four membranous wings.

**HYMENOSOMA**, hi-me-nos'o-ma, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of decapodous Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

**HYMENOSTOMUM**, hi-me-nos'to-mum, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr. a membrane being stretched over the orifice of the theca.) A genus of minute Moss plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

**HYMENOTHALAMIE**, hi-men-o-tha-la-me-e, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *thalamos*, a chamber, Gr.) A tribe of Lichens, in which the shields are open, the nucleus forming a disk and bearing asci.

**HYMN**, him, *s.* (*hymnus*, Lat.) An encomiastic song; a song or ode in honour of God;—*v. a.* to praise in song; to worship with hymns; to sing; to celebrate in song;—*v. n.* to sing in praise or adoration.

**HYMNIC**, him'nik, *a.* Relating to hymns.

**HYMNOLOGIST**, him-nol'o-jist, *s.* A composer of hymns.

**HYMNOLOGY**, him-nol'o-je, *s.* (*hymnos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A collection of hymns.

**HYNNIS**, hin'nis, *s.* (Greek, a ploughshare.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Zeinæ, or Doris: Family, Zeidae.

**HYOBANCHE**, hi-o-bang'ke, *s.* (*hys hyos*, a pig, and *agcho*, I strangle, Gr.) A genus of herbs, found parasitical on the roots of plants: Order, Onobanchaceæ.

**HYODON**, hi'o-don, *s.* (*hys*, a swine, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Clupinæ, or Herrings, in which the body is hering-shaped, the snout short and obtuse, and the mouth set with unequal conic teeth: Family, Salmonidae.

**HYO-EPIGLOTTIC**, hi-o-ep-e-glot'tik, *a.* An epithet sometimes employed to designate a band or ligament of condensed cellular tissue, which extends from the posterior part of the body of the hyoid bone to the base of the epiglottis.

**HYOGLOSSUS**, hi-o-glos'sus, *s.* (*hyo*, water, and *glossa*, the tongue, Gr.) In Anatomy, a term applied to a broad and slender muscle which ex-

tends, on each side, from the greater horn, the summit of the body, and the lesser horn and adjacent cartilage of the hyoid bone, to the tongue.

**HYOID**, hi'oyd, *a.* (*hyo*, water, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) An epithet employed to designate an azygous or pairless bone, suspended horizontally between the base of the tongue and the larynx.

**HYOSCERIS**, hi-os'se-ris, *s.* (*hys hyos*, a hog, and *seris*, a lettuce, Gr.) Swine's-succory, a genus of fetid Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**HYOSCYAMIA**, hi-o-si-a'me-a, *s.* A vegetable alkali, extracted from the plant Henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*. It is a strong poison.

**HYOSCYAMUS**, hi-o-si'a-mus, *s.* (*hys*, a pig, and *kyamos*, a bean, Gr.) Henbane, a genus of plants, consisting of coarse fetid herbs: Order, Solanaceæ.

**HYP**, hip, *s.* (contracted from *hypochondria*.) A disease attended with great melancholy and depression of spirits.

**HYPÆTHRAL**, hi-pe'thral, *a.* In Architecture, applied to a temple with ten columns in front and at the back, and two rows of columns entirely round the walls of the building; the centre part, or cell, was open to the air at top.

**HYPALLAGE**, hip-al'la-je, *s.* (Greek.) Amongst grammarians, a species of *hyerbaton*, consisting in a mutual permutation of one case for another.

**HYPANTHODIUM**, hip-an-tho'de-um, *s.* (*hypo*, and *anthodes*, like flowers, Gr.) In Botany, a form of inflorescence, in which the receptacle is fleshy and covered with minute hairs, but not enclosed in an involucre, as in *Dorstenia* and *Fica*.

**HYPASPIST**, hi-pas'pist, *s.* A soldier in the armies of Greece, armed in a particular manner.

**HYPECOUM**, hi-pek'o-um, *s.* (*hypecho*, I rattle, Gr. from the noise which the seeds make when shaken in the pod.) A genus of plants with small yellow flowers: Order, Papaveraceæ.

**HYPELATE**, hip-e-la'te, *s.* (a name given by Pliny to the plant *Ruscus*, from *hypo*, under, and *elate*, a fir-tree, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

**HYPER**, hi'pur. A Greek preposition frequently used in composition, where it denotes excess; its literal signification being above or beyond.

**HYPERA**, hi'per-a, *s.* (Greek, the name of a kind of caterpillar.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhyncophora.

**HYPERÆTHESIS**, hi-per-e-tho'ses, *s.* (*hyper*, beyond, and *æthesis*, feeling, Gr.) A disease characterized by excessive sensibility, especially of the organs of sense.

**HYPERANTHERA**.—See *Moringa*.

**HYPERASPIST**, hi-per-as'pist, *s.* (*hyperaspistes*, from *hyper*, above, and *aspis*, a shield, Gr.) A defender.

**HYPERBATIC**, hi-per-bat'ik, *a.* Transposed; inverted.

**HYPERBATON**, hi-per-ba-ton, *s.* (Greek.) In Grammar, a figurative construction, inverting the proper order of words and sentences. It also means a long retention of the verb which completes the sentence.

**HYPERBOLA**, hi-per'bo-la, *s.* (*hyper*, above, and *ballo*, I throw, Gr.) In Geometry, a curve formed by cutting a cone in a direction parallel to its axis. *Hyperbolic space*, the space or content comprehended between the curve of the hyperbola and the whole ordinate.

**HYPERBOLE**, hi-per'bo-le, *s.* (*hyper*, beyond, and



HYPERBOLIC—HYPERICUM

*ballo*, I throw, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure by which the reality or truth of things are either exaggerated or depreciated.

**HYPERBOLIC**, hi-per-bol'ik, } *a.* Relating to  
**HYPERBOLICAL**, hi-per-bol'e-kal, } the hyperbola;  
 having the nature of the hyperbola; relating to  
 or containing a hyperbole; exaggerating or dimin-  
 ishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth.  
*Hyperbolic conoid*, or *hyperboloid*, a solid formed  
 by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis.

**HYPERBOLICALLY**, hi-per-bol'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the  
 form of a hyperbola; with exaggeration; in a  
 manner to express more or less than the truth.

**HYPERBOLIFORM**, hi-per-bol'e-fawrm, *a.* Resem-  
 bling a hyperbola.

**HYPERBOLISM**, hi-per'bo-lizm, *s.* The use of  
 hyperbole.

**HYPERBOLIST**, hi-per'bo-list, *s.* One who uses  
 hyperbole.

**HYPERBOLIZE**, hi-per'bo-lize, *v. n.* To speak with  
 exaggeration;—*v. a.* to exaggerate or extenuate.

**HYPERBOREAN**, hi-per-bo're-an, *s.* (*hyper*, beyond,  
 and *boreas*, the north wind, Gr.) The name  
 given by the ancients to unknown inhabitants  
 of the most northern regions of the globe, who, as  
 the name implies, were supposed to be placed  
 beyond the influence of the north wind, and con-  
 sequently to enjoy a mild and delightful climate;  
 —*a.* far north; very cold; frigid.

**HYPERCARBURETED**, hi-per-kar'bu-ret-ed, *a.* Su-  
 percarbureted; having the largest proportion of  
 carbon.

**HYPERCATALECTIC**, hi-per-kat-a-lek'tik, *a.* (*hyper*,  
 above, and *katalektikos*, leaving off, Gr.) An  
 epithet applied, in Greek or Latin poetry, to a  
 verse that has one or two syllables too much or  
 beyond the regular measure.

**HYPERCHLORIC**, hi-per-chor'ik, *a.* Denoting an  
 acid with a greater proportion of oxygen than the  
 chloric acid.

**HYPERCRITIC**, hi-per-krit'ik, *s.* (*hyper*, above, and  
*kritikos*, a critic, Gr.) An over-rigid censor or  
 critic.

**HYPERCRITIC**, hi-per-krit'ik, } *a.* Critical  
**HYPERCRITICAL**, hi-per-krit'e-kal, } beyond ne-  
 cessity or reason; animadverting on faults with  
 unjust severity; excessively nice or exact; over-  
 critical.

**HYPERCRITICISM**, hi-per-krit'e-sizm, *a.* Excessive  
 rigour of criticism.

**HYPERCRISIS**, hi-per-kri-sis, *s.* (*hyper*, and *krisis*,  
 the crisis of a disease, Gr.) The crisis of a dis-  
 ease; a violent critical effort or evacuation.

**HYPERDULIA**, hi-per-du'le-a, *s.* (*hyper*, above, and  
*dulia*, worship or service, Gr.) A term in the  
 Roman Catholic theology, and signifying the wor-  
 ship rendered to the Virgin Mary.

**HYPERIA**, hi-pe're-a, *s.* (*Hyperion*, the sun-god.)  
 A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Amphipoda.

**HYPERICACEÆ**, hi-per-e-ka'se-e, } *s.* (*hypericum*,  
**HYPERICINEÆ**, hi-per-e-sin'e-e, } one of the  
 genera.) An order of Exogenous plants, usually  
 herbaceous, sometimes shrubs or trees; leaves op-  
 posite, without stipules, occasionally alternate;  
 flowers generally yellow, sometimes white or red,  
 regular, with oblique glandular petals, having dark  
 glands on their edges, in number four or five; long  
 distinct styles; stamens hypogæous; seeds naked,  
 numerous and minute.

**HYPERICUM**, hi-per'e-kum, *s.* (*hyper*, above, and

HYPERION—HYPERTROPHY.

*eikon*, an image, Gr. the superior part of the  
 flower representing a figure.) St. John's-wort, a  
 genus of plants, consisting of herbs or undershrubs:  
 Type of the order Hypericaceæ.

**HYPERION**, hi-pe're-un, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology,  
 one of the titles of Helios, the sun; according to  
 Hesiod, the son of Uranos and Gaia, or, according  
 to Homer, the father of Helios by Euryphassa—  
 hence Hyperionides.

**HYPERKINESIA**, hi-per-ke-ne'zhe-a, *s.* (*hyper*, and  
*kinesis*, mobility, Gr.) Extreme nervous suscep-  
 tibility.

**HYPERMETER**, hi-per'me-tur, *s.* (*hyper*, and *metron*,  
 a measure, Gr.) Anything greater than the or-  
 dinary standard of measure.

**HYPERMETRICAL**, hi-per-met're-kal, *a.* Exceed-  
 ing the common measure; having a redundant  
 syllable.

**HYPEROCHE**, hi-per'o-ke, *s.* (Greek, pre-eminence.)  
 In Music, an interval nearly equal to a comma  
 and a half.

**HYPEROODON**, hi-per-o'o-don, *s.* (*hyper*, above, and  
*odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Cetacea, which  
 has the body and muzzle similar to those of the  
 dolphin; but the cranium is elevated at its edges  
 by vertical bony partitions. There are two small  
 teeth in front of the lower jaw. There is only  
 one species known, which attains a length of from  
 twenty to twenty-five feet, and perhaps more.  
 It is sometimes caught in the British channel.

**HYPEROSTOSIS**, hi-per-os'to-sis, *s.* (*hyper*, beyond,  
 and *osteon*, a bone, Gr.) Used to denote an ex-  
 cessive growth of bone.

**HYPEROXIMURIATES**, hi-per-oks-e-mu're-ayts, *s.*  
 The old name for the chlorates.

**HYPEROXYD**, hi-per-ok'sid, *a.* (*hyper*, and *oxus*,  
 sharp, Gr.) Acute to excess, as a crystal.

**HYPERPHYSICAL**, hi-per-fiz'e-kal, *a.* Supernat-  
 ural.

**HYPERSARCOMA**, hi-per-sar'ko-ma, } *s.* (*hyper*, up-  
**HYPERSARCOSIS**, hi-per-sar-ko'sis, } on, and *sarx*,  
 flesh, Gr.) Exuberant growth of granulations on  
 a sore.

**HYPERSTHENE**, hi-per'sthene, *s.* (*hyper*, above, and  
*sthene*, strength, Gr. because it possesses greater  
 lustre and hardness than amphibole, with which it  
 was confounded.) Labrador hornblende, the  
 Paulite of Werner, a mineral of a greyish or  
 greenish-black, sometimes of nearly a copper-red  
 colour, and always crystallized in rhombic prisms,  
 having an eminently metallic lustre, on the faces  
 of cleavage. Its constituents are—silica, 51.348;  
 magnesia, 11.092; protoxide of iron, 33.924;  
 lime, 1.836; water, 0.500: sp. gr. 3.3. H =  
 475.

**HYPERSTHENIA**, hi-per'sthe'ne-a, *s.* Excess of vital  
 power.

**HYPERSTHENIC**, hi-per'sthe'nik, *a.* Containing  
 hypersthene; resembling hypersthene.

**HYPERTHYRUM**, hi-per'the-rum, *s.* (*hyper*, above,  
 and *thyra*, a door, Gr.) In Architecture, the lin-  
 tel of a doorway.

**HYPERTONIA**, hi-per-to'ne-a, *s.* (*hyper*, beyond,  
 and *tonos*, tone, Gr.) Excess of tone in the tissue  
 of the living body.

**HYPERTROPHICAL**, hi-per-trof'e-kal, *a.* Producing  
 or tending to produce hypertrophy.

**HYPERTROPHY**, hi-per'tro-fe, *s.* A term frequently  
 applied to a morbid enlargement of any part of  
 the body. This term ought to be restricted to



- cases in which a part, though increased in bulk, retains its natural organization and structure.
- HYPERZOODYNAMIA**, hi-per-zo-o-di na'me-a, *s.* (*hyper*, above, *zoos*, living, and *dynamis*, power, Gr.) Excessive augmentation of force in the animal economy.
- HYPILENE**, hi-fe'ne, *s.* (*hyphaina*, I entwine, Gr. from the nature of the fibres of the fruit.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.
- HYPHANTUS**, hi-fan'tus, *s.* (*hyphantos*, woven, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhynchophora.
- HYPHEN**, hi'fen, *s.* (Greek.) In Composition, an accent or character, implying that two words are to be joined or connected into one compound word, and marked thus (-), as six-sided. Hyphens also serve to connect the syllables of such words as are divided by the end of the line.
- HYPHOMYCETIS**, hi-f-o-mis'e-tis, *s.* (*hyphos*, a crown, and *mykes*, a mushroom, Gr.) An order of Fungi, in which the spores generally quaternate on distinct sporophores, and the hymenium is enclosed in a peridium.
- HYPHOSULPHUROUS ACID**, hi-fo-sul'fu-rus as'sid, *s.* An acid constituted of 2 atoms of sulphur,  $16 \times 2 = 32$ , and 2 of oxygen,  $8 \times 2 = 16$ , its equivalent being 48.
- HYPNOBATISIS**, hip-no-bat'e-sis, *s.* (*hypnos*, sleep, and *batizo*, I walk.) Sleep-walking; somnambulism.
- HYPSOLOGICAL**, hip-no-laj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to Hypnology.
- HYPSOLOGY**, hip-nol'o-je, *s.* (*hypnos*, sleep, and *logos*, a discourse.) The doctrine of sleep.
- HYPNOTICS**, hip-not'iks, *s.* (from *hypnos*, sleep, Gr.) In the Materia Medica, a medicine tending to produce sleep;—*a.* pertaining to or inducing sleep.
- HYPNUM**, hip'num, *s.* (*hypnon*, the name of a moss among the Greeks.) A genus of Moss plants with pinnated bright-green branches, and which form a thick mat-like covering on the surface on which they grow: Order, Bryaceæ.
- HYPO**, hi'po. A Greek particle, retained in the composition of different words borrowed from that language, and literally denoting under; beneath.
- HYPOBOLE**, hi-poh'o-le, *s.* (*hyper*, under, and *ballo*, I cast, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure so named because several things are mentioned which seem to make for the opposite side, and each of them is refuted in order.
- HYPOBOTHUM**, hip-o-both'rum, *s.* (*hypo*, upon, and *bothron*, a seat, Gr. the flowers being seated on flat axillary receptacles.) A genus of shrubs, natives of Java: Order, Cinchonaceæ.
- HYPOCALYPTUS**, hip-o-ka-lip'tus, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *kalypto*, I veil, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.
- HYPOCATHARSIS**, hip-o-ka-thâr'sis, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *othaira*, I purge, Gr.) A too faint or feeble purgation.
- HYPOCAUSTUM**, hip-o-kaws'tum, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *kaoio*, I burn, Gr.) A subterraneous place where a furnace was kept, used by the Greeks and Romans for heating baths: by the moderns, a place where the fire is kept which warms a stove or hothouse.
- HYPOCHÆRIS**, hip-o-ke'ris, *s.* (*hypo*, and *choiros*, a pig, Gr. on account of its roots being eaten with avidity by swine.) Cat's-ear, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
- HYPOCHONDRIA**, hip-o-kon'dre-a, *s.* A } *s.* A  
**HYPOCHONDRIASIS**, hip-o-kon-dri'a-sis, } dis-  
**HYPOCHONDRIASM**, hip-o-kon-dri'a-sizm, } ease  
affecting the hypochondriac region, and accompanied with great lowness of spirits.
- HYPOCHONDRIAC**, hip-o-kon'dre-ak, *a.* In Anatomy, pertaining to the hypochondrium;—*s.* in Pathology, a person afflicted with hypochondriasis, or morbid affections in the hypochondriacal region.
- HYPOCHONDRIACAL**, hip-o-kon-dri'a-kal, *a.* Same as Hypochondriac.
- HYPOCHONDRIACISM**, hip-o-kon-dri'a-sizm, *s.* A } *s.* A  
**HYPOCHONDRIASIS**, hip-o-kon-dri'a-sis, } dis-  
ease characterized by languor or debility, depression of spirits or melancholy, with dyspepsy.
- HYPOCHONDRIUM**, hip-o-kon'dre-um, *s.* (*hypochondrion*, Gr.) In Anatomy, the region situated on each side below the short ribs; the hypochondriac region.
- HYPOCIST**, hip'o-sist, *s.* (*hypokistis*, Gr.) An inspissated juice obtained from the plant *Asarum*.
- HYPOCRANIUM**, hip-o-kra'ne-um, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *kranion*, the skull, Gr.) An abscess situated beneath the skull.
- HYPOCRATERIFORM**, hip-o-kra-te're-fawrm, *a.* (*hypo*, crater, a cup, Gr. and *forma*, form, Lat.) That form of a corolla which consists in a cylindrical tube which is longer than the flat-spreading limb, as in flowers of the genus *Phlox*. It is called, in English, salver-shaped.
- HYPOCRISY**, he-pok'kre-se, *s.* (*hypocrisie*, Fr.) Dissimulation; a feigning to be what one is not; a concealment of one's real character or motives; simulation; deceitful appearance; false pretence.
- HYPOCRITE**, hip'o-krit, *s.* (*hypokrites*, Gr.) A dissembler in morality or religion; one who feigns to be what he is not; one who assumes a false appearance.
- HYPOCRITIC**, hip-o-krit'ik, *a.* Dissem-  
**HYPOCRITICAL**, hip-o-krit'e-kal, } bling; in-  
sincere; assuming a false and deceitful appearance; concealing one's real character or motives; proceeding from hypocrisy, or marking hypocrisy.
- HYPOCRITICALLY**, hip-o-krit'e-kal-le, *ad.* With simulation; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity.
- HYPOCYRTA**, hip-o-sir'ta, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *cyrtos*, gibbous, Gr. the under part of the corolla exhibiting a conspicuous gibbosity.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneriaceæ.
- HYPOELYTRUM**, hip-o-el'e-trum, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *elytron*, a wing-cover, Gr. from the nature of the bracts under the glume.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.
- HYPOESTES**, hip-o-es'tis, *s.* (*hypesthes*, an inferior garment, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.
- HYPOGÆOUS**, hip-o-ge'us, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *ge*, the earth, Gr.) Literally, subterranean. In Botany, it denotes all parts in plants which grow beneath the surface of the earth.
- HYPOGÆUM**, hip-o-ge'um, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *ge*, the ground, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a name common to all parts of a building under ground, as the cellar, butteries, &c. In Astrology, a name given to the celestial houses below the horizon.



## HYPOGASTRIC—HYPOPITYS.

**HYPOGASTRIC**, hip-o-gas'trik, *a.* Pertaining to the hypogastrium, or lower belly.

**HYPOGASTRORRHEXIS**, hip-o-gas-tror-reks'is, *s.* (*hypogastrium*, the hypogastrium, and *rhexis*, rupture, Gr.) Rupture of the belly, with, according to Blanchard and Kraus, laceration of the peritoneum.

**HYPOGENE**, hip'o-jene, *a.* (*hypo*, beneath, and *genao*, I produce, Gr.) Netherformed, an epithet applied by Mr. Lyell to such rocks as have been formed and consolidated under, and not at the surface of the earth.

**HYPOGLOSSIS**, hip-o-glos'sis, } *s.* (*glossa*, or *glotta*, Gr.)

**HYPOGLOTTIS**, hip-o-glot'tis, } the tongue, Gr.) In Anatomy, a name given to two glands of the tongue; applied also to the ninth cerebral nerve, now regarded as the twelfth. In Pathology, an inflammation or ulceration under the tongue: called also *ranula*.

**HYPOGYN**, hi-po-jin, *s.* (*hypo*, and *gynce*, a female, Gr.) In Botany, a plant which has its corals and stamens inserted under the pistil.

**HYPOGYNOUS**, hi-po-j'e-nus, *a.* Relating to plants that have their corolla and stamens inserted under the pistil.

**HYPOLYTRUM**, hi-pol'e-trum, *s.* (*hypo*, and *elytron*, an involucre, or wing-cover, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceae.

**HYPOMOCHILION**, hip-o-mo-kil'e-un, *s.* (*hypo*, and *mochilos*, a lever, Gr.) In Mechanics, the support or fulcrum of a lever, or a point against which the pressure is exerted.

**HYPONITRITES**, hip-o-ni'tritse, *s.* In Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of hyponitrous acid with salifiable bases. The formula of the acid is  $N + 3O$ , or  $NO_3$ .

**HYPONITROUS**, hip-o-ni'trus, *a.* Denoting an acid intermediate between nitric oxide and nitrous acid.

**HYPONITROUS ACID**, hip-o-ni'trus as'sid, *s.* An acid intermediate between nitric oxide and nitrous acid, composed of 1 equivalent of nitrogen = 14, and 3 of oxygen = 24, the equivalent of the hyponitrous acid upon the hydrogen scale being 38.

**HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID**, hip-o-fos'fo-rus as'sid, *s.* An acid composed of 2 atoms of phosphorus and 1 of oxygen; or 32 phosphorus + 8 oxygen.

**HYPOPTHALMIA**, hip-of-thal'me-a, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) According to Kraus, the pain preceding suppuration, or similar affections, in the anterior chamber of the eye.

**HYPOPTHALMUS**, hip-of-thal'mus, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is oval-oblong, the muzzle very much depressed, the eyes remote and lateral, and the first dorsal fin before the lateral: Family, Siluridae.

**HYPOPHYLLIUM**, hip-o-fil'le-um, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, a petiole that has the form of a small sheath, is destitute of laminae, and surrounds the base of certain small branches having the appearance of leaves, as in the asparagus; it is nothing but a rudimentary leaf.

**HYPOPHYLLOUS**, hi-po'il-lus, *a.* (*hypo*, under, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, situated under the leaf.

**HYPOPITYS**, hip-op'e-tis, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *pitys*, a pine-tree, Gr. the species being parasitical on the roots of pine-trees.) Yellow-bird's-nest, a genus of plants: Order, Ericaceae.

## HYPOPTYPOSIS—HYPOTENUSE.

**HYPOPTYPOSIS**, hip-op-te-po'sis, *s.* (Greek.) A figure of speech, which, by a very lively description, represents any person or thing, as it were in a picture set before the eye, or a lively and exact description of any object made by the fancy.

**HYPOPYON**, hip-op'e-on, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *pyon*, pus, Gr.) Small abscesses developed between the laminae of the cornea; purulent collections within the chambers of the eye.

**HYPOSCENIUM**, hip-os se'ne-um, *s.* (*hyposcenion*, Gr.) In Antiquity, supposed to have been the front wall or partition of the Greek theatre facing the orchestra.

**HYPOSEPETES**, hip-o-sep'e-tes, *s.* (*hypo*, under, Gr. and *sepes*, a hedge, Lat.?) A genus of birds, belonging to the Brachypodinae, or Short-footed Thrushes, distinguished from the other genera by the tail being forked: Family, Merulidae.

**HYPOSPADIA**, hip-o-spa'de-a, *s.* (*hypospao*, I draw from beneath, Gr.) A congenital malformation, wherein the orifice of the urethra terminates on the inferior surface of the penis.

**HYPOSPHAGMA**, hip-os-fag'ma, *s.* (Greek.) Extravasation of blood beneath the conjunctiva oculi.

**HYPOSTAPHYLITIS**, hip-os-taf'e-li'tis, *s.* (*hypo*, and *staphyle*, the uvula, Gr.) Slight inflammation of the uvula.

**HYPOSTASIS**, hip-os'ta-sis, *s.* (Greek.) Sediment in the urine.

**HYPOSTASIS**, hip-os'ta-sis, } *s.* (*hypostasis*, Lat.)

**HYPOSTASY**, hip-os'ta-se, } Used by the Greek fathers to express the distinct personality of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

**HYPOSTATIC**, hip-o-stat'ik, } *a.* Relating to

**HYPOSTATICAL**, hip-o-stat'e-kal, } hypostasis; constitutive; personal, or distinctly personal, or constituting a distinct substance.

**HYPOSTATICALLY**, hip-o-stat'e-kal-le, *ad.* Personally.

**HYPOSTERNAL**, hip-o-ster'nal, *a.* (*hypo*, under, and *sternon*, the breast, Gr.) A term applied to the lower piece or division of the sternum.

**HYPOSTOMA**, hip-os'to-ma, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *stoma*, the mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Siluridae.

**HYPOSTROPHY**, hip-os'tro-fe, *s.* (*hypostrophe*, Gr.)

A return or going back; the relapse of a disease.

**HYPOSTYLE**, hip'o-stile, *s.* (*hypostulos*, Gr.) That which is supported by pillars.

**HYPOSULPHO-BENZOATES**, hip-o-sul'fo-ben-zo'-ayts, *s.* A genus of salts formed by the combination of hyposulpho-benzoic acid with salifiable bases, which acid is obtained in a colourless crystalline mass, having a strong acid taste. The formula of this acid is  $C_{14} H_4 O_3 + S_2 O_3 + 2 aq$ .

**HYPOSULPHURIC ACID**, hip-o-sul-fu'rik as'sid, *s.* An acid intermediate between the sulphurous and sulphuric acids; it may be regarded as containing 2 atoms of sulphur,  $16 \times 2 = 32$ , and 5 of oxygen,  $8 \times 5 = 40$ ; or, as constituted of 1 atom of sulphurous acid = 32, and 1 of sulphuric acid = 40; in either case its equivalent is = 72.

**HYPOSULPHUROUS**, hip-o-sul-fu-rus, *a.* Hyposulphurous acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

**HYPOTENUSE**, hip-of'e-nuse, *s.* (*hypo*, and *teino*, I stretch, Gr.) In Geometry, the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.



**HYPOTHECATE—HYPYSTARIUM.**

**HYPOTHECATE**, hip-oth'e-kate, *v. a.* (from *hypotheca*, a pledge, Lat.) To pawn; to give in pledge.

**HYPOTHECATION**, hip-oth'e-ka'shun, *s.* The act of pledging.

**HYPOTHECATOR**, hip-oth'e-kay-tur, *s.* One who pledges a ship or other property, as security for the repayment of money borrowed.

**HYPOTHENAR**, hip-o-then'ar, *s.* (Greek.) In Anatomy, a projection formed on the lower or pulmo surface of the hand by four muscles, *Pulmaris brevis abductor*.

**HYPOTHESIS**, hip-oth'e-sis, *s.* (Greek.) A proposition or principle which we suppose or take for granted, in order to draw conclusions for the proof of a point in question. In Mathematics, a proposition or principle taken for granted, in order to draw conclusions therefrom for the proof of a point in question. Any principle supposed or taken for granted, for the solution of any phenomena in natural philosophy, is also called a hypothesis.

**HYPOTHETIC**, hip-o-thet'ik, } *a.* Including a  
**HYPOTHETICAL**, hip-o-thet'e-kal, } supposition;  
conditional; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof.

**HYPOTHETICALLY**, hip-o-thet'e-kal-le, *ad.* By way of supposition.

**HYPOTHIC**, hip-oth'ik, } *s.* Literally, the sub-

**HYPOTHICA**, hip-oth'e-ka, } section of a thing to the authority of another person, is a term derived from the civil law, still in use in the law of Scotland, and in that of France with the lingual variation of hypothique; while, though in the law of England it is not a received technical expression, it is occasionally used for describing any species of security, holding the character which the word was employed by civilians to represent.

**HYPOTRACHELIUM**, hip-o-tra-ke'le-um, *s.* (*hypot*, and *trachelos*, the neck, Gr.) In Architecture, being the slenderest part of the shaft of a column, being that immediately below the neck of the capital.

**HYPOTYPOSIS**, hip-o-te-po'sis, *s.* (Greek, a general description or sketch.) In Rhetoric, an animated representation of a scene or event in descriptive language, highly enriched with rhetorical figures.

**HYPOXIDACEÆ**, hip-oks-e-da'se-e, } *s.* (*hypoxia*,  
**HYPOXIDÆÆ**, hip-oks-id'e-e, } one of the  
genera.) An order of Narcissal Endogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, with hexapetalous flowers, which are much imbricated, and have six stamens with anthers turned inwards.

**HYPOXIS**, hip-ok'sis, *s.* (*hypot*, under, and *oxys*, pointed, Gr. in allusion to the sharp points of the inferior sepals.) A genus of plants, type of the natural order Hypoxadaceæ.

**HYPYZOMA**, hip-o-zo'ma, *s.* (*hypot*, under, and *soma*, a mouth, Gr.) A membranous partition; as the mediastinum and diaphragm.

**HYPOLITE**, hip'po-lite, *s.* (*hypot*, and *polites*, a citizen, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Sericornes.

**HYPSPRIMNUS**, hip-se-prim'nus, *s.* (*hypsiprimos*, with a high stern, Gr.) The Potoo-roo, or Kangaroo rat, a genus of Marsupial animals, natives of Australia.

**HYPYSTARIUM**, hip-sis-ta're-i, *s.* (*hysistos*, highest, Gr.) A sect in the fourth century, so called from the profession they made of worshipping the Most High God; they also revered fire and lamps with the heathens, and observed the Sabbath, and the distinction of clean and unclean things with the Jews.

**HYPSONETRY—HYSTEROPHYSIS.**

**HYPSONETRY**, hip-som'e-tre, *s.* (*hypot*, height, and *metreo*, I measure, Gr.) The art of measuring the relative or absolute height of places upon the surface of the earth, either by the barometer, or by trigonometrical observations.

**HYPTIS**, hip'tes, *s.* (*hiptis*, resupinate, Gr. the limb of the corolla being turned on its back.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

**HYPUDEUS**, hi-pu-de'us, *s.* The Camp-mice, a genus of Rodents, placed by Cuvier between *Myoxus* and *Mus*.

**HYRAX**, hi'rax, *s.* (*hyrax*, mixed, Gr.) The Rock-rabbit, a small rabbit-like animal, classed by Cuvier in the same division with the rhinoceros. The muzzle and ears are very short, and covered with fur; the tail is wanting, or has only a small tubercle in its place.

**HYREUS**, hi're-us, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Phitotominæ, or Plant-cutters: Family, Musophagidæ.

**HYRIA**, hi're-a, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, the bivalve shell of which has the hinge margin straight, both extremities elevated and winged; cardinal teeth very long, and resembling lateral teeth: Family, Unionidæ.

**HYRIANÆ**, hi-ri'a-ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Unionidæ, characterized by having the bosses of the shells longitudinally sulcated; cardinal teeth long, compressed, and placed on one side of the bosses; hinge margin winged.

**HYRIDELLA**, hi-re-del'la, *s.* (dim. of *hyria*.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is transversely oval; the bosses not sulcated; the posterior margin elevated and winged, and having one cardinal tooth in each fin: Family, Unionidæ.

**HYSON**, hi'sun, *s.* A species of green tea from China.

**HYSSOP**.—See *Hyssopus*.

**HYSSOPUS**, his-so'pus, *s.* (*hyssopos*, Gr.) Hyssop, a genus of strongly aromatic herbs, with a warm pungent taste: Order, Lamiaceæ.

**HYSTERALAGY**, his-ter-al'a-je, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the womb.

**HYSTERIA**, his-te're-a, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb.) A morbid affection peculiar to the human female, and resulting from cerebral and spinal, combined with uterine, irritation.

**HYSTERIC**, his-ter'ik, } *a.* (*hysterique*, Fr.)

**HYSTERICAL**, his-ter'e-kal, } Disordered in the region of the womb; troubled with fits or nervous affections.

**HYSTERIUM**, his-te're-um, *s.* (*hysteresis*, penury, Gr. from the poverty-struck-like appearance of the trees upon which it is parasitical.) A genus of Fungi: Order, or Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

**HYSTEROLITHIASIS**, his-ter-o-le-thi'a-sis, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *lithiasis*, the formation of the stone, Gr.) Formation of a stone, or stone-like concretion, within the uterus.

**HYSTEROLOXIA**, his-ter-o-lok'ec-a, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *loxos*, oblique, Gr.) Obliquity of the uterus.

**HYSTEROMANIA**.—See *Nymphomania*.

**HYSTERON PROTERON**, his-ter-on pro'te-ron, *s.* (Greek words signifying *following* and *before*.) In Grammar and Rhetoric, a species of the hyperbaton, in which the proper order of construction is so inverted, that the part of any sentence which should be first comes last.

**HYSTEROPHYSIS**, his-te-rof'e-sis, } *s.* (*hystera*,  
**HYSTEROPHESMA**, his-te-ro-fe-se'ma, } the womb,



## HYSTEROPTOSIS—HYSTEROSTOMATOMUS.

and *physena*, inflation, Gr.) Distension of the womb with a gaseous fluid.

**HYSTEROPTOSIS**, his-ter-op-to'sis, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *optosis*, a falling down, Gr.) A falling down of the womb; *prolapsus uteri*.

**HYSTERORRHEA**, his-ter-or-re'a, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) A discharge of blood, pus, or mucus from the womb.

**HYSTEROSCOPE**, his-ter-o-scope, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *skopeo*, I examine, Gr.) An instrument whereby a view of the *os uteri* in the living subject may be obtained.

**HYSTEROSOPHIA**, his-ter-o-sof'e-a, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *spophos*, a noise, Gr.) Discharge of air from the uterus.

**HYSTEROSTOMATOMUS**, his-ter-o-sto-mat'o-mus, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, *stoma*, the mouth, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) Two instruments invented by

## HYSTEROTOMUS—HYSTRIX.

Contouly for division of the mouth, or rather neck, of the uterus, employed in performing the operation of hysterotomy.

**HYSTEROTOMUS**, his-ter-ot'o-mus, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) An instrument employed in performing the operation of hysterotomy.

**HYSTEROTOMY**, his-ter-ot'o-me, *s.* Incision of the womb.

**HYSTRICIDÆ**, his-tris'e-de, *s.* (*hystrix*, one of the genera.) A name given by Gray to a family of Mammiferous animals, of which the Porcupine, or genus *Hystrix*, is the type.

**HYSTRIX**, his'triks, *s.* (Greek, from *hys*, a pig, and *thrix*, a bristle.) The Porcupine, a genus of Rodents, the bodies of which are armed with rigid sharp spines, sometimes intermediate with hair.

## I.

## I—IANTHINA.

**I** is the ninth letter and the third vowel of the English alphabet. In French, and in most European languages, *i* has the long name sound which we express by *e* in *me*, or *ee* in *seen*, *meek*; this sound is still retained in some foreign words which are naturalized in our language, as in *machine*, *intrigue*. In most English words, however, this long sound is shortened, as in *holiness*, *pity*, *gift*, in which words the sound of *i* is the same as that of *y* in *hypocrite*. The sound of *i* long, as in *find*, *kind*, *arise*, is diphthongal. This letter enters into several digraphs, as in *fail*, *field*, *seize*, *feign*, *vein*, *friend*; and with *o*, in *oil*, *join*, *coin*, it helps to form a proper diphthong. No English word ends with *i*; but when the sound occurs at the end of a word, it is expressed by *y*. **I**, as a numeral, signifies *one*, and stands for as many units as it is repeated in times; as, **II** two, **III** three, &c. When it stands before **V** or **X** it subtracts itself, and the numerals denote one less than the **V** or the **X**: but when placed after **V** or **X**, it denotes the addition of a unit, or as many units as the letter is repeated in times.

**I**, *i*, (*ic*, Sax. *ik*, Goth. and Dut. *ego*, Gr. and Lat.) The pronoun of the first person *myself*. It is only the nominative case of the pronoun; in the other cases we use *me*, as 'I am attached to study, study delights *me*;' in the plural we use *we* and *us*, words which appear to be radically distinct from **I**.

**IACCHUS**.—See *Bacchus*.

**IAMBIC**, i-am'bik, *a.* (*iambique*, Fr. *iambicus*, Lat.) Relating to the iambus, a poetic foot.

**IAMBIC**, i-am'bik, } *s.* (*iambus*, Lat. *iambos*, Gr.)

**IAMBUS**, i-am'bus, } In Poetry, a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, as in *delight*.

**IAMBICS**, i-am'biks, *s. pl.* Verses composed of short and long syllables alternately. Anciently, certain songs or satires, supposed to have given birth to ancient comedy.

**IANTHINA**, i-an'the-na, *s.* (*ianthinos*, violet-coloured, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, allied to *Scissurella*,

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## IATHROPHIC—ICASINA.

both of which are characterized by having the aperture of the shell very effuse, and the outer lip sinuated: Family, Trochidae.

**IATHROPHIC ACID**, i-a-throf'ik as'sid, *s.* A name which has been given to the acrid principle of croton oil.

**IATROLEPT**, i'at-ro-lept, *s.* (*iätros*, a physician, and *aleipho*, I anoint, Gr.) One who cures by anointing.

**IATROLEPTIC**, i-a-tro-lep'tik, *a.* Effecting a cure by anointing, friction, and exercise.

**IBALIA**, i ba-le-a, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pupivora.

**IBERIS**, i-be'ris, *s.* (*Iberia*, the ancient name of Spain.) Candy-tuft, a genus of Cruciferous plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs, with white or purplish flowers; Suborder, Plenorrhizen.

**IBEX**, i'beks, *s.* The Caprabex, a species of goat, with large horns, square in front, and marked with transverse and prominent knots.

**IBIDEM**, ib'e-dem, *ad.* (Latin.) In the same place.

**IBIS**, i'bis, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of Wading-birds, with a long slender bill, cylindrical and arched at the base, and long ample broad wings. The *Ibis* was the sacred bird of Egyptian superstition, and had divine honours paid to it: Family, Tantalidae.

**IBYCTER**, i-bik'tur, *s.* (*ibyceter*, a trumpeter, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Cymindinae, or Kites, natives of America: Family, Falconidae.

**IC**, *ik*. In Chemistry, a particle, used as a termination of the names of those acids which contain, in combination, the highest known quantity of the acidifying principle.

**ICACO**, i-ka'ko, *s.* The name given in South America and the West Indies to the Cocoa-plum, or fruit of the plant *Chrysobalanus icaco*.

**ICANATES**, ik-ka-na'tes, *s.* A name given to the soldiers posted round the outside gates of the Grand Seigneur.

**ICARIAN**, i-ka're-an, *a.* (from *Icarus*.) Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety, like *Icarus*.

**ICASINA**, ik-a-si'na, *s.* (the name given to it from



its resemblance to the plant *Chrysobalanus icaco*.) A genus of plants: Order, Olacaceæ.

**ICE**, *ise*, *s.* (*is*, or *iso*, Sax.) A solid, transparent, and brittle body, formed of some fluid, particularly water, and caused by the reduction of the temperature: water becomes solid at 32 degrees Fahrenheit;—concreted sugar; *to break the ice*, is to make the first opening to any attempt;—*v. a.* to cover with ice; to convert into ice; to cover with concreted sugar; to frost; to chill; to freeze. *Ice-blink*, a name given by the pilots to a bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the ice, and observed before the ice itself is seen. *Ice-plant*, the plant *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. *Ice-saw*, a large saw, used for cutting through the ice, to relieve ships when frozen up.

**ICEBERGS**, *ise'bergs*, *s.* (*ice*, and *berg*, a mountain, Germ.) Vast bodies of ice filling the valleys between the high mountains in the northern latitudes. Among the most remarkable are those of the coast of Spitzbergen. Icebergs are the creation of ages, and receive annually additional height by the falling of snows and of rain, which often instantly freezes, and more than repairs the loss occasioned by the influence of the sun.

**ICEBIRD**, *ise'bird*, *s.* A bird of Greenland.

**ICEBOAT**, *ise'bote*, *s.* A boat constructed for moving on ice; a strong boat for breaking a passage through ice.

**ICEBOUND**, *ise'bownd*, *a.* In Nautical language, completely surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing.

**ICEBUILT**, *ise'bilt*, *a.* Composed of ice; loaded with ice.

**ICEGLAZED**, *ise'glayzd*, *a.* Incrusted or glazed with ice.

**ICEHOUSE**, *ise'how's*, *s.* A place for the preservation of ice during warm weather.

**ICE ISLAND**, *ise'land*, *s.* A name given by sailors to a great quantity of ice collected into one huge solid mass, and floating about upon the seas near or within the polar circles.

**ICE ISLE**, *ise'ile*, *s.* A vast body of floating ice.

**ICELANDER**, *ise'lan-dur*, *s.* A native of Iceland.

**ICELANDIC**, *ise'lan-dik*, *a.* Pertaining to Iceland;—*s.* the language of the Icelanders.

**ICELAND MOSS**, *ise'land mos*, *s.* The plant *Cetraria islandica*.

**ICELAND SPAR**, *ise'land spår*, *s.* An exceedingly pure variety of calcareous spar or carbonate of lime, remarkable for its clearness, and the beautiful double refraction which it exhibits.

**ICE SPAR**, *ise'spår*, *s.* A mineral found at Monte Somma, near Naples, of a greyish-white colour; often massive, inclining sometimes to greyish-white, and sometimes crystalized in thin, longish, six-sided tables. It consists of silica, 63.56; alumina, 24.06; potash, 10.03; lime, 0.94; peroxide of iron, 0.92; water, 0.37; a trace of manganese: sp. gr. 4.32. H=3.

**ICHNEUMON**, *ik-nu'mon*, *s.* (Greek.) Pharaoh's Rat. In Mammalogy, the name given to a quadruped of the Viverrine family, the *Herpestes* of modern zoologists, distinguished as a destroyer of the eggs of the crocodile, and as such, one of the sacred animals of the Egyptians. In Entomology, a genus of Hymenopterous insects, type of the family Ichneumonidae. These insects destroy the posterity of the Lepidoptera in the caterpillar state,

as the weasel, so called, is said to destroy that of the crocodile by breaking its eggs, and even by introducing itself into the body of the animal, in order to devour its entrails.—*Cuvier*.

**ICHNEUMONES**, *ik-nu-mo'nes*, *s.* A tribe of parasitical Hymenopterous insects, distinguished by the confluence of the second discoidal and first submarginal cells of the superior wings, and where there is an intervening submarginal cell, by that being very small.

**ICHNEUMONIDÆ**, *ik-nu-mon'e-de*, *s.* (*ichneumon*, one of the genera.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, which have the body elongate, ovate, and depressed, with the ovipositor, which supplants the sting, not or scarcely exerted.

**ICHNEUMONIDAN**, *ik-nu-mon'e-dan*, *a.* Relating to the Ichneumonides.

**ICHNOCARPUS**, *ik-no-kår'pus*, *s.* (*ichnos*, a trace, and *karpos*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the slender follicles.) A genus of plants, consisting of climbing shrubs, with white inodorous flowers: Order, Apocynaceæ.

**ICHOGRAPHIC**, *ik-no-graf'ik*, } *a.* (*ichnos*, }  
**ICHOGRAPHICAL**, *ik-no-graf'e-kal*, } and *gra-*  
*pho*, I write, Gr.) Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground plot.

**ICHOGRAPHY**, *ik-nog'ra-fe*, *s.* In Perspective, the view of anything cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, just at the base of it. Among painters, it is used to describe images or ancient statues of marble and copper, of busts and semibusts, of paintings in fresco, mosaic works, and ancient pieces of miniature. In Architecture, a transverse or horizontal section of a building, exhibiting the plot of the whole edifice, and of the several apartments in any story.

**ICHOR**, *ik'or*, *s.* (Greek.) A thin and sanious fluid, which, escaping from wounds or sores, irritates or inflames the parts over which it flows.

**ICHOROUS**, *ik'o-rus*, *a.* Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.

**ICHTHYCALLUS**, *ik-the-kal'lus*, *s.* (*ichthys*, a fish, and *kallos*, beauty, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Chætodonidae.

**ICHTHYITES**, *ik'the-itse*, *s.* A stone, having a cavity in it resembling a fish.—Not used.

**ICHTHYOCOLLA**, *ik-the-o-kol'la*, *s.* (*ichthys*, and *kollos*, glue, Gr.) Isinglass, a preparation from the fish known by the name of *Huso*. A very pure form of gelatine, prepared from certain parts of the entrails of several fish. Good isinglass should be free from smell or taste, and perfectly soluble in boiling water.

**ICHTHYOGRAPHY**, *ik-the-og'ra-fe*, *s.* (*ichthys*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A treatise on fishes.

**ICHTHYOLITE**, *ik'the-o-lite*, *s.* (*ichthys*, a fish, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A stone containing the petrification of a fish or any of its parts.

**ICHTHYOLOGICAL**, *ik-the-o-loj'e-kal*, *a.* (*ichthys*, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) Relating to ichthyology.

**ICHTHYOLOGIST**, *ik-the-ol'o-jist*, *s.* One versed in ichthyology.

**ICHTHYOLOGY**, *ik-the-ol'o-je*, *s.* (*ichthys*, a fish, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That department of Natural History which treats of the structure, habits, and classification of fishes.

**ICHTHYOMANCY**, *ik-the-om'an-se*, *s.* (*ichthys*, a fish, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) A species of divination by the examination of the entrails of fishes.

**ICHTHYOPHAGIST**, *ik-the-ol'a-jist*, *s.* (*ichthys*, and



*phago*, I eat, Gr.) One who eats fish, or subsists on fish.

**ICHTHYOPHAGOUS**, ik-the-*of*'a-gus, *a*. Eating or subsisting on fish.

**ICHTHYOPHAGY**, ik-the-*of*'a-je, *s*. The state or practice of feeding upon fish.

**ICHTHYOPHIS**, ik-the-*o*-fis, *s*. (*ichthys*, a fish, and *ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) A genus of fishes of the Eel kind, the body of which is cylindrical, spiracles lateral, one on each side of the head; mouth rather large; teeth acute; no fins whatever: Family, Murinidae.

**ICHTHYOSCORUS**, ik-the-*os*'ko-pus, *s*. (*ichthys*, a fish, and *skopaios*, a dwarf, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the head and body of which are nearly cylindrical; the dorsal fin single, long, and generally composed of soft, simple rays; mouth often furnished with cirri; scales minute, or none.

**ICHTHYOSIS**, ik-the-*o*'sis, *s*. (*ichthys*, a fish, Gr. from its resemblance to a fish's skin.) A roughness and thickening of the skin, portions of which become scaly, and occasionally corneous, with a tendency to excrescences.

**ICHTHYOTOMY**, ik-the-*ot*'o-me, *s*. The anatomy or dissection of fishes.

**ICICA**, i-se'ka, *s*. (the name of one of the species in Guiana.) A genus of plants, with racemes of white flowers: Order, Burseraceae.

**ICICLE**, i-se-*kl*, *s*. (*ies*, *geel*, Sax.) A pendant conical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of water or other fluid, as it flows down an inclined plane, or collects in drops and is suspended. In Heraldry, a bearing in an escutcheon, which is otherwise termed a *gutter*.

**ICINESS**, i-se-*nes*, *s*. The state of being icy, or of being very cold; the state of generating ice.

**ICINI**, i-se-ni, *s*. The ancient name given to the people of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire.

**ICON**, i'kon, *s*. (*eikon*, an image, Gr.) An image or representation.—Obsolete.

Boysardus, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the icons of these ten, yet added two others.—*Brown*.

**ICONISM**, ik'o-niz-m, *s*. (*eikonismos*, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure of speech which consists in representing a thing to the life.

**ICONOCLASM**, i-kon'o-*klaz-m*, *s*. The act of breaking or destroying images.

**ICONOCLASTIC**, i-kon-o-*klas'tik*, *a*. Pertaining to the breaking of images.

Most of those (statues) at York were destroyed in the first emotions of iconoclastic zeal.—*Steuart*.

**ICONOCLASTS**, i-kon'o-*klasts*, *s*. In History, a title applied to two of the Byzantine emperors, Leo the Isaurian, and his son Constantine Capronymus, who reigned from 726 to 795.

**ICONOGRAPHY**, i-ko-nog'ra-fe, *s*. (*eikon*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A description of statues and similar monuments of ancient art.

**ICONOLATER**, i-ko-nol'a-tur, *s*. (*eikon*, and *latris*, a slave, Gr.) A worshipper of images.

**ICONOLOGY**, i-ko-nol'o-je, *s*. (*eikon*, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) The doctrine of images or representations.

**ICOSAHEDRAL**, i-ko-sa-he'dral, *a*. (*eikosi*, twenty, and *hedra*, a side, Gr.) Having twenty equal sides.

**ICOSAHEDRON**, i-ko-sa-he'dron, *s*. In Geometry, a regular solid, consisting of twenty triangular pyramids, whose vertices meet in the centre of a

sphere, which is supposed to surround it, and therefore have their height and bases equal.

**ICOSANDRIA**, i-ko-san'dre-a, *s*. (*eikosi*, twenty, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) The twelfth Linnæan class, comprising such plants as have twenty or more stamens, perigynous, or inserted into the calyx.

**ICOSANDRIAN**, i-ko-san'dre-an, } *a*. Relating to  
**ICOSANDROUS**, i-ko-san'drus, } the class of plants Icosandria.

**ICTERIA**, ik-te're-a, *s*. (*ikteros*, the jaundice, Gr. also the name of a bird of a yellowish-green colour, by looking at which any jaundiced person was said to be cured.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Brachipodine, or short-footed Thrushes: Family, Merulidae.

**ICTERIC**, ik-ter-ik, } *a*. (*ictericus*, Lat.) Af-  
**ICTERICAL**, ik-ter-e-*kal*, } fected with the jaundice;  
good in the cure of the jaundice.

**ICTERIC**, ik-ter-ik, *a*. A remedy for the jaundice.

**ICTERITIA**, ik-ter-ist'e-a, *s*. A yellowness of the skin; an eruption consisting of yellowish spots.

**ICTERITIOUS**, ik-ter-ish'us, *a*. (*icterus*, Lat.) Yellow; having the colour of the skin when it is affected by the jaundice.

**ICTERUS**, ik-te-rus, *s*. (*ikteros*, Gr.) In Pathology, the jaundice. This disease is characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes, first observable in the Tunica albuginea; the feces are white, and the urine of a deep brown colour, from an admixture of bile. In Zoology, the Hang-nest, a genus of birds, type of the subfamily Icterine: Family, Sturnidae.

**ICTIDES**, ik-te-des, *s*. (*iktideos*, pertaining to a weasel, Gr.) The Bentrang, a genus of Carnivorous quadrupeds of the Weasel kind, allied to the *Racomis*.

**ICTINIA**, ik-tin'e-a, *s*. (*iktinos*, a kite, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Accipitrine, or Hawks: Family, Falconidae.

**ICY**, i-se, *a*. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; free from passion; frigid; indifferent; unaffected; backward.

**ICY-PEARLED**, i-se-perid, *a*. Studded with spangles of ice.

So mounting up in icy-pearled car,  
Through middle empire of the freezing air  
He wandered long.—*Milton*.

**IDE**, ide, *s*. In Chemistry, a termination for certain compounds which are not acid; as oxides, chlorides, &c.

**IDEA**, i-de'a, *s*. (Latin.) That which the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding. In a popular sense, the term signifies notion, conception, thought, opinion, and even purpose or intention: an opinion; a proposition. The term, in its most comprehensive and now generally received acceptation, is used to indicate every representation of outward objects through the senses, and whatever is the immediate object of thought. In the Platonic philosophy, the word *idea* possessed a higher import, and was used primarily to denote the archetypes of all created things, as they subsist in the divine intellect; and secondarily, the conceptions of the human understanding, by means of which the essence of a thing is conceived.

**IDEAL**, i-de'al, *a*. Existing in idea; intellectual; mental; visionary; that considers ideas as images, phantasms, or forms in the mind. This term has two meanings, philosophical and critical. In the



former, it signifies whatever belongs or relates to ideas generally. It is in this sense that the word is employed in the phrase '*ideal theory*,' in the controversy between Reid and Priestley. The second sense of the word is more limited, being confined to a peculiar class of ideas created by and solely existing in the imagination.

**IDEALESS**, i-de'a-less, *a.* Destitute of ideas.

**IDEALISM**, i-de'al-izm, *s.* The system or theory that makes everything to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies; also, the designation of many and different systems of philosophy, which only agree in the common principle from which they originate. This principle is the opposite of the ideal and the real, that is, of ideas and things; the contrariety of mind and body, or of spirit and matter.

**IDEALIST**, i-de'al-ist, *s.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

**IDEALIZE**, i-de'al-ize, *v. n.* To form ideas.

**IDEALLY**, i-de'al-le, *ad.* Intellectually; mentally; in idea.

**IDEATE**, i-de'ate, *v. a.* To fancy; to form in idea.—Obsolete.

What good statesmen would they be, who should *ideate* or fancy such a commonwealth!—*Knott*.

**IDEM**, i'dem, *a.* (Latin.) The same.

**IDENTIC**, i-den'tik, } *a.* (*identique*, Fr.) The

**IDENTICAL**, i-den'te-kal, } same; implying the same thing; comprising the same idea.

**IDENTICALLY**, i-den'te-kal-le, *ad.* With sameness.

**IDENTICALNESS**, i-den'te-kal-nes, *s.* Sameness.

**IDENTIFICATION**, i-den-te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of making or proving to be the same.

**IDENTIFY**, i-den'te-fi, *v. a.* (*idem*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To ascertain or prove to be the same; to make to be the same; to combine or unite in such a manner as to make one interest, purpose, or intention; to consider as the same in effect;—*v. n.* to become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.

**IDENTITY**, i-den'te-te, *s.* Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity. In philosophical language, the sameness of a substance under every possible variety of circumstances. In this sense it is employed in the phrase *personal identity*, where it signifies the invariable sameness of the thinking subject, or *ego*. In a secondary sense, it denotes a merely relative identity, which may also be called logical or abstract.

**IDEOGRAPHIC**, i-de-o-graf'ik, *a.* (*idea*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Descriptive of ideas. *Ideographic characters*, in Philology, characters which express figures or notions.

**IDEOLOGICAL**, i-de-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to ideology.

**IDEOLOGIST**, i-de-o-l'o-jist, *s.* One who treats of ideas.

**IDEOLOGY**, i-de-o'l'o-je, *s.* (*idea*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on ideas. The science of ideas or mind, is the term by which the later disciples of Condillac, under the Directory and the Empire, have designated the history and evolution of human ideas, considered as so many successive modes of certain original or transformed sensations.

**IDES**, idze, *s. pl.* (*idus*, Lat.) In the ancient Roman calendar, eight days in each month: the first day of which fell on the 13th of January, February,

April, June, August, September, November, and December. and on the 15th of March, May, July, and October.

**IDIA**, e-di'a, *s.* (*idios*, peculiar, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects; Family, *Mecidae*.

**IDIOCRASY**, id-e-ok'ra-se, *s.* (*idios*, peculiar, and *krasis*, a mingling, Gr.) Peculiarity of constitution.

**IDIOCRATIC**, id-e-o-krat'ik, } *a.* Peculiar in

**IDIOCRITICAL**, id-e-o-krat'e-kal, } constitution.

**IDIOCY**, id'e-o-se, *s.* (*idiotes*, an unlearned man, Gr.) Want or defect of understanding; a natural defect.

**IDIOELECTRIC**, id-e-o-e-lek'trik, *a.* (*idios*, Gr. and *electric*.) Electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state.

**IDIOM**, id'e-um, *s.* (*idione*, Fr.) A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; peculiarity of expression or phraseology.

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach,  
And to just *idions* fix our doubtful speech.—*Prior*.

In Philology, a mode of speaking or writing, foreign from the usage of universal grammar, or the general laws of language, and restricted to the genius of some individual tongue. Thus, a sentence or phrase, consisting of words arranged in a particular manner, may be a Latin idiom, &c.; the same, arranged in a different manner, an English idiom, &c. The use of a particular inflexion of a word may also be an idiom. We have a number of subordinate words to express the idioms of particular tongues; thus, a Latin idiom is a Latinism; a French idiom a Gallicism, &c.

**IDIOMATIC**, id-e-o-mat'ik, } *a.* Peculiar to

**IDIOMATICAL**, id-e-o-mat'e-kal, } a language or

**IDIOMATICALLY**, id-e-o-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* Accord-

**IDIOPATHIC**, id-e-o-path'ik, *a.* (*idios*, peculiar, and *pathos*, a disease, Gr.) Relating to idiopathy; indicating a disease peculiar to a particular part of the body, and not arising from any preceding distemper.

**IDIOPATHICALLY**, id-e-o-path'e-kal-le, *ad.* Resulting from its own disease or affections; not sympathetically.

**IDIOPATHY**, id-e-op'a-the, *s.* (*idiopathia*, Gr.) A primary disease, neither consequent on, nor complicated with, other morbid affections.

**IDIORPULSIVE**, id-e-o-re-pul'siv, *a.* Repulsive by itself.

**IDIOSYNCRASY**, id-e-o-sin'kra-se, *s.* (*idios*, peculiar, *in*, with, and *krasis*, a mingling, Gr.) A peculiarity of temperament or constitution, which predisposes persons to the attacks of certain disorders, from which others are exempt.

**IDIOSYNCRITICAL**, id-e-o-sin-krat'e-kal, *a.* Of peculiar habit or disposition.

**IDIOT**, id'e-ut, *s.* (*idiota*, Lat.) A natural fool, or fool from his birth; a foolish person; one with an impaired intellect, or destitute of understanding. *Inquirendo de idiota*, in Law, a writ or commission to inquire into the state of a person's mind.

**IDIOTCY**, id'e-ut-se, *s.* State of being an idiot.

**IDIOTIC**, id-e-ot'ik, } *a.* Like an idiot; par-

**IDIOTICAL**, id-e-ot'e-kal, } taking of idiocy; sot-

**IDIOTISH**, id-e-ot'ish, } tish; foolish.

**IDIOTICON**, id-e-ot'e-kon, *s.* A dictionary of words in one dialect, or of one tract of country.



**IDIOTISM**, id'e-ut-izm, *s.* Peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity in the structure of words and phrases; folly; natural imbecility of mind.

**IDIOTIZE**, id'e-ut-ize, *v. n.* To become stupid.—Seldom used.

It looks as if the heads of the greatest men were *idiotized* when they meet together.—*Persian Letters*.

**IDLE**, i'dl, *a.* (*idel*, *ydel*, Sax.) Not employed; averse to labour; not engaged; affording leisure; not employed; useless; vain; ineffectual; remaining unused; vacant; not occupied; unfruitful; barren; not productive of good; trifling; of no importance, as 'an *idle* story'; not tending to edification; lazy. This term is not synonymous with *lazy*, or a constitutional dislike or aversion to labour or action; *idle*, in its legitimate meaning, signifies unemployed, as an industrious man may be *idle*, but he cannot be *lazy*;—*v. a.* to lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business;—*v. a.* to waste idly; to consume unprofitably.

If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of *idling* it away?—*Lord Chesterfield*.

**IDLEHEADED**, i'dl-hed-ed, *a.* Foolish; unreasonable; delirious; infatuated.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

**IDLENESS**, i'dl-nes, *s.* Absence of employment; the state of a person who is unemployed or doing nothing; aversion or reluctance to labour, or be employed either with mind or body; laziness; slothfulness; sluggishness; trivialness; inefficacy; uselessness; barrenness; worthlessness; unreasonable; foolishness; madness.—Seldom used in the last eight senses.

There is no heat of affection but is joined with some *idleness* of brain.—*Bacon*.

**IDLEPATED**, i'dl-pay-ted, *a.* Idleheaded; stupid.

**IDLER**, i'dl-ur, *s.* One who spends his time in inaction, or without being engaged in business; a lazy person; a sluggard.

**IDLESBY**, i'dlz-be, *s.* An inactive or lazy person.

**IDLY**, i'dl-e, *ad.* Lazily; without employment; foolishly; in a trifling manner; carelessly; without attention; vainly; ineffectually.

**IDOCRASE**, id'o-kras, *s.* (*eido*, I see, and *krasis*, mixture, Gr.) A volcanic mineral of various shades of brown, passing into various shades of green, with a vitreous lustre; streak white, massive, and crystalized. Its constituents are—silica, 37.35; alumina, 23.53; protoxide of iron, 3.99; lime, 29.68; magnesia, &c., 5.208: sp. gr. 3.34. H = 6.

**IDOL**, i'dol, *s.* (*idole*, Fr. *idolo*, Span.) In Pagan Mythology, an image or fancied representation of any of the heathen gods. This image, of whatsoever materials composed, was, by certain ceremonies called consecration, converted into a god—but whilst under the artificer's hand it was only a mere statue;—a person loved and honoured to adoration; anything on which we set our affections to excess; a representation.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Do her adore with sacred reverence,

As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence.—

*Spenser*.

**IDOLATER**, i-dol'a-tur, *s.* One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; an adorer; a great admirer.

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**IDOLATRESS**, i-dol'a-tres, *s.* A female who worships idols.

**IDOLATRICAL**, i-do-lat're-kal, *a.* Tending to idolatry.—Obsolete.

We have in our church no publique worshipping of idols, no heathenish or idolatrical sacrifice.—*Ep. Hoyer*.

**IDOLATRIZE**, i-dol'a-trize, *v. a.* To worship idols; to adore;—*v. n.* to offer idolatrous worship.

**IDOLATROUS**, i-dol'a-trus, *a.* Tending to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry, or of the worship of false gods; consisting in the worship of idols; consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence.

**IDOLATROUSLY**, i-dol'a-trus-le, *ad.* In an idolatrous manner.

**IDOLATRY**, i-dol'a-tre, *s.* (*idolatria*, Lat.) The worship of idols or images. In its most comprehensive sense, it denotes the worship of the works of God, as the sun, the moon, stars, and angels; restrictedly, it means the worship of the works of human hands, as statues, pictures, and such like; but to these may be added a third, that by which mankind have worshipped the true God under sensible figures and representations; excessive attachment or veneration for anything, or that which borders on adoration.

**IDOLISM**.—See Idolatrous.

**IDOLISM**, i-dol-izm, *s.* Idolatrous worship; defence of idolatrous worship.

**IDOLIST**, i'dol-ist, *s.* A worshipper of images: a poetical word.

I to God have brought  
Dishonour, obloquy, and o'p'd the mouths  
Of idolists and atheists.—*Milton*.

**IDOLIZE**, i'dol-ize, *v. a.* To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration.

**IDOLIZER**, i'dol-i-zur, *s.* One who idolizes, or loves to reverence.

**IDOLOUS**, i'dol-us, *a.* Idolatrous.

**IDONEOUS**, i-do-ne-us, *a.* Fit; suitable; proper; convenient; adequate.

**IDOTEA**, i-do-te'a, *s.* A genus of the Isopoda, in which all the feet are alike, and strongly unguiculated; the body oval, or simply oblong, and the lateral antennae shorter than half the length of the body.

**IDRIALINE**, id're-a-line, *s.* A substance obtained by M. Dumas from a mineral found in the quicksilver mines of Idria, composed of 18 parts of carbon, and 1 of hydrogen. It imparts to sulphuric acid a beautiful blue tint, like sulphate of indigo.

**IDYA**, e-di'a, *s.* (*idyo*, I divide, Gr.) A genus of Aculepha: Order, Simplicia.

**IDYL**, i'dil, *s.* (*idyllium*, Lat.) A short pastoral poem. The necessary object or accompaniment of this species of poem has been said to consist in an animated and simple representation of ordinary objects in pastoral nature.

**I. E.** A contraction for *id est*, Latin; that is.

**IF**, *conj.* (*gif*, from *gifan*, I give, Sax.) Suppose it be so, or it were so, that; a hypothetical particle; whether or no; allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

**IF FAITH**, e'fayth, *ad.* (abbreviation of *in faith*.) Indeed; truly.

**IGASAUROIC ACID**, ig-a-saw'rik as'sid, *s.* A name given by Pelletier and Caventou to an acid which is found combined with strychnia in the *Nux vomica*.



# IGNARO—IGNOMINIOUSLY.

**IGNARO**, ig-na-ro, *s.* (Latin.) A contemptuous term, formerly used for blockhead.

No man can be such an *ignaro* as to imagine his sinews to be made of wire, or his body to be immured in brass.—*Huys.*

**IGNEOUS**, ig-ne-us, *a.* (*igneus*, Lat.) Consisting of fire; containing fire; having the nature of fire; resembling fire.

**IGNESCENT**, ig-nes-sent, *a.* (*ignescens*, Lat.) Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating;—*s.* a stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron.

**IGNIFEROUS**, ig-nif'er-us, *a.* (*ignis*, fire, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing fire.

**IGNIFLUOUS**, ig-nif-lu-us, *a.* (*ignis*, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) Flowing with fire.

**IGNIFY**, ig-ne-fy, *v. a.* (*ignis*, and *facio*, Lat.) To form into fire.

**IGNIGENOUS**, ig-nij'e-nus, *a.* (*ignis*, and *geno*, I produce, Lat.) Produced by fire.

**IGNIPOTENCE**, ig-nip'o-tens, *s.* (*ignis*, fire, and *potentia*, power, Lat.) Power over fire.

**IGNIPOTENT**, ig-nip'o-tent, *a.* (*ignis*, and *potens*, powerful, Latin.) Presiding over fire; having power over fire.

Vulcan is call'd the power *ignipotent*.—*Pope.*

**IGNIS FATUUS**, ig-nis fat'u-us, *s.* (Latin.) A kind of luminous meteor seen hovering over marshy places. There have been instances of people being decoyed by these lights into places where they perished, and hence the vulgar names 'Will-with-a-wisp' and 'Jack-with-a-lantern.' The general opinion is, that this light is produced by the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter, or by the revolution of gases which spontaneously inflame in the atmosphere. *Ignis sacer*, called also *Erysipelas*, or the Rose.

**IGNITE**, ig-nite', *v. a.* To kindle or set on fire; to communicate fire to, or to render luminous or red by heat;—*v. n.* to take fire; to become red with heat.

**IGNITIBLE**, ig-ni'te-bl, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

**IGNITION**, ig-nish'un, *s.* The act of setting fire to, or of taking fire in contradistinction to combustion or burning, which is a consequence of ignition. The sense is sometimes limited to that kind of burning which is unaccompanied with flame, as in the case of charcoal cinders, metals, stones, and other solid substances; the state of being heated to redness or luminousness; calcination.

**IGNIVOMOUS**, ig-niv'o-mus, *a.* (*ignivomus*, Lat.) Vomiting fire.

**IGNOBILITY**, ig-no-bil'e-te, *s.* Ignobleness.—Obsolete.

**IGNOBLE**, ig-no-bl, *a.* (French, from *ignobilis*, Lat.) Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious; mean; worthless; base; not honourable.

**IGNOBLENESS**, ig-no-bl-nes, *s.* Want of dignity; meanness.

**IGNOBLY**, ig-no'ble, *ad.* Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgracefully; basely; of low family or birth.

**IGNOMINIOUS**, ig-no-min'e-us, *a.* (*ignominiosus*, Lat.) Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable; incurring disgrace; despicable; infamous; worthy of contempt.

**IGNOMINIOUSLY**, ig-no-min'e-us-le, *ad.* Meanly; disgracefully; shamefully.

# IGNOMINY—ILEX.

**IGNOMINY**, ig'no-min-e, *s.* Public disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonour; infamy.

**IGNOMY**.—See Ignominy.

**IGNORAMUS**, ig-no-ra-mus, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a term, signifying 'We do not know,' and used by the grand jury as the term of indorsation when they *ignore* or throw out a bill of indictment for want of sufficient evidence; an ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

**IGNORANCE**, ig'no-rans, *s.* (*ignorantia*, Lat.) Absence or destitution of knowledge of any particular subject, or of things generally; the negative state of the mind which has been instructed; want of knowledge discovered by external effect.—In the last sense the term has a plural, but is seldom used.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances*.—*Com. Prayer.*

**IGNORANT**, ig'no-rant, *a.* Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed; unenlightened; unknown; undiscovered;—(seldom used in the last two senses, except in poetry, as *ignorant* concealment;—)unacquainted with; unskillfully made or done;—*s.* a person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled.

Did I for this take pains to teach

Our zealous *ignorants* to preach?—*Denham.*

**IGNORANTLY**, ig'no-rant-le, *ad.* Without knowledge, information, or instruction; unskillfully; inexpertly.

**IGNORE**, ig-nore', *v. a.* To be ignorant of; not to know.—Obsolete.

**IGNOSCIBLE**, ig-nos'ce-bl, *a.* (*ignoscibilis*, Lat.) Pardonable.—Obsolete.

**IGNOTE**, ig-note', *a.* (*ignotus*, Lat.) Unknown.—Obsolete.

A traveller passing through the confines of *ignote* countries.—*Sir M. Sandys.*

**IGUANA**, ig-u-an'a, *s.* A genus of Saurian reptiles, distinguished by a large gular pouch; dorsal and caudal crest spinous; palate with two rows of teeth; caudal scales equal, imbricated, and carinated: Type of the family Iguanidae.

**IGUANIDA**, ig-u-an'e-da, } *s.* A family of Saurian  
**IGUANIDÆ**, ig-u-an'e-de, } reptiles, of which Iguana is the type.

**IGUANODON**, ig-u-an'o-don, *s.* (*iguana*, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr. from the similarity of the structure of the teeth to those of the iguana.) A genus of enormously large herbivorous Saurian reptiles, the remains of which were discovered in Tilgate forest, and described by Dr. Mantel; according to whom it measured 70 feet from the snout to the tip of the tail; the head was 4½ feet in length; the tail, 13 feet; height of the body, 9 feet; its circumference, 14½ feet; length of the hind foot, 6½ feet; circumference of the thigh, 7½ feet; length of the thigh and leg, 8 feet 2 inches. The Wealden formation, which contains the remains of these more than gigantic tenants of a former world, is overlaid by the chalk rocks of England, and is a fresh water deposit, indicating the former existence of an immense river in the south of this island.

**ILEX**.—See Aisle.

**ILEX**, i'leks, *s.* (*oc*, a point, Gael. from the leaves of some of the species being prickly.) The Holly, a genus of plants, consisting of shrubs or small trees: Order, Aquifoliaceæ of Lindley, or Illiciææ of other botanists.



# ILLEGAL—ILLIBERALLY.

- A genus of plants: Type of the natural order Illecebraceæ.
- ILLEGAL**, il-le'gal, *a.* Contrary to law; unlawful; not legal; illicit.
- ILLEGALITY**, il-le-gal'e-te, *s.* Contrariety to law; unlawfulness.
- ILLEGALIZE**, il-le'gal-ize, *v. a.* To render unlawful.
- ILLEGALLY**, il-le'gal-le, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law.
- ILLEGALNESS**, il-le'gal-nes, *s.* The state of being illegal.
- ILLEGIBILITY**, il-lej-e-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being illegible.
- ILLEGIBLE**, il-lej'e-bl, *a.* That cannot be read.
- ILLEGIBLY**, il-lej'e-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be read.
- ILLEGITIMACY**, il-le-jit'e-ma-se, *s.* The state of being born out of wedlock; the state of bastardy; the state of being not genuine, or of legitimate origin.
- ILLEGITIMATE**, il-le-jit'e-mate, *a.* Born out of wedlock; unlawfully begotten; spurious; contrary to law; not genuine; not authorized by good usage;—*v. a.* to render illegitimate; to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize.
- ILLEGITIMATELY**, il-le-jit'e-mate-le, *ad.* Not in wedlock; without authority.
- ILLEGITIMATION**, il-le-jit'e-ma'shun, *s.* The state of one not born in wedlock; want of genuineness.
- ILL-EQUIPPED**, il-e-kwipt', *a.* Badly furnished with arms; wanting many things.
- ILLEVABLE**, il-lev'e-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be levied or exacted.
- ILL-FACED**, il'faste, *a.* Having an ugly or repulsive face.
- ILL-FATED**, il-fa'ted, *a.* Unfortunate; destined to severe reverses, or bad fortune.
- ILL-FAVoured**, il-fa'vurd, *a.* Ill-looking; destitute of beauty; deformed.
- ILL-FAVouredLY**, il-fa'vurd-le, *ad.* With deformity; roughly; rudely.
- ILL-FAVouredNESS**, il-fa'vurd-nes, *s.* Deformity; ugliness.
- ILL-FITTED**, il-fit'ted, *a.* Inaccurately fitted; not made to suit.
- ILL-FORMED**, il'fawrnd, *a.* Inelegantly formed; having an unseemly appearance.
- ILL-FRAMED**, il'fraynd, *a.* Not having the parts properly adjusted or arranged; framed without due attention to proportion.
- ILL-FURNISHED**, il-fur'nisht, *a.* Insufficiently furnished; not well supplied with furniture.
- ILL-HABITED**, il-hab'it-ed, *a.* Meanly habited; not well dressed.
- ILLIBERAL**, il-lib'ber-al, *a.* Not liberal, free, or generous; of a contracted mind; not catholic; not magnificent or generous; uncharitable in judging; sparing of gifts; not becoming a well-bred man; cold in charity.
- ILLIBERALITY**, il-lib'ber-al'e-te, *s.* Narrowness of mind; meanness; want of expansive opinions; contractedness; parsimony; want of munificence.
- ILLIBERALIZE**, il-lib'ber-al-ize, *v. a.* To imbue with an illiberal disposition; to make illiberal; to eradicate.
- ILLIBERALLY**, il-lib'ber-al-le, *ad.* Ungenerously; uncandidly; uncharitably; disingenuously; parsimoniously.

# ILLICIT—ILL-NATURE.

- ILICIT**, il-lis'it, *a.* (*illicitus*, Lat.) Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful.
- ILICITLY**, il-lis'it-le, *ad.* Unlawfully.
- ILICITNESS**, il-lis'it-nes, *s.* Unlawfulness.
- ILICITOUS**, il-lis'it-us, *a.* Unlawful.
- ILICIUM**, il-lis'e-um, *s.* (*illicio*, I allure Lat. on account of the agreeable aromatic smell of the species.) The Anise-seed-tree, a genus of plants: Order, Magnoliaceæ.
- ILLIGERA**, il-lij'e-ra, *s.* (in honour of C. W. Illiger.) A genus of plants: Order, Combretaceæ.
- ILLIGHTEN**.—See Enlighten.
- ILL-IMAGINED**, il-e-maj ind, *a.* Imperfectly contrived; badly conceived.
- ILLIMITABLE**, il-lim'e-ta-bl, *a.* That cannot be bounded or limited.
- ILLIMITABLY**, il-lim'e-ta-ble, *ad.* Without possibility of being bounded; without limits.
- ILLIMITATION**, il-lim-e-ta'shun, *s.* The state of being illimitable.
- ILLIMITED**, il-lim'it-ed, *a.* Unbounded; not limited.
- ILLIMITEDNESS**, il-lim'it-ed-nes, *s.* The state of being without limits or restriction.
- ILL-INFORMED**, il-in-fawrnd', *a.* Supplied with scanty information; furnished with objectionable or erroneous information.
- ILLINATION**, il-le-nish'un, *s.* (*illinitus*, Lat.) A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals; an anointing; a rubbing in of ointment.
- ILLIQUATION**, il-le-kwa'shun, *s.* (from *illiquiesco*, I am melted down, Lat.) The act of melting one thing into another.—Not used.
- ILLITERACY**, il-lit'er-a-se, *s.* The state of being untaught, or devoid of knowledge; ignorance of letters.
- ILLITERAL**, il-lit'er-al, *a.* Not literal.
- ILLITERATE**, il-lit'er-ate, *a.* (*illiteratus*, Lat.) Unlettered; untaught; ignorant of letters or books; unlearned; uninstructed in science.
- ILLITERATENESS**, il-lit'er-ate-nes, *s.* Want of learning; ignorance of literature, books, or science.
- ILLITERATURE**, il-lit'er-a-ture, *s.* Want of learning.—Seldom used.
- If the historian intended hereby to arraign the abbots of *illiterature*.—H. Wharton.
- ILLITHIA**, il-lith'e-a, *s.* A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturna.
- ILL-JUDGED**, il-jujd', *a.* Rashly determined; injudiciously judged.
- ILL-LIVED**, il-liv'd', *a.* Leading a wicked life.—Seldom used.
- How too like is this cracked bell to a scandalous and ill-timed teacher!—Dp. Hall.
- ILL-LOOKING**, il-look'ing, *a.* Having an unfavourable or bad look; of a repulsive appearance.
- ILL-MANNED**, il-mand', *a.* Having, as a ship, an insufficient supply of men.
- ILL-MEANING**, il-me'ning, *a.* Having wicked intentions; meaning evil.
- ILLMENITE**, il'me-nite, *s.* (from *Imen*, near Minsk.) A variety of titaniferous iron ore, of a brownish-black colour. Its constituents are—titanic acid, 46.92; peroxide of iron, 10.74; protoxide of iron, 37.86; protoxide of manganese, 2.73; magnesia, 1.4: sp. gr. 4.76. H = 5.75.
- ILL-MODELLED**, il-mod'eld, *a.* Inaccurately modelled; designed after an improper model.
- ILL-NATURE**, il-na'ture, *s.* Habitual crabbedness



# ILL-NATURED—ILLUMINATI.

or bad temper; want of humanity; crossness; fractiousness.

**ILL-NATURED**, il-na'tur-de, *a.* Surly; cross; peevish; fractious; of habitual bad temper; that indicates ill-nature; intractable; not yielding to culture, as *ill-natured* land.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

The fondly studious of increase,  
Rich foreign mold on their *ill-natured* land  
Induce.  
—*Philips.*

**ILL-NATUREDLY**, il-na'tur-de-le, *ad.* In a peevish or froward manner; unkindly; crossly.

**ILL-NATUREDNESS**, il-na'tur-de-nes, *s.* Want of a kindly disposition; crossness of temper.

**ILLNESS**, il'nes, *s.* Indisposition; disease; malady; disorder of health; wickedness; iniquity; unfavourableness, as 'the *illness* of the weather.'—Improper in the last sense.

**ILLOGICAL**, il-loj'e-kal, *a.* Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning; contrary to the rules of logic or correct reasoning.

**ILLOGICALLY**, il-loj'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of correct reasoning.

**ILLOGICALNESS**, il-loj'e-kal-nes, *s.* Contrariety to sound reasoning.

**ILL-OMENED**, il-o'mend, *a.* Attended with unfavourable or dismal forebodings; having unlucky omens.

**ILL-PROPORTIONED**, il-pro-pore'shund, *a.* Not accurately proportioned; not strictly proportional.

**ILL-PROVIDED**, il-pro-vi'ded, *a.* Scantly supplied with necessities; not well provided.

**ILL-REQUITED**, il-re-kwi'ted, *a.* Poorly rewarded; ungratefully recompensed.

**ILL-SORTED**, il-sawrt'ed, *a.* Not classified in regular order, or according to the distinguishing characteristic of each.

**ILL-STARRED**, il-stârd', *a.* Fated to be unfortunate.

**ILL-SUPPRESSED**, il-sup-prest', *a.* Improperly suppressed; not sufficiently suppressed.

**ILL-TIME**, il-time', *v. a.* To do or attempt at an unsuitable time.

**ILL-TIMED**, il-timde', *a.* Said or done at an unsuitable time.

**ILL-TRAINED**, il-traynd', *a.* Not well trained or disciplined.

**ILLUDE**, il-lude', *v. a.* (*illudo*, Lat.) To deceive; to play upon; to torment by artifice; to excite hope and disappoint it.

**ILLUME**, il-lume', } *v. a.* (*illumino*, Lat.) To  
**ILLUMINE**, il-lu'min, } enlighten; to illuminate;  
to make light or bright; to enlighten, as the mind;  
to cause to understand; to brighten; to adorn.

**ILLUMINANT**, il-lu'me-nant, *s.* That which illuminates.

**ILLUMINATE**, il-lu'me-nate, *v. a.* To enlighten; to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures, or initial letters of various colours; to illustrate;—*a.* enlightened;

A precise, pure, *illuminate* brother!—*Ben Jonson.*

—*s.* one of a class of heretics pretending to possess extraordinary light and knowledge.

**ILLUMINATI**, il-lu-me-na'te, *s.* (Latin.) The name of a secret society or order in Germany and other countries of Europe, whose professed object, it is said, was to propagate the purest principles of virtue; but whose real views were to subvert

# ILLUMINATING—ILLUSTRATOR.

every established government and religion, and by delivering mankind from the necessary and salutary restraints of civil society, to bring them to an imaginary state of freedom and independence. Also, a term anciently applied to such persons as had received baptism. This name was occasioned by a ceremony in the baptism of adults, which consisted in putting a lighted taper in the hand of the person baptized, as a symbol of the faith and grace which he had received in the sacrament.

**ILLUMINATING**, il-lu'me-nay-ting, *s.* A kind of miniature painting, anciently much practised for illustrating and adorning books. Besides the writers of books, there were artists whose profession it was to ornament and paint manuscripts, and who were called *illuminators*.

**ILLUMINATION**, il-lu-me-na'shun, *s.* The act of supplying with light or rendering luminous; the act of manifesting joy by rendering a house or a town light, by placing lights at the windows, or the state of being thus rendered light; that which gives light; brightness; splendour; infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace; the act, art, or practice of adorning manuscripts and books with pictures.

**ILLUMINATIVE**, il-lu'me-na-tiv, *a.* (*illuminativus*, Fr.) Having the power of giving light. *Illuminative lunar month*, the space of time in which the moon is visible between one conjunction and another.

**ILLUMINATOR**, il-lu'me-nay-tur, *s.* He or that which illuminates or gives light; one whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with pictures, portraits, and drawings of any kind.

**ILLUMINISM**, il-lu'me-nizm, *s.* The principles of the Illuminati.

**ILLUMINIZE**, il-lu'me-nize, *v. a.* To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati.

**ILLUS**, il'lus, *s.* (*Illus*, the son of Troas.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

**ILLUSION**, il-lu'zhun, *a.* (French.) Deceptive appearance; false show, by which a person may be misled, or his expectations disappointed; mockery.

**ILLUSIONIST**, il-lu'zhun-ist, *s.* One given to illusion.

**ILLUSIVE**, il-lu'siv, *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful.

**ILLUSIVELY**, il-lu'siv-le, *ad.* By means of a false show.

**ILLUSIVENESS**, il-lu'siv-nes, *s.* Deception; false appearance.

**ILLUSORY**, il-lu'sur-e, *a.* (*illusory*, *illudo*, Lat.) Deceiving; fraudulent; fallacious.

**ILLUSTRATE**, il-lus'trate, *v. a.* (*illustro*, Lat.) To make luminous, or brighten with light; to make distinguished; to brighten with honour; to make glorious, or to display the glory of; to explain; to clear; to elucidate; to make intelligible what is dark or obscure.

**ILLUSTRATION**, il-lus-tra'shun, *s.* Explanation; elucidation; exposition; the act of rendering bright or glorious.

**ILLUSTRATIVE**, il-lus'tra-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of elucidating and making clear what is obscure; having the quality of rendering glorious, or of displaying glory.

**ILLUSTRATIVELY**, il-lus'tra-tiv-le, *ad.* By way of illustration or elucidation.

**ILLUSTRATOR**, il-lus'tray-tur, *s.* One who illustrates or makes clear what is obscure.



## ILLUSTRATORY—IMAGINATION.

## IMAGINATIVE—IMBECILITY.

**ILLUSTRATORY**, il-lus'tra-tur-e, *a.* Serving to illustrate; calculated to render clear.

**ILLUSTRIOUS**, il-lus'tre-us, *a.* (*illustre*, Fr.) Distinguished by the reputation of greatness; renowned; eminent; conspicuous; glorious; conferring honour; a title of honour.

**ILLUSTRIOUSLY**, il-lus'tre-us-ly, *ad.* Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with distinction; gloriously.

**ILLUSTRIOUSNESS**, il-lus'tre-us-ness, *s.* Eminence of character; nobility; grandeur; glory.

**ILLUXURIOUS**, il-lug-zu're-us, *a.* Not luxurious.

**ILL-WILL**, il'wil, *s.* Disposition to envy or hatred.

**ILL-WILLER**, il'wil-lur, *s.* One who wishes or intends ill to another.

**IM**, im, is usually the representative, in composition, of the Latin *in*; *a* being changed to *m*, to facilitate easy utterance before a labial, as in *imbibe*, *immense*, *impartial*, &c.

**IM**, ime. Contracted from *I am*.

**IMAGE**, im'ij, *s.* (French.) A representation or similitude of any person or thing, formed by a material substance; a statue; an idol, or representation, that is an object of worship; a copy; the likeness of anything on canvas; semblance; show; appearance; an idea; a representation of anything to the mind; a conception; a picture drawn by fancy. In Rhetoric, a lively representation of anything in discourse. Images, in discourse, are, according to Longinus, any thoughts proper to produce expressions which present a kind of picture to the mind; but, in the more limited sense, images are such expressions as fall from us when, by a kind of enthusiasm or extraordinary emotion of the soul, we seem to see the things of which we speak, and present them before the eyes of those who hear us. In Optics, a figure in the form of any object made by the rays of light issuing from the several points of it, and meeting in so many other points, either at the bottom of the eye, or on any other ground, or on any transparent medium, where there is no surface to reflect. Thus we are said to see all objects, by means of their images formed in the eye;—*v. a.* to imagine; to copy by the imagination; to form a likeness in the mind.

**IMAGERY**, im'ij-er-e, *s.* Sensible representations; pictures; statues; show; appearance; forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms; representations in writing or speaking; vivid descriptions, which impress the images of things on the mind; figures in discourse; form; make.

**IMAGE-WORSHIP**, im'ij-wur-ship, *s.* The worship of images; idolatry.

**IMAGINABLE**, e-maj'in-a-bl, *a.* (French.) That may be imagined or conceived.

**IMAGINABLY**, e-maj'in-a-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as may be imagined.

**IMAGINANT**, e-maj'in-ant, *s.* One who is prone to form strange ideas;—*a.* imagining; forming ideas.

**IMAGINARY**, e-maj'in-ar-e, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy; visionary; fancied; not real. *Imaginary quantities*, or *impossible quantities*, in Algebra, are the even roots of negative quantities, which expressions are imaginary or impossible, or opposed to real quantities; as,  $\sqrt{-aa}$ , or  $\sqrt{-a}$ . *Imaginary roots of an equation*, those roots or values of the unknown quantity which contain some imaginary quantity.

**IMAGINATION**, e-maj-in-a'shun, *s.* (*imaginatio*,

Lat.) That power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the senses; conception; image of the mind; idea; contrivance; scheme; device; conceit; an unsold or fanciful opinion; first motion or purpose of the mind.

**IMAGINATIVE**, e-maj'in-a-tiv, *a.* Full of imagination; fantastic; that forms imaginations.

**IMAGINATIVENESS**, e-maj'in-a-tiv-ness, *s.* State of being imaginative.

**IMAGINE**, e-maj'in, *v. a.* (*imaginer*, Fr.) To fancy; to form a notion or idea in the mind; to form ideas or representations in the mind, by modifying and combining our conceptions; to contrive in purpose; to scheme; to devise;—*v. n.* to conceive; to have a notion or idea.

**IMAGINER**, e-maj'in-ur, *s.* One who forms ideas; one who contrives.

**IMAGINO**, im'ij-ing, *s.* The act of forming an image.

**IMAGO**, im-a'go, *s.* (Latin.) In Natural History, a name given by Linnaeus to the third state of insects, when they appear in their proper shape and colours, and undergo no further transformation.

**IMAM**, e'mam, *s.* A minister of the Mohammed-

**IMAN**, im'an, *s.* *dan* religion, answering to a parish priest. The word properly signifies what we call a *prelate antistes*, one who presides over others; but the Moslems frequently apply it to a person who has the care and superintendence of a mosque. The term is also applied, by way of excellence, to the four chiefs or founders of the four principal sects of the Mohammedan faith.

**IMATIDIUM**, im-a-tid'e-um, *s.* (*imatidion*, a cloak or outer garment, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects; Family, Cyclica.

**IMBALM**.—See Embalm.

**IMBAN**, im-ban', *v. a.* To excommunicate. In a civil sense, to cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity.—Not well authorized.

**IMBAND**, im-band', *v. a.* To form into a band or bands.

**IMBANK**, im-bank', *v. a.* To enclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes.

**IMBANKMENT**, im-bank'ment, *s.* The act of surrounding or defending with a bank; enclosure by a bank; the banks or mounds of earth that are raised to defend a place.

**IMBANNERED**, im-ban'nurd, *a.* Furnished with banners.

**IMBARGO**.—See Embargo.

**IMBARK**.—See Embark.

**IMBARN**, im-barn', *v. a.* To deposit in a barn.—Obsolete.

**IMBASE**.—See Embase.

**IMBASTARDIZE**.—See Bastardize.

**IMBATHE**, im-bathe', *v. a.* To bathe all over.

And gave her to his daughters to *imbathe*  
In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel.—*Milton.*

**IMBEAD**, im-be-de', *v. a.* To fasten with a bead.—Seldom used.

**IMBECILE**, im'be-sile, or im-be-sel', *a.* (French, *imbécille*, Latin.) Weak; feeble; destitute of physical or mental strength; impotent;—*v. a.* to weaken.—Obsolete as a verb.

It is a sad calamity, that the fear of death should so *imbecile* man's courage and understanding.—*By Taylor.*

**IMBECILITY**, im-be-sil'e-ty, *s.* Weakness; feebleness of mind or body; impotence of males.

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IMBED—IMBRICATION.

**IMBED.**—See Embed.  
**IMBEDDED.**—See Embedded.  
**IMBELLIO**, im-bel'lik, *a.* (*in*, not, and *bellum*, war, Lat.) Not warlike or martial.—Seldom used.  
 The *imbello* peasant, when he comes first to the field, shakes at the report of a musket.—*Junius*.  
**IMBENCHING**, im-bensh'ing, *s.* A raised work, like a bench.  
**IMBIBE**, im-bibe', *v. a.* (*imbibo*, Lat.) To drink in; to absorb; to admit into the mind, and retain; to imbue.  
**IMBIBER**, im-bi'bur, *s.* He or that which imbibes.  
**IMBIBITION**, im-be-bish'un, *s.* The act of imbibing.  
**IMBITTER**, im-bit'tur, *v. a.* To make bitter; to deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy; to render distressing; to exasperate; to make more severe, poignant, or painful; to render more violent or malignant.  
**IMBITTERER**, im-bit'tur-ur, *s.* He or that which makes bitter.  
**IMBODY.**—See Embody.  
**IMBOIL**, im-boyl', *v. n.* To effervesce.—Obsolete.  
 The knight, *imboiling* in his haughty heart,  
 Kilt all his forces.—*Spenser*.  
**IMBOLDEN.**—See Embolden.  
**IMBONITY**, im-bon'e-te, *s.* (*in*, and *bonitas*, goodness, Lat.) Want of goodness.  
**IMBORDER**, im-baw'dur, *v. a.* To furnish or enclose with a border; to bound. Also written Emborder,—which see.  
**IMBOSK**, im-bosk', *v. a.* (*imboscere*, Ital.) To conceal as in bushes; to hide;—*v. n.* to lie concealed.  
**IMBOSOM**, im-boo'zum, *v. a.* To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart or affection; to enclose in the midst; to surround; to cover.  
**IMBOUND**, im-bownd', *v. a.* To enclose; to shut in.—Seldom used.  
 That sweet breath  
 Which was *imbound* in this beauteous clay.—  
*Shaks.*  
**IMBOW**, im-bow', *v. a.* In Architecture, to arch over; to vault. Also written Embow.  
**IMBOWER**, im-bow'ur, *v. a.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.  
**IMBOWMENT**, im-bow'ment, *s.* An arch or vault.  
**IMBOX**, im-boks', *v. a.* To enclose in a box.  
**IMBRANGLE**, im-brang'gl, *v. a.* To entangle.—Seldom used.  
 They're catch'd in knotted law like nets;  
 In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,  
 The more they stir, the more they're tangled.—  
*Butler*.  
**IMBRED.**—See Inbred.  
**IMBRICARIA**, im-bre-ka're-a, *s.* (*imbrico*, I cover with tiles, Gr.) A genus of trees, natives of the Isle of Bourbon and Java: Order, Sapotaceæ.  
**IMBRICATE**, im'bre-kate, } *a.* (*imbricatus*,  
**IMBRICATED**, im'bre-kay-ted, } Lat.) Laid one under another. In Botany, used in speaking of the arrangement of bodies, to denote that their parts lie over each other in regular order, like the tiles upon the roof of a house, as the scales upon the cup of some acorns; also applied in speaking of the estivation of petals or leaves, to denote that they overlap each other at the margin without any involution.  
**IMBRICATION**, im-bre-ka'shun, *s.* A concave indenture, like that of tiles; tiling.

IMBROGLIO—IMMANE.

**IMBROGLIO**, im-bro'lyo, *s.* (Italian.) In Literature, the plot of a romance or a drama, when much perplexed or complicated, is said to be an *imbroglio*. The small burlesque theatrical pieces, so termed by the Italians, derive their ludicrous character from a similar species of absurdity.  
**IMBROWN**, im-brown', *v. a.* To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to tan; to darken the complexion.  
**IMBRUE**, im-broo', *v. a.* To steep; to soak; to wet or moisten; to drench in a fluid, chiefly blood.  
 Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrued*.—  
*Scot.*  
**IMBRUTE**, im-broot', *v. a.* To degrade to the state of a brute; to reduce to brutality;—*v. n.* to sink to the state of a brute.  
**IMBUE**, im-bu', *v. a.* (*imbuo*, Lat.) To tincture or tinge deeply; to cause to imbibe.  
**IMBUEMENT**, im-bu'ment, *s.* A deep tincture.  
**IMBURSE**, im-burs', *v. a.* To stock with money.  
**IMBURSEMENT**, im-burs'ment, *s.* The act of supplying with money.  
**IMBUTION**, im-bu'shun, *s.* Act of imbuing.  
**IMITABILITY**, im-e-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being imitable.  
**IMITABLE**, im'e-ta-bl, *a.* (French, from *imitabilis*, Lat.) That may be copied or imitated; worthy of imitation.  
**IMITATE**, im'e-tate, *v. a.* (*imitor*, Lat.) To copy; to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit; to pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.  
**IMITATION**, im-e-ta'shun, *s.* (French, from *imitatio*, Lat.) The act of copying in form, or following in manner; the act of attempting to resemble; that which is produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance; a method of translating, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign. In Music, the term admits of two different senses: sound and motion are either capable of imitating themselves by a repetition of their own particular notes, or of imitating objects of a nobler and more abstracted kind.  
**IMITATIVE**, im'e-tay-tiv, *a.* Inclined to copy; aiming at resemblance; formed after a model.  
**IMITATOR**, im'e-tay-tur, *s.* One that copies or follows in manner or deportment; one who attempts to make the resemblance of anything.  
**IMITATORSHIP**, im-e-ta'tur-ship, *s.* The office or state of an imitator.  
**IMMACULATE**, im-mak'u-late, *a.* (*immaculatus*, Lat.) Spotless; pure; undefiled; limpid; without blemish.  
**IMMACULATELY**, im-mak'u-late-le, *ad.* Without blemish; purely.  
**IMMACULATENESS**, im-mak'u-late-ness, *s.* Purity; innocence.  
**IMMAILED**, im-mayld', *a.* Wearing mail or armour.  
**IMMALLEABLE**, im-mal'le-a-bl, *a.* Not malleable; that cannot be enlarged by hammering.  
**IMMANACLE**, im-man'a-kl, *v. a.* To fetter; to confine.  
**IMMANATION**, im-na-na'shun, *s.* A flowing or entering in.  
**IMMANE**, im-mane', *a.* (*immanis*, Lat.) Vast; prodigiously great.  
 Doth it not appertain to the just judgement of God to  
 avenge such *immane* cruelties!—*Shakspeare*.



ELY—IMMEASURABLENESS.

IMMEASURABLY—IMMERITOUS.

im-mane'le, *ad.* Monstrously; cruelly.  
im'ma-nen-se, *s.* Internal dwelling.  
im'ma-nent, *a.* Intrinsic; internal;

r, im-man'e-fest, *a.* Not manifest;  
—Obsolete.

much unlike that which was before time,  
I unknown.—*Brown.*

m-man'e-te, *s.* (*immanitas*, Lat.) Bar-  
vageness.—Seldom used.

th impious and unnatural,  
imman'ity and bloody strife  
sign among professors of one faith.—  
*Shaks.*

im-man'u-el, *s.* (*God with us*, Heb.)  
appellations of Messiah. Also written  
l.

BLE, im-mār-se'se-bl, *a.* (*in*, and  
I fade, Lat.) Unfading.—Seldom

which thou hast laid up for me, is *immar-*  
*Hall.*

im-mār'shal, *a.* Not warlike; not

-mask', *v. a.* To cover; to disguise.  
s of buckram for the nonce, to *inmask* our  
garments.—*Shaks.*

LE, im-match'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be  
peerless.

L, im-ma-te're-al, *a.* (*immaterial*, Fr.)  
d; distinct from matter; not material;

nt; without weight; of no essential  
ce.

LISM, im-ma-te're-al-izm, *s.* The doc-  
se existence or state of immaterial sub-  
spiritual beings.

LIST, im-ma-te're-al-ist, *s.* One who  
immateriality.

LITY, im-ma-te-re-al'e-te, *s.* The qua-  
ag immaterial, or not consisting of mat-  
tate of matter.

LIZED, im-ma-te're-al-izde, *a.* Dis-  
matter; incorporeal; rendered imma-

LLY, im-ma-te're-al-le, *ad.* In a man-  
depending on matter; in a manner un-

LNES, im-ma-te're-al-nes, *s.* The  
ing immaterial; immateriality.

TE, im-ma-te're-ate, *a.* Not consisting  
r; incorporeal; immaterial.—Seldom

im-ma-ture', *a.* (*immaturus*, Lat.)  
re or ripe; not perfect; not arrived at  
completion; hasty; early; come to  
the natural time.

y, im-ma-turde', *a.* Not ripened or

Y, im-ma-ture'le, *ad.* Too soon; be-  
as or completion.

ESS, im-ma-ture'nes, } *s.* Unripeness;  
r, im-ma-tu're-te, } incomplete-  
ate short of completion.

RY, im-me-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Want of power

BLE, im-mezh'u-ra-bl, *a.* That can-  
easured; immense; indefinitely exten-

BLENESS, im-mezh'u-ra-bl-nes, *s.* Is  
of being measured.

IMMEASURABLY, im-mezh'u-ra-ble, *ad.* To an  
extent not to be measured; immensely; beyond  
all measure.

IMMEASURED, im-mezh'urd, *a.* Exceeding com-  
mon measure.

IMMECHANICAL, im-me-kan'e-kal, *a.* Not con-  
sonant to the laws of mechanics.

IMMECHANICALLY, im-me-kan'e-kal-le, *ad.* Not  
in a mechanical manner.

IMMEDIACY, im-me'de-a-se, *s.* Power of acting  
without dependence.

IMMEDIATE, im-me'de'yate, *a.* (*immediat*, Fr.)  
Proximate; acting without a medium, or without  
the intervention of another cause or means; pro-  
ducing its effect by its own direct agency; not  
acting by second causes; instant; present; with-  
out the intervention of time.

IMMEDIATELY, im-me'de'yate-le, *ad.* Without the  
intervention of any other cause or event; in-  
stantly; at the present time; without delay, or  
the intervention of time.

IMMEDIATENESS, im-me'de'yate-nes, *s.* Presence  
with regard to time; exemption from second or  
intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE, im-med'e-ka-bl, *a.* (*immedicabilis*,  
Lat.) Not to be healed; incurable.

IMMELODIOUS, im-mel-lo'de-us, *a.* Not melodious;  
unmusical.

IMMEMORABLE, im-mem'o-ra-bl, *a.* (*immemora-*  
*bilis*, Lat.) Not worth remembering; not to be  
remembered.

IMMEMORIAL, im-me-mo're-al, *a.* (French.) Be-  
yond memory; so ancient that the beginning can-  
not be traced.

IMMEMORIALLY, im-me-mo're-al-le, *ad.* Beyond  
memory.

IMMENSE, im-mens', *a.* (French, from *immensus*,  
Lat.) Unlimited; unbounded; infinite; vast in  
extent; huge in bulk.

IMMENSELY, im-mens'le, *ad.* Infinitely; without  
limits or measure; vastly; very greatly.

IMMENSENESS, im-mens'nes, *s.* Unbounded great-  
ness.

IMMENSITY, im-men'se-te, *s.* Unlimited extension;  
an extent not to be bounded; infinity; vastness  
in extent or bulk.

IMMENSURABILITY, im-men-su-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* Im-  
possibility to be measured or bounded.

IMMENSURABLE, im-men'su-ra-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *men-*  
*surabilis*, Lat.) Not to be measured; immeasu-  
rable.

IMMENSURATE, im-men'su-rate, *a.* Unmeasured.

IMMERGE, im-merj', *v. a.* (*immergo*, Lat.) To put  
under water; to keep in a state of intellectual  
depression;

Their heads are gross, their souls are *immersed* in  
matter, and drowned in the moistures of an unwhole-  
some cloud.—*Ep. Taylor.*

—*v. n.* to enter the light of the sun, as a star, or  
the shadow of the earth, as the moon.

IMMERIT, im-mer'it, *s.* Want of worth.—Obsolete.

IMMERITED, im-mer'it-ed, *a.* Unmerited.—Obso-  
lete.

Those on whom I have in the plenteousest manner  
showered my bounty and *immerited* favour, have darted  
on me.—*King Charles.*

IMMERITOUS, im-mer'e-tus, *a.* Undeserving.—  
Obsolete.

A frothy, *immeritous*, and undeserving discourse.—  
*Milton.*



# IMMERSE—IMMODERATE.

**IMMERSE**, im-mers', *v. a.* (*immersus*, Lat.) To put under water or other fluid; to plunge; to dip; to sink or cover deep; to cover wholly; to overwhelm; to involve; to engage deeply;—*a.* sunk deep; buried; covered.—Obsolete as an adjective.

**IMMERSION**, im-mer'shun, *s.* The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface; the act of plunging into a fluid till covered; the state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; act of entering. In Astronomy, the disappearance of any celestial object behind another, or in its shadow. Thus, in the eclipse of one of Jupiter's satellites, the immersion takes place when the satellite disappears behind the body of the planet, or enters into the planet's shadow; and in an occultation of a planet or fixed star by the moon, the immersion is the disappearance of the star or planet behind the body of the moon. In like manner, the reappearance of the body is called its *emersion*.

**IMMESH**, im-mesh', *v. a.* To entangle in the meshes of a net.

**IMMETHODICAL**, im-me-thod'e-kal, *a.* Confused; being without regularity or systematic arrangement; void of method.

**IMMETHODICALLY**, im-me-thod'e-kal-le, *ad.* Without order or regularity; irregularly.

**IMMETHODICALNESS**, im-me-thod'e-kal-nes, *s.* Want of method or order: confusion.

**IMMIGRANT**.—See *Emigrant*.

**IMMIGRATE**.—See *Emigrate*.

**IMMIGRATION**.—See *Emigration*.

**IMMINENCE**, im-me-nens, *s.* (*imminentia*, Lat.) Properly a hanging over. The word, however, is used by Shakspeare for impending evil or danger.

I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death;  
But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men  
Address their dangers in.

**IMMINENT**, im-me-nent, *a.* Literally, shooting over; impending; at hand; threatening, always in an ill sense.

What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we.—*Hooker*.

**IMMINGLE**, im-ming'gl, *v. a.* To mingle; to mix; to unite with.

**IMMINUTION**, im-me-nu'shun, *s.* (*imminutio*, Lat.) Diminution; decrease.

**IMMISCIABILITY**, im-mis-se-bil'e-te, *s.* (*immisceo*, Lat.) Incapacity of being mixed.

**IMMISCIBLE**, im-mis'se-bl, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.

**IMMISSION**, im-mish'un, *s.* (*immissio*, Lat.) The act of sending or thrusting in; injection.

**IMMIT**, im-mit', *v. a.* (*immitto*, Lat.) To send in; to inject.

**IMMITIGABLE**, im-mit'e-ga-bl, *a.* That cannot be mitigated.

**IMMITIGABLY**, im-mit'e-ga-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as cannot be mitigated.

**IMMIX**, im-miks', *v. a.* To mix; to mingle.

**IMMIXABLE**, im-miks'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.

**IMMIXED**, } im-mixt', *a.* Unmixed.

**IMMIXT**, }

**IMMOBILITY**, im-mo-bil'e-te, *s.* (*immobilitas*, Fr.) Unmovableness; fixedness in place or state; resistance to motion.

**IMMODERACY**, im-mod'er-a-se, *s.* Excess.—Seldom used.

**IMMODERATE**, im-mod'er-ate, *a.* (*immoderatus*,

# IMMODERATELY—IMMORTIFICATION.

Lat.) Exceeding just or usual bounds; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable.

**IMMODERATELY**, im-mod'er-ate-le, *ad.* In an excessive degree.

**IMMODERATENESS**, im-mod'er-ate-nes, *s.* Want of moderation; excess.

**IMMODERATION**, im-mod'er-a'shun, *s.* Excess; want of moderation.

**IMMODEST**, im-mod'est, *a.* (*immodeste*, Fr.) Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity; unchaste; impure; obscene; unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

**IMMODESTLY**, im-mod'est-le, *ad.* Without due reserve; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.

**IMMODESTY**, im-mod'es-te, *s.* (*immodestia*, Lat.) Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity; want of delicacy or decent reserve.

**IMMOLATE**, im'mo-late, *v. a.* (*immolare*, Fr.) To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice.

**IMMOLATER**, im'mo-lay-tar, *s.* One who offers in sacrifice.

**IMMOLATION**, im-mo-la'shun, *s.* (*immolatio*, Lat.) The act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered. Among the ancient Romans, it consisted in throwing upon the head of the victim some sort of corn and frankincense, together with the mola or salt cake, and a little wine.

**IMMOMENT**, im-mo'ment, *a.* Trifling.—Not used.

I some lady trifles have reserv'd,  
*Immoment* toys, things of such dignity  
As we greet modern friends withal.—*Shaks.*

**IMMOMENTOUS**, im-mo-men'tus, *a.* Unimportant.

**IMMORAL**, im-mor'al, *a.* Inconsistent with moral rectitude; contrary to the moral or divine law; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious.

**IMMORALITY**, im-mo-ral'e-te, *s.* Dishonesty; any act or practice which contravenes the divine commands, or the social duties.

**IMMORALLY**, im-mor'al-le, *ad.* Wickedly; in violation of law or duty; viciously.

**IMMORIGEROUS**, im-mo-rj'er-us, *a.* (from *immoriger*, disobedient, Lat.) Rude; uncivil.

**IMMORIGEROUSNESS**, im-mo-rj'er-us-nes, *s.* Rudeness; disobedience.

All degrees of delay are degrees of *immorigerousness* and unwillingness.—*Bp. Taylor*.

**IMMORTAL**, im-mawr'tal, *a.* (*immortalis*, Lat.) Having no principle of alteration or corruption; exempt from death; having life or being that shall never end; never ending; perpetual; imperishable.

**IMMORTALITY**, im-mawr-tal'e-te, *s.* Exemption from death and annihilation; life destined to endure without end; perpetuity; exemption from oblivion.

**IMMORTALIZATION**, im-mawr-tal-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of immortalizing.

**IMMORTALIZE**, im-mawr'tal-ize, *v. a.* (*immortaliser*, Gr.) To render immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death; to exempt from oblivion; to make perpetual;—*v. n.* to become immortal.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

Fix the year precise,  
When British bards begin to *immortalise*.—*Pope*

**IMMORTALLY**, im-mawr'tal-le, *ad.* With endless existence; with exemption from death.

**IMMORTIFICATION**, im-mawr-te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* Want of subjection of the passions.



## IMMOULD—IMPACABLE.

**IMMOULD**, im-molde', *v. a.* To form; to mould.  
**IMMOVABILITY**, im-moov-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Steadfastness; that cannot be moved or shaken.

**IMMOVABLE**, im-moov'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be moved from its place; not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that cannot be induced to change or alter; that cannot be affected or moved; not impressible; not susceptible of compassion or tender feelings; unfeeling; not liable to be removed; permanent in place; not to be shaken or agitated.

**IMMOVABLENESS**, im-moov'a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being immovable.

**IMMOVABLY**, im-moov'a-bl, *ad.* In a state not to be shaken; unalterably; unchangeably.

**IMMUND**, im-mund', *a.* (*immundus*, Lat.) Unclean.—Obsolete.

Through their own nastiness and slothfulness, *immund*, and sordid manner of life, they suffer their air to purify.—*Burton*.

**IMMUNDICITY**, im-mun-dis'e-te, *s.* Uncleaness; impurity.—Seldom used.

**IMMUNITY**, im-mu'ne-te, *s.* (*immunité*, Fr.) Discharge from any obligation; privilege; exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition. In Jurisprudence, legal freedom; any legal obligation. Thus, the phrase, 'ecclesiastical immunities,' comprehends all that portion of the rights of the church, in different countries, which consists in the freedom of its members, or of its property, from burdens thrown by law on other classes.

**IMMURE**, im-mure', *v. a.* (*emmurer*, Norm.) To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison;—a wall; an enclosure.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Their vow is made  
 To ransack Troy; within whose strong *immures*  
 The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,  
 With wanton Paris sleeps.—*Shaks*.

**IMMUSICAL**, im-mu'ze-kal, *a.* Not musical; inharmonious; not accordant; harsh.

**IMMUTABILITY**, im-mu-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* (*immutabilité*, Fr.) Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

**IMMUTABLE**, im-mu'ta-bl, *a.* (*immutabilis*, Lat.) Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.

**IMMUTABLENESS**, im-mu'ta-bl-nes, *s.* Unchangeableness; immutability.

**IMMUTABLY**, im-mu'ta-bl, *ad.* Unchangeably; unalterably; invariably; in a manner that admits of no change.

**IMMUTATE**, im-mu'tate, *a.* Unchanged.

**IMMUTATION**, im-mu-ta'shun, *s.* Change; alteration.—Seldom used.

Strong and violent hath been the *immutation* which sudden joy hath wrought in the body.—*Bp. Reynolds*.

**IMMUTE**, im-mute', *v. a.* (*immuto*, Lat.) To change; to alter.

**IMP**, imp, *s.* (Welsh.) A son; offspring; progeny; A lad of life, an *imp* of fame.—*Shaks*.

a subaltern or puny devil; a shoot; a scion; Boughs, branches, twigs, young *imps*, sprays, and buds.—*Newton*.

—*v. a.* (*impiau*, Welsh.) to graft; to lengthen; to extend or enlarge by something inserted or added.

**IMPACABLE**, im-pa'ka-bl, *a.* Not to be appeased or quieted.

## IMPACABLY—IMPARADISE.

**IMPACABLY**, im-pa'ka-bl, *ad.* In a manner not admitting of being appeased.

**IMPACT**, im-pakt', *v. a.* (*impactus*, Lat.) To drive close or hard;—*s.* the act of striking. In Mechanics, the simple or single action of one body upon another, to put the latter, if at rest, in motion, or if in motion, to increase, retard, or alter its direction. The point against which the impelling body acts is called the *point of impact*.

**IMPAGES**, im-pa'jes, *s.* (Latin.) In Architecture, a word usually understood to mean the rails of a door.

**IMPAINT**, im-paynt', *v. a.* To paint; to adorn with colours.

**IMPAIR**, im-pare', *v. a.* (*empirer*, Fr.) To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, or excellence; to weaken; to enfeeble;—*v. n.* to be lessened or worn out;—(seldom used as a neuter verb;)

'Flesh may *impair*,' quoth he, 'but reason can repair.'—*Spenser*.

—*a.* (*impar*, unequal, Lat.) in Crystallography, when a different number of faces is presented by the prism and by each summit, the three numbers follow no law of progression.

**IMPAIR**, im-pare', *s.* Diminution; decrease.—Obsolete.

The ladies think it a most desperate *impair* to their quickness of wit.—*Ben Jonson*.

**IMPAIRER**, im-pa'rar, *s.* He or that which impairs.

**IMPAIRMENT**, im-pare'ment, *s.* Diminution; injury.

**IMPALATABLE**, im-pal'a-ta-bl, *a.* Unpalatable.—Seldom used.

**IMPALE**.—See *Empale*.

**IMPALEMENT**.—See *Empalement*.

**IMPALLID**, im-pal'lid, *v. a.* To make pallid or pale.—Obsolete.

**IMPALM**, im-pam', *v. a.* (*in*, and *palma*, the palm, Lat.) To seize or take into the hand; to grasp. **IMPALPABILITY**, im-pal-pa-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being palpable or perceptible by the touch.

**IMPALPABLE**, im-pal'pa-bl, *a.* (French.) Not to be felt; that cannot be perceived by the touch; not coarse or gross.

**IMPALPABLY**, im-pal'pa-bl, *ad.* In a manner not to be felt.

**IMPALSY**, im-pawl'ze, *v. a.* To strike with palsy; to paralyze; to deaden.

**IMPANATE**, im-pa-nate, *a.* (*in*, and *panis*, bread, Lat.) Embodied in bread;—*v. a.* to embody with bread.

**IMPANATION**, im-pa-na'shun, *s.* (*in*, into, and *panis*, bread, Lat.) In Theology, otherwise termed *assumption*, means the substantial union of the body and blood of Christ with the elements of the eucharist, without a change in their nature.

**IMPANNEL**, im-pan'nill, *v. a.* To write or enter the names of a jury in a list, or on a piece of parchment, called a *pannel*; to form, complete, or enrol a list of jurors.

**IMPANNELLING**, im-pan'nel-ing, *s.* In Law, the writing down or entering into a parchment, list, or schedule, the names of a jury summoned by the sheriff to appear for such public services as juries are employed in.

**IMPARADISE**, im-par'a-dize, *v. a.* (*imparadisare*, Ital.) To put in a place of felicity; to make happy.



# IMPALLELED—IMPARTMENT.

IMPALLELED, im-par'al-eld, *a.* Unparalleled.  
—Obsolete.

IMPASTYLLARIC, im-par-a sil-lab'ik, *a.* (*in par*, equal, and *syllaba*, Lat.) Not consisting of an equal number of syllables.

IMPARDONABLE, im-pär'dun-a-bl, *a.* Unpardonable.

IMPARIPINNATE, im-pa-re-pin'ate, *a.* In Botany, an epithet applied to leaves with a terminal or odd leaflet.

IMPARITY, im-par'e-te, *s.* Inequality; disproportion; oddness; indivisibility into equal parts; difference in degree, either of rank or excellence.

IMPARK.—See EMPARK.

IMPARL, im-pär'l, *v. n.* To hold mutual discourse. In Law, to postpone the delivery of his plea by a defendant in an action until another term.

IMPARLANCE, im-pär'lans, *s.* In Law, an indulgence formerly granted to a defendant, to defer pleading to the action until a subsequent term. It is said that the reason of allowing an *imparlance* was to give the plaintiff an opportunity of settling the matter amicably with the defendant, without further prosecuting his suit; a practice which, it is said, Gilbert, C. B., supposed originated from a religious principle, founded on the text of Scripture, 'Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him.'—*Mat. v. 25.* Since the 2d of Wm. IV., c. 39, in actions commenced by the process prescribed by that act, these *imparlances* are abolished.—1 *Arch. Pr.* 301; *Boote's Suit at Law*, 156.

IMPARSONEE, im-pär-son-e', *s.* In Law, one who is inducted and in possession of a benefice: thus it is said, that a dean and chapter are *parsons* *imparsones* of a benefice appropriate unto them.—*Cowel.*

IMPART, im-pärt', *v. a.* (*impertior*, Lat.) To grant; to give; to make known; to show by words or tokens; to communicate; to grant as to a partaker.

IMPARTANCE, im-pär'tans, *s.* Communication of a share; grant.

IMPARTATION, im-pär-ta'shun, *s.* The act of imparting or conferring.

IMPARTIAL, im-pär'shal, *a.* Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just; not favouring one party more than another.

IMPARTIALIST, im-pär'shal-ist, *s.* One who is impartial.

IMPARTIALITY, im-pär-she-al'e-te, *s.* Indifference of judgment or opinion; unbiassed in favour of one side or party more than another; disinterestedness; equitableness; justice.

IMPARTIALLY, im-pär'shal-le, *ad.* Without bias of judgment; without regard to party or interest; equitably; justly; honestly.

IMPARTIBILITY, im-pär-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being subject to partition; the quality of admitting of communication.

IMPARTIBLE, im-pärt'e-bl, *a.* Spanish.) Not partible or subject to partition; communicable; that may be imparted or conferred.

IMPARTMENT, im-pärt'ment, *s.* Communication of knowledge; disclosure; the act of imparting.—Seldom used.

It beckons you to go away with it,  
As if it some *impartment* did desire  
To you alone.—*Shaks.*

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# IMPASSABLE—IMPEACH.

IMPASSABLE, im-pas'sa-bl, *a.* That cannot be passed; not admitting a passage.

IMPASSABLENESS, im-pas'sa-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being impassable.

IMPASSABLY, im-pas'sa-ble, *ad.* In a way or manner that prevents passing, or the power of passing. IMPASSIBILITY, im-pas-se-bil'e-te, } *s.* Exempt-  
IMPASSIBLENESS, im-pas'se-bl-nes, } tion from  
suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

IMPASSIBLE, im-pas'se-bl, *a.* (French.) Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

IMPASSION, im-pash'un, *v. a.* To move or affect strongly with passion.

IMPASSIONATE, im-pash'un-ate, *v. a.* To affect powerfully;—*a.* strongly affected; without feeling; free from passion. Also written *Empassionate*.

IMPASSIONED, im-pash'un'd, *a.* Swayed or actuated by passion; animated; excited; having the feelings warmed; expressive of ardour or passion.

IMPASSIVE, im-pas'siv, *a.* (*in*, and *passus*, suffered, Lat.) Not susceptible of pain or suffering.

IMPASSIVELY, im-pas'siv-le, *ad.* Without sensibility to pain or suffering.

IMPASSIVENESS, im-pas'siv-nes, *s.* The state of being insusceptible of pain.

IMPASSIVITY, im-pas'siv'e-te, *s.* The quality of being insusceptible of feeling, pain, or suffering.

IMPASTATION, im-pas-ta'shun, *s.* In Sculpture, the mixture of different matters bound together by means of cements, capable of resisting the action of fire or air.

IMPASTE, im-paste', *v. a.* (*empater*, Fr.) To make into paste; to knead. In Painting, to lay on colours thick and bold.

IMPASTED, im-pays'ted, *a.* Concreted as into paste; pasted over; covered with paste or with thick paint.

IMPATIBLE, im-pat'e-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *patior*, I suffer, Lat.) Intolerable; that cannot be borne.

IMPATIENCE, im-pa'shens, *s.* (French.) Uneasiness under pain or suffering; restlessness, occasioned by the pressure of pain or disappointment; eagerness;

No further with your din  
Express *impatience*.—*Shaks.*

IMPATIENS, im-pa'shens, *s.* (*impatiens*, *impatiens*, Lat. in allusion to the capsules of the valves, which, when touched, throw out the seed with great force.) *Noli-me-tangere*, or *Touch-me-not*, a genus of plants: Order, *Balsamaceae*.

IMPATIENT, im-pa'shent, *a.* Incapable of enduring pain with composure; uneasy or fretful under suffering; not enduring evil or suffering without uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of the cause of irritation; hasty; eager; not enduring delay; not to be borne;—*s.* one who is restless under suffering.—Unusual as a substantive.

IMPATIENTLY, im-pa'shent-le, *ad.* With restlessness or uneasiness; passionately; ardently.

IMPATRONIZATION, im-pat-ron-e-za'shun, *s.* Absolute seignory or possession.

IMPATRONIZE, im-pat-ron-ize, *v. a.* (*impatroniser*, Fr.) To gain to one's self the power of any seignory.

IMPAWN, im-pawn', *v. a.* To pawn; to pledge, to deposit as security.

IMPEACH, im-peetsh', *v. a.* (*ampecher*, Fr.) To



# IMPEACHABLE—IMPEDIMENT.

hinder; to impede;—(the foregoing senses are now unusual, but were used by our early writers;) His sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life.—*Davies*.

to accuse; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; to censure; to call in question; to call to account; to charge as answerable;—*s.* hindrance.—*Obsolete* as a substantive.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this!—*Shaks*.

**IMPEACHABLE**, im-peetsh'a-bl, *a.* Liable to accusation; chargeable with a crime; accusable; censurable; liable to be called in question; accountable.

**IMPEACHER**, im-peetsh'ur, *s.* An accuser by authority; one who calls in question.

**IMPEACHMENT**, im-peetsh'ment, *s.* Hindrance; impediment; stop; obstruction;—(*obsolete* in the foregoing senses;)

Tell thy king, I do not seek him now;  
But could be willing to march on to Calais  
Without *impeachment*.—*Shaks*.

the act of impeaching; censure; accusation; a calling in question the purity of motives, or the rectitude of conduct of a public officer, or other individual. In Law, the exercise of the highest judicial powers of parliament, but which is now rarely resorted to. 'In impeachments, the commons, as the great representative inquest of the nation, first find the crime, and then, as prosecutors, support their charge before the lords; while the lords, exercising at once the functions of a high court of justice and of a jury, try and adjudicate the charge preferred.'—*May's Law and Priv., &c. of Parliament*. *Impeachment of waste*, the liability of being impeached for waste committed on any lands or tenements. All tenants for life or for years are punishable or liable to be impeached for waste, both voluntary and permissive; unless their leases be made without impeachment of waste, *absque impetitione vasti*, i. e. with a provision or protection, that he shall not be sued for committing waste. As to what is *waste*, see that word.

**IMPEARL**, im-perl', *v. a.* To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.

The dew of the morning *impearl* every thorn, and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth.—*Digby* by *Pope*.

**IMPECCABLES**, im-pek'ka-biles, *s. pl.* (*impeccabilis*, that cannot offend, Lat.) In Ecclesiastical History, a name given to those heretics who boasted that they were impeccable, and that there was no need of repentance.

**IMPECCABILITY**, im-pek-ka-bil'e-te, } *s.* (*impeccan-*

**IMPECCANCY**, im-pek'kan-se, } *bilis*, impeccable, Lat.) The state of a person who cannot sin, or a grace, privilege, or principle which puts him out of the possibility of sinning.

**IMPECCABLE**, im-pek'ka-bl, *a.* Not liable to sin; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning.

**IMPEDE**, im-pede', *v. a.* (*impedio*, Lat.) To hinder; to obstruct; to stop in progress.

**IMPEDIBLE**, im-ped'e-bl, *a.* That may be impeded.

**IMPEDIMENT**, im-ped'e-ment, *s.* That which hinders progress or motion; that which prevents distinct articulation. *Impediments*, in Law, are such hindrances as put a stop or stay to a person seeking his right by due course of law. Per-

# IMPEDIMENTAL—IMPERATIVE.

sons under impediments are those under age or coverture, *non compos mentis*, in prison, beyond sea, and the like, who, by a saving in our laws, have time to claim and prosecute their rights after the impediments are removed;—*v. a.* to impede.—*Obsolete* as a verb.

**IMPEDIMENTAL**, im-ped-e-men'tal, *a.* Hindering; obstructing.

**IMPEDITE**.—See *Impede*.

**IMPEDITION**, im-pe-dish'un, *s.* Hindrance.

**IMPEDITIVE**, im-ped'e-tiv, *a.* Causing hindrance.

**IMPEL**, im-pel', *v. a.* (*impello*, Lat.) To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to press on.

**IMPELLENT**, im-pel'lent, *s.* An impulsive power; a power that drives forward;—*a.* driving by impulse; having the quality of impelling.

**IMPELLER**, im-pel'lur, *s.* He or that which impels.

**IMPEN**, im-pen', *v. a.* To shut up; to enclose in a narrow place.

**IMPEND**, im-pend', *v. n.* (*impendeo*, Lat.) To hang

over; to be suspended above; to threaten; to be at hand; to press nearly.

**IMPENDENCE**, im-pen'dens, } *s.* The state of

**IMPENDENCY**, im-pen'den-se, } hanging over; a menacing attitude; near approach.

**IMPENDENT**, im-pen'dent, *a.* Hanging over; imminent; threatening; pressing closely.

**IMPENETRABILITY**, im-pen-e-tra-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being impenetrable. In Natural Philosophy, that property of matter by which two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time;—(*impenetrabilis*, Lat.) insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

**IMPENETRABLE**, im-pen'e-tra-bl, *a.* (*impenetrabilis*, Lat.) Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force; impervious; not admitting entrance; not to be affected or moved; not admitting impressions on the mind; not to be entered by the sight; not to be entered and viewed by the eye of the intellect.

**IMPENETRABLENESS**, im-pen'e-tra-bl-nes, *s.* Impenetrability.

**IMPENETRABLY**, im-pen'e-tra-ble, *ad.* With solidity; that admits not of being penetrated; with hardness that admits not of impression.

**IMPENITENCE**, im-pen'e-tens, } *s.* (*impenitence*,

**IMPENITENCY**, im-pen'e-ten-se, } Fr.) Obduracy; want of repentance or remorse for crimes; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; hardness of heart.

**IMPENITENT**, im-pen'e-tent, *a.* (French.) Not repentant or penitent; not contrite; obdurate; of a hard heart;—*s.* one who neglects the duty of repentance.

**IMPENITENTLY**, im-pen'e-tent-le, *ad.* Obdurately; without repentance.

**IMPENNOUS**, im-pen'nus, *a.* Wanting wings.

**IMPEOPLE**, im-pe'pl, *v. a.* To form into a community.

**IMPERANT**, im-pe-rant, *a.* (*impero*, Lat.) Commanding.

**IMPERATA**, im-per'a-ta, *s.* A genus of plants, so named from their noble port, and waving silky heads resembling the plumes of a cap of state: Order, Graminaceæ.

**IMPERATE**, im-pe-rate, *a.* Done by impulse or direction of the mind.—*Obsolete*.

**IMPERATIVE**, im-per'a-tiv, *a.* Commanding; expressive of command; containing positive command. *Imperative mood*, in Grammar, that form



# IMPERATIVELY—IMPERFORATE.

of the verb which denotes command, entreaty, or, in general, desire.

**IMPERATIVELY**, im-per'a-tiv-le, *ad.* With command; authoritatively.

**IMPERATORIAL**, im-per-a-to're-al, *a.* Commanding.—Obsolete.

Moses delivered his law after an *imperial* way, by saying, Thou shalt not do this, and thou shalt not do that.—*Norris*.

**IMPERATORINE**, im-per-at'o-rine, *s.* A peculiar acrid substance extracted by ether from the root of *Imperatoria ostratum*. It forms long transparent crystals. Formula,  $C_{24}H_{12}O_5$ .

**IMPERCEIVABLE**, im-per-se'va-bl, *a.* Imperceptible.

**IMPERCEIVABLENESS**, im-per-se'va-bl-nes, *s.* Imperceptibility.

**IMPERCEPTIBLE**, im-per-sep'te-bl, *a.* (French.) Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; fine; minute in dimensions; quick or slow in motion, so as to elude observation;—*s.* that which is not immediately perceived or discovered, on account of its smallness.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Microscopes bring to light shoals of living creatures in a spoonful of vinegar, &c. I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural history of *imperceptibles*.—*Tail*.

**IMPERCEPTIBLENESS**, im-per-sep'te-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of eluding observation.

**IMPERCEPTIBLY**, im-per-sep'te-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived.

**IMPERCIPIENT**, im-per-sip'e-ent, *a.* Not perceiving, or having power to perceive.

**IMPERDIBILITY**, im-per-de-bil'e-te, *s.* State or quality of being imperdible.

**IMPERDIBLE**, im-per-de-bl, *a.* Not destructible.—Unauthorized.

**IMPERFECT**, im-per'fect, *a.* Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective; unfinished; wanting a part; not sound in intellect; liable to err; not perfect in a moral view; not according to the laws of God or the rules of right. *Imperfect concords*, in Music, such as are liable to change from major to minor, or the contrary, as are thirds and sixths; still, however, not losing their consonancy. *Imperfect numbers*, a term used to denote a number, the sum of whose aliquot parts or divisors is not equal to the number itself—otherwise beyond it. Thus, 12 is an imperfect number; for the sum of its divisors, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, make 16, which is greater than 12. *Imperfect tense*, in Grammar, that modification of a verb which expresses that the action or event of which we speak, was at a certain time to which we refer in an unfinished state;—*v. a.* to make imperfect.—Obsolete as a verb.

Time, which perfects some things, *imperfects* also others.—*Brown*.

**IMPERFECTION**, im-per-fek'shun, *s.* (French.) Defect; failure; fault; the want of a part, or of something necessary to complete a thing.

**IMPERFECTLY**, im-per'fekt-le, *ad.* Not completely; not fully; not entirely; in an imperfect manner or degree.

**IMPERFECTNESS**, im-per'fekt-nes, *s.* The state of being imperfect.

**IMPERFORABLE**, im-per'fo-ra-bl, *a.* That cannot be perforated.

**IMPERFORATE**, im-per'fo-rate, *a.* (in, not, and *perforatus*, pierced, Lat.) Not perforated or pierced; having no opening.

# IMPERFORATED—IMPERSCRUTABLENESS.

**IMPERFORATED**, im-per'fo-ray-ted, *a.* Not perforated; having no pores.

**IMPERFORATION**, im-per'fo-ra'shun, *s.* The state of being closed, or without any aperture.

**IMPERIAL**, im-pe're-al, *a.* (French, from *imperialis*, Lat.) Royal; possessing royalty; belonging to an emperor or monarch; betokening royalty; marking sovereignty; commanding; maintaining supremacy. *Imperial chamber*, the highest judicial chamber of the German empire. *Imperial city*, a city in Germany which has no head but the emperor. *Imperial diet*, an assembly or convention of all the states of the German empire. *Imperial medals*, medals or coins which were struck after the conclusion of the Roman republican era, and until the fall of the eastern empire. In Architecture, a name sometimes given to the Moorish or Saracenic dome, particularly when it tapers towards the top, and is more than ordinarily spread out below.

**IMPERIALIST**, im-pe're-al-ist, *s.* One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor. *Imperialists*, the denomination often applied to the troops or armies of the Emperor of Austria.

**IMPERIALITY**, im-pe-re-al'e-te, *s.* Imperial power; the right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, &c.

**IMPERIALLY**, im-pe're-al-le, *ad.* In a royal manner.

**IMPERIL**, im-per'il, *v. a.* To bring into danger. Also written *Emperil*.

**IMPERIOUS**, im-pe're-us, *a.* (*imperiosus*, Lat.) Commanding; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; dictatorial; overbearing; domineering; indicating an imperious temper; powerful; ascendant; urgent; pressing.

**IMPERIOUSLY**, im-pe're-us-le, *ad.* With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority; in a domineering manner; with urgency or force not to be opposed.

**IMPERIOUSNESS**, im-pe're-us-nes, *s.* Authority; air of command; arrogance of command.

**IMPERISHABLE**, im-per-ish-a-bl, *a.* (*imperishable*, Fr.) Not subject to decay; not liable to perish; indestructible; enduring permanently.

**IMPERISHABLENESS**, im-per-ish-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being imperishable.

**IMPERITORIA**, im-per-e-to're-a, *s.* Masterwort, a genus of Umbelliferous plants, so named from its supposed imperial virtues in medicine: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

**IMPERIWIGGED**, im-per'e-wigd, *a.* (*emperrigat*, Fr.) Wearing a periwig.

**IMPERMANENCE**, im-per'ma-nens, *s.* Want of permanence.

**IMPERMANENT**, im-per'ma-nent, *a.* Not permanent.

**IMPERMEABILITY**, im-per-me-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being impermeable by a fluid.

**IMPERMEABLE**, im-per-me-a-bl, *a.* (in, not, and *permeo*, to go through, Lat.) Not to be passed through the pores by a fluid.

**IMPERMEABLENESS**, im-per-me-a-bl-nes, *s.* State of being impermeable.

**IMPERMEABLY**, im-per-me-a-ble, *ad.* In an impermeable manner.

**IMPERSCRUTABLE**, im-per-skroo'ta-bl, *a.* That cannot be searched out.

**IMPERSCRUTABLENESS**, im-per-skroo'ta-bl-nes, *s.* State of not being capable of scrutiny.



PERSONAL—IMPETIGENOUS.

IMPETIGO—IMPIOUSLY.

**IMPERSONAL**, *im-per'sun-al, a. (impersonnel, Fr.)* An *impersonal* verb is one which is with the termination of the third person with *it* for a nominative in English, and nominative in Latin; as, *it rains*.

**IMPERSONALITY**, *im-per'sun-al'e-te, s.* Impersonality.

**IMPERSONALIZE**, *im-per'sun-al-le, ad.* In the an impersonal verb.

**IMPERSONATE**, *im-per'sun-ate, v. a.* To personify.

**IMPERSONATION**, *im-per'sun-a'shun, s.* The act of impersonating.

**IMPRECISE**, *im-per-spe-ku'e-te, s.* Want of or clearness to the mind.

**IMPRECISELY**, *im-per-spik'u-us, a.* Not perfectly clear.

**IMPRECISELY**, *im-per-swa'ze-bl, a. (in, and per-Lat.)* Not to be moved by persuasion; to arguments.

**IMPERTINENT**, *im-per'te-nens, } s. (imperti-*  
*cy, im-per'te-nen-se, } nence, Fr.)*

is not pertinent; that which does not the subject in hand; that which is of the state of not being pertinent; troubling thought; rudeness; improper interference by word or conduct which is inconsistent with the age or station of the trifle.

any subtle *impertinences* learnt in schools.

**IMPERTINENTLY**, *im-per'te-nent, a. (impertinens, Lat.)* Attention to the matter in hand; of no having no bearing on the subject; in-

meddling; foolish; trifling; negligent; mannerly;—*s.* an intruder; a meddler; interferes in what does not belong to him.

**IMPERTINENTLY**, *im-per'te-nent-le, ad.* Without the matter in hand; officiously; in-

rudely.

**IMPERVIOUS**, *im-per-tran-se-bil'e-te, s.* of not being capable of being passed too close.

**IMPERVIOUSLY**, *im-per-tran'se-bl, a.* Not to through.—Seldom used.

**IMPERVIOUSNESS**, *im-per-turb'a-bl, a.* That can be agitated or agitated; permanently quiet.

**IMPERVIOUSNESS**, *im-per-tur-ba'shun, s.* Freedom of agitation of mind; calmness; tran-

quillity.

**IMPERVIOUSLY**, *im-per-turb'd, a.* Undisturbed; seldom used.

**IMPERVIOUSLY**, *im-per've-a-bl, a. (impevius, Lat.)*

**IMPERVIOUSNESS**, *im-per've-a-bl-nes, } s. Im-*  
*perious, im-per-ve-a-bl'e-te, } pervious-*

**IMPERVIOUSLY**, *im-per-ve-us, a.* Not to be penetrated through; impenetrable; not to by a pointed instrument; not pene-

trated; not permeable to fluids.

**IMPERVIOUSLY**, *im-per-ve-us-le, ad.* Impenetrably.

**IMPERVIOUSNESS**, *im-per-ve-us-nes, s.* The state of sitting a passage.

**IMPESTRATE**, *im-pes'tur, v. a. (impestrer, Fr.)* To harass.—Obsolete.

**IMPESTRATE**, *im-pet'e-bl, a.* Capable of being come

**IMPESTRATE**, *im-pe-tij'e-nus, a.* Scaly; covered with small scabs.

**IMPETIGO**, *im-pe-te'go, s. (Latin.)* A cutaneous eruption, consisting of clustering pustules of a yellow colour and very itchy, and terminating in a scaly crust, intersected with cracks.

**IMPETRABLE**, *im'pe-tra-bl, a.* That may be obtained by petition.

**IMPETRATE**, *im'pe-trate, v. a.* To obtain by request or entreaty.

**IMPETRATION**, *im-pe-tra'shun, s. (impetro, I obtain, Lat.)* The act of obtaining anything by request or prayer. Impetration was more particularly used in our statutes, for the preobtaining from the court of Rome benefices and church offices in England, which were at the disposal of the king and other lay patrons of the realm, the penalty of which is the same with that of provisors.

**IMPETRATIVE**, *im'pe-tray-tiv, a.* Obtaining; tending to obtain by entreaty.

**IMPETRATORY**, *im'pe-tra-tur-e, a.* Beseeching; containing entreaty.

**IMPETUOSITY**, *im-pet-u-os'e-te, s.* A rushing with violence and great force; violence; fury; vehemence; force.

**IMPETUOUS**, *im-pet'u-us, a. (impetuosus, Lat.)* Violent; forcible; fierce; vehement of mind; passionate; moving rapidly; rushing with great force.

**IMPETUOUSLY**, *im-pet'u-us-le, ad.* Violently; vehemently; forcibly; with haste and force.

**IMPETUOUSNESS**, *im-pet'u-us-nes, s.* Violence; vehemence of passion; furiousness.

**IMPETUS**, *im'pe-tus, s. (Latin.)* Force of motion; the force by which a body is impelled; the force with which one body in motion strikes another.

**IMPICTURED**, *im-pik'turde, a.* Painted; impressed.

—Seldom used.

His pallid face, *impictured* with death,  
She bathed oft.—*Spenser.*

**IMPIERCE**, *im-peers', v. a.* To pierce through; to penetrate.

He feels those secret and *impiercing* flames.—*Drayton.*

**IMPIERCEABLE**, *im-peers'a-bl, a.* Not to be pierced or penetrated.

**IMPIETY**, *im-pi'e-te, s. (impiete, Fr. impietas, Lat.)* Irreverence towards the Supreme Being; ungodliness; contempt of the divine character and authority; any act of wickedness, as blasphemy and scoffing at the Supreme Being; neglect or contempt of the duties of religion.

**IMPIGNORATE**, *im-pig'no-rate, v. a.* To pledge or pawn.—Obsolete.

**IMPIGNORATION**, *im-pig-no-ra'shun, s.* The act of pawning.—Obsolete.

**IMPINGE**, *im-pinj', v. n. (impingo, Lat.)* To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

**IMPINGEMENT**, *im-pinj'ment, s.* Act of impinging.

**IMPINGUATE**, *im-ping'gwate, v. a.* To fatten; to make fat.—Obsolete.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exercise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest.—*Bacon.*

**IMPIOUS**, *im'pe-us, a. (impius, Lat.)* Irreligious; wicked; profane; irreverent towards the Supreme Being; proceeding from or manifesting a contempt for the Supreme Being; tending to dishonour God or his laws.

**IMPIOUSLY**, *im'pe-us-le, ad.* With irreverence for



IMPIOUSNESS—IMPLICIT.

God, or contempt for his authority; profanely; wickedly.

**IMPIOUSNESS**, im'pe-us-nēs, *s.* Contempt of God and the duties of religion.

**IMPISH**, imp'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of an imp.

**IMPLACABILITY**, im-play-ka-bil'e-te, } *s.* Inexora-  
**IMPLACABLENESS**, im-pla'ka-bl-nēs, } bleness;  
 irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice.

**IMPLACABLE**, im-pla'ka-bl, *a.* (French, from *implacabilis*, Lat.) Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; stubborn or constant in enmity.

**IMPLACABLY**, im-pla'ka-ble, *ad.* With enmity; not to be pacified or subdued; inexorably.

**IMPLANT**, im-plant', *v. a.* (*in*, and *plant*.) To set, plant, or infix for the purpose of growth.—This term is seldom used in its literal sense, for setting plants or seeds in the earth.

**IMPLANTATION**, im-plan-ta'shun, *s.* The act of setting or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles or first rudiments.

**IMPLAUSIBILITY**, im-plaw-ze-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being plausible or specious.

**IMPLAUSIBLE**, im-plaw'ze-bl, *a.* Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

**IMPLAUSIBLENESS**.—See Implausibility.

**IMPLAUSIBLY**, im-plaw'ze-ble, *ad.* Without an appearance of plausibility.

**IMPLEACH**, im-pleach', *v. a.* To interweave.—Obsolete.

These talents of their hair,  
 With twisted metal amorously *impleached*,  
 I have receiv'd from many a several fair.—*Shaks.*

**IMPLEAD**, im-plead', *v. a.* In Law, to sue or bring an action. Thus, he against whom an action was brought, was, in the language of old law writers, said to be *impleaded*.

**IMPLEADER**, im-ple'dur, *s.* One who prosecutes another.

**IMPLEASING**, im-ple'zing, *a.* Unpleasing.—Obsolete.

**IMPLEDGE**, im-plej', *v. a.* To pawn.—Obsolete.

**IMPLEMENT**, im'plo-ment, *s.* (*implementum*, Lat.) Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants; instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen.

**IMPLEMENTING**, im'ple-men-ting, *a.* Furnishing with implements.

**IMPLETION**, im-ple'shun, *s.* (*impleo*, I fill, Lat.) The act of filling; the state of being full.

**IMPLEX**, im'pleks, *a.* (*implexus*, Lat.) Intricate; infolded; entangled; complicated, opposed to simple.

**IMPLEXION**, im-plek'shun, *s.* The act of involving or infolding; the state of being involved; involution.

**IMPLICATE**, im'ple-kate, *v. a.* (*implico*, Lat.) To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to bring into connection with; to show or prove to be connected or concerned.

**IMPLICATION**, im-ple-ka'shun, *s.* (*implicatio*, Lat.) The act of involving or infolding; involution; entanglement; inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated, though not formally uttered.

**IMPLICATIVE**, im'ple-kay-tiv, *a.* Having implication.

**IMPLICATIVELY**, im'ple-kay-tiv-le, *ad.* By implication.

**IMPLICIT**, im-plis'it, *a.* (*implicitus*, Lat.) En-

IMPLICITLY—IMPOLITIC.

tangled; infolded; complicated;—(seldom used in the foregoing senses;)

In his woolly fleeces  
 I cling *implicitly*.—*Pope.*

inferred; tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; resting upon another, without doubting or reserve, or without examining into the truth of the thing itself.

**IMPLICITLY**, im-plis'it-le, *ad.* By inference comprised, though not expressed in words; by connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.

**IMPLICITNESS**, im-plis'it-nēs, *s.* The state of being implicit; dependence on the judgment or authority of another.

**IMPLICITY**, im-plis'e-te, *s.* Entanglement; encumbrance.

**IMPLIEDLY**, im-pli'ed-le, *ad.* By implication.

**IMPLORATION**, im-plo-ra'shun, *s.* Earnest supplication.

**IMPLORE**, im-plore', *v. a.* (*imploro*, Lat.) To call upon in supplication; to solicit; to beseech; to pray earnestly; to petition with urgency; to entreat; to ask; to beg.

**IMPLORER**, im-plo'rar, *s.* One who solicits or prays earnestly.

**IMPLORINGLY**, im-plo'ring-le, *ad.* In the manner of entreaty.

**IMPLUMED**, im-plumd', } *a.* Having no plumes  
**IMPLUMOUS**, im-plu'mus, } or feathers.

**IMPLUNGE**, im-plunj', *v. a.* To plunge; to immerse.

He *implunged* himself in much just hatred for his unjust dealing.—*Fuller.*

**IMPLUVIUM**, im-plu've-um, *s.* (Latin.) The shower-bath; an embrocation. In ancient Architecture, the outer part of the court of a house which was exposed to the weather. In summer-time it was the practice to stretch an awning over it.

**IMPLY**, im-pli', *v. a.* (*impliquer*, Fr. *implicar*, Span.) To infold; to cover; to entangle;—(obsolete in the foregoing senses;)

And Phœbus lying so most shameful sight,  
 His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*.—*Spenser.*

to involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, what not expressed in words.

**IMPOCKET**, im-pok'it, *v. a.* To pocket.—Obsolete.

The vulgar stood staring with their hands *impocketed*.—*Cutler.*

**IMPOISON**.—See Em poison.

**IMPOISONMENT**.—See Em poisonment.

**IMPOLARLY**, im-po-lar-le, *ad.* Not according to the direction of the poles.—Obsolete.

Being *impolarly* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles.—*Brown.*

**IMPOLICY**, im-pol'e-se, *s.* Inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; defect of wisdom.

**IMPOLITE**, im-po-lite', *a.* Devoid of polished manners; unpollite; uncivil; rude in manners.

**IMPOLITELY**, im-po-lite'le, *ad.* Uncivilly.

**IMPOLITENESS**, im-po-lite'nes, *s.* Incivility; want of good manners.

**IMPOLITIC**, im-pol'e-tik, *a.* Imprudent; ill-concert; not wise; devising and pursuing measures hurtful to the public interest; calculated to injure the public interest; not wise in private concerns,



# IMPOLITICAL—IMPORTATION.

# IMPORTER—IMPOSEMENT.

or pursuing measures ill-suited to promote private welfare.

**IMPOLITICAL.**—See Impolitic.

**IMPOLITICALLY.**—See Impolitically.

**IMPOLITICLY**, im-pol'e-tik-le, *ad.* Not wisely; not with due forecast and prudence; in a manner to injure public or private interest.

**IMPONDERABILITY**, im-pon-der-a-bil'e-te, *s.* (*in*, and *pondus*, weight, Lat.) Absolute levity; destitution of sensible weight.

**IMPONDERABLE**, im-pon-der-a-bl, *a.* Not having **IMPONDEROUS**, im-pon-der-us, } sensible weight.

**IMPONDERABLENESS**, im-pon-der-a-bl-nes, *s.* The **IMPONDEROUSNESS**, im-pon-der-us-nes, } state of being imponderable or imponderous.

**IMPONDERABLES**, im-pon-der-a-bl-s, *s. pl.* Substances without weight, as heat, light, and electricity.

**IMPOOR**, im-po'or, *v. a.* To impoverish.—Obsolete.

Neither waves, nor thieves, nor fire,  
Nor have rots impoor'd this sire.—  
*W. Broune.*

**IMPOROSITY**, im-po-ros'e-te, *s.* Want of porosity; closeness of texture; compactness that excludes pores.

**IMPOROUS**, im-po'rus, *a.* Free from pores, vacuities, or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.

**IMPORT**, im-porte', *v. a.* (*importo*, Lat.) To bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction, or from another state into one's own country, state, or jurisdiction; to imply; to infer; to signify; to be of weight; to be of moment or consequence to.

**IMPORT**, im-porte, *s.* That which is conveyed, or may be inferred from words written or uttered; meaning; signification; that which is imported or brought into a country from another country or state, generally used in the plural; importance; moment; consequence.

**IMPORTABLE**, im-porte'a-bl, *a.* That may be imported; insupportable; not to be endured.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

That importable burden.—*Chaucer.*

**IMPORTANCE**, im-pawr'tans, *s.* (French.) Weight; consequence; a bearing on some interest; that quality of anything by which it may affect a measure, interest, or result; consequence in self-estimation; thing implied; matter; subject; importunity.—Obsolete in the last five significations.

*Maria writ*

The letter at Sir Toby's great importance;  
In recompence whereof he hath married her.—  
*Shaks.*

**IMPORTANT**, im-pawr'tant, *a.* (French.) Momentous; weighty; of great consequence; having a bearing on some measure or interest by which good or ill may be produced; forcible; of great efficacy;

*He fiercely at him flew,*

And with important outrage him assall'd.—  
*Spenser.*

important.—Obsolete in the last sense.

*Great France*

My mourning and important tears hath pitted.—  
*Shaks.*

**IMPORTANTLY**, im-pawr'tant-le, *ad.* Weightily; forcibly.

**IMPORTATION**, im-pore-ta'shun, *s.* (French.) The act or practice of importing or bringing into a country from abroad; the articles or commodities imported; conveyance.

**IMPORTER**, im-porte'ur, *s.* One who imports, or brings commodities from one country to another.

**IMPORTLESS**, im-porte'les, *a.* Of no moment or consequence.—Obsolete.

*We less expect*

That matter needless, of importless burthen,  
Divide thy lips.—*Shaks.*

**IMPORTUNACY**, im-pawr'tu-na-se, *s.* The act of importuning; importunateness.

**IMPORTUNATE**, im-pawr'tu-nate, *a.* (*importunus*, Lat.) Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; pressing or urgent in request or demand; pertinacious in seeking; inciting urgently for gratification.

**IMPORTUNATELY**, im-pawr'tu-nate-le, *ad.* With incessant solicitation; with urgent request.

**IMPORTUNATENESS**, im-pawr'tu-nate-nes, *s.* Urgent solicitation.

**IMPORTUNATOR**, im-pawr'tu-nay-tur, *s.* One who importunes; one incessant in solicitation.

**IMPORTUNE**, im-pawr-tune', *v. a.* (*importuner*, Fr.) To tease; to harass with perpetual and annoying solicitation; to request with urgency; to require; to render necessary;

*We shall write to you*

As time and our concerns shall importune.—  
*Shaks.*

to import; to foretell;—(improper in the last two senses;)

The sage wizard tells, as he has redd,

That it importunes death and doleful dreryhedd.—  
*Spenser.*

—*a.* constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency; pressing in request; vexatious; unreasonable; cruel; inexorable;—(seldom used in the last two senses;)

*They did lament his luckless state,*

And often blame the too importune fate.—  
*Spenser.*

unseasonable.—Obsolete.

**IMPORTUNELY**, im-pawr-tune'le, *ad.* Troublesomely; incessantly; with urgent and continual solicitation.

**IMPORTUNER**, im-pawr-tu'nur, *s.* One who is importunate.

**IMPORTUNITY**, im-pawr-tu'ne-te, *s.* Incessant solicitation; urgent request; pertinacious or troublesome application.

**IMPORTUOUS**, im-porte'u-us, *a.* (*importuosus*, Lat.) Having no port, haven, or harbour.

**IMPOSABLE**, im-po'za-bl, *a.* That may be imposed or laid as obligatory on any one.

**IMPOSABLENESS**, im-po'za-bl-nes, *s.* State of being imposable.

**IMPOSE**, im-poze', *v. a.* (*imposer*, Fr.) To lay on as a burthen or penalty; to place over by authority or force; to enjoin as a duty or law; to fix on; to impute to; to lay on, as hands in the ceremony of ordination or of confirmation; to obtrude fallaciously. In Letterpress Printing, to arrange the pages of a sheet of any work upon the stone in their proper order, so that, when printed and the sheet folded, they follow each other consecutively; potting the chase and furniture about them, and wedging them up, so as to be ready to print;—to impose on, to mislead or deceive by a trick or false pretence;—*s.* command; injunction.—Obsolete as a substantive.

*According to your ladyship's impose,*  
*I am thus early come.—Shaks.*

**IMPOSEMENT.**—See Imposition.



# IMPOSER—IMPOTENCY.

**IMPOSER**, im-po'zur, *s.* One who enjoins as a law; one who lays on.

**IMPOSING**, im-po'zing, *a.* Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly. *Imposing stone*, among Letterpress Printers, the stone on which the columns or pages of types are imposed or made into forms.

**IMPOSITION**, im-po-zish'un, *s.* (French.) The act of laying anything on another; the act of annexing; that which is imposed, as a tax, toll, duty, or excise laid on by authority; injunction of anything, as a law or duty; oppression; burden; cheat; fallacy; imposture; a supernumerary exercise enjoined on students as a punishment;

Every pecuniary mulct whatever on young men, in *status pupillari*, should be abolished; the proper punishment is employing their minds in some useful *imposition*.—*Education in Cambridge.*

*Imposition of hands*, an ecclesiastical ceremony, by which a bishop or presbyter lays his hand on the head of a person, in ordination, confirmation, or benediction.

**IMPOSSIBILITY**, im-pos-se-bil'e-te, *s.* Impracticability; the state of not being feasible or possible; that which cannot be done.

**IMPOSSIBLE**, im-pos'se-bl, *a.* (French, from *impossibilis*, Lat.) That cannot be; not to be attained; impracticable; not feasible;—*s.* an impossibility. —Obsolete as a substantive.

I credit less  
Than witches, which *impossibles* confess.—*Donne.*

**IMPOST**, im'poste, *s.* (Spanish.) Any tax or tribute imposed by authority. In Architecture, the horizontal mouldings or capitals on the top of a pilaster, pillar, or pier, from which an arch springs.

**IMPOSTHUMATE**, im-pos'tu-mate, *v. n.* To form an abscess; to gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body;—*v. a.* to affect with an imposthume or abscess.

**IMPOSTHUMATION**, im-pos-tu-ma'shun, *s.* The act of forming an abscess; also, an abscess; an imposthume.

**IMPOSTHUME**, im-pos'tume, *s.* (corrupted from *apostem*, *apostema*, Lat.) An abscess; a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body;—*v. n.* the same as imposthume.

**IMPOSTOR**, im-pos'tur, *s.* (Spanish and Portuguese, *imposteur*, Fr.) One who imposes on others by a fictitious character; one who disguises his real character for the purpose of deceiving or taking advantage of others.

**IMPOSTURAGE**, im-pos'tu-rej, *s.* Imposition; cheat. —Obsolete.

**IMPOSTURE**, im-pos'ture, *s.* (French, from *impostura*, Lat.) Cheat; fraud or deception practised under a disguised or false character; imposition practised by a false pretender.

**IMPOSTURED**, im-pos'turde, *a.* Having the nature of imposture.

**IMPOSTUROUS**, im-pos'tu-rus, *a.* Deceitful.—Obsolete.

A proud, lustful, *imposturous* villain.—*More.*

**IMPOTENCE**, im'po-tens, } *s.* (*impotentia*, Lat.)

**IMPOTENCY**, im'po-ten-se, } Want of strength or power—animal, moral, or intellectual; imbecility; weakness; feebleness; inability; the want of power to restrain the influence of habits, or resist the ascendancy of natural propensities; inability to beget; ungovernable passion—a Latin signification.

Yet all combin'd,  
Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind.—*Dryden.*

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# IMPOTENT—IMPREGNABLE.

**IMPOTENT**, im'po-tent, *a.* (French, from *impotent*, Lat.) Weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; unable by nature, disease, or accident, to perform any act; wanting the power of propagation; without power of restraint; not having the command over;—*s.* one who languishes under disease.

**IMPOTENTLY**, im'po-tent-le, *ad.* Weakly; without power over the passions.

**IMPOUND**, im-pownd', *v. a.* In Law, the placing cattle, goods, or chattels taken under a distress in a lawful pound; and a lawful pound is of two sorts, open and close. An open pound is any place in which the putting the cattle does not make the owner a trespasser, and where he may give them to eat and drink without trespass. Such is the common public pound incident to most parishes. A pound *close* is some private place selected by the impounder, where the owner has no right to enter to them. If cattle be put into a pound *close*, the impounder shall sustain them without any allowance for it; but if put into an open pound, they must be sustained at the peril of the owner.—*Co. Litt.* 47 b.

**IMPOUNDER**, im-pownd'ur, *s.* In Law, one who impounds the beasts of another.

**IMPOVERISH**, im-po'ver-ish, *v. a.* (*appauverir*, Fr.) To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence; to exhaust strength, richness, or fertility.

**IMPOVERISHER**, im-po'ver-ish-ur, *s.* One who makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.

**IMPOVERISHING**, im-po'ver-ish-ing, *a.* Tending or fitted to reduce to poverty, or to exhaust of fertility.

**IMPOVERISHLY**, im-po'ver-ish-le, *ad.* So as to impoverish.

**IMPOVERISHMENT**, im-po'ver-ish-ment, *s.* Depauperation; a reducing to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness, or fertility.

**IMPOWER**.—See *Empower*.

**IMPRACRICABILITY**, im-prak-te-ka-bl'e-te, } *s.*  
**IMPRACRICABLENESS**, im-prak-te-ka-bl-ne, }  
The state or quality of being beyond human power, or the means proposed; infeasibility; stubbornness; untractableness.

**IMPRACRICABLE**, im-prak'te-ka-bl, *a.* That cannot be done or accomplished; not to be performed by the agency proposed; stubborn; unmanageable; that cannot be passed or travelled.

**IMPRACRICABLY**, im-prak'te-ka-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as prevents practice.

**IMPRECATE**, im'pre-kate, *v. a.* (*imprecor*, Lat.) To invoke as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self or on another person.

**IMPRECATION**, im-pre-ka'shun, *s.* (*imprecatio*, Lat.) The act of imprecating or invoking evil on any one; a prayer or earnest desire that a curse or calamity may fall on any one.

**IMPRECATORY**, im'pre-kay-tur-e, *a.* Containing a prayer for evil to befall a person.

**IMPRECISION**, im-pre-sizh'un, *s.* Devoid of exactness or precision; wanting accuracy.

**IMPREGN**, im-prene', *v. a.* (*impregner*, Fr.) To impregnate; to infuse the seed of young or other prolific principle: chiefly used in poetry.

The unfruitful rock itself, *impregn'd* by thee,  
Forms lucid stones.—*Thomson.*

**IMPREGNABLE**, im-preg-na-bl, *a.* (*imprenable*, Fr.) Not to be stormed or taken by assault; that can-



# IMPREGNABLY—IMPRESSIVE.

not be reduced by force; unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.

**IMPREGNABLY**, im-preg'na-ble, *ad.* In a manner to defy force or hostility.

**IMPREGNATE**, im-preg'na-te, *v. a.* (*impregner*, Fr.) To infuse the principle of conception; to make pregnant as a female animal; to deposit the fecundating dust of a flower on the pistils of a plant; to render prolific; to infuse particles of one thing into another; to communicate the virtues of one thing to another;—*a.* impregnated; rendered prolific or fruitful.

**IMPREGNATED**, im-preg'na-ted, *a.* Made pregnant or prolific; fecundated; filled with something by mixture, &c.

**IMPREGNATION**, im-preg-na'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful; the communication of the particles or virtues of one thing to another; that with which anything is impregnated; saturation.

**IMPRESJUDICATE**, im-pre-joo'de-kate, *a.* (*in*, not, *pro*, before, and *judico*, I judge, Lat.) Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

**IMPREPARATION**, im-prep-a-ra'shun, *s.* Want of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness.—Seldom used.

It is our infidelity, our *impreparation*, that makes death any other than advantage.—*Ep. Hall*.

**IMPREScriptIBILITY**, im-pre-scrip-te-bil'e-te, *s.* (*imprescriptibilite*, Fr.) The state of being independent of prescription; the state which renders a thing not liable to be lost or impaired by the prescription of another.

**IMPREScriptIBLE**, im-pre-scrip-te-bl, *a.* (French.) Without the compass of prescription; that cannot be alienated or lost by length of time.

**IMPRESS**, im-pres', *v. a.* (*impressum*, stamped, Lat.) To imprint; to stamp; to make a mark or figure on anything by pressure; to print, as books; to indent; to fix deep; to compel to enter into public service, as seamen, by compulsion; to seize or take for public service, as to *impress* provisions.

**IMPRESS**, im'pres, *s.* A mark made by pressure; stamp; likeness; mark of distinction; character; device; motto;

Imblazon'd shields,  
*Impresses* quaint, caparisons and steeds.—*Milton*.

the act of compelling to enter into public service. *Press* is now used for the latter signification.

**IMPRESSGANG**.—See *Pressgang*.

**IMPRESSIBILITY**, im-pres-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being impressible.

**IMPRESSIBLE**, im-pres'se-bl, *a.* That may be impressed; that may receive impressions; that may have its figures stamped on another body.

**IMPRESSION**, im-pres'hun, *s.* (French, from *impressio*, Lat.) The act of impressing, as one body on another; mark; indentation; stamp made by pressure; image in the mind; idea; sensible effect; a single edition of a book; the books printed at once; indistinct remembrance. In the Fine Arts, the sensation on the mind which is excited by a work of art. The word is also used to denote a copy of an engraving drawn off from the block or plate on which the subject is engraved.

**IMPRESSIVE**, im-pres'siv, *a.* Making or tending to

# IMPRESSIVELY—IMPROBATION.

make an impression; having the power of affecting or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch sensibility or the conscience; capable of being impressed.

**IMPRESSIVELY**, im-pres'siv-le, *ad.* In a powerful or impressive manner; in a manner to touch sensibility.

**IMPRESSIVENESS**, im-pres'siv-ness, *s.* The quality of being impressive.

**IMPRESSMENT**, im-pres'ment, *s.* The act of impressing men into public service; the act of compelling into any service; the act of seizing for public use.

**IMPRESSURE**, im-pres'hure, *s.* The mark made by pressure; indentation; impression.

**IMPREST**, im'prest, *s.* (*imprestare*, Ital.) A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced.

**IMPREVALENCE**, im-prev'a-lens, *s.* Incapability of prevailing.

**IMPRIMATUR**, im-pre-ma'tur, *s.* (Latin, let it be printed.) The term applied to the privilege which, in countries subjected to the censorship of the press, must be granted by a public functionary appointed for the purpose, before any book can be printed. This formula was much used in English books printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in Scotland still to some extent.

**IMPRIMERY**, im-prim'er-ee, *s.* (*imprimerie*, Fr.) A print or impression; also, a printing-house, or the art of printing.—Obsolete.

You have those conveniences for a great *imprimerie*, which other universities cannot boast of.—*Lord Arlington*.

**IMPRIMIS**, im-pri'mis, *ad.* (Latin.) In the first place; first in order.

**IMPRINT**, im-print', *v. a.* (*imprimo*, Lat.) To mark upon any substance by pressure; to stamp letters and words on paper by means of types; to print; to fix on the mind or memory; to impress.

**IMPRINT**, im'print, *s.* The designation of the place where, by whom, and when a book is published. Among the early Letterpress Printers it was inserted at the end of the book, and was styled a *colophon*.

**IMPRISON**, im-priz'zn, *v. a.* (*emprisonner*, Fr.) To shut up; to keep from liberty; to confine in a prison or jail, or to arrest and detain in custody in any place.

**IMPRISONER**, im-priz'zn-ur, *s.* One who causes another to be confined in prison.

**IMPRISONMENT**, im-priz'zn-ment, *s.* The act of putting and confining in prison; the act of arresting and detaining in custody; confinement in a place; restraint of liberty; the confinement of a criminal or debtor within the walls of a prison.

**IMPROBABILITY**, im-prob-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being improbable, or not likely to be true; unlikelihood.

**IMPROBABLE**, im-prob'a-bl, *a.* (French, Spanish, from *improbabilis*, Lat.) Not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case.

**IMPROBABLY**, im-prob'a-ble, *ad.* Without likelihood; in a manner not to be approved.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**IMPROBATE**, im-pro'bate, *v. a.* (*improbo*, Lat.) To disallow; not to approve.—Obsolete.

**IMPROBATION**, im-pro-ba'shun, *s.* The act of disapproving.—Obsolete. In Scottish Law, the name



## IMPROBITY—IMPROVABILITY.

- of an action brought for setting aside any deed or writing upon the plea of forgery.
- IMPROBITY**, im-prob'e-te, *s.* (*improbitas*, Lat.) Want of honesty; baseness; want of integrity or rectitude of principle.
- IMPRODUCED**, im-pro-duste', *a.* Not produced.—Obsolete.
- IMPROFICIENCY**, im-pro-fish'en-se, *s.* Want of proficiency.—Obsolete.
- IMPROFITABLE**, im-prof'it-a-bl, *a.* Unprofitable.—Obsolete.
- IMPROGRESSIVE**, im-pro-gres'siv, *a.* Not progressive.
- IMPROLIFIC**, im-pro-lif'ik, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful.—Obsolete.
- IMPROLIFICATE**, im-pro-lif'e-kate, *v. a.* To impregnate; to fecundate.—Obsolete.
- IMPROMPTU**, im-prom'tu, *ad.* (French.) Off-hand; without previous study;—*s.* a piece made off-hand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous effusion.
- IMPROPER**, im-prop'ur, *a.* (*improprius*, Lat.) Not well adapted; unqualified; unfit; not conducive to the right end; not according to the settled usages or principles of a language; not becoming; not decent. *Improper fraction*, in Arithmetic and Algebra, a fraction whose numerator is equal to, or greater than, its denominator.
- IMPROPERLY**, im-prop'ur-le, *ad.* Not fitly; in a manner not suited to the end; in a manner not suited to the company, time, place, and circumstances; unsuitably; incongruously; in a manner not according with established usages; inaccurately; ungrammatically.
- IMPROFITOUS**, im-pro-pish'us, *a.* Unfavourable; not propitious.
- IMPROPORTIONABLE**, im-pro-pore'shun-a-bl, *a.* Not proportionate.
- IMPROPORTIONATE**, im-pro-pore'shun-ate, *a.* Not proportionate.
- IMPROPRIATE**, im-pro-pre-ate, *v. a.* (*in*, and *proprius*, one's own, Lat.) To convert to private use; to take to one's self;—(seldom used in the foregoing senses;)
- A supercilious tyranny, *impropriating* the Spirit of God to themselves.—*Milton*.
- to annex the possessions of the church or a benefice to a layman;—*a.* devolved into the hands of a layman.
- IMPROPRIATION**, im-pro-pre-a'shun, *s.* In Law, where the tithes, glebe, or other ecclesiastical dues of a parish are in the hands of a layman, or lay corporation; the benefice impropriated.
- IMPROPRIATOR**, im-pro-pre-a'tur, *s.* A layman who has possession of the lands of the church, or an ecclesiastical living.
- IMPROPRIETY**, im-pro-pri'e-te, *s.* (*impropriete*, Fr.) Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.
- IMPROSPERITY**, im-pro-sper'e-te, *s.* Unprosperity; want of success.
- IMPROSPEROUS**, im-pros'pur-us, *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate; not yielding profit; not advancing interest; not successful.
- IMPROSPEROUSLY**, im-pros'pur-us-le, *ad.* Unsuccessfully; unprosperously; unfortunately.
- IMPROSPEROUSNESS**, im-pros'pur-us-nes, *s.* Ill success; want of prosperity.
- IMPROVABILITY**, im-proo-va-bil'e-te, *s.* The state or quality of being capable of improvement; susceptibility of being made better.

## IMPROVABLE—IMPROVISTA.

- IMPROVABLE**, im-proo'va-bl, *a.* Susceptible of improvement; capable of growing or being made better; that may be advanced in good qualities; that may be used to advantage, or for the increase of anything valuable; capable of tillage or cultivation.
- IMPROVABLENESS**, im-proo'va-bl-nes, *s.* Capableness of being made better.
- IMPROVABLY**, im-proo'va-ble, *ad.* In a manner that admits of melioration.
- IMPROVE**, im-proov', *v. a.* (*prover*, Norm.) To advance anything nearer to perfection; to make better; to use or employ to good purpose; to make productive; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to employ for advancing interest, reputation, or happiness; to apply to practical purposes, as to improve a discourse; to use; to employ; to occupy; to cultivate, as to improve a farm by cultivation;—*v. n.* to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or other excellence; to advance in bad qualities; to grow worse; Domitian *improved* in cruelty toward the end of his reign.—*Milner*.
- to increase; to be enhanced, as 'the price of grain improves, or is improved'; to improve on, to make useful additions or improvements to; to bring to a higher state of perfection.
- IMPROVEMENT**, im-proov'ment, *s.* Melioration; advancement of anything from good to better; act of improving; something added or changed for the better; advance or progress from any state to a better; instruction; edification; use or employment to beneficial purposes; a turning to good account; practical application; the part of a discourse intended to enforce and apply the doctrines, is termed the *improvement*.
- IMPROVER**, im-proov'ur, *s.* One who improves; one who makes himself or anything else better; that which improves, enriches, or meliorates.
- IMPROVIDED**, im-pro-vi'ded, *a.* Unforeseen; unexpected; not provided against.—Obsolete.
- IMPROVIDENCE**, im-prov'e-dens, *s.* (*in*, not, and *providens*, foreseeing, Lat.) Want of forethought; want of caution; neglect of such precautionary measures which foresight might dictate for safety or advantage.
- IMPROVIDENT**, im-prov'e-dent, *a.* Wanting forecast; wanting care to make provision for future exigencies.
- IMPROVIDENTLY**, im-prov'e-dent-le, *ad.* Without forethought or foresight; without care to provide against future events.
- IMPROVISARE**, im-prov'va-sa-re, *v. n.* (Italian.) To Music, to compose and sing extempore.
- IMPROVISATE**, im-prov'va-sate, *a.* Unpremeditated.
- IMPROVISATION**, im-prov'va-sa'shun, *s.* Act of performing extemporaneously.
- IMPROVISATOR**, im-pro-viz'a-tor, *s.* (*improvisatore*, Ital.) A man who makes rhymes and short poems extemporaneously.
- IMPROVISATRIX**, im-pro-viz'a-triks, *s.* (*improvisatrice*, Ital.) A woman who makes rhymes or short poems extemporaneously.
- IMPROVISE**, im-pro-veze', } *v. n.* (*improviser*, Fr.)
- IMPROVISATIZE**, im-pro-viz'a-tize, } *v. n.* (*improviser*, Fr.)
- To speak extempore, especially in poetry.
- IMPROVISION**, im-pro-viz'h'un, *s.* Want of forethought; improvidence.
- IMPROVISTA**, im-prov'vis-ta, *ad.* In Music, unexpectedly.



# IMPRUDENCE—IMPURE.

**IMPRUDENCE**, im-proo'dens, *s.* (French, from *imprudencia*, Lat.) Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest; heedlessness; inconsiderateness; rashness.

**IMPRUDENT**, im-proo'dent, *a.* (French, from *imprudens*, Lat.) Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash; heedless.

**IMPRUDENTLY**, im-proo'dent-le, *ad.* Without the exercise of prudence; indiscreetly.

**IMPUDENT**, im-pu-dens, *s.* (French, from *impudens*, Lat.) Shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery; assurance accompanied with a disregard of the opinions of others.

**IMPUDENT**, im-pu-dent, *a.* (French, from *impudens*, Lat.) Shameless; wanting modesty; bold, with contempt of others; saucy.

**IMPUDENTLY**, im-pu-dent-le, *ad.* Shamelessly; with indecent assurance.

**IMPUDICITY**, im-pu-dis'e-te, *s.* (*impudicitia*, Lat.) Immodesty.

**IMPUGN**, im-pune', *v. a.* (*in*, against, and *pugno*, I contend, Lat.) To oppose; to attack by words or arguments; to contradict.

**IMPUGNATION**, im-pug-na'shun, *s.* Opposition; resistance.—Seldom used.

**IMPUGNER**, im-pu'nur, *s.* One who opposes or contradicts.

**IMPUSSANCE**, im-pu-is'sans, *s.* (French.) Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.—Obsolete.

So the *impussance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other.—*Bacon*.

**IMPUISSANT**, im-pu-is'sant, *a.* Impotent; weak.

**IMPULSE**, im-puls, *s.* (*impulsus*, Lat.) Force communicated; the effect of one body acting on another; influence acting on the mind; motive; impression; supposed supernatural impression.

**IMPULSION**, im-pul'shun, *s.* (French, from *impulsio*, Lat.) The act of driving against by impelling; influence on the mind; impulse. In Mechanical Philosophy, a term employed to express a supposed peculiar exertion, by which a moving body changes the motion of another on striking it.

**IMPULSIVE**, im-pul'siv, *a.* (*impulsif*, Fr.) Having the power of driving or impelling; moving; impellent.

**IMPULSIVELY**, im-pul'siv-le, *ad.* With force; by impulse.

**IMPUNCTUAL**, im-punk'tu-al, *a.* Not punctual.

**IMPUNCTUALITY**, im-punk-tu-al'e-te, *s.* Neglect of punctuality.

**IMPUNIBLY**, im-pu'ne-ble, *ad.* Without punishment.—Obsolete.

Xenophon represents the opinion of Socrates, that no man *impunibly* violates a law established by the gods.—*Ætæ*.

**IMPUNITY**, im-pu'ne-te, *s.* (*impunita*, Fr. *impunitas*, Lat.) Exemption from punishment or penalty; freedom or exemption from injury.

**IMPURE**, im-pure', *a.* (*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Lat.) Defiled with guilt; unholy; contrary to sanctity; unhalloved; not pure; foul; feculent; mixed or impregnated with extraneous substance; obscene; unchaste; lewd; unclean; in a legal sense, not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses;—*v. a.* to render foul or impure; to defile.—Obsolete as a verb.

That other inundation scoured the world, this *impure* it.—*Bp. Hall*.

# IMPURELY—INABUSIVELY.

**IMPURELY**, im-pure'le, *ad.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

**IMPURENESS**, im-pure'nes, } *s.* (*impurite*, Fr. *impuritas*, Lat.) Want of sanctity or holiness; unchastity; want of purity; foulness; feculence; the admixture of a foreign substance in anything; any foul matter; want of ceremonial purity; legal pollution or uncleanness; foul language; obscenity.

**IMPURPLE**, im-pur'pl, *v. a.* To colour or tinge with purple; to make red or reddish.

**IMPUTABLE**, im-pu'ta-bl, *a.* That may be imputed or charged; that may be ascribed to in a good sense; accusable; chargeable with a fault;—(improper in the last two senses;—that may be set to the account of another.

**IMPUTABLENESS**, im-pu'ta-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being imputable.

**IMPUTATION**, im-pu'ta'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of imputing or charging; attribution of anything, generally of ill, sometimes in a good sense.

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master.—*Shaks*.

**IMPUTATIVE**, im-pu'ta-tiv, *a.* That may be imputed.

**IMPUTATIVELY**, im-pu'ta-tiv-le, *ad.* By imputation.

**IMPUTE**, im-pute', *v. a.* (*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.) To charge upon; to attribute, generally in an ill sense, though sometimes good; to reckon to one what does not belong to him.

**IMPUTER**, im-pu'tur, *s.* One who imputes or attributes.

**IMPURESCIBLE**, im-pu-tres'se-bl, *a.* (*in*, not, and *putresco*, to putrefy, Lat.) Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

**IN**, in, *prep.* (Latin and Saxon, *en*, Fr. and Span.) Noting the place where anything is present; not without; noting the state or thing present at any time; noting the time; noting power; noting proportion; according to; concerning; for the sake—a solemn phrase;

Now *in* the name of all the gods at once.—*Shaks*.  
noting cause: formerly used in the sense of *on*, a common application, and continued in Milton's time;

And *in* his neck  
Her proud foot setting.—*Spenser*.  
All who *in* vain things  
Built their fond hopes of glory.—*Milton*.

*in that*, because; *inasmuch*, since; seeing that;—*ad.* within some place; not out; engaged to any affair; placed in some state; noting immediate entrance; into any place; close; home. *In* has commonly, in Composition, a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin, as *active* signifies that which acts, *inactive* that which does not act; *in*, before *r*, is changed into *ir*, as *irregular*; before *l* into *il*, as *illusion*; and into *im* before a labial, as in *immaterial*, *improvable*, &c.

**INABILITY**, in-a-bil'e-te, *s.* (*inhabilita*, Fr.) Want of physical power or strength; want of adequate means; want of moral power, or of intellectual energy or strength; destitute of knowledge or skill.

**INABSTINENCE**, in-ab'ste-nens, *s.* Intemperance; want of power to abstain; prevalence of appetite.

**INABUSIVELY**, in-a-bu'siv-le, *ad.* Without abuse.



## INACCESSIBILITY—INAFFABLE.

**INACCESSIBILITY**, in-ak-ses-se-bil'e-te, } *s.* The  
**INACCESSIBLENESS**, in-ak-ses-se-bl'nes, } quality  
 or state of being inaccessible, or not to be reached.  
**INACCESSIBLE**, in-ak-ses'se-bl, *a.* Not to be  
 reached; not to be approached; forbidding access.  
**INACCESSIBLY**, in-ak-ses'se-bl'e, *ad.* So as not to  
 be approached.

**INACCURACY**, in-ak'ku-ra-se, *s.* Want of accuracy  
 or exactness; mistake; fault; defect; error.

**INACCURATE**, in-ak'ku-rate, *a.* Not accurate or  
 exact; opposed to truth; erroneous.

**INACCRATELY**, in-ak'ku-rate-le, *ad.* Not accord-  
 ing to truth; incorrectly; erroneously.

**INACHUS**, in'a-kus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous  
 insects: Family, Serricornes.

**INACQUAINTANCE**, in-ak-kwane'tans, *s.* Want of  
 knowledge or acquaintance of a person or thing.

**INACQUIESCENT**, in-ak-kwe-es'sent, *a.* Not ac-  
 quiescing.

**INACTION**, in-ak'shun, *s.* (French.) Cessation from  
 labour or exertion; forbearance of labour; rest;  
 idleness.

**INACTIVE**, in-ak'tiv, *a.* Not busy; not diligent;  
 idle; indolent; sluggish; not active or indus-  
 trious.

**INACTIVELY**, in-ak'tiv-le, *ad.* Idly; sluggishly;  
 without motion, labour, or employment.

**INACTIVITY**, in-ak-tiv'e-te, *s.* Idleness; sluggish-  
 ness; inertness; want of action or exertion;  
 rest.

**INACTUATE**, in-ak'tu-ate, *v. a.* To put in action.  
 —Obsolete.

**INACTUATION**, in-ak-tu-a'shun, *s.* Operation.—  
 Obsolete.

They (the creatures) were then constituted in the in-  
 action and exercise of their noblest and most perfect  
 powers.—*Glancville.*

**INADEQUACY**, in-ad'e-kwa-se, *s.* The quality of  
 being unequal or insufficient for a purpose; ine-  
 quality; defectiveness; incompleteness.

**INADEQUATE**, in-ad'e-kwate, *a.* Not equal to the  
 purpose; defective; falling below the due pro-  
 portion; incomplete; not just.

**INADEQUATELY**, in-ad'e-kwate-le, *ad.* Defectively;  
 not completely.

**INADEQUATENESS**, in-ad'e-kwate-nes, *s.* The qual-  
 ity of being inadequate; inequality; incompleteness.

**INADEQUATION**, in-ad-e-kwa'shun, *s.* Want of  
 exact correspondence.

**INADHESION**, in-ad-he'shun, *s.* Want of adhe-  
 sion; a not adhering.

**INADMISSIBILITY**, in-ad-mis-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The  
 quality of being inadmissible, or not worthy of  
 being received.

**INADMISSIBLE**, in-ad-mis'se-bl, *a.* Not admissible.

**INADVERTENCE**, in-ad-ver'tens, } *s.* Careless-

**INADVERTENCY**, in-ad-ver'ten-se, } ness; negli-

gence; inattention; the effect of inattention;  
 heedlessness.

**INADVERTENT**, in-ad-ver'tent, *a.* (*in*, and *adver-*  
*tens*, turning to, Lat.) Not turning the mind to;  
 negligent; heedless; careless.

**INADVERTENTLY**, in-ad-ver'tent-le, *ad.* Heed-  
 lessly; carelessly; want of attention; inconsiderately.

**INAFFABILITY**, in-af-fa-bil'e-te, *s.* Reservedness  
 in conversation.

**INAFFABLE**, in-af'fa-bl, *a.* Reserved; uncour-  
 teous; not affable.

## INAFFECTATION—INAPPRECIABLE.

**INAFFECTATION**, in-af-fek-ta'shun, *s.* The state  
 of being void of affectation.

**INAFFECTED**, in-af-fek'ted, *a.* Unaffected.—Ob-  
 solete.

**INAFFECTEDLY**, in-af-fek'ted-le, *ad.* Without  
 affectation.—Obsolete.

**INAIDABLE**, in-a'da-bl, *a.* That cannot be assisted.  
 Labouring art can never answer nature  
 From her *inaidable* estate.—*Shaks.*

**INALIENABLE**, in-ale'yen-a-bl, *a.* (French.) That  
 cannot be alienated or granted to another; un-  
 alienable.

**INALIENABLENESS**, in-ale'yen-a-bl-nes, *s.* The  
 state of being inalienable.

**INALIENABLY**, in-ale'yen-a-bl'e, *ad.* In a manner  
 that forbids alienation.

**INALIMENTAL**, in-ale-e-men'tal, *a.* Affording no  
 nourishment.

**INALINE**, in'a-line, *s.* A vegetable product, resem-  
 bling starch, obtained from the roots of *Inula hel-*  
*lenium*, or *Elacampane*, by boiling them in water.

**INALTERABILITY**, in-awl'ter-a-bl'e-te, *s.* The  
 quality of not being alterable or changeable.

**INALTERABLE**, in-awl'ter-a-bl, *a.* That cannot or  
 may not be altered or changed; unalterable.

**INAMIALE**, in-a'me-a-bl, *a.* Unamiable; unpleas-  
 ant.—Obsolete.

**INAMIALENESS**, in-a'me-a-bl-nes, *s.* Unamia-  
 bleness.—Obsolete.

**INAMISSIBLE**, in-a-mis'e-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *amitto*, I  
 lose, Lat.) Not to be lost.—Seldom used.  
 These advantages are *inamissible*.—*Hammond.*

**INAMISSIBLENESS**, in-a-mis'se-bl-nes, *s.* The state  
 of not being liable to be lost.

**INAMORATO**, in-am-o-ra'to, *s.* (Italian.) A lover.

**INANE**, in-ane, *a.* (*inanis*, empty, Lat.) Empty;  
 void; sometimes used for a substantive, to ex-  
 press a void space.

**INANGULAR**, in-ang'gu-lar, *a.* Not angular.

**INANILOQUENT**, in-a-nil'o-kwent, } *a.* Babbling.

**INANILOQUOUS**, in-a-nil'o-kwus, } *a.* To animate; to

quicken;—(obsolete as a verb);  
 This child of mine, *inanimated* by your gracious ex-  
 ception.—*Donne.*

*a.* (*inanimatus*, Lat.) void of life; without ani-  
 mation.

**INANIMATED**, in-an'e-may-ted, *a.* Destitute of  
 animal life; not animated or sprightly.

**INANITION**, in-a-nish'un, *s.* (French, from *inani*,  
 Lat.) Emptiness; want of fulness.

**INANITY**, in-an'e-te, *s.* (*ininitas*, Lat.) Empti-  
 ness; void space; vacuity.

**INAPPETENCE**, in-ap'pe-tens, } *s.* (*in*, and *ap-*

**INAPPETENCY**, in-ap'pe-ten-se, } *petens*, desiring,  
 Lat.) Want of appetite, or of a disposition to  
 seek, select, or imbibe nutriment; want of desire  
 or inclination.

**INAPPLICABILITY**, in-ap'ple-ka-bil'e-te, *s.* Un-  
 fitness for the particular purpose; the quality of  
 not being applicable.

**INAPPLICABLE**, in-ap'ple-ka-bl, *a.* Not applicable;  
 that cannot be applied; not suited or suitable to  
 the purpose.

**INAPPLICATION**, in-ap'ple-ka'shun, *s.* Want of  
 application; want of attention or assiduity; neg-  
 ligence; indolence.

**INAPPOSITE**, in-ap'po-zite, *a.* Not apposite; not  
 fit or suitable; not pertinent.

**INAPPRECIABLE**, in-ap-pre'she-a-bl, *a.* That can-



# INAPPREHENSIBLE—INAUGURATE.

not be duly valued or appreciated; that cannot be estimated.

**INAPPREHENSIBLE**, in-ap-pre-hen'se-bl, *a.* Not intelligible.

**INAPPREHENSIVE**, in-ap-pre-hen'siv, *a.* Not apprehensive.

**INAPPROACHABLE**, in-ap-protsh'e-bl, *a.* Not to be approached.

**INAPPROPRIATE**, in-ap-pro'pre-ate, *a.* Not appropriate; unsuited; not proper; not belonging to.

**INAPPROPRIATELY**, in-ap-pro'pre-ate-le, *ad.* Not appropriately; not fitly.

**INAPPROPRIATENESS**, in-ap-pro'pre-ate-nes, *s.* Unsuitableness.

**INAPT**, in-apt', *a.* Not apt; unfit.

**INAPTITUDE**, in-ap-te-tude, *s.* Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

**INAPPLY**, in-apt'le, *ad.* Unfitly; unsuitably.

**INAPINESS**, in-apt'nes, *s.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.

**INAPUATE**, in-a'kwate, *a.* Embodied in water.

**INAPUATION**, in-a-kwa'shun, *s.* The state of being inapuate.

**INAPABLE**, in-är'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being tiled.

**INARCH**, in-ärtsh', *v. a.* To graft by approach; to graft by uniting a scion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree.

**INARCHING**, in-ärtsh'ing, *s.* A method of ingrafting, by which a scion, without being separated from its parent tree, is joined to a stock standing near.

**INARTICULATE**, in-är-tik'u-late, *a.* Not uttered with articulation or junction of the organs of speech; not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables.

**INARTICULATELY**, in-är-tik'u-late-le, *ad.* Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.

**INARTICULATENESS**, in-är-tik'u-late-nes, *s.* Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

**INARTICULATION**, in-är-tik'u-la'shun, *s.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

**INARTIFICIAL**, in-är-te-fish'al, *a.* Contrary to art; not made by art; plain; simple; artless; rude.

**INARTIFICIALLY**, in-är-te-fish'al-le, *ad.* Without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art.

**INASMUCH**, in-az-mntsh', *ad.* Such being the case or fact; seeing.

**INATTENTION**, in-at-ten'shun, *s.* Disregard; negligence; heedlessness; neglect; want of attention.

**INATTENTIVE**, in-at-ten'tiv, *a.* Heedless; careless; regardless; negligent; not fixing the mind on an object.

**INATTENTIVELY**, in-at-ten'tiv-le, *ad.* Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly.

**INAUDIBILITY**, in-aw-de-bil'e-te, } *s.* State of

**INAUDIBLENESS**, in-aw-de-bl-nes, } being inaudible.

**INAUDIBLE**, in-aw'de-bl, *a.* That cannot be heard; making no sound.

**INAUDIBLY**, in-aw'de-bl, *ad.* In a manner not to be heard.

**INAUGURAL**, in-aw'gu-ral, *a.* (*inauguro*, Lat.) Pertaining to inauguration; made or pronounced at an inauguration.

**INAUGURATE**, in-aw'gu-rate, *v. a.* To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable

# INAUGURATION—INCANTATION.

ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner; to begin with good omens;—(obsolete in the last sense;—*a. part.* invested with office.

The new state to which Christ was *inaugurate* at his resurrection.—*Hammond.*

**INAUGURATION**, in-aw-gu-ra'shun, *s.* (*inauguratio*, Lat.) The act of inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies; the coronation of an emperor or king, or the consecration of a prelate—so called from the ceremonies used by the Romans, when they were received into the College of Augurs.

**INAUGURATOR**, in-aw'gu-ray-tur, *s.* One who inaugurates.

**INAUGURATORY**, in-aw'gu-ray-tur-e, *a.* Pertaining to inauguration; suited to induction into office.

**INAURATE**, in-aw'rate, *v. a.* To gild or cover with gold.

**INAURATION**, in-aw-ra'shun, *s.* (*aurum*, gold, Lat.) In Pharmacy, the act of gilding pills, or a bolus.

**INAUSPICATE**, in-aws'pe-kate, *a.* Ill-omened.

**INAUSPICIOUS**, in-aw-spish'us, *a.* Ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil.

**INAUSPICIOUSLY**, in-aw-spish'us-le, *ad.* With ill omens; unfortunately; unfavourably.

**INAUSPICIOUSNESS**, in-aw-spish'us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being inauspicious; unfavourableness.

**INBEING**, in'be-ing, *s.* Inherent existence; inseparableness.

**INBOARD**, in'borde, *a.* Carried or stowed within the hold of a ship, as an *inboard* cargo;—*ad.* within the hold of a vessel.

**INBORN**, in'bawn, *a.* Innate; implanted by nature.

**INBREATHE**, in'breech, *v. a.* To infuse by breathing.

**INBREATHED**, in'breechd, *a.* Infused by inspiration.

**INBREED**, in-breed', *v. a.* To generate or produce within.

**INBRED**, in'bred, *a.* Bred within; innate; natural.

**INCA**, ing'ka, *s.* The title given by the natives of Peru to their kings and princes of the blood, before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.

**INCAGE**.—See *Encage*.

**INCAGEMENT**, in-kaje'ment, *s.* Confinement in a cage.

**INCALCULABLE**, in-kal'ku-la-bl, *a.* That cannot be calculated.

**INCALCULABLY**, in-kal'ku-la-ble, *ad.* In a degree beyond calculation.

**INCALESCENCE**, in-kal-les'sens, } *s.* (*incallescens*, Lat.) The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient; heat.

**INCALESCENCY**, in-kal-les'sen-se, }

**INCALESCENT**, in-kal-les'sent, *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat.

**INCAMERATION**, in-kam-er-a'shun, *s.* (*in*, and *camera*, a chamber or arched roof, Lat.) A term used in the chancery of Rome, for the uniting of lands, revenues, or other rights to the Pope's domains.

**INCANDESCENCE**, in-kan-des'sens, *s.* (*incandescens*, Lat.) A white heat, or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.

**INCANDESCENT**, in-kan-des'sent, *a.* White, or glowing with heat.

**INCANTATION**, in-kan-ta'shun, *s.* (*incantatio*, Lat.) The act of enchanting; enchantment; the act of



INCANTATORY—INCARNATIVE.

using certain formulas of words and ceremonies, for the purpose of raising spirits.

**INCANTATORY**, in-kan'ta-tur-e, *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical.

**INCANTING**, in-kan'ting, *a.* Enchanting.—Obsolete.

Incanting voices,—poesy, mirth, and wine, raising the sport commonly to admiration.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

**INCANTON**, in-kan'tun, *v. a.* To unite to a canton or separate community.

**INCAPABILITY**, in-kay-pa-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality

**INCAPABLENESS**, in-ka'pa-bl-nes, *s.* of being incapable; natural incapacity or want of power; legal disqualification.

**INCAPABLE**, in-ka'pa-bl, *a.* Not having capacity or room sufficient to contain or hold; destitute of natural capacity or power to learn, know, understand, or comprehend; not admitting; not in a state to receive; wanting power equal to any purpose; wanting moral power or disposition; unqualified or disqualified, in a legal sense; not having the legal or constitutional qualifications.

**INCAPABLY**, in-ka'pa-ble, *ad.* In an incapable manner.

**INCAPACIOUS**, in-ka-pa'shus, *a.* Narrow; of small content; wanting power to contain or comprehend; not large or spacious.

**INCAPACIOUSNESS**, in-ka-pa'shus-nes, *s.* Narrowness; want of containing space.

**INCAPACITATE**, in-ka-pas'e-tate, *v. a.* To render or make incapable; to disable; to weaken; to deprive of competent power or ability; to render unfit; to disqualify; to deprive of legal or constitutional requisites.

**INCAPACITATION**, in-ka-pas-e-ta'shun, *s.* Want of capacity.

**INCAPACITY**, in-ka-pas'e-te, *s.* Inability; want of natural power; want of comprehensiveness of mind; disqualification, in a legal sense. In the Canon Law, the term has two applications—first, the want of a dispensation for age in a minor, and for legitimation in a bastard, &c., which renders the provision of a benefice void in its original; and secondly, crimes and heinous offences which annul provisions at first valid.

**INCARCERATE**, in-kar'se-rate, *v. a.* (*incarcero*, Lat.) To imprison; to confine in a jail; to confine; to shut up or enlose;—*a.* imprisoned; confined.

**INCARCERATION**, in-kar-se-ra'shun, *s.* The act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment.

**INCARN**, in-karn', *v. a.* (*incarno*, Lat.) To cover with flesh; to invest with flesh;—*v. n.* to breed flesh.

**INCARNADINE**, in-kar'na-dine, *a.* (*incarnadin*, Fr.) Flesh-coloured; of a carnation colour; pale red;—*v. a.* to dye red or flesh colour.

**INCARNATE**, in-kar'nate, *v. a.* To clothe with flesh;—*a.* clothed with flesh.

**INCARNATION**, in-kar-na'shun, *s.* (*incarnatio*, taking of flesh, Lat.) In Theology, the act by which the Son of God assumed the human character, or the mystery by which Jesus Christ was made man, in order to accomplish the work of salvation. In Surgery, used to denote the healing and filling up of ulcers and wounds with new flesh.

**INCARNATIVE**, in-kar'na-tiv, *a.* (*incarnatif*, Fr.) In Therapeutics, applied to medicines which have for their object the filling up wounds or sores with flesh;—*s.* a medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh.

INCARVILLEA—INCENTIVE.

**INCARVILLEA**, in-kar-vil'le-a, *s.* (in honour of P. Incarville, a Chinese Jesuit.) A genus of elegant plants, natives of China: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

**INCASE**.—See *Encase*.

**INCASK**, in-kask', *v. a.* To put into a cask.

**INCASTELLATED**, in-kas'tel-lay-ted, *a.* Confined or enclosed in a castle.

**INCATENATION**, in-kat-e-na'shun, *s.* (*catena*, a chain, Lat.) The act of linking together.

**INCAUTIOUS**, in-kaw'shus, *a.* Unwary; negligent; not circumspect; heedless; not attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend.

**INCAUTIOUSLY**, in-kaw'shus-le, *ad.* Unwarily; heedlessly; without due circumspection.

**INCAUTIOUSNESS**, in-kaw'shus-nes, *s.* Want of caution; unwariness; want of foresight.

**INCAVATED**, in'ka-vay-ted, *a.* Made hollow; bent round or in.

**INCAVATION**, in-ka-va'shun, *s.* The act of making hollow; a hollow made.

**INCEND**, in-send', *v. a.* (*incendo*, Lat.) To stir up; to inflame.—Obsolete.

Oh! there's a line *incends* his lustful blood.—*Marston.*

**INCENDIARISM**, in-sen'de-ar-izm, *s.* The act or practice of wilfully setting fire to buildings or other property.

**INCENDIARY**, in-sen'de-a-re, *s.* (*incendarius*, Lat.)

In Law, one who is guilty of maliciously setting fire to another's dwelling-house or other premises. A bare intent or attempt to do this by actually setting fire to a house, unless it absolutely burns, does not come within the description of *incendit et combussit*. But the burning and consuming of any part is sufficient, though the fire be afterwards extinguished. It must also be a malicious burning, otherwise it is only a trespass. This offence is called *arson* in English, and *wilful fire-raising* in Scotch law;—a person who excites or inflames factions, and promotes quarrels; he or that which excites;—*a.* relating to the malicious burning of a dwelling; tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrels.

**INCENDIOUS**, in-sen'de-us, *a.* Promoting faction or quarrel.

**INCENSE**, in'sens, *s.* (*incensum*, Lat.) Perfume exhaled by fire; the odours of spices and gums burnt in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity; the materials burnt for making perfumes; acceptable prayers and praises;—*v. a.* to perfume with incense.

**INCENSE**, in-sens', *v. a.* To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite angry passions; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate; to heat; to fire.

**INCENSEMENT**, in-sens'ment, *s.* Violent irritation of the passions; heat; exasperation.

**INCENSION**, in-sen'shun, *s.* (*incensio*, Lat.) The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

**INCENSIVE**, in-sen'siv, *a.* That incites or inflames.

**INCENSOR**, in-sen'sur, *s.* (Latin.) A kindler of anger.

**INCENSORY**, in-sen'sur-e, *s.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.

**INCENSURABLE**, in-sen'su-ra-bl, *a.* Not censurable; not liable to be censured.

**INCENTIVE**, in-sen'tiv, *a.* Inciting; encouraging or moving;—*s.* that which kindles; that which provokes; that which operates on the mind &c



# INCEPTION—INCH.

passions, and prompts to good or ill; motive; spur.

**INCEPTION**, in-sep'shun, *s.* (*inceptio*, Lat.) Beginning.—Seldom used.

The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. —*Bacon*.

**INCEPTIVE**, in-sep'tiv, *a.* Beginning; noting beginning.

**INCEPTOR**, in-sep'tur, *s.* A beginner; one in the rudiments.

**INCERATION**, in-se-ra'shun, *s.* The act of covering with wax.

**INCERATIVE**, in-ser'a-tiv, *a.* Adhering like wax.

**INCERTAIN**, in-ser'tin, *a.* Doubtful; unsteady; uncertain.

**INCERTAINLY**, in-ser'tin-le, *ad.* Doubtfully.

**INCERTAINTY**, in-ser'tin-te, *s.* Doubt; uncertainty.

**INCERTITUDE**, in-ser'te-tude, *s.* (*incertitudo*, Lat.) Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

**INCERTUM**, in-ser'tum, *s.* (Latin, doubtfulness.)

In ancient Architecture, a species of walling whose face exhibits an irregularly formed masonry, not laid in horizontal courses.

**INCESSABLE**, in-ses'sa-bl, *a.* Unceasing; continual.—Seldom used.

The *incessable* blows which still do wound our ears. —*Shelton*.

**INCESSANCY**, in-ses'san-se, *s.* Unintermitted continuance; unceasingness.

**INCESSANT**, in-ses'sant, *a.* (*in*, and *cessans*, from *cesso*, I cease, Lat.) Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted.

**INCESSANTLY**, in-ses'sant-le, *ad.* Without ceasing; continually.

**INCESSORIES**, in-ses-so-res, *s.* (*insideo*, I set, Lat.)

An order of birds, consisting of such as perch, including, in the arrangement of Swainson, the Dentirostres, Conirostres, Scaurostres, Tenuirostres, and Fissirostres.

**INCEST**, in'sest, *s.* (*inceste*, Fr. *incestum*, Lat.) Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons, or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law of a country.

**INCESTUOUS**, in-ses'tu-us, *a.* Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

**INCESTUOUSLY**, in-ses'tu-us-le, *ad.* With unnatural love; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

**INCESTUOUSNESS**, in-ses'tu-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being incestuous.

**INCH**, insh, *s.* (*ince*, Sax.) A well-known measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot, and equal to three barleycorns in length; a proverbial name for a small quantity; a nice point of time;—(unusual in the last sense;)

Beldame, I think we watch'd you at an *inch*. —*Shaks.*

—(*insh*, an island, Gael.) a word applied in Scotland to certain small islands, or to places which have been surrounded by water, as Inch-Keith, White-inch, King's-inch. *Inch of candle*, in Law, an old mode of selling goods by merchants in the following manner, viz.: when the goods are exposed to sale, a small piece of wax-candle, about an inch long, is burning, and the last bidder when the candle goes out is entitled to the lot or parcel so exposed;—*v. a.* to drive by inches;

He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,  
And inches out my master. —*Dryden*.

# INCHAMBER—INCIPIENT.

to deal out by inches; to give sparingly;—*v. a.* to advance or retire a little at a time.—Seldom used as a verb.

**INCHAMBER**, in-tshame'bur, *v. a.* (*enchamber*, Fr.) To lodge in a chamber.—Obsolete.

**INCHARITABLE**.—See Uncharitable.

**INCHASTITY**, in-tshas'te-te, *s.* Lowdown; impurity; unchastity.

**INCHED**, insht, *a.* Containing inches in length or breadth.

**INCHEST**, in-tshest', *v. a.* To put into a chest.

**INCHEMEAL**, insh'meal, *s.* A piece an inch long.

**INCHOATE**, in'ko-ate, *v. a.* (*inchoo*, Lat.) To begin;—(seldom used as a verb;)—*a.* begun; commenced.

**INCHOATELY**, in'ko-ate-le, *ad.* In an incipient degree.

**INCHOATION**, in-ko-a'shun, *s.* The act of beginning; commencement; inception.—Seldom used.

There is another life, in which those divine *inchoations* shall be completed.—*Glanville*.

**INCHOATIVE**, in-ko-a-tiv, *a.* Noting beginning; inceptive.

**INCHPIN**, insh'pin, *s.* Some of the inside of a deer.

**INCIDE**, in-side', *v. a.* (*incido*, Lat.) To cut; to separate, as medicines.—Obsolete.

The menses are promoted by all saponaceous substances, which *incide* the mucus in the first passages.—*Arbuthnot*.

**INCIDENCE**, in'se-dens, *s.* (*incidens*, Lat.) In a literal sense, a falling on; accident; casualty; the direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, otherwise termed the angle of *incidence*.

**INCIDENT**, in'se-dent, *a.* Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; issuing in beside the main design; appertaining to or following the chief or principal;—*a.* that which falls out; an event; casualty; that which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action.

*Incident diligence*, in Scotch Law, a warrant granted by a Lord Ordinary of the Court of Session to cite witnesses in proof of any point, or for the production of any writing necessary in the preparation of a cause for a final determination before it goes to a general proof. In Law, a thing appertaining to, or following another which is principal. A court baron is inseparably incident to a manor, and a court of pie powders to a fair.

*Incident ray of light*, in Optics, the line of direction in which a ray is propagated after striking a reflecting body.

**INCIDENTAL**, in-se-den'tal, *a.* Casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate; not necessary to the chief purpose.

**INCIDENTALLY**, in-se-den'tal-le, *ad.* Beside the main design; casually; without intention; accidentally; occasionally.

**INCIDENTLY**, in'se-dent-le, *ad.* Occasionally; by the way.—Obsolete.

**INCINERATE**, in-sin'er-ate, *v. a.* (*in*, and *cinis*, ashes, Lat.) To burn to ashes.

**INCINERATION**, in-sin'er-a'shun, *s.* (*incineratio*, Lat.) In Pharmacy, the process by which an animal or vegetable substance is reduced to ashes.

**INCIPIENCY**, in-sip'e-en-se, *s.* Beginning; commencement.

**INCIPIENT**, in-sip'e-ent, *a.* (*incipiens*, Lat.) Beginning; commencing, as the *incipient* stage of a fever.



# INCIRCLE—INCLINABLE.

# INCLINABLENESS—INCLUSIVELY.

**INCIRCLE.**—See Encircle.

**INCIRCLET**, in-ser'klet, *s.* A small circlet.

In whose incirclets if ye gaze,  
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze.—*Sidney.*

**INCIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE**, in-ser-kum-skrip'te-bl, *a.* That cannot be circumscribed or limited.

**INCIRCUMSPECTION**, in-ser-kum-spek'shun, *s.* Want of circumspection.

**INCISE**, in-size', *v. a.* (*inciser*, Fr.) To cut in; to carve.

Let others carve the rest; it shall suffice,  
I on thy grave this epitaph incise.—*Carena.*

**INCISED**, in-siz'de', *a.* (*incisus*, Lat.) Cut; made by cutting.

**INCISELY**, in-size'le, *ad.* In the manner of incisions.

**INCISION**, in-siz'h'un, *s.* (French, *incisio*, Lat.) A cutting; the act of cutting into a substance; a cut; a gash; the separation of the surface of any substance made by a sharp instrument; separation of viscid matter by medicines.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**INCISIVE**, in-si'siv, *a.* (*incisif*, Fr.) Having the quality of cutting or separating the superficial part of anything. *Incisive teeth*, the cutters, or fore teeth in animals.

**INCISOR**, in-si'sur, *s.* (Latin.) A fore tooth, which cuts, bites, or separates; a cutter.

**INCISORY**, in-si'sur-re, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

**INCISURE**, in-siz'h'ure, *s.* (*incisura*, Lat.) A cut; an aperture opened by cutting; an incision.

**INCITANT**, in-si'tant, *s.* That which excites action in an animal body.

**INCITATION**, in-se-ta'shun, *s.* (*incitatio*, Lat.) Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse; the act of inciting; the power of inciting.

**INCITE**, in-site', *v. a.* (*incito*, Lat.) To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to encourage; to move the mind to action by persuasion, or motives presented.

**INCITEMENT**, in-site'ment, *s.* That which moves the mind or produces action; motive; incentive; impulse.

**INCITER**, in-si'tur, *s.* He or that which incites or moves to action.

**INCIVIL.**—See Uncivil.

**INCIVILITY**, in-se-vil'e-te, *s.* (*incivilitas*, Fr.) Want of courtesy; rudeness; impoliteness; any act of rudeness or ill-breeding.

**INCIVILIZATION**, in-siv-il-e-za'shun, *s.* An uncivilized state.

**INCIVILLY.**—See Uncivilly.

**INCIVISM**, in-siv'izm, *s.* Want of love to one's country, or of patriotism.

**INCLASP**, in-klasp', *v. a.* To hold fast; to clasp.

**INCLAVATED**, in-klav-ay-ted, *a.* Set; fast; fixed.

**INCLE.**—See Inkle.

**INCLEMENCY**, in-klem'en-se, *s.* (*inclementia*, Fr.) Want of clemency; want of mildness of temper; unmercifulness; harshness; severity; roughness; boisterousness; storminess.

**INCLEMENT**, in-klem'ent, *a.* Destitute of a mild and kind temper; unmerciful; un pitying; void of tenderness; harsh; rough; stormy; boisterous; rigorously cold.

**INCLEMENTLY**, in-klem'ent-le, *ad.* In an inclement manner.

**INCLINABLE**, in-kl'i-na-bl, *a.* (*inclinabilis*, Lat.) Leaning; tending; having a propensity of will; having a tendency; somewhat disposed.

**INCLINABLENESS**, in-kl'i-na-bl-ness, *s.* Favourable disposition.

**INCLINATION**, in-kle-na'shun, *s.* (French, from *inclinatio*, Lat.) Tendency towards any point; natural aptness; propensity of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire; love; affection; regard; disposition of mind; the act of decanting liquors by stooping or inclining the vessel. In Mathematics, the mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two lines or two planes towards each other, so as to form an angle. *Inclination of the magnetic needle*, the same as dip. *Inclination of a planet*, an arc or angle comprehended between the ecliptic and the plane of a planet in its orbit. *Inclination of meridians*, in Dialling, the angle that the hour line on the globe, which is perpendicular with the dial-plate, makes with the meridian. *Inclination of the axis of the earth*, the angle which it makes with the plane of the ecliptic, or the angle between the planes of the equator and ecliptic, which is 23° 28'.

**INCLINATORILY**, in-kl'in-a-tur-e-le, *ad.* Obliquely; with inclination.

**INCLINATORY**, in-kl'in-a-tur-e, *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining.

**INCLINE**, in-kl'ine, *v. n.* (*inclinare*, Lat.) To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part; to bend the body; to bow; to be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning; to be disposed;—*v. a.* to cause to deviate from an erect, perpendicular, or parallel line; to give a leaning to; to give a tendency or propensity to the will or affections; to turn; to dispose; to bend; to cause to stoop or bow.

**INCLINED**, in-kl'inde', *a.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed. *Inclined plane*, in Mechanics, one which forms an oblique angle with the horizon; a sloping plane.

**INCLINER**, in-kl'i-nur, *s.* An inclined dial.

**INCLIP**, in-klip', *v. a.* To grasp; to enclose; to surround.—Seldom used.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips,  
Is thine, if thou wilt have't.—*Shaks.*

**ENCLOISTER.**—See Encloister.

**ENCLOSE.**—See Enclose.

**ENCLOSER.**—See Encloser.

**ENCLOSURE.**—See Enclosure.

**ENCLOUD**, in-klowd', *v. a.* To darken; to obscure.

**INCLUDE**, in-klude', *v. a.* (*in*, and *cludo*, I shut, Lat.) To confine within; to hold; to contain; to comprise; to comprehend.

**INCLUSA**, in-kl'u'sa, *s.* A family of testaceous Mollusca in Cuvier's arrangement, the animals of which have the mouth open at the anterior extremity, or near the middle only, for the passage of the food, and extended from the other end into a double tube, which projects from the shell, the extremities of which are always gaping; nearly all the species live buried in sand, stones, coral, or wood.

**INCLUST**, in-kl'u'si, *s.* (*inclusus*, shut up, Lat.) A class of religious persons who lived in cells, under the obligation of not leaving them except in cases of extreme necessity—named also *Reclusi*.

**INCLUSION**, in-kl'u'zhun, *s.* (*inclusio*, Lat.) The act of including.

**INCLUSIVE**, in-kl'u'siv, *a.* (*inclusif*, Fr.) Enclosing; encircling; comprehended in the number or sum.

**INCLUSIVELY**, in-kl'u'siv-le, *ad.* Comprehending the thing mentioned.



# INCOACT—INCOME.

INCOACT, in-ko-akt', } *a.* (*incoactus*, Latin.)  
 INCOACTED, in-ko-ak'ted, } Unrestrained.—Obso-  
 lete.

INCOAGULABLE, in-ko-ag'u-la-bl, *a.* That cannot  
 be coagulated.

INCOERCIBLE, in-ko-er'se-bl, *a.* Not to be coerced  
 or impelled by force.

INCOEXISTENCE, in-ko-eg-zis'tens, *s.* The quality  
 of not existing together.—Unusual.

INCOG, in-kog', *ad.* (contracted from *incognito*.)  
 In concealment or disguise; in a manner not to  
 be known.

INCOGITABLE, in-koj'e-ta-bl, *a.* (*incogitabilis*, Lat.)  
 Unthought of.

INCOGITANCY, in-koj'e-tan-se, *s.* (*incogitantia*,  
 Lat.) Want of thought, or want of the power of  
 thinking.

INCOGITANT, in-koj'e-tant, *a.* Thoughtless; in-  
 considerate.

INCOGITANTLY, in-koj'e-tant-le, *ad.* Without con-  
 sideration.

INCOGITATIVE, in-koj'e-tay-tiv, *a.* Wanting the  
 power of thought.

INCOGNITO, in-kog'ne-to, *ad.* (*incognitus*, Lat.) In  
 concealment; in disguise of the real person.

INCOGNIZABLE, in-kog'ne-za-bl, *a.* That cannot  
 be recognized, known, or distinguished.

INCOGNOSCIBLE, in-kog-nos'e-bl, *a.* Incapable of  
 being known.

INCOHERENCE, in-ko-he'rens, } *s.* Want of co-  
 INCOHERENCY, in-ko-he'ren-se, } herence or co-  
 hesion; looseness, or unconnected state of parts;  
 want of connection; incongruity; want of agree-  
 ment, or dependence of one part on another; in-  
 consistency; that which does not agree with other  
 parts of the same thing.

INCOHERENT, in-ko-he'rent, *a.* Wanting cohe-  
 sion; loose; unconnected; not fixed to each  
 other; wanting coherence or agreement; incon-  
 gruous; inconsistent; having no dependence of  
 one part on another.

INCOHERENTLY, in-ko-he'rent-le, *ad.* Inconsis-  
 tently; without coherence of parts.

INCOINCIDENCE, in-ko-in'se-dens, *s.* Want of  
 coincidence.

INCOINCIDENT, in-ko-in'se-dent, *a.* Not coinci-  
 dent; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.

INCOLUMITY, in-ko-lu'me-te, *s.* (*incolumitas*, Lat.)  
 Safety; security.—Seldom used.

INCOMHINE, in-kom-bine', *v. n.* To differ.—Sel-  
 dom used.

To sow the sorrow of man's nativity with seed of two  
 incoherent and incombining dispositions.—Milton.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, in-kom-bus-te-bil'e-te, } *s.*  
 INCOMBUSTIBILITY, in-kom-bus'te-bl-nes, }  
 The quality of being incapable of being burnt or  
 consumed.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, in-kom-bus'te-bl, *a.* Not to be  
 burnt, decomposed, or consumed by fire. *Incom-  
 bustible cloth*, cloth woven with the fibres of the  
 mineral asbestos,—which see.

INCOMBUSTIBLY, in-kom-bus'te-ble, *ad.* So as to  
 resist combustion.

INCOME, in'kum, *s.* That gain which proceeds from  
 labour, business, or property of any kind; the  
 produce of a farm; the rent of houses; the pro-  
 ceeds of professional business; the profits of com-  
 merce or of occupation; the interest or stock of  
 funds; a coming in; admission; introduction;—  
 (obsolete in the last three senses, though in com-

# INCOMING—INCOMMUTABLENESS.

mon use in the days of Cromwell.) This term is  
 often used as synonymous with revenue; but the  
 legitimate distinction seems to be, that *income* is  
 applied to the gains of private persons, and *revenue*  
 to that of a sovereign or state.

INCOMING, in'kum-ing, *a.* Coming in;—*s.* income;  
 gain.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, in-kom-mens-u-ra-bil'e-  
 te, *s.* The state of one thing with respect to  
 another, when they cannot be compared by any  
 common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE, in-kom-mens'u-ra-bl, *a.*  
 Not to be reduced to any measure common to  
 both. In Geometry, a term applied to homoge-  
 neous magnitudes which have no common measure,  
 or whereof one cannot be denoted as either a mul-  
 tiple aliquot part of the other, or whose ratio can-  
 not be represented by numbers. *Incommensurable  
 numbers* are such as have no common divisor that  
 will divide them both equally.

INCOMMENSURABLY, in-kom-mens'u-ra-ble, *ad.*  
 So as not to admit of mensuration.

INCOMMENSURATE, in-kom-mens'u-rate, *a.* Not  
 admitting one common measure; not of equal  
 measure or extent; not adequate.

INCOMMENSURATELY, in-kom-mens'u-rate-le, *ad.*  
 Not in equal or due measure or proportion.

INCOMMISCIABLE, in-kom-mis'se-bl, *a.* That can-  
 not be commixed or mutually mixed.

INCOMMIXTURE, in-kom-miks'ture, *s.* The state  
 of being unmixed.

INCOMMUNICABLE.—See *Incommode*.

INCONMODATION, in-kom-mo-da'shun, *s.* Incon-  
 venience.

INCOMMUNE, in-kom-mode', *v. a.* (*incommodo*, Lat.)  
 To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to; to  
 disturb or molest.

INCOMMUNEMENT, in-kom-mode'ment, *s.* Incon-  
 venience.

INCOMMUNIOUS, in-kom-mo'de-us, *a.* (*incommodus*,  
 Lat.) Inconvenient; vexations without great  
 mischief; not affording ease or advantage; un-  
 suitable.

INCOMMUNIOUSLY, in-kom-mo'de-us-le, *ad.* In a  
 manner to create inconvenience; inconveniently;  
 unsuitably.

INCOMMUNIOUSNESS, in-kom-mo'de-us-nes, *s.* In-  
 convenience; unsuitableness.

INCOMMUNITY, in-kom-mo'de-te, *s.* (*incommunitas*,  
 Fr. *incommunitas*, Lat.) Inconvenience; trouble.  
 —Seldom used.

Declare your opinion, what *incommunity* you have  
 conceived to be in the common law.—Spenser.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, in-kom-mu-ne-ka-bil'e-te, }  
 INCOMMUNICABLENESS, in-kom-mu-ne-ka-bl-nes, }  
*s.* The quality of not being communicable.

INCOMMUNICABLE, in-kom-mu-ne-ka-bl, *a.* That  
 cannot be communicated or imparted to others.

INCOMMUNICABLY, in-kom-mu-ne-ka-ble, *ad.* In  
 a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATED, in-kom-mu-ne-kay-ted, *a.* Not  
 imparted.

INCOMMUNICATING, in-kom-mu-ne-kay-ting, *a.*  
 Having no intercourse with each other.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, in-kom-mu-ne-kay-tiv, *a.* Not  
 communicative; not disposed to hold fellowship  
 or intercourse with.

INCOMMUTABILITY, in-kom-mu-ta-bil'e-te, }  
 INCOMMUTABLENESS, in-kom-mu'ta-bl-nes, } *s.*  
 The quality of being incommutable.



# INCOMMUTABLE—INCOMPLIANCE.

**INCOMMUTABLE**, in-kom-mu'ta-bl, *a.* Not to be exchanged or commuted with another.

**INCOMMUTABLY**, in-kom-mu'ta-ble, *ad.* Without reciprocal change.

**INCOMPACT**, in-kom-pakt', } *a.* Not compact;  
**INCOMPACTED**, in-kom-pak'ted, } not having the parts firmly united.

**INCOMPARABLE**, in-kom'pa-ra-bl, *a.* That admits of no comparison with others.

**INCOMPARABLENESS**, in-kom'pa-ra-bl-nes, *s.* Excellence beyond comparison.

**INCOMPARABLY**, in-kom'pa-ra-ble, *ad.* Beyond comparison; without competition.

**INCOMPARED**, in-kom-payrd', *a.* Not matched; peerless.

**INCOMPASSION**, in-kom-pash'un, *s.* Want of compassion or pity.—Obsolete.

**INCOMPASSIONATE**, in-kom-pash'un-ate, *a.* Void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness.

**INCOMPASSIONATELY**, in-kom-pash'un-ate-le, *ad.* Without pity.

**INCOMPASSIONATENESS**, in-kom-pash'un-ate-nes, *s.* Want of pity.

**INCOMPATIBILITY**, in-kom-pat-e-bil'e-te, *s.* Inconsistency; that quality or state of a thing which renders it impossible that it should subsist or be consistent with something else; irreconcilable disagreement.

**INCOMPATIBLE**, in-kom-pat'e-bl, *a.* (French.) Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else; irreconcilably different or disagreeing; incongruous. In Law, when certain acts are contradictory to each other they cannot both stand, being *incompatible*; as, for instance, it is *incompatible* by the statutes to hold two benefices with cure, if of a certain value in the king's books, without a dispensation.

**INCOMPATIBLES**, in-kom-pat'e-bls, *s. pl.* In Chemistry, a term employed to denote salts and other substances which cannot exist together in solution without mutual decomposition.

**INCOMPATIBLY**, in-kom-pat'e-ble, *ad.* Inconsistently; incongruously.

**INCOMPENSABLE**, in-kom-pen'sa-bl, *a.* That cannot be recompensed.

**INCOMPETENCE**, in-kom'pe-tens, } *s.* (incomplete)  
**INCOMPETENCY**, in-kom'pe-ten-se, } *tence, Fr.* Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification; want of legal or constitutional sufficiency; want of adequate means; inadequacy.

**INCOMPETENT**, in-kom'pe-tent, *a.* Wanting adequate power or suitableness; wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications; destitute of means; unable; inadequate; insufficient; unfit; improper; legally unavailable.

**INCOMPETENTLY**, in-kom'pe-tent-le, *ad.* Insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably.

**INCOMPLETE**, in-kom-ple'te', *a.* (in, and complete.) Not perfect; not finished; defective.

**INCOMPLETELY**, in-kom-ple'te'le, *ad.* Imperfectly.

**INCOMPLETENESS**, in-kom-ple'te-nes, *s.* An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness.

**INCOMPLEX**, in-kom-pleks', *a.* Not complex; uncompounded; simple.

**INCOMPLIABLE**, in-kom-pli'a-bl, *a.* Stubborn; not compliable.

**INCOMPLIANCE**, in-kom-pli'ans, *s.* Untractableness; refusal to comply with solicitations; un-

# INCOMPLIANT—INCONCLUDING.

yielding temper or constitution; refusal of compliance.

**INCOMPLIANT**, in-kom-pli'ant, *a.* Unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.

**INCOMPLIANTLY**, in-kom-pli'ant-le, *ad.* Not compliantly; stubbornly.

**INCOMPOSED**, in-kom-po-zed', *a.* Disordered; disturbed.

**INCOMPOSITE**, in-kom'po-zit, *a.* Prime, not made up of parts. *Incomposite numbers*, same as prime numbers.

**IMPOSSIBILITY**, in-kom-pos-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being possible, but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.—Seldom used.

**IMPOSSIBLE**, in-kom-pos-se-bl, *a.* Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.—Seldom used.

**INCOMPREHENSIBILITY**, in-kom-pre-hen-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness.

**INCOMPREHENSIBLE**, in-kom-pre-hen-se-bl, *a.* (French.) That cannot be comprehended or understood; that is beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable; not to be contained.—Seldom used in the last sense.

Presence everywhere is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance; for what can be everywhere but that which can nowhere be comprehended—Hooker.

**INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS**, in-kom-pre-hen-se-bl-nes, *s.* Incomprehensibility.

**INCOMPREHENSIBLY**, in-kom-pre-hen-se-bl-le, *ad.* Inconceivably.

**INCOMPREHENSION**, in-kom-pre-hen'shun, *s.* Want of comprehension.

**INCOMPREHENSIVE**, in-kom-pre-hen'siv, *a.* Not comprehensive.

**INCOMPRESSIBILITY**, in-kom-pres-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of resisting compression.

**INCOMPRESSIBLE**, in-kom-pres-se-bl, *a.* Not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass; resisting compression.

**INCOMPUTABLE**, in-kom-pu'ta-bl, *a.* That cannot be computed.

**INCONCEALABLE**, in-kon-se'a-bl, *a.* Not to be hid; not to be concealed or kept in secret.

**INCONCEIVABLE**, in-kon-se'va-bl, *a.* Incomprehensible; that cannot be conceived or understood by the human mind.

**INCONCEIVABLENESS**, in-kon-se'va-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

**INCONCEIVABLY**, in-kon-se'va-ble, *ad.* In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.

**INCONCEPTIBLE**, in-kon-sep'te-bl, *a.* Not to be conceived.—Seldom used.

**INCONCINNITY**, in-kon-sin'ne-te, *s.* (inconcinnatus, Lat.) Unsuitableness; want of proportion.

**INCONCINNOUS**, in-kon-sin'nus, *a.* Unsuitable; disagreeable to the ear.

**INCONCLUDENT**, in-kon-klu'dent, *a.* (in and concludens, concludo, I conclude, Lat.) Not inferring a conclusion or consequence.—Obsolete.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconcludent*—Aylfe.

**INCONCLUDING**, in-kon-klu'ding, *a. part.* Exhibiting no powerful argument; inferring no consequence.



## INCONCLUSIVE—INCONSCIONABLE.

**INCONCLUSIVE**, in-kon-klu'siv, *a.* Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

**INCONCLUSIVELY**, in-kon-klu'siv-le, *ad.* Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

**INCONCLUSIVENESS**, in-kon-klu'siv-nes, *s.* Want of such evidence as to satisfy the mind of truth or falsehood.

**INCONCOCT**, in-kon-kokt', } *a.* Unripened;  
**INCONCOCTED**, in-kon-kok'ted, } immature; not fully digested.

**INCONCOCTION**, in-kon-kok'shun, *s.* The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.

**INCONCURRING**, in-kon-kur'ring, *a.* Not concurring or agreeing.

**INCONCUSSIBLE**, in-kon-kus'se-bl, *a.* Incapable of being shaken.

**INCONDENSABILITY**, in-kon-den-sa-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being condensable.

**INCONDENSABLE**, in-kon-den-sa-bl, *a.* Not capable of condensation; that cannot be made more dense or compact; not to be converted from a state of vapour to a fluid.

**INCONDITE**, in-kon'dite, *a.* (*conditus*, Lat.) Irregular; rude; unpolished.—Seldom used.

Now sportive youth  
Carol *incondite* rhymes with suiting notes,  
And quaver inharmonious.—*Philips*.

**INCONDITIONAL**.—See Unconditional.

**INCONDITIONATE**, in-kon-dish'un-ate, *a.* Not limited or restrained by any conditions; absolute.—Obsolete.

**INCONFORMABLE**, in-kon-faw'r'ma-bl, *a.* Not conformable.

**INCONFORMITY**, in-kon-faw'r'me-te, *s.* Want of conformity; nonconformity.—The latter word is commonly used.

**INCONFUSED**, in-kon-fuzde', *a.* Not confused; distinct.

**INCONFUSION**, in-kon-fu'zhun, *s.* Distinctness.

**INCONGALABLE**, in-kon-je'la-bl, *a.* Not capable of being frozen.

**INCONGALABleness**, in-kon-je'la-bl-nes, *s.* The impossibility of being congealed or frozen.

**INCONGENIAL**, in-kon-je'ne-al, *a.* Not congenial; not of a like nature; unsuitable.

**INCONGENIALITY**, in-kon-je-ne-al'e-te, *s.* Unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.

**INCONGRUENCE**, in-kong'groo-ens, *s.* Unsuitableness; want of adaptation or agreement.

**INCONGRUENT**, in-kong'groo-ent, *a.* Unsuitable; unfit; inconsistent.

**INCONGRUITY**, in-kong'groo'e-te, *s.* Want of congruity; unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; absurdity; impropriety; disagreement of parts; want of symmetry. In Physics, the property by which a fluid body is prevented from uniting with another body.

**INCONGRUOUS**, in-kong'groo-us, *a.* (*incongruus*, Lat.) Unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; absurd.

**INCONGRUOUSLY**, in-kong'groo-us-le, *ad.* Improperly; unfitly.

**INCONNECTEDLY**, in-kon-nek'tid-le, *ad.* Without any connection or dependence.

**INCONNECTION**, in-kon-nek'shun, *s.* Want of connection or just relation; disjointed state.

**INCONSCIONABLE**, in-kon'shun-a-bl, *a.* Having no sense of good and evil.

## INCONSEQUENCE—INCONSTANCY.

**INCONSEQUENCE**, in-kon'se-kwens, *s.* (*inconsequentia*, Lat.) Want of just inference; inconclusiveness.

**INCONSEQUENT**, in-kon'se-kwent, *a.* Without regular inference; not following from the premises.

**INCONSEQUENTIAL**, in-kon-se-kwen'shal, *a.* Not following in order from the premises; not of importance or consequence; of little moment.

**INCONSEQUENTIALITY**, in-kon-se-kwen-she-al'e-te, *s.* State of being of no consequence.

**INCONSIDERABLE**, in-kon-sid'ur-a-bl, *a.* Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.

**INCONSIDERABLENESS**, in-kon-sid'ur-a-bl-nes, *s.* Small importance.

**INCONSIDERABLY**, in-kon-sid'ur-a-ble, *ad.* In a small degree; to a small amount; very little.

**INCONSIDERACY**, in-kon-sid'ur-a-se, *s.* Thoughtlessness; want of consideration.—Unusual.

This is the common effect of the *inconsideracy* of youth.  
—*Lord Chesterfield*.

**INCONSIDERATE**, in-kon-sid'ur-ate, *a.* (*inconsideratus*, Latin.) Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; hasty; rash; imprudent; heedless; not duly regarding.

**INCONSIDERATELY**, in-kon-sid'ur-ate-le, *ad.* Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively; without due consideration or regard to consequences.

**INCONSIDERATENESS**, in-kon-sid'ur-ate-nes, *s.* Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence.

**INCONSIDERATION**, in-kon-sid-ar-a'shun, *s.* Want of due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences.

**INCONSISTENCE**, in-kon-sis'tens, } *s.* Such op-

**INCONSISTENCY**, in-kon-sis'ten-se, } position as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety between things that both cannot subsist together; absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction; incongruity; want of agreement or uniformity; unsteadiness; changeableness.

**INCONSISTENT**, in-kon-sis'tent, *a.* Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous; not consistent; contrary, so that the truth of one proves the other to be false; not uniform; absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

**INCONSISTENTLY**, in-kon-sis'tent-le, *ad.* Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.

**INCONSISTENTNESS**, in-kon-sis'tent-nes, *s.* Inconsistency.—Obsolete.

**INCONSISTING**.—See Inconsistent.

**INCONSOLABLE**, in-kon-so'la-bl, *a.* Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

**INCONSOLABLY**, in-kon-so'la-ble, *ad.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

**INCONSONANCE**, in-kon'so-nans, *s.* Disagreement of sounds; discordance.

**INCONSONANCY**, in-kon'so-nan-se, *s.* Disagreement; inconsistency. In Music, disagreement of sounds; discordance.

**INCONSONANT**, in-kon'so-nant, *a.* Not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.

**INCONSPICUOUS**, in-kon-spik'u-us, *a.* Not discernible; not to be perceived by the sight; not conspicuous.

**INCONSTANCY**, in-kon'stan-se, *s.* (*inconstantia*,



# INCONSTANT—INCONVENIENT.

Lat.) Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection; fickleness; want of uniformity; dissimilitude.

**INCONSTANT**, in-kon'stant, *a.* Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; wanting perseverance; mutable; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; variable.

**INCONSTANTLY**, in-kon'stant-le, *ad.* In an inconstant manner.

**INCONSUMABLE**, in-kon-su'ma-bl, *a.* Not to be consumed; that cannot be wasted.

**INCONSUMABLY**, in-kon-su'ma-ble, *ad.* So as not to be consumed.

**INCONSUMMATE**, in-kon-sum'mate, *a.* Not consummate; not finished or complete.

**INCONSUMMATENESS**, in-kon-sum'mate-nes, *s.* State of being incomplete.

**INCONSUMPTIBLE**, in-kon-sum'te-bl, *a.* Not to be spent, wasted, or destroyed by fire; not to be destroyed.—*Obsolete.*

By art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumptible* by fire.—*Brown.*

**INCONTAMINATE**, in-kon-tam'e-nate, *a.* Not contaminated.

**INCONTAMINATENESS**, in-kon-tam'e-nate-nes, *s.* State of being uncontaminated.

**INCONTTESTABLE**, in-kon-tes'ta-bl, *a.* (French.) Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; incontrovertible.

**INCONTTESTABLY**, in-kon-tes'ta-ble, *ad.* In a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.

**INCONTIGUOUS**, in-kon-tig'u-us, *a.* Not touching each other; not joined together; separate.

**INCONTINENCE**, in-kon'te-nens, } *s.* (*incontinens*, Lat.)

**INCONTINENCY**, in-kon'te-nen-se, } *Lat.* Intemperance; want of self-command, especially in the indulgence of the sexual passion. In Pathology, the involuntary emission of the urine or feces.

**INCONTINENT**, in-kon'te-nent, *a.* (*incontinens*, Lat.) Not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd; unable to restrain discharges;—*s.* one who is unchaste.

**INCONTINENTLY**, in-kon'te-nent-le, *ad.* Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely; immediately.—*Obsolete* in the last sense.

**INCONTRACTED**, in-kon-trak'ted, *a.* Not contracted; not shortened.

**INCONTROLLABLE**, in-kon-trole'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be restrained or governed; uncontrollable.

**INCONTROLLABLY**, in-kon-trole'a-ble, *ad.* In a manner that admits of no control.

**INCONTROVERTIBLE**, in-kon-tro-ver'te-bl, *a.* Indisputable; too clear or certain to admit of dispute.

**INCONTROVERTIBLY**, in-kon-tro-ver'te-ble, *ad.* To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

**INCONTUMITY**, in-kon-tum'e-te, *s.* Safety.—Not in use.

**INCONVENIENCE**, in-kon-ve'ne-ens, } *s.* (*inconveniency*, in-kon-ve'ne-en-se, } *nens*, Lat.)

Unfitness; unsuitableness; inexpedience; that which gives trouble or uneasiness; disadvantage; anything that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success.

**INCONVENIENCE**, in-kon-ve'ne-ens, *v. a.* To trouble; to put to inconvenience.

**INCONVENIENT**, in-kon-ve'ne-ent, *a.* (French.) In-

# INCONVENIENTLY—INCORRECTNESS.

commodious; disadvantageous; giving trouble or uneasiness; increasing the difficulty of progress or success; unfit; unsuitable.

**INCONVENIENTLY**, in-kon-ve'ne-ent-le, *ad.* Unsuitably; incommodiously; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably.

**INCONVERSABLE**, in-kon-ver'sa-bl, *a.* Incommunicative; unsocial; reserved.

**INCONVERSANT**, in-kon-ver-sant, *a.* Not conversant; not familiar.

**INCONVERTIBILITY**, in-kon-ver-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being changeable or convertible into something else.

**INCONVERTIBLE**, in-kon-ver-te-bl, *a.* Not transmutable; incapable of change.

**INCONVICTEDESS**, in-kon-vik'ted-nes, *s.* State of being not convicted.

**INCONVINCIBLE**, in-kon-vin'se-bl, *a.* Not convincing; that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction.

**INCONVICIBLY**, in-kon-vin'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner not admitting of conviction.

**INCONY**, in-ko'ne, *a.* Unlearned; artless.

O' my truth, most sweet jests, most *incony* vulgar wit, when it comes so smoothly off.—*Shaks.*

**INCORPORAL**, in-kawr'po-ral, *a.* (*in*, not, and *corpus*, a body, Lat.) Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial.

**INCORPORALITY**, in-kawr-po-ral'e-te, *s.* The quality of not consisting of matter; immateriality.

**INCORPORALLY**, in-kawr-po-ral-le, *ad.* Without matter or a body; immaterially.

**INCORPORATE**, in-kawr'po-rate, *a.* To mingle different ingredients, so as they shall make one mass; to conjoin inseparably, as one body; to unite; to blend; to work into another mass or body; to associate in another government or empire; to embody; to give a material form to; to form into a legal body, or body politic;—*a.* to unite, so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into;—*a.* not consisting of matter; not having a material body;—(seldom used in the last two senses;—) mixed; united in one body; associated.

**INCORPORATION**, in-kawr-po-ra'shun, *s.* The act of incorporating; union of different ingredients in one mass; association in the same political body; formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals. In Physics, the mixing the particles of different bodies so together as to appear a uniform substance, without discerning the different ingredients of which they are composed.

**INCORPOREAL**, in-kawr-po-re-al, *a.* (*incorporealis*, Lat.) Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial.

**INCORPOREALLY**, in-kawr-po-re-al-le, *ad.* Without body; immaterially.

**INCORPOREITY**, in-kawr-po-re'e-te, *s.* The quality of being not material; immateriality.

**INCORPSE**, in-kawrps', *v. a.* To incorporate.—*Ill-formed.*

**INCORRECT**, in-kor-rekt', *a.* Not exact or according to copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty; not according to truth; not according to law or morality.

**INCORRECTION**, in-kor-rek'shun, *s.* Want of correction.

**INCORRECTLY**, in-kor-rekt'le, *ad.* Inaccurately; not exactly.

**INCORRECTNESS**, in-kor-rekt'nes, *s.* Inaccuracy;





INCORRESPONDING—INCREASE.

the want of exactness; want of conformity to truth.

**INCORRESPONDING**, in-kor-re-spon'ding, *a.* Not corresponding; unsuitable.

**INCORRIGIBLE**, in-kor're-je-bl, *a.* Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction.

**INCORRIGIBLENESS**, in-kor're-je-bl-nes, } *s.* The  
**INCORRIGIBILITY**, in-kor-re-je-bl'e-te, } quality  
of being bad, erroneous, or depraved beyond cor-  
rection; hopeless depravity in persons and error  
in things.

**INCORRIGIBLY**, in-kor're-je-ble, *ad.* To a degree  
of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

**INCORRUPT**, in-kor-rup't, } *a.* (*incorruptus*,  
**INCORRUPTED**, in-kor-rup'ted, } Lat.) Not cor-  
rupt; not marred, impaired, or spoiled; not de-  
filed or depraved; pure; sound; untainted.

**INCORRUPTIBILITY**, in-kor-rup-te-bl'e-te, *s.* The  
quality of being incapable of decay or corruption.

**INCORRUPTIBLE**, in-kor-rup'te-bl, *a.* Not capable  
of corruption; not admitting of decay; that can-  
not be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.

**INCORRUPTIBLENESS**, in-kor-rup'te-bl-nes, *s.* The  
quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to de-  
cay.

**INCORRUPTIBLES**, in-ko-rup'te-bls, *s.* The name  
of a sect which sprung out of the Eutychians.  
Their distinguishing tenet was, that the body of  
Jesus Christ was incorruptible, by which they  
meant that, after the time in which he was formed  
in the womb of his mother, he was not susceptible  
of any change or alteration, not even of any nat-  
ural or innocent passions or appetites, so that he  
eat without any occasion before his death, as well  
as after his resurrection.

**INCORRUPTION**, in-kor-rup'shun, *s.* Incapacity of  
being corrupted.

**INCORRUPTIVE**, in-kor-rup'tiv, *a.* Not liable to  
corruption.

**INCORRUPTNESS**, in-kor-rup'tnes, *s.* Exemption  
from decay or corruption; purity of mind or man-  
ners; probity; integrity; honesty.

**INCRASSATE**, in-kras'sate, *v. a.* To make thick or  
thicker; to thicken—the contrary to attenuate.  
In Pharmacy, to make fluids thicker by the mix-  
ture of other substances less fluid, or by evapo-  
rating the thinner parts;—*v. n.* to become thick  
or thicker.

**INCRASSATE**, in-kras'sate, } *a.* Fattened; in  
**INCRASSATED**, in-kras'say-ted, } Botany, thick-  
ened, or becoming thicker towards the flower.

**INCRASSATION**, in-kras-sa'shun, *s.* The act of  
thickening, or state of becoming thicker.

**INCRASSATIVE**, in-kras-sa-tiv, *a.* Having the qua-  
lity of thickening;—*s.* that which has the power  
to thicken.

**INCREASABLE**, in-kre'sa-bl, *a.* That may be in-  
creased.

**INCREASE**, in'krees, *s.* Augmentation; extension;  
increment; profit; interest; that which is added  
to the original stock; produce, as of land; pro-  
geny; issue; offspring; the augmentation of the  
moon; generation.

Into her womb convey sterility:

Dry up in her the organs of increase.—

Shaks.

**INCREASE**, in'krees', *v. n.* (*increasco*, Lat.) To be-  
come greater in bulk or quality; to grow; to  
augment; to become more violent; to become

*a n*

INCREASEFUL—INCRUSTATION.

more bright or vivid; to swell; to rise; to en-  
large; to become of more esteem and authority;

He must *increase*, but I must decrease.—*John* iii.

—*v. a.* to augment or make greater in bulk, quan-  
tity, or amount; to advance in quality; to add to  
any quality or affection; to extend; to lengthen;  
to spread; to aggravate.

**INCREASEFUL**, in-krees'fûl, *a.* Abundant of pro-  
duce.

**INCREASER**, in-krees'ur, *s.* He or that which in-  
creases.

**INCREATE**, in-kre-ate', } *a.* Not created.—In-  
**INCREATED**, in-kre-a'ted, } create is rarely used.  
Bright effluence of bright essence *increate*.—*Milton*.

**INCREDIBILITY**, in-kred-e-bl'e-te, *s.* (*incredibilite*,  
Fr.) The quality of surpassing belief.

**INCREDIBLE**, in-kred'e-bl, *a.* (*incredibilis*, Lat.)  
Not to be believed; surpassing belief; too extra-  
ordinary and impossible.

Why should it be thought a thing *incredible* with you,  
that God should raise the dead!—*Acts* xxiv.

**INCREDIBLENESS**, in-kred'e-bl-nes, *s.* The same  
as Incredibility.

**INCREDIBLY**, in-kred'e-ble, *ad.* In a manner to  
preclude belief.

**INCREDULITY**, in-kre-du'le-te, *s.* (*incredulité*, Fr.)  
The quality of not believing; indisposition to be-  
lieve; a withholding or refusal of belief.

**INCREDULOUS**, in-kred'u-lus, *a.* (*incredulus*, Lat.)  
Not believing; indisposed to admit the truth of  
what is related; refusing or withholding belief.

**INCREDULOUSNESS**, in-kred'u-lus-nes, *s.* Incre-  
duly.

**INCREMABLE**, in-krem'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be  
burnt.—*Obsolete*.

If from the skin of the salamander these *incremable*  
pieces are composed.—*Brown*.

**INCREMENT**, in'kre-ment, *s.* (*incrementum*, Lat.)  
Increase; augmentation; produce; production;  
matter added. In Mathematics, a small but  
finite increase of a variable quantity. In Rhetor-  
ic, a species of climax rising gradually from the  
lowest to the highest.

**INCREPATE**, in'kre-pate, *v. a.* (*increpo*, Lat.) To  
chide; to rebuke.—*Obsolete*.

**INCREPATION**, in-kre-pa'shun, *s.* Reprehension;  
rebuke; chiding.

His answer was a kind of soft *incredation* to them, and  
a strong instruction to all times.—*W. Montague*.

**INCRESCENT**, in-kres'sent, *a.* (*increscens*, Lat.)  
Increasing; growing; augmenting.

**INCRIMINATE**, in-krim'e-nate, *v. n.* To accuse;  
to charge with a crime or fault.

**INCRUENTAL**, in-kroo-en'tal, *a.* (*incruentus*, Lat.)  
Unbloody; not attended with blood.

**INCRUST**, in-krust', *v. a.* (*incrusto*, Lat.) To cover  
with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust  
on the surface of any substance.

**INCRUSTATE**, in-krus'tate, *v. a.* To incrust.

**INCRUSTATION**, in-krus-ta'shun, *s.* (*incrustatio*,  
Lat.) A crust or rough coat of anything on the  
surface of a body. In Architecture and Sculp-  
ture, a work fixed with cement or cramp-irons  
into notches made to receive it. In Morbid Ana-  
tomy, the development of osseous plates in the  
organic tissues, from age or chronic inflammation.  
In Chemistry, the disposition of stonelike mole-  
cules on the surface of bodies habitually exposed  
to the action of waters impregnated with calca-  
reous salts.

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INCRUSTMENT—INCUNABULA.

**INCRUSTMENT**, in-krus't'ment, *s.* Incrustation.  
**INCRYSTALIZABLE**, in-kris-tal-ize'a-bl, *a.* That will not crystalize; that cannot be formed into crystals.  
**INCUBATE**, in'ku-bate, *v. n.* (*incubo*, Lat.) To sit, as on eggs for hatching.  
**INCUBATION**, in-ku-ba'shun, *s.* (*incubatio*, Lat.) In Zoology, the action commonly exercised by birds of sitting on their eggs, in order to develop the contained embryo. In Pathology, the period intervening between the development of a disease, and the impression of the causes by which it has been produced.  
**INCUBATURE**, in-ku'ba-ture, *s.* Incubation.—Obsolete.  
**INCUBUS**.—See Nightmare.  
**INCULCATE**, in-kul'kate, *v. a.* (*inculco*, Lat.) To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind.  
**INCULCATION**, in-kul-ka'shun, *s.* The action of impressing by repeated admonitions.  
**INCULPABLE**, in-kul'pa-bl, *a.* (*inculpabilis*, Lat.) Without fault; unblamable; that cannot be accused.  
**INCULPABLENESS**, in-kul'pa-bl-nes, *s.* Unblamableness.  
**INCULPABLY**, in-kul'pa-ble, *ad.* Unblamably; without blame.  
**INCULPATE**, in-kul'pate, *v. a.* (*in*, and *culpa*, a fault, Lat.) To blame; to censure.  
**INCULT**, in-kult', *a.* (*incultus*, Lat.) Untilled; uncultivated.  

Her forests huge,  
*Incult*, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand  
 Planted of old.—*Thomson*.

**INCULTIVATED**, in-kul'te-vay-ted, *a.* Not cultivated; uncultivated.  
**INCULTIVATION**, in-kul'te-va'shun, *s.* Neglect or want of cultivation.  
**INCULTURE**, in-kul'ture, *s.* Want or neglect of cultivation.  
**INCUMBENCY**, in-kum'ben-se, *s.* The act or state of lying upon another; the state of holding or being in possession of a benefice or of an office.  
**INCUMBENT**, in-kum'bent, *a.* (*incumbens*, Lat.) Resting upon; lying upon; supported; buoyed up; leaning on; imposed as a duty;—*s.* in Ecclesiastical Law, a clerk who is resident on his benefice with cure; and is so called because he does or ought to bend all his study to the discharge of the cure of the church to which he belongs.—*Co. Litt.* 119. In Botany, the anthers of plants are said to be incumbent when so attached, that the lower part is in contact with the filament and petals, and so disposed as to lie one over the other. In Zoology, the term is likewise applied to the wings of insects when the one is laid over the other.  
**INCUMBENTLY**, in-kum'bent-le, *ad.* In an incumbent manner.  
**INCUMBER**.—See Encumber.  
**INCUMBRANCE**.—See Encumbrance.  
**INCUMBRANCER**.—See Encumbrancer.  
**INCUMBROUS**, in-kum'brus, *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome.

**INCUNABULA**, in-ku-na'bu-la, *s.* (Latin, a cradle.) In Bibliography, a term applied to books printed during the early period of the art; in general, confined to those which appeared before the year 1500.

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INCUR—INDEBTEDNESS.

**INCUR**, in-kur', *v. a.* (*in*, and *curro*, I run, Lat.) To become liable to; to become subject to; to bring on; to occur; to meet; to press on.—Obsolete in the last three senses.  
**INCURABILITY**, in-ku-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* (*incurabilis*, Fr.) The state of being incurable; impossibility of cure; insusceptibility of cure or remedy.  
**INCURABLE**, in-ku'ra-bl, *a.* Not admitting of cure; beyond the power of skill or medicine; not admitting remedy or correction; irremediable; hopeless;—*s.* a person diseased beyond the reach of cure.  
**INCURABLENESS**, in-ku'ra-bl-nes, *s.* The state of not admitting cure or remedy.  
**INCURABLY**, in-ku'ra-ble, *ad.* In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable.  
**INCURIOSITY**, in-ku-re-os'e-te, *s.* Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference.  
**INCURIOUS**, in-ku're-us, *a.* Destitute of curiosity; not curious or inquisitive; inattentive.  
**INCURIOUSLY**, in-ku're-us-le, *ad.* Without inquisitiveness.  
**INCURIOUSNESS**, in-ku're-us-nes, *s.* Want of curiosity or inquisitiveness.  
**INCURRENCE**, in-kur'rens, *s.* The act of bringing on, or of subjecting one's self to, as the *incurrence* of guilt.  
**INCURSION**, in-kur'shun, *s.* (French.) Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage; attack; occurrence.—Unusual in the last sense.  
**INCURVATE**, in-kur'vate, *v. a.* (*incurvo*, Lat.) To bend; to crook; to turn from a right line or straight course;—*a.* curved inwards or upwards.  
**INCURVATION**, in-kur-va'shun, *s.* The act of bending; the state of being bent; curvidity; crookedness; the act of bowing the body in token of reverence.  

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated, as *incensation* and sacrifice.—*Stillington*.

**INCURVE**, in-kurv', *v. a.* To bend; to make crooked.  
**INCURVITY**, in-kur've-te, *s.* The state of being bent; crookedness.  
**INDAGATE**, in-da-gate, *v. a.* (*indago*, Lat.) To seek or search out.—Obsolete.  
**INDAGATION**, in-da-ga'shun, *s.* The act of searching; search; inquiries with diligence; examination.  
**INDAGATOR**, in-da ga'tur, *s.* A searcher; one who seeks or inquires.  
**INDAMAGE**.—See Endamage.  
**INDART**, in-dart', *v. a.* (*in*, and *ardere*, Fr.) To dart in; to strike in.  

I'll look to like, if looking liking move;  
 But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,  
 Than your consent gives strength to make it.—*Shaks.*

**INDEBITATUS ASSUMPSIT**, in-deb-e-ta'tus as-sum'sit, (Latin.) In Law, that species of the action of assumpsit in which the plaintiff first alleges a debt, and then a promise in consideration of the debt: such promise, however, is usually not an express but an implied one, for the law always implies a promise to do that which the party is legally liable to perform.—*Stephens on Pleading*, 19, 45.  
**INDEBTED**, in-det'ted, *a.* Being in debt; held or obliged to pay; obliged by something received.  
**INDEBTEDNESS**, in-det'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being indebted.



## INDEBTMENT—INDEFEASIBLE.

**INDEBTMENT**, in-debt'ment, *s.* The state of being in debt.

**INDECENCY**, in-de'sen-se, *s.* (*indecence*, Fr.) Anything unbecoming; anything contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarcely criminal.

**INDECENT**, in-de'sent, *a.* (French.) Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy.

**INDECENTLY**, in-de'sent-le, *ad.* Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

**INDECIDUOUS**, in-de-sid'u-us, *a.* Not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.

**INDECIMABLE**, in-de-s'e-ma-bl, *a.* Not liable to the payment of tithes.

**INDECIPHERABLE**, in-de-si'fur-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be deciphered; inexplicable.

**INDECIPHERABLY**, in-de-si'fur-a-ble, *ad.* So as cannot be deciphered.

**INDECISION**, in-de-siz'h'un, *s.* Want of determination, or of settled purpose; a wavering of mind; irresolution.

**INDECISIVE**, in-de-si'siv, *a.* Not decisive; not determining; inconclusive.

**INDECISIVELY**, in-de-si'siv-le, *ad.* Without decision.

**INDECISIVENESS**, in-de-si'siv-nes, *s.* Inability to terminate any difference; the state of being undecided, or of not being brought to a final issue.

**INDECLINABLE**, in-de-kli'na-bl, *a.* (French.) Not declinable; not varied by terminations.

**INDECLINABLY**, in-de-kli'na-ble, *ad.* Without variation.

**INDECOMPOSABLE**, in-de-kom-po'za-bl, *a.* Not capable of decomposition, or of being resolved into the primary constituent elements.

**INDECOMPOSABLENESS**, in-de-kom-po'za-bl-nes, *s.* Incapableness of decomposition.

**INDECOROUS**, in-de-ko'rus, or in-dek'o'rus, *a.* (*indecorus*, Lat.) Indecent; unbecoming; contrary to the established rules of good breeding.

**INDECOROUSLY**, in-de-ko'rus-le, or in-dek'o'rus-le, *ad.* In an unbecoming manner.

**INDECOROUSNESS**, in-de-ko'rus-nes, or in-dek'o'rus-nes, *s.* Violation of good manners in words or behaviour.

**INDECORUM**, in-de-ko'rum, *s.* (Latin.) Indecency; something unbecoming, or which violates the established rules of civility.

**INDEED**, in-deed', *ad.* (*in*, and *deed*.) In reality; in truth; in verity; above common rate—this use is emphatical, as

Then didst thou utter, I am yours for ever;  
'Tis grace indeed.—*Shaks.*

It is also used as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation of a fact stated; as, 'Indeed! is it possible?'

**INDEFATIGABILITY**, in-de-fat'e-ga-bil'e-te, *s.* Unweariedness.

**INDEFATIGABLE**, in-de-fat'e-ga-bl, *a.* (*indefatigabilis*, Lat.) Unwearied; not yielding to fatigue.

**INDEFATIGABLENESS**, in-de-fat'e-ga-bl-nes, *s.* Unweariedness; persistency.

**INDEFATIGATION**.—See *Indefatigability*.

**INDEFEASIBILITY**, in-de-fe-ze-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality or state of not being subject to be made void.

**INDEFEASIBLE**, in-de-fe'ze-bl, *a.* Incapable of being defeated. In Law, that cannot be defeated or made void; as an *indefeasible* estate of inheritance, an *indefeasible* right, and so on.

## INDEFEASIBLY—INDEMNITY.

**INDEFEASIBLY**, in-de-fe'ze-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

**INDEFECTIBILITY**, in-de-fek-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of suffering no decay, or of being subject to no defect.

**INDEFECTIBLE**, in-de-fek'te-bl, *a.* Unfailing; not liable to defect, failure, or decay.

**INDEFECTIVE**, in-de-fek'tiv, *a.* Not defective; perfect; complete.

**INDEFEASIBLE**.—See *Indefeasible*.

**INDEFENSIBILITY**, in-de-fen-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality or state of not being capable of defence or vindication.

**INDEFENSIBLE**, in-de-fen'se-bl, *a.* That cannot be defended or maintained.

**INDEFENSIBLY**, in-de-fen'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner that cannot be vindicated or defended.

**INDEFENSIVE**, in-de-fen'siv, *a.* Having no defence.

**INDEFICIENCY**, in-de-fish'en-se, *s.* The quality of not being deficient, or of suffering no delay.

**INDEFINABLE**, in-de-fi'na-bl, *a.* That cannot be defined.

**INDEFINABLY**, in-de-fi'na-ble, *ad.* Not capable of definition.

**INDEFINITE**, in-def'e-nit, *a.* (*indefinitus*, Lat.) Not determined, limited, or settled; not defined; not precise or certain; that has no certain limits, or to which the human mind can affix none.

**INDEFINITELY**, in-def'e-nit-le, *ad.* Without any settled limitation; not precisely; not with certainty or precision.

**INDEFINITENESS**, in-def'e-nit-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being indefinite.

**INDEFINITUDE**, in-de-fiu'e-tude, *s.* Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

**INDEHISCENCE**, in-de-his'sens, *s.* The property of not being deliscent, but permanently closed.

**INDEHISCENT**, in-de-his'sent, *a.* Permanently closed; not deliscent or gaping.

**INDELIBERATE**, in-de-lib'er-ate, *a.* Done or performed without deliberation or consideration; sudden; unpremeditated.

**INDELIBERATED**, in-de-lib'er-ay-ted, *a.* Same as *Indeliberate*.

**INDELIBERATELY**, in-de-lib'er-ate-le, *ad.* Without deliberation or premeditation.

**INDELIBILITY**, in-del-e-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being indelible.

**INDELIBLE**, in-del'e-bl, *a.* (*indelibile*, Fr.) Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

**INDELIBLY**, in-del'e-ble, *ad.* So as not to be effaced.

**INDELICACY**, in-del'e-ka-se, *s.* Want of delicacy or decency in language or behaviour; want of a nice sense of propriety; coarseness of manners or language.

**INDELICATE**, in-del'e-kate, *a.* Wanting delicacy; indecent; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind.

**INDELICATELY**, in-del'e-kate-le, *ad.* Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners, or purity of mind.

**INDEMNIFICATION**, in-dem-ne-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of indemnifying or securing against loss, damage, or penalty; security against loss; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty.

**INDEMNIFY**, in-dem-ne-fi, *v. a.* To secure against loss or penalty; to maintain unharmed.

**INDEMNITY**, in-dem-ne-te, *s.* (*indemnitas*, Fr.) Exemption from punishment. In Law, the saving



# INDEMONSTRABLE—INDEPRECABLE.

one harmless, or a writing to secure one from all damage and danger that may ensue from any act. *Acts of indemnity*, such as are passed for the relief of those who have neglected to take the necessary oaths, or to perform other acts required to qualify them for their offices and employments. So acts of indemnity, after rebellions, have been passed, for quieting the minds of the people, and throwing former offences into oblivion.

**INDEMONSTRABLE**, in-de-mon'stra-bl, *a.* That cannot be demonstrated.

**INDENIZATION**, in-den-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of naturalizing, or the patent by which a person is made free.

**INDENIZE**.—See *Endenize*.

**INDENT**, in-dent', *v. a.* To mark anything with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to bind out by indentures or contract;—*v. n.* to contract; to bargain; to make a compact;—*s.* inequality; incisure; indentation; a stamp.

**INDENTATION**, in-den-ta'shun, } *s.* A notch; a  
**INDENTMENT**, in-dent'ment, } cut in the margin of paper or other things; a recess or depression in any border; indenture;—*v. a.* to indent; to bind by indentures;—*v. n.* to run in and out; to indent.

**INDENTURE**, in-den'ture, *s.* In Law, deeds or writings which are cut or indented at the top or side, are called *indentures*. They formerly used to cut them in acute angles, *instar dentium*, like the teeth of a saw, but now they are usually cut in a waving line on the top. Formerly, when deeds were more concise than at present, it was usual to write both parts on the same piece of parchment, with some word or letters of the alphabet written between them, through which the parchment was cut, either in a straight or indented line, in such a manner as to leave half the word on one part and half on the other; but, at length, indenting only has come into use, without cutting through any letters at all; and it seems at present to serve for little other purpose than to give name to the species of the deed.—2 Bl. 295;—*v. a.* to indent; to bind by indenture, as to *indenture* an apprentice.

**INDEPENDENCE**, in-de-pen'dens, *s.* Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; a state in which a person does not rely on others for subsistence; ability to support one's self; a state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others; self-direction.

**INDEPENDENT**, in-de-pen'dent, *a.* Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate; not holding or enjoying possessions at the will of another; not relying on others; affording the means of independence; not subject to bias or influence; not obsequious; not connected with; free; easy; self-commanding; bold; unconstrained; separate from; exclusive; pertaining to an independent or congregational church;—*s.* one who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority; a congregationalist.

**INDEPENDENTLY**, in-de-pen'dent-le, *ad.* Without depending or relying on others; without control; without undue bias or influence; without connection with other things.

**INDEPRECABLE**, in-dep're-ka-bl, *a.* That cannot be deprecated.

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# INDEPREHENSIBLE—INDEX.

**INDEPREHENSIBLE**, in-dep-re-hen'se-bl, *a.* That cannot be found out.

**INDEPRIVABLE**, in-de-pri'va-bl, *a.* That cannot be deprived.

**INDESCRIBABLE**, in-de-scri'ba-bl, *a.* That cannot be described.

**INDESCRIPTIVE**, in-de-scrip'tiv, *a.* Not descriptive, or containing just description.

**INDESERT**, in-de-zert', *s.* Want of merit or worth.—Seldom used.

Universal contempt is a shrewd, not infallible sign of an universal *indesert*.—*Philips*.

**INDESINENT**, in-des'e-nent, *a.* Not ceasing; perpetual.—Seldom used.

**INDESINENTLY**, in-des'e-nent-le, *ad.* Without cessation.

**INDESIRABLE**, in-de-zi'ra-bl, *a.* Not desirable.

**INDESTRUCTIBILITY**, in-de-struk-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction.

**INDESTRUCTIBLE**, in-de-struk'te-bl, *a.* That cannot be destroyed; incapable of decomposition as a material body.

**INDESTRUCTIBLY**, in-de-struk'te-ble, *ad.* After such a way as that it cannot be destroyed.

**INDETERMINABLE**, in-de-ter'me-na-bl, *a.* That cannot be determined, ascertained, or fixed; not to be determined or ended.

**INDETERMINABLY**, in-de-ter'me-na-ble, *ad.* Such as cannot be determined.

**INDETERMINATE**, in-de-ter'me-nate, *a.* Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; not precise. *Indeterminate analysis*, a branch of Algebra which has for its object the investigation of problems which admit of an infinite number of different solutions. *Indeterminate coefficients*, a method of analysis invented by Descartes, and of very extensive application in the higher mathematics.

**INDETERMINATELY**, in-de-ter'me-nate-le, *ad.* Indefinitely; not in any settled manner; not with precise limits.

**INDETERMINATENESS**, in-de-ter'me-nate-nes, *s.* Indefiniteness; want of certain limits; want of precision.

**INDETERMINATION**, in-de-ter-me-na'shun, *s.* Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

**INDETERMINED**, in-de-ter'mind, *a.* Undetermined; unsettled; unfixed.

**INDEVOTE**, in-de-vote', } *a.* Not attached; not  
**INDEVOTED**, in-de-vo'ted, } devoted.—Seldom used.

**INDEVOTION**, in-de-vo'shun, *s.* (French.) Want of devotion; absence of devout affections.

**INDEVOUT**, in-de-vowt', *a.* (*inderot*, Fr.) Not devout; not having devout affections.

**INDEVOUTLY**, in-de-vowt'le, *ad.* Without devotion.

**INDEX**, in'deks, *s. pl.* INDICES, (Latin, from *index*, I show.) That which shows or points out; the hand that points to anything, as the hour of the day; a table of references arranged in alphabetical order to the contents of a book. In Anatomy, the fore-finger. In Music, a direction or character placed at the end of a staff to direct the performer to the first note of the next staff. *Index Expurgatorius*, a catalogue of works which the church of Rome prohibits the faithful from reading, or condemns as heretical. It is annually



published at Rome. In Arithmetic and Algebra, it is used in the same sense as *exponent*. In Optics, it expresses the constant ratio which exists between the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction. *Index of a globe*, a little style fitted on to the north pole, and turning round with it, pointing to certain divisions in the hour circle.

**INDEXICAL**, in-deks'e-kal, *a.* Having the form of an index.

**INDEXICALLY**, in-deks'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of an index.

**INDEXTERITY**, in-deks-ter'e-te, *s.* Want of dexterity or readiness in the use of the hands; want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation.

**INDIAN**, in'de-an, *a.* Pertaining to either of the Indies;—*s.* a name applied to the aborigines of the American continent. *East Indian*, a native of the East Indies. *West Indian*, a native of the West Indies. *Indian arrow-root*, the plant *Maranta arundinacea*, so called because its thick fleshy root was thought to extract poison from the wounds inflicted by the poisoned arrows of the Indians. *Indian corn*, the valuable produce of the plant *Zea mays*, called *maize* by the South Americans. There are many varieties—one of which, the *Zea curigua*, or Valparaiso cross-corn, is held in a sort of religious veneration, from the grains splitting, when roasted, into the form of a cross. *Indian cress*, the common name of the plants of the genus *Tropaeolum*. *T. majus*, a native of Peru, is a favourite garden flower, and is known likewise by the name of *Nasturtium*: Order, *Tropaeolaceae*. *Indian cucumber*, the plant *Medeola virginica*, a native of Virginia. *Indian date*, or *tamarind tree*, the leguminous plant *Tamarindus indica*, a native of the East and West Indies. *Indian fig*, the common name of the plants of the genus *Opuntia*: Order, *Cactaceae*. *Indian hawthorn*, the plant *Raphiolepis indica*, and other plants of the same genus. *Indian hemp*, a name given in North America to the plant *Apocynum cannabinum*. *Indian lotus*, the plant *Nymphaea pubescens*, a native of the East Indies. *Indian madder*, the common name of plants of the genus *Oldenlandia*. *O. umbellata*, or *chay-root*, is much cultivated on the coasts of Coromandel, for dyeing red, purple, brown, and orange, and to paint the figures on chintz. The colouring matter exists in the bark. *Indian mulberry*, the common name of the genus *Morinda*. *Indian muslin*, a light cotton fabric manufactured in India. *Indian physic*, a name given in North America to the bark of certain species of the genus *Magnolia*. *Indian pink*, the roots of the plant *Spigelia Marylandica*, which are also sold in the shops under the name of Maryland worm-grass, or pink root, as an anthelmintic, for which purpose it was first used by the Cherokee Indians. *Indian red*, a variety of ochre. It is a fine purple earth, of compact texture and great specific gravity. *Indian ink*, called also *China ink*, an ink manufactured in China, and imported into this country in square cakes. It is used as a water-colour, and in linear drawings. *Indian shot*, a name given to plants of the genus *Cannæ*: Order, *Marantaceae*, or *Cannæ* of Jussieu.

**INDIANITE**, in'de-a-nite, *s.* A whitish or grey mineral from the Carnatic in India, found in masses of a foliated structure, and having a shining lustre.

**INDIANIZE**, in'de-an-ize, *v. a.* To make or cause to be like an Indian.

**INDIAN-RUBBER**.—See *Caoutchouc*.

**INDICANT**, in'de-kant, *a.* (*indico*, I show, *Lat.*) Showing; pointing out what is to be done for the cure of disease.

**INDICATE**, in'de-kate, *v. a.* To show; to point out; to discover; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something not seen, or something that will probably occur in future; to tell; to disclose; to show or manifest by symptoms as to the proper remedies for disease.

**INDICATION**, in-de-ka'shun, *s.* Mark; token; sign; symptom; whatever serves to discover what is not before known, or otherwise obvious; any symptom or recurrence in a disease which serves to direct to suitable remedies; discovery made; intelligence given; explanation; displaying;—(not much used in the two last significations.) In *Physic*, whatever serves to direct the physician how to act.

**INDICATIVE**, in-dik'a-tiv, *a.* (*indicativus*, *Lat.*) Showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious. *Indicative mood*, in Grammar, the form of the verb that indicates; that is, which affirms or denies, as 'I write,' 'they fly,' 'I do not write;' or it asks questions, as 'Do I lie?'

**INDICATIVELY**, in-dik'a-tiv-le, *ad.* In a manner to show or signify.

**INDICATOR**, in'de-kay-tur, *s.* He or that which shows or points out. In Anatomy, the *digitus indicatorius*, a muscle of the forefinger.

**INDICATORY**, in'de-kay-tur-e, *a.* Showing; serving to show or make known. In Ornithology, a genus of birds, belonging to the Honey-guides: Family, *Cuculidae*. The name is more particularly applied to the *Cuculus indicatorius*, as indicating by its cry the site or direction of the wild bee's nest.

**INDICAVIT**, in-de-kav'it, *s.* (*Latin*.) In Law, a writ or prohibition that lies for a patron of a church whose clerk is sued in a spiritual court by another clerk, for tithes amounting to a fourth part of the value of the living; for in this case an ecclesiastical court has no cognizance, but the party must seek redress in the temporal courts.—3 *Bl.* 91.

**INDICE**.—See *Index*.

**INDICES**, in'de-ses, *s.* *Plural* of *Index*.

**INDICOLITE**, in'de-ko-lite, *s.* (*indigo*, and *lithos*, a stone, *Gr.*) An indigo-coloured mineral found in Sweden. It is a variety of tourmaline or schorl.

**INDICT**, in-dite', *v. a.* (*indictus*, from *indico*, *Lat.*) In Law, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour in writing, by a grand jury under oath.

**INDICTABLE**, in-dite'a-bl, *a.* That may be indicted; subject to be presented by a grand jury; subject to indictment.

**INDICTED**, in-dite'ed, *a.* Accused under an indictment.

**INDICTEE**, in-dik-te', *s.* One against whom an indictment has been made.

**INDICTER**, in-di'tur, *s.* One who indicts.

**INDICTION**, in-dik'shun, *s.* Proclamation; declaration. In Chronology, a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great; originally, a period of taxation. Constantine having reduced the time which the Romans were obliged to serve in the army to fifteen years, imposed a tax or



## INDICTIVE—INDIGN.

tribute at the end of that term to pay the troops discharged.

**INDICTIVE**, in-dik'tiv, *a.* Proclaimed; declared.

**INDICTMENT**, in-dite'ment, *s.* In Law, a written accusation or formal charge of a crime or misdemeanour, preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath; the paper containing the accusation of a grand jury.

**INDIFFERENCE**, in-dif'fer-ens, *s.* (*indifferentia*, Lat.) Equipose or neutrality of mind between different persons or things; impartiality; freedom from prejudice, prepossession, or bias; unconcernedness; state in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates.

**INDIFFERENT**, in-dif'er-ent, *a.* (*indifferens*, Lat.) Neutral; not inclined to one side, party, or thing, more than another;

Cato knows neither of them.

*Indifferent* in his choice to sleep or die.—*Addison*, unconcerned; having no influence or predominating weight; impartial; disinterested; passable; of a middling quality, neither good nor the worst.

**INDIFFERENTISM**, in-dif'er-ent-izm, *s.* State of indifference.—An improper word.

**INDIFFERENTLY**, in-dif'er-ent-le, *ad.* Without distinction or preference; equally; impartially; without favour, prejudice, or bias; in the neutral state; without concern; not well; tolerably; possibly; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' the other,  
And I will look on death *indifferently*.—*Shaks.*

**INDIGENCE**, in'de-jenk, } *s.* (*indigentia*, Lat.)  
**INDIGENCY**, in'de-gen-se, } Want of estate, or means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty.

**INDIGENE**, in'de-jene, *s.* (*indigena*, Fr.) One born in a country; a native animal or plant.

**INDIGENOUS**, in-dij'e-nus, *a.* Native; born in a country; produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic.

**INDIGENT**, in'de-jent, *a.* (French, from *indigens*, Lat.) Destitute of property, or means of comfortable subsistence; poor; needy.

**INDIGEST**, in-de-jest', *s.* A crude mass.—Obsolete. Monsters and things *indigest*.—*Shaks.*

**INDIGESTED**, in-de-jest'ed, *a.* (*indigestus*, Lat.) Not digested; not concocted in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude; not methodized; not prepared by heat; not brought to suppuration.

**INDIGESTIBLE**, in-de-jes'te-bl, *a.* Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body; not to be received or patiently endured.

**INDIGESTION**, in-de-jes'tshun, *s.* A failure in the conversion of food in the stomach into chyme, or to that state by which nutrition is effected; crudity; dyspepsy, or that state of the stomach in which it is incapable of performing its natural healthy functions.

**INDIGITATE**, in-dij'e-tate, *v. a.* To point with the finger;—*v. n.* to communicate ideas with the fingers; to show or compute with the fingers.

**INDIGATION**, in-dij'e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of pointing out with the finger.

**INDIGN**, in-dine', *a.* (*indignus*, Lat.) Unworthy; disgraceful.—Obsolete.

And all *indign* and base adversities  
Make head against my estimation.—*Shaks.*

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## INDIGNANCE—INDIRECT.

**INDIGNANCE**, in-dig'nans, *a.* Indignation.—Obsolete.

With great *indignance* he that night foretook.—*Spenser.*

**INDIGNANT**, in-dig'nant, *a.* (*indignans*, Lat.) Affected at once with anger and disdain; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn, or contempt.

**INDIGNANTLY**, in-dig'nant-le, *ad.* In an indignant manner.

**INDIGNATION**, in-dig-na'shun, *s.* (*indignatio*, Lat.) Anger, or extreme anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; the anger of a superior; the effects of anger; holy displeasure at one's self for sin.

Yea, what *indignation*—what clearing of yourselves!—*2 Cor. vii.*

**INDIGNIFY**, in-dig-ne-fi, *v. a.* To treat disdainfully.—Obsolete.

That discourteous dame, with scornfull pride  
And foule entreaty, him *indignified*.—*Spenser.*

**INDIGNITY**, in-dig-ne-te, *s.* Unmerited, contemptuous conduct towards another; any action towards another which manifests contempt for him; contumely, incivility, or injury, accompanied with insult.

**INDIGNLY**, in-dine'ly, *ad.* Unworthily.—Obsolete.

**INDIGO**, in'de-go, *s.* (*Indicum*, Indian, Lat.) The dye-stuff produced, chiefly in Hindostan, from the plant *Indigofera tinctoria*. It is also obtained from other species of the same genus. It is a well-known and beautiful blue vegetable colour, extensively employed in dyeing and calico printing.

**INDIGOFERA**, in-de-gof'er-a, *s.* (*indigo*, a blue dye-stuff, which is a corruption of *Indicum*, Indian, and *fero*, I bear, Lat. as the greater part of the species produces indigo.) A genus of Leguminous plants, the flowers of which are purple, blue, or white, and disposed in racemes: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

**INDIGOMETER**, in-de-gom'e-tur, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.

**INDIGOMETRY**, in-de-gom'e-tre, *s.* (*indigo*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The method of finding the colouring power of indigo.

**INDIGOTIC ACID**, in-de-got'ik as-sid, *s.* An acid formed when indigo is gradually added to boiling nitric acid, previously diluted with 12 or 15 parts of water. It forms fine colourless or yellowish-white needles. Its formula, according to Dumas, is  $C_{14}H_4NO_6 + HO$ . It is also called *smile acid*.

**INDILATORY**, in-dil'a-tur-e, *a.* Not dilatory or slow.

**INDILIGENCE**, in-dil'e-jens, *s.* Want of diligence; slothfulness.

**INDILIGENT**, in-dil'e-jent, *a.* Not diligent; idle; slothful.

**INDILIGENTLY**, in-dil'e-jent-le, *ad.* Without diligence.

**INDIMINISHABLE**, in-de-min'ish-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be diminished.

**INDIRECT**, in-de-rekt', *a.* (*indirectus*, Lat.) Not direct; deviating from a straight line or course; circuitous; in a moral sense, not tending to a purpose by the shortest and plainest way; by remote means; wrong; improper; not fair; not honest; tending to deceive or mislead. *Indirect tax*, a tax or duty laid on articles of consumption.



# INDIRECTION—INDISPENSABLE.

**INDIRECTION**, in-de-rek'tshun, *s.* Oblique course or means; dishonest practice.—Obsolete in the last sense.

I had rather coin my heart than wring  
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,  
By any *indirection*.—*Shaks.*

**INDIRECTLY**, in-de-rekt'le, *ad.* Not in a straight line or course; obliquely; not by direct terms; not in express terms; unfairly.

Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held.—*Shaks.*

**INDIRECTNESS**, in-de-rekt'nes, *s.* Obliquity; devious course; unfairness; dishonesty.

**INDISCERNIBLE**, in-diz-zern'e-bl, *a.* That cannot be discerned; not visible or perceptible; not discoverable.

**INDISCERNIBLENESS**, in-diz-zern'e-bl-nes, *s.* Incapability of being discerned.

**INDISCERNIBLY**, in-diz-zern'e-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be seen or perceived.

**INDISCERPTIBLE**, in-dis-serp'e-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *dis-cerpo*, I tear or separate into pieces, Lat.) Indiscerptible.—Obsolete.

**INDISCERPTIBLENESS**, in-de-serp'e-bl-nes, *s.* The state of not being capable of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts.—Obsolete.

**INDISCERPTIBILITY**, in-dis-serp-te-bil'e-te, *s.* (*in*, and *discerptus*, torn in pieces, Lat.) Incapability of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts.

**INDISCERPTIBLE**, in-dis-serp'te-bl, *a.* Incapable of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts.

**INDISCERPTIBLY**, in-dis-serp'te-ble, *ad.* So as not to be capable of separation into parts.

**INDISCIPLINABLE**, in-dis'se-plin-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be disciplined, or subjected to discipline; not capable of being improved by discipline.

**INDISCIPLINE**, in-dis'se-plin, *s.* Want of discipline or instruction.

**INDISCOVERABLE**, in-dis-kuv'ur-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be discovered; undiscoverable.

**INDISCOVERY**, in-dis-kuv'ur-e, *s.* Want of discovery.—Seldom used.

**INDISCREET**, in-dis-kreet', *a.* Not discreet; wanting in discretion; imprudent; inconsiderate; injudicious; not according to sound judgment or discretion, as *indiscreet* behaviour.

**INDISCREETLY**, in-dis-kreet'le, *ad.* Not discreetly; without prudence; inconsiderately; without judgment.

**INDISCRETE**, in-dis-kreet', *a.* Not discrete or separated.

**INDISCRETION**, in-dis-kresh'un, *s.* Want of discretion; imprudence.

**INDISCRIMINATE**, in-dis-krim'in-ate, *a.* (*indiscriminatus*, Lat.) Not distinguishing; not having discrimination; confused.

**INDISCRIMINATELY**, in-dis-krim'in-ate-le, *ad.* Without distinction; in confusion.

**INDISCRIMINATING**, in-dis-krim'e-nay-ting, *a.* Not making any distinction.

**INDISCRIMINATION**, in-dis-krim-e-na'shun, *s.* Want of discrimination or distinction.

**INDISCRIMINATIVE**, in-dis-krim'e-nay-tiv, *a.* Making no distinction.

**INDISCUSS**, in-dis-kust', *a.* Not discussed.

**INDISPENSABILITY**, in-dis-pen-sa-bil'e-te, *s.* Indispensableness.—Little used.

**INDISPENSABLE**, in-dis-pen'sa-bl, *a.* (French.) Not to be dispensed with; that cannot be omitted,

# INDISPENSABLENESS—INDISTINCTION.

remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite.

**INDISPENSABLENESS**, in-dis-pen'sa-bl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being absolutely necessary.

**INDISPENSABLY**, in-dis-pen'sa-ble, *ad.* Necessarily; in a manner or degree that forbids dispensation, omission, or want.

**INDISPERSED**, in-dis-perst', *a.* Not dispersed.

**INDISPOSE**, in-dis-poze', *v. a.* (*indisposer*, Fr.) To disincline; to make unfit; to make unfavourable; to disorder or disqualify for the proper functions—hence to disorder slightly with regard to health.

**INDISPOSED**, in-dis-poze', *a.* Disinclined; unwilling; slightly disordered in bodily health; unfit.

**INDISPOSEDNESS**, in-dis-po'zed-nes, *s.* State of being indisposed; disinclination; slight aversion; unwillingness; unfavourableness; unfitness; disordered state.

**INDIEPOSITION**, in-dis-po-zish'un, *s.* Disinclination; aversion; unwillingness; dislike; slight disorder of the body; tendency to disease; want of tendency, natural appetency, or affinity.

**INDISPUTABLE**, in-dis'pu-ta-bl, *a.* Not to be disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable; too evident to admit of dispute.

**INDISPUTABLENESS**, in-dis'pu-ta-bl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being indisputable, or too evident to admit of controversy.

**INDISPUTABLY**, in-dis'pu-ta-ble, *ad.* Without dispute; in a manner not admitting of controversy; unquestionably; without opposition.

**INDISPUTED**, in-dis-pu'ted, *a.* Undisputed; not controverted.

**INDISSOLUBILITY**, in-dis-so-lu-bil'e-te, *s.* (*indissolubilité*, Fr.) The quality of being indissoluble, or not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied; the quality of being incapable of a breach; perpetuity of union; obligation or binding force.

**INDISSOLUBLE**, in-dis'so-lu-bl, *a.* Not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied; that cannot be broken or slightly violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; firm; stable.

**INDISSOLUBLENESS**, in-dis'so-lu-bl-nes, *s.* Incapability of being dissolved.—Same as Indissolubility.

**INDISSOLUBLY**, in-dis'so-lu-ble, *ad.* In a manner resisting separation; firmly united beyond the power of separation; in a manner not to be broken or dissolved.

On they move, *indissolubly* firm.—*Milton.*

**INDISSOLVABLE**, in-diz-zolv'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be dissolved; not capable of being melted or liquefied; indissoluble; that cannot be broken; perpetually firm; not capable of separation by any natural process.

**INDISSOLVABLENESS**, in-diz-zolv'a-bl-nes, *s.* Indissolubleness; the quality of being incapable of dissolution.

**INDISTANCY**, in-dis'tan-se, *s.* Want of distance or separation.—Not used.

**INDISTINCT**, in-dis-tingkt', *a.* (*indistinctus*, Lat.) Not distinct or distinguishable; not separated in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself; not plainly marked; confused; obscure; faint; imperfect; not exactly discerning.

**INDISTINCTIBLE**, in-dis-tingkt'e-bl, *a.* Undistinguishable.—Not used.

**INDISTINCTION**, in-dis-tingk'shun, *s.* Want of distinction; confusion; uncertainty; indiscriminate; equality of condition or rank.



# INDISTINCTLY—INDIVINITY.

**INDISTINCTLY**, in-dis-tingkt'le, *ad.* Without distinction or separation; confusedly; obscurity; not definitely.

**INDISTINCTNESS**, in-dis-tingkt'nes, *s.* Want of distinctness or discrimination; faintness; obscurity; confusion; uncertainty.

**INDISTINGUISHABLE**, in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be distinguished or separated; undistinguishable.

**INDISTINGUISHING**, in-dis-ting'gwish-ing, *a.* Making no difference.

**INDISTURBANCE**, in-dis-tur'bans, *s.* Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquillity.

**INDITCH**, in-ditsh', *v. a.* To bury in a ditch.—Little used.

Wert thou *inditched* in great secrecies,  
Where as no passenger might curse thy dust.—  
*Bp. Hall.*

**INDITE**, in-dite', *v. a.* (*indico*, Lat.) To compose; to write; to commit words to writing; to direct or dictate what is uttered or written;—*v. n.* to compose an account.

**INDITEMENT**, in-dite'ment, *s.* The act of inditing.

**INDITER**, in-di'tur, *s.* One who indites.

**INDIVIDABLE**, in-de-vid'e-a-bl, *a.* Not to be divided.

**INDIVIDED**.—See **UNDIVIDED**.

**INDIVIDUAL**, in-de-vid'u-al, *a.* (*individuel*, Fr. *individuum*, from *in*, and *dividuum*, divided, Lat.) Not divided; not to be divided;

Under his great vicegerent reign abide  
United as one *individual* soul.—*Milton.*

pertaining to one only;—*s.* a single person; a single plant or animal; a single thing of any kind. In the plural, it is seldom applied to anything except persons.

**INDIVIDUALISM**, in-de-vid'u-al-izm, *s.* The state of individual interest, or attachment to the interests of individuals in preference to the common interests of society.

**INDIVIDUALITY**, in-de-vid-u-al'e-te, *s.* Separate or distinct existence. In Phrenology, that quality of the mind by which individual objects are attended to and particularized. Its excess induces personification of everything of which its possessor speaks. It is situated above the nose. Its great development enlarges the forehead between the eyebrows.

**INDIVIDUALIZE**, in-de-vid'u-al-izo, *v. a.* To distinguish; to select or mark as an individual, or to distinguish the peculiar properties of a person from others.

**INDIVIDUALLY**, in-de-vid'u-al-le, *ad.* With separate existence; separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others; inseparably; incommunicably.

Omniscience—an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead.—*Hakewell.*

**INDIVIDUATE**, in-de-vid'u-ate, *a.* Undivided;—*v. a.* to make single; to distinguish from others of the same species.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure.—*More.*

**INDIVIDUATION**, in-de-vid-u-a'shun, *s.* The act of making single and distinct; that which constitutes an individual; the act of separating into individual parts by analysis.

**INDIVIDUITY**, in-de-ve-du'e-te, *s.* Separate existence.—Obsolete.

**INDIVINITY**, in-de-vin'e-te, *s.* Want of divine power.

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# INDIVISIBILITY—INDORSEE.

**INDIVISIBILITY**, in-de-viz-e-bil'e-te, *s.* The state of being indivisible.

**INDIVISIBLE**, in-de-viz'e-bl, *a.* Not to be divided, incapable of division or farther separation; a mathematical point is *indivisible*, having position but no magnitude;—*s.* in Geometry, *indivisibles* are the elementary parts or principles into which a body or figure may be resolved; elements infinitely small. Among Metaphysicians, a thing is said to be *absolutely indivisible*—that is, a simple being, when it consists of no parts into which it can be divided; thus, God is *indivisible* in all respects; as is also the human mind, not having extension or other properties of body.

**INDIVISIBleness**, in-de-viz'e-bl-nes, *s.* Same as Indivisibility.—Which see.

**INDIVISIBLY**, in-de-viz'e-bl, *ad.* So as not to be capable of division.

**INDIVISION**, in-de-viz'h'un, *s.* A state of not being divided.

**INDOCIBLE**, in-do'se-bl, *a.* (*indocilis*, Lat.) Not

**INDOCILE**, in-do'sile, } capable of being taught; very difficult to be instructed; dull in intellect; intractable.

**INDOCILITY**, in-do-sil'e-te, *s.* Unteachableness; dulness of intellect; intractableness.

**INDOCTRINATE**, in-dok'tre-nate, *v. a.* (*endoctrinor*, Fr. from *in*, and *doctrina*, learning, Lat.) To teach; to instruct in rudiments or principles.

He took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young inexperienced favourite.—*Clarendon.*

**INDOCTRINATION**, in-dok-tre-na'shun, *s.* Instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information.

**INDOLENCE**, in-do-lens, *s.* (*indolentia*, from *in*, and *doleo*, I am pained, Gr.) Literally, free from pain; habitual idleness; indisposition to labour; laziness; inaction of body or mind, proceeding from the love of ease or aversion to toil. *Indolence*, like *laziness*, implies a constitutional or habitual love of ease; *idleness* does not.

**INDOLENT**, in-do-lent, *a.* (French.) Habitually idle or indisposed to labour; lazy; listless; sluggish; indulging in ease; inactive; free from pain, as an *indolent* tamour.

**INDOLENTLY**, in-do-lent-le, *ad.* In habitual idleness and ease; without action, activity, or exertion; lazily.

Calm and serene you *indolently* sit.—*Addison.*

**INDOMABLE**, in-dom'a-bl, *a.* (*indomabilis*, Lat.) Untamable.—Obsolete.

**INDOMITABLE**, in-dom'e-ta-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *domeo*, I tame, Lat.) Not to be tamed.

**INDOMITE**, in-dom'ite, *a.* (*indomitus*, Lat.) Untamed; wild; savage.—Obsolete.

**INDOMPTABLE**, in-dom'ta-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *domptor*, to subdue, Fr.) Not to be subdued.

**INDORSABLE**, in-dawrs'a-bl, *a.* That may be indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.

**INDORSE**, in-dawrs', *v. a.* (*in*, and *dorsum*, the back, Lat.) To write on the back of a paper or written instrument; to assign, by writing an order on the back of a note or bill; to assign or transfer by indorsement; to approve or indorse a statement or the opinions of another; to *indorse in blank*, to write a name only on a bill or note, leaving a blank to be filled up by the indorsee.

**INDORSEE**, in-dawr-se', *s.* The person to whom a bill or note is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.



INDORSEMENT—INDUCT.

**INDORSEMENT**, in-dawrs'ment, *s.* (*indorsementum*, Lat.) Any writing on the back of a deed or other instrument is an indorsement: thus, the receipt for consideration-money on the back of a deed is an indorsement; so is the attestation clause when written on the back of a deed. So also, in the negotiating bills of exchange, he who writes his name on the back of the bill is termed the indorser, and he in whose favour it is indorsed, the indorsee. —2 *Bl.* 468. *Indorsement of parliamentary bills*, the official record of the assent of one house to the bills passed in the other, and is expressed on the back of the bill in old Norman French.

**INDORSER**, in-dawrs'sur, *s.* The person who indorses or writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange, and who, by this act, as the case may be, makes himself liable to pay the note or bill.

**INDRAUGHT**, in'draft, *s.* An opening from the land into the sea; an islet.—Obsolete.

**INDRAWN**, in-drawn', *a.* Drawn in.

**INDRENCH**, in-drensh', *v. a.* To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench.

**INDRENCHED**, in-drensh't', *a.* Overwhelmed with water.

**INDUBIOUS**, in-du'be-us, *a.* (*indubius*, Lat.) Not dubious or doubtful; not doubting; unsuspecting.

**INDUBITABLE**, in-du'be-ta-bl, *a.* (*indubitabilis*, Lat.) Not to be doubted; unquestionable; evident; apparently certain; too plain to admit of doubt.

**INDUBITABLENESS**, in-du'be-ta-bl-nes, *s.* State of being indubitable.

**INDUBITABLY**, in-du'be-ta-ble, *ad.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably; in a manner to remove all doubt.

**INDUBITATE**, in-du'be-tate, *a.* (*indubitatus*, Lat.) Not questioned; evident; certain.—Obsolete.

**INDUCE**, in-duse', *v. a.* (*induco*, Lat.) To lead as by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to influence by motives; to produce by influence; to bring on; to cause; to introduce; to bring into view;

The poet may seem *inducing* his personages in the first *Iliad*.—*Pope*.

to offer by way of induction or inference.—Not used in this sense.

**INDUCEMENT**, in-duse'ment, *s.* Motive; anything that leads the mind to will and act. In Law, that portion of a declaration, or of any subsequent pleading in an action, which is brought forward by way of explanatory introduction to the main allegations. It is somewhat analogous to the preamble in an act of parliament, or to the recitals in a deed, and, like them, commonly commences with the word *whereas*. *Matter of inducement* is matter brought forward only by way of explanatory introduction to the main allegations of the declaration or plea, &c.

**INDUCER**, in-du'sur, *s.* He or that which induces, persuades, or influences.

**INDUCIARY**, in-du'se-er-e, *a.* Belonging to a truce.—Obsolete.

**INDUCIBLE**, in-duse'e-bl, *a.* That may be induced; that may be offered by induction; that may be caused.

**INDUCT**, in-dukt', *v. a.* (*inductus*, from *induco*, I introduce, Lat.) To bring in or introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put into actual possession of an ecclesiastical living, or any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies.

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INDUCTIBILITY—INDULTO.

**INDUCTIBILITY**, in-dukt-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being ductile.

**INDUCTILE**, in-dukt'il, *a.* Not ductile; incapable of being drawn into fine wire, as certain metals are.

**INDUCTILITY**, in-dukt-il'e-te, *s.* The quality of being inductile.

**INDUCTION**, in-dukt'shun, *s.* (French.) Introduction; entrance. In Logic and Rhetoric, a consequence drawn from several propositions or principles first laid down on a general inference deduced from a number of facts, so arranged in the statement of them as to lead necessarily to the conclusion. In Electricity, that condition of an electrified substance, which, when opposed to another, causes the latter to acquire, under certain circumstances, an opposite electric state upon the surface opposed to the inducing body, and is rendered electro-polar. In Law, the giving the clerk or parson corporal possession of the church; and it is generally done by holding the ring of the door, tolling the bell, or some such form. The intention of it is, that the parishioners may have due notice and sufficient certainty of their new minister, to whom their tithes are to be paid.

**INDUCTIVE**, in-dukt'iv, *a.* Relating to induction; resting ultimately on experiment, although the truths admitted on experiment are carried into their remote consequences solely by deductive or abstract reasoning. Hence, Inductive Philosophy includes all learning deduced from experiment, as opposed to hypothetical or assumed definitions.

**INDUCTIVELY**, in-dukt'iv-le, *ad.* By the method of induction.

**INDUCTOR**, in-dukt'ur, *s.* The person who inducts another into a benefice or office.

**INDUE**.—See *Endue*.

**INDULGE**, in-dulj', *v. a.* (*indulgeo*, Lat.) To encourage by compliance; to permit to be, or not to restrain; to continue; to grant something not of right, but as a favour;—*v. n.* to permit to enjoy or practice, as to *indulge* in sin. The neuter form of this verb is elliptical, one's self, myself, himself, &c., being omitted—hence the verb has properly no neuter signification.

Most men are more willing to *indulge* (themselves) in easy vices, than to practise laborious virtues.—*Dr. Johnson*.

**INDULGENCE**, in-dul'jen-s, } *s.* Free permission  
**INDULGENCY**, in-dul'jen-se, } to the appetites, human desires, passions, or will to operate and act; forbearance of restraint or control; yielding from fondness; favour granted; liberality; gratification. In the Roman Catholic Church, an *indulgence* is a release of the temporal penalty due to sin, on the supposition of a corresponding release by penance of that part of the penalty which is eternal.

**INDULGENT**, in-dul'jent, *a.* Kind; gentle; liberal; compliant; gratifying; favouring; yielding to the wishes of others.

**INDULGENTIAL**, in-dul'jen'shal, *a.* Relating to the indulgences of the Roman Catholic Church.

**INDULGENTLY**, in-dul'jent-le, *ad.* Without severity; with unrestrained enjoyment; mildly; favourably; not severely.

**INDULGER**, in-dul'jur, *s.* One who indulges.

**INDULT**, in-dult', } *s.* (*indulto*, a pardon, Ital.)  
**INDULTO**, in-dul-to, } *indultus*, indulged, (Lat.) Privilege or exemption. In the Church of Rome,

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INDUMENT—INEFFACEABLE.

the power of presenting to benefices, granted to certain persons, as to kings and cardinals. In Spain, a duty or tax formerly paid on goods imported from the West Indies in the galleons.

**INDUMENT**, in-du'ment, *s.* Clothing; restricted, in Zoology, to the plumage of birds; endowment.—Obsolete in the last signification.

**INDURATE**, in-du-rate, *v. n.* (*induro*, Lat.) To grow hard; to become hardened, as by drying or exposure to heat:—*v. a.* to make infecting; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate, as 'to indurate the heart.'

**INDURATE**, in-du-rate, } *a.* Hardened; made  
**INDURATED**, in-du-ray-ted, } obdurate.

**INDURATION**, in-du-ra'shun, *s.* The act or process of hardening; state of growing hard; hardness of heart; obduracy. In Pathology, the condition of an indurated organic tissue, with or without visible alteration of structure.

**INDUS**, in'dus, *s.* A constellation in the southern hemisphere.

**INDUSIA**, in-du'ze-a, *sing.* } *s.* (Latin.) In Zoology,  
**INDUSILE**, in-du'ze-e, *pl.* } the case or covering of  
certain larvæ, generally used plurally.

**INDUSIAL**, in-du'ze-al, *a.* Composed of indusie; containing indusie. *Indusial limestone*, a name given to a limestone by Mr. Lyell, from its containing the indusie or cases of the larvæ of Phryganea.

**INDUSIUM**, in-du'ze-um, *s.* (*indusium*, a shirt or petticoat, Lat.) In Botany, the membrane which encloses the thecae in ferns. In Entomology, the case or covering of certain larvæ.

**INDUSTRIAL**, in-dus'tre-al, *a.* (*industriel*, Fr.) Pertaining to manufacture or produce of industry, as the *industrial arts*.—A modern word.

**INDUSTRIOUS**, in-dus'tre-us, *a.* Diligent in business or study; laborious; assiduous; opposed to slothful or idle.

**INDUSTRIOUSLY**, in-dus'tre-us-le, *ad.* In an industrious manner; assiduously; diligently; with care, as 'he *industriously* concealed his name.'

**INDUSTRY**, in'dus-tre, *s.* (*industrie*, Fr. *industria*, Lat.) Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity.

**INDUVIÆ**, in-du've-e, *s.* In Botany, the withered leaves that remain on the stem of some plants.

**INDWELLER**, in'dwel-lur, *s.* An inhabitant.

**INDWELLING**, in'dwel-ling, *a.* Dwelling within; remaining in the heart, as *indwelling sin*;—*s.* residence within, or in the heart.

**INEBRIANT**, in-e'bre-ant, *a.* Intoxicating;—*s.* anything that intoxicates.

**INEBRIATION**, in-e-bre-a'shun, } *s.* Drunkenness;  
**INEBRIETY**, in-e-bri'e-te, } intoxication.

**INEDITED**, in-ed'de-ted, *a.* Unpublished.

An *inedited* coin of Queen Sexaburgeo.—Warton.

**INEFFABILITY**, in-ef-fa-bil'e-te, *s.* Unspeakableness.

**INEFFABLE**, in-ef-fa-bl, *a.* (French, *ineffabilis*, Lat.) Unspeakable; unutterable; not to be expressed in words.

**INEFFABLENESS**, in-ef-fa-bl-nes, *s.* Unspeakableness.

**INEFFABLY**, in-ef-fa-ble, *ad.* Unspeakably; in a manner not to be expressed.

**INEFFACEABLE**, in-ef-fa'sa-bl, *a.* That cannot be effaced.

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INEFFACEABLY—INELUDIBLE.

**INEFFACEABLY**, in-ef-fa'sa-ble, *ad.* So as to be incapable of being effaced.

**INEFFECTIVE**, in-ef-fek'tiv, *a.* That which can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; useless.

**INEFFECTUAL**, in-ef-fek'tu-al, *a.* Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power.

**INEFFECTUALLY**, in-ef-fek'tu-al-le, *ad.* Without effect; in vain.

**INEFFECTUALNESS**, in-ef-fek'tu-al-nes, *s.* Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

**INEFFERVESCENCE**, in-ef-fer-ves'sens, *s.* Want of effervescence.

**INEFFERVESCENT**, in-ef-fer-ves'sent, *a.* Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence.

**INEFFERVESCIBILITY**, in-ef-fer-ves-si-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not effervescing, or not being susceptible of effervescence.

**INEFFERVESCIBLE**, in-ef-fer-ves'se-bl, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.

**INEFFICACIOUS**, in-ef-fe-ka'shus, *a.* (*inefficax*, Lat.) Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. '*Ineffectual*,' says Dr. Johnson, 'rather denotes an actual failure; and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect.'

**INEFFICACIOUSLY**, in-ef-fe-ka'shus-le, *ad.* Without efficacy or effect.

**INEFFICACIOUSNESS**, in-ef-fe-ka'shus-nes, *s.* Want of power to produce effect, or want of effect.

**INEFFICACY**, in-ef-fe-ka-se, *s.* (*efficacia*, Lat.) Want of power; want of effect.

**INEFFICIENCY**, in-ef-fish'en-se, *s.* Want of power, or exertion of power, to produce the effect; inefficacy.

**INEFFICIENT**, in-ef-fish'ent, *a.* Ineffective; not active; effecting nothing.

**INEFFICIENTLY**, in-ef-fish'ent-le, *ad.* Ineffectually; without effect.

**INELABORATE**, in-e-lab'o-rate, *a.* Not elaborate; not wrought with care.

**INELASTIC**, in-e-las'tik, *a.* Wanting elasticity.

**INELASTICITY**, in-e-las-tis'e-te, *s.* The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.

**INELEGANCE**, in-el'e-gans, } *s.* Want of ele-  
**INELEGANCY**, in-el'e-gan-se, } gance; absence of  
beauty; want of symmetry or ornament in building; want of delicacy in colouring, &c.

**INELEGANT**, in-el'e-gant, *a.* (*inelegans*, Lat.) Not becoming; not beautiful; wanting polish or beauty, as in language, refinement, or in manners.

**INELEGANTLY**, in-el'e-gant-le, *ad.* Not becomingly; not beautifully; coarsely; roughly.

**INELIGIBILITY**, in-el'e-je-bil'e-te, *s.* Incapacity of being elected to an office; state or quality of not being worthy of choice.

**INELIGIBLE**, in-el'e-je-bl, *a.* Not capable of being elected to an office; not worthy to be chosen or preferred; not expedient.

**INELIGIBLY**, in-el'e-je-ble, *ad.* So as renders unsuitable or unworthy to be elected.

**INELOQUENT**, in-el'o-kwent, *a.* Not persuasive; not fluent, graceful, or pathetic; not oratorical.

**INELOQUENTLY**, in-el'o-kwent-le, *ad.* Without eloquence.

**INELUCTABLE**, in-e-luk'ta-bl, *a.* (*ineluctabilis*, Lat.) Not to be avoided or overcome.—Obsolete.

As if the damnation of all sinners now were *ineluctable* and eternal.—Pearson.

**INELUDIBLE**, in-e-lu'de-bl, *a.* That cannot be eluded.



# INEMBRYONATE—INERTIA.

**INEMBRYONATE**, in-em'bre-un-ate, *a.* Not formed in embryo.

**INENARRABLE**, in-e-nar'ra-bl, *a.* (*inenarrabilis*, Lat.) That cannot be narrated or told.

**INEPT**, in-ep't, *a.* (*ineptus*, Lat.) Trifling; foolish; unfit for any purpose; unsuitable; improper.

**INEPTITUDE**, in-ep'te-tude, *s.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.

**INEPTLY**, in-ep't'le, *ad.* Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly.

**INEPTNESS**, in-ep't'nes, *s.* Unfitness.

The feebleness and miserable ineptness of infancy.—*More.*

**INEQUAL**, in-e'kwai, *a.* The old term for unequal, —which see.

**INEQUALITY**, in-e'kwai'e-te, *s.* (*inequalitas*, Lat.)

Difference of comparative quantity; unevenness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface; disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; change of state; diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; difference of rank or station. In Astronomy, any deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.

**INEQUIDISTANT**, in-e'kwe-dis'tant, *a.* Not being equally distant.

**INEQUILATERAL**, in-e'kwe-lat'er-al, *a.* Having unequal sides.

**INEQUITABLE**, in-ek'kwe-ta-bl, *a.* Not equitable; not just.

**INEQUIVALE**, in-e'kwe-val, } *a.* Ap-

**INEQUIVALVULAR**, in-e'kwe-val'vu-lar, } plied to a shell when one valve is more convex than the other, or dissimilar in any respect, as in the common oyster. In Botany, applied also to the glumes of plants, as a species of *Paspalum*, *P. inaequale*, which exhibits inequality in the size and figure of their constituent valves.

**INERADICABLE**, in-e-rad'e-ka-bl, *a.* That cannot be eradicated.

**INERADICABLY**, in-e-rad'e-ka-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as cannot be eradicated.

**INERGETIC**, in-er-jet'ik, } *a.* Having no en-

**INERGETICAL**, in-er-jet'e-kal, } ergy, or evincing no energy.

**INERGETICALLY**, in-er-jet'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner without energy.

**INERM**, in-erm', } *a.* (*inermis*, Lat.) In Bo-

**INERMIS**, in-er'mis, } tany, unarmed; destitute

**INERMUS**, in-er'mus, } of spines or prickles, as in *Berberis inermis*.

**INERMIA**, in-er'me-a, *s.* (*inermis*, unarmed, Lat.) A term applied by some zoologists to a family of Ruminants, comprising such mammifera as are destitute of horns.

**INERRABILITY**, in-er-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* Exemption from error; infallibility.

**INERRABLE**, in-er-ra-bl, *a.* That cannot err; exempt from error or mistake; infallible.

**INERRABLENESS**, in-er-ra-bl-nes, *s.* Exemption from error.

**INERRABLY**, in-er-ra-ble, *ad.* With security from error; infallibly.

**INERRATIC**, in-er-rat'ik, *a.* Not erratic; fixed.

**INERRINGLY**, in-er'ring-le, *ad.* Without error or mistake.

**INERT**, in-ert', *a.* (*iners*, Lat.) Dull; sluggish; motionless; destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance.

**INERTIA**, in-er'sha, *s.* Dulness; inactivity; de-

# INERTION—INEXCUSABLY.

fect of aptitude for spontaneous change of condition; property of matter, by which it does not change its own state of rest or motion, but requires for that purpose the action of some external cause, to the magnitude of which the change is in proportion. In Obstetrics, failure or abolition of the uterine constrictions, at the moment they are required for the expulsion of the fetus, or secundines.

**INERTION**, in-er'shun, *s.* Want of activity; want of exertion.

**INERTITUDE**, in-er'te-tude, *s.* The state of being inert.

**INERTLY**, in-ert'le, *ad.* Without activity; sluggishly.

**INERTNESS**, in-ert'nes, *s.* The state or quality of being inert; want of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness.

**INESCATE**, in-es'kate, *v. a.* (*inesco*, Lat.) To lay a bait for; to allure.—Seldom used.

To *inescate* and beguile young women.—*Burton.*

**INESCATION**, in-es-ka'shun, *s.* The act of baiting.

Herein lies true fortitude and courage, in overcoming all the deceitful allurements and *inescations* of flesh and blood.—*Hallgell.*

**INESCUTCHEON**, in-es-kut'shun, *s.* In Heraldry, a species of ordinary, being an escutcheon placed upon the fess point, and containing the third part when charged, and the fifth when otherwise. All escutcheons borne within escutcheons are, by some heralds, called by this name.

**IN ESSE**, in es'se. A Latin phrase, signifying *in being*, used by law writers frequently to make a distinction.

**INESSENTIAL**, in-es-sen'shal, *a.* Not essential.

**INESTIMABLE**, in-es'te-ma-bl, *a.* (*inestimabilis*, Lat.) That cannot be computed or estimated; too valuable or excellent to be rated; being above all price.

**INESTIMABLY**, in-es'te-ma-ble, *ad.* So as not to be estimated or rated.

**INEVASIBLE**, in-e-va'se-bl, *a.* That cannot be evaded.

**INEVIDENCE**, in-ev'e-dens, *s.* Obscurity; want of evidence.

**INEVIDENT**, in-ev'e-dent, *a.* Not clear or obvious; obscure.

The object of faith is *inevident*.—*Bp. Boston.*

**INEVITABILITY**, in-ev'e-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

**INEVITABLE**, in-ev'e-ta-bl, *a.* (French, *inevitabilis*, Lat.) Unavoidable; that cannot be shunned or evaded; not to be escaped.

**INEVITABLENESS**, in-ev'e-ta-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being inevitable.

**INEVITABLY**, in-ev'e-ta-ble, *ad.* Without possibility of escape; unavoidably; certainly.

**INEXACT**, in-egz-akt', *a.* Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

**INEXACTNESS**, in-egz-akt'nes, *s.* Incorrectness; want of precision.

**INEXCITABLE**, in-ek-si'ta-bl, *a.* Not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid.

**INEXCUSABLE**, in-eks-ku'za-bl, *a.* (*inexcusabilis*, Lat.) Not to be excused or justified.

**INEXCUSABLENESS**, in-eks-ku'za-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of not admitting of excuse or justification.

**INEXCUSABLY**, in-eks-ku'za-ble, *ad.* To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.



## INEXECUTABLE—INEXPLICABLE.

**INEXECUTABLE**, in-ek-se-ku'ta-bl, *a.* That cannot be executed or performed.

**INEXECUTION**, in-ek-se-ku'shun, *s.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.

**INEXERTION**, in-egz-er'shun, *s.* Want of effort or exertion; defect of action.

**INEXHALEABLE**, in-egz-ha'la-bl, *a.* Not to be evaporated or exhaled; not evaporable.

**INEXHAUSTED**, in-egz-haws'ted, *a.* Not exhausted; not emptied; not spent; unexhausted; not having lost all strength or resources.

**INEXHAUSTIBLE**, in-egz-haws'te-bl, *a.* That cannot be exhausted or emptied; unfailling; that cannot be wasted or spent.

**INEXHAUSTIBLENESS**, in-egz-haws'te-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being inexhaustible.

**INEXHAUSTIBLY**, in-egz-haws'te-ble, *ad.* In an inexhaustible manner.

**INEXHAUSTIVE**, in-egz-haws'tiv, *a.* Not to be exhausted or spent.

**INEXIST**, in-egz-ist, *v. n.* Not to exist.

**INEXISTENCE**, in-egz-is'tens, *s.* Want of being or existence; inherence.

**INEXISTENT**, in-egz-is'tent, *a.* Not having being; not existing; existing in something else.

**INEXORABILITY**, in-eks-o-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.

**INEXORABLE**, in-eks-o-ra-bl, *a.* (French, *inexorable*, Lat.) Not to be entreated; not to be moved by entreaty; unyielding; that cannot be made to bend.

**INEXORABLENESS**, in-eks-o-ra-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being inexorable.

**INEXORABLY**, in-eks-o-ra-ble, *ad.* So as not to be moved by entreaty.

**INEXPECTATION**, in-eks-pek'ta'shun, *s.* State of having no expectation.

**INEXPECTED**, in-eks-pek'ted, *a.* Not expected.

**INEXPEDIENCE**, in-eks-pe'de-ens, } *s.* (in, and  
**INEXPEDIENCY**, in-eks-pe'de-en-se, } *expedience*,  
Lat.) Want of fitness; impropriety; unsuitability to the purpose.

**INEXPEDIENT**, in-eks-pe'de-ent, *a.* Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time or place.

**INEXPENSIVE**, in-eks-pen'siv, *a.* Not occasioning expense.

**INEXPERIENCE**, in-eks-pe're-ens, *s.* Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

**INEXPERIENCED**, in-eks-pe're-ent, *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.

**INEXPERT**, in-eks-pert', *a.* Not expert or skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

**INEXPERTNESS**, in-eks-pert'nes, *s.* Want of expertness.

**INEXPIABLE**, in-eks'pe-a-bl, *a.* (French, *inexpiable*, Lat.) That admits of no atonement or satisfaction; that cannot be mollified or appeased by atonement.

**INEXPIABLY**, in-eks'pe-a-ble, *ad.* In a degree that admits of no atonement.

**INEXPLAINABLE**, in-eks-pla'na-bl, *a.* That cannot be explained; inexplicable.

**INEXPLEABLY**, in-eks'ple-a-ble, *ad.* Insatiably.—Obsolete.

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous?—*Sandys*.

**INEXPLICABILITY**, in-eks-ple-ka-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality or state of being inexplicable.

**INEXPLICABLE**, in-eks'ple-ka-bl, *a.* (French, *in-*

## INEXPLICABLENESS—INFAME.

*plicabilis*, Lat.) Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible.

**INEXPLICABLENESS**, in-eks'ple-ka-bl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being inexplicable.

**INEXPLICABLY**, in-eks'ple-ka-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be explained.

**INEXPLICIT**, in-eks-plis'it, *a.* Darkly or confusedly stated; not explicit.

**INEXPLORABLE**, in-eks-plo'ra-bl, *a.* Not to be discovered.

**INEXPOSURE**, in-eks-po'zure, *s.* A state of not being exposed.

**INEXPRESSIBLE**, in-eks-pres'se-bl, *a.* Unutterable; unspeakable; not to be expressed in words; not to be uttered.

**INEXPRESSIBLY**, in-eks-pres'se-ble, *ad.* To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

**INEXPRESSIVE**, in-eks-pres'siv, *a.* Not tending to express; not expressing; inexpressible.

**INEXPRESSIVENESS**, in-eks-pres'siv-nes, *s.* The state of being inexpressive.

**INEXPUGNABLE**, in-eks-pug'na-bl, *a.* (French, *impugnabilis*, Lat.) Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

Philip, king of Macedon, thought of cities, 'There is none so *impugnabile*, but an ass laden with gold may enter them.'—*Howell*.

**INEXSUPERABLE**, in-eks-su'pur-a-bl, *a.* (*insuperabilis*, Lat.) Not to be passed over or surmounted.

**INEXTENDED**, in-eks-ten'ded, *a.* Having no extension.

**INEXTENSION**, in-eks-ten'shun, *s.* Want of extension.

**INEXTERMINABLE**, in-eks-ter'me-na-bl, *a.* That cannot be exterminated.

**INEXTINCT**, in-eks-tinkt', *a.* Not quenched; not extinct.

**INEXTINGUISHABLE**, in-eks-ring'gwish-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable.

**INEXTINGUISHABLY**, in-eks-ting'gwish-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner that cannot be extinguished.

**INEXTIRPABLE**, in-eks-ter'pa-bl, *a.* That cannot be extirpated.

**INEXTRICABLE**, in-eks'tre-ka-bl, *a.* (French, *inextricabilis*, Lat.) Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

**INEXTRICABLENESS**, in-eks'tre-ka-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being inextricable.

**INEXTRICABLY**, in-eks'tre-ka-ble, *ad.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

**INOCULATE**, in-i', *v. a.* To inoculate, as a tree or bud.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts  
Of grafting and *inoculating*.—*Philips*.

**INFABRICATED**, in-fab're-kay-ted, *a.* Unfabricated; unwrought.—Not used.

**INFALLIBILITY**, in-fal'le-bil'e-te, } *s.* The quality  
**INFALLIBLENESS**, in-fal'le-bl-nes, } of being incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error; inerrability.

**INFALLIBLE**, in-fal'le-bl, *a.* Not fallible; incapable of erring; not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence, as *infallible* evidence, *infallible* success.

**INFALLIBLY**, in-fal'le-ble, *ad.* Without the possibility of erring or mistaking; certainly; without a possibility of failure.

**INFAME**, in-fame', *v. a.* To defame.—Obsolete.



INFAMIZE—INFANTINE.

**INFAMIZE**, in'fa-mize, *v. a.* To make infamous.  
—A word not well authorized.

**INFAMOUS**, in'fa-mus, *a.* (*infamo*, I defame, Lat.) Of ill report; having a reputation notoriously bad; odious; detestable; held in abhorrence; branded with infamy by the commission of a crime.

**INFAMOUSLY**, in'fa-mus-le, *ad.* In an infamous manner; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

**INFAMOUSNESS**, in'fa-mus-nes, } *s.* (*infimie*, Fr.  
**INFAMY**, in'fa-me, } *infamia*, Lat.) Total loss of reputation; public disgrace; a quality or qualities held in detestation, or notoriously bad and scandalous. In Law, that loss of character or public disgrace incurred by a convict, by which he is rendered incapable of being a witness or juror.

**INFANCY**, in'fan-se, *s.* (*infantia*, Lat.) The first part of life, beginning at the birth. In common language, the period of infancy is confined to the first two years of life, when it is succeeded by childhood;—the first stage of anything; the beginning or early period of existence, as the *infancy* of a republic, college, &c.

**INFANDOUS**, in-fan'dus, *a.* Too odious to be mentioned.—Obsolete.

**INFANGTHEF**, in-fang'thef, *s.* (*fangan*, to take, and *thief*, a thief, Sax.) In Law, the privilege granted to lords to judge thieves taken on their manors, or within their franchise.—*Cowel*.

**INFANT**, in'fant, *s.* (*infans*, Lat.) A child in the first period of life, beginning at birth; a young babe. In Law, he who has not attained the age of legal capacity, which age is in general fixed at twenty-one years. For certain purposes, however, it arrives much earlier. Thus, in criminal cases, a person of the age of fourteen years may be capitally punished, but under the age of seven he cannot. A male at twelve years old may take the oath of allegiance; at fourteen, is so far at years of discretion that he may enter into a binding marriage; and at twenty-one he is at his own disposal, may aliene his land, and generally perform all the duties and enjoy all the privileges attaching to a citizen. A female also is at maturity at twelve years, and therefore may enter into a binding marriage, and at twenty-one may dispose of herself and all her property. This full age of twenty-one is completed on the day preceding the anniversary of a person's birth. And as, in the computation of time, the law in general allows no fraction of a day, it follows that, if he is born on the 1st of January, he is of an age to do any legal act on the morning of the last day of December, though he may not have lived twenty-one years by nearly forty-eight hours.—2 *Stephen's Bl.* 331, 332;—*a.* pertaining to infancy; young; tender; not mature.

**INFANTA**, in-fan'ta, *s.* In Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.

**INFANTE**, in-fan'te, *s.* In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest or heir apparent.

**INFANTICIDE**, in-fan'te-side, *s.* (*infans*, an infant, and *cædo*, I kill, Lat.) Intentional killing of an infant; a slayer of infants.

**INFANTILE**, in'fan-tile, *a.* Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant.

**INFANTINE**, in'fan-tine, *a.* Pertaining to infants or young children; childish.

INFANTLIKE—INFECTIVE.

**INFANTLIKE**, in'fant-like, *a.* Like an infant.

**INFANTLY**, in'fant-le, *a.* Like a child.

**INFANTRY**, in'fan-tre, *s.* (*infanterie*, Lat.) The foot soldiers of an army.

**INFARCE**, in-fârs', *v. a.* (*infarcio*, Lat.) To stuff.—Obsolete.

**INFARCTION**, in-fârk'shun, *s.* The act of stuffing or filling; constipation.

An hypochondriac consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen.—*Hurey*.

**INFASHIONABLE**.—See Unfashionable.

**INFATIGABLE**, in-fat'e-ga-bl, *a.* Indefatigable.—Obsolete.

**INFATUATE**, in-fat'u-ate, *v. a.* (*infatuio*, Lat.) To render foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the judgment or intellect, so as to deprive a person of common discretion; to prepossess or incline the mind to a person or thing in a manner not justified by prudence;—*a.* infatuated.—Obsolete as an adjective.

*Infatuate*, they their wily thoughts disclose.—*Philips*.

**INFATUATED**, in-fat'u-ay-ted, *a. part.* Affected with folly.

**INFATUATION**, in-fat-u-a'shun, *s.* Act of affecting with folly; state of being infatuated, or acting without common judgment, and contrary to the rules of reason, as under the passion for gambling, drunkenness, or any other habitual vice.

**INEAUSTING**, in-faws'ting, *s.* (*infustus*, Lat.) The act of making unlucky.—Obsolete.

**INEASIBILITY**, in-fe-ze-bil'e-te, } *s.* Impracticable.  
**INEASIBLENESS**, in-fe'ze-bl-nes, } bility; the quality of not being able to be performed.

**INEASIBLE**, in-fe'ze-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *feasible*, Fr. from *facio*, I do, Lat.) Impracticable.

**INFECT**, in-fekt', *v. a.* (*infector*, Fr. from *infecio*, *infectus*, Lat.) To taint with disease by infusing into a healthy person virus, miasma, or morbid matter of a diseased body, or any pestilential or noxious air, by which pestilence or disease is produced; to taint or affect by the infusion of morbid matter; to communicate bad qualities; to taint; to corrupt morally or physically.

**INFECTED**, in-fek'ted, *a. part.* Tainted with noxious matter.

**INFECTER**, in-fek'tur, *s.* He or that which infects.

**INFECTION**, in-fek'shun, *s.* (*infectio*, Lat.) The act or process of infecting; the thing which infects; that which taints, poisons, or corrupts by communication; communication of like qualities.

Men are gay or serious by *infection*.—*Rambler*.

In Pathology, the introduction of a deleterious agent, as the marsh and human miasm, commonly, if not invariably, through the medium of the respiratory process, into the animal economy. The term differs from *contagion*, which implies an absolute contact with a diseased person, or the substances contaminated by him.

**INFECTIOUS**, in-fek'shus, *a.* Acting so as to communicate qualities; having qualities that may communicate disease; capable of being communicated by near approach.

Grief as well as joy is *infectious*.—*Komez*.

**INFECTIOUSLY**, in-fek'shus-le, *ad.* By infection.

**INFECTIOUSNESS**, in-fek'shus-nes, *s.* The quality of being infectious.

**INFECTIVE**, in-fek'tiv, *a.* Having the power to infect.



# INFECUND—INFERNAL

**INFECUND**, in-fek'und, *a.* (*infecundus*, Lat.) Unfruitful; not producing young; barren.

**INFECUNDITY**, in-fe-kun'de-te, *s.* (*infecunditas*, Lat.) Unfruitfulness; barrenness.

**INFESTMENT**, in-fest'ment, *s.* In Scotch Law, the symbolical surrender of an heritable subject to the purchaser in presence of witnesses, by presenting the purchaser with a small quantity of earth and stone of the property surrendered. It also denotes the writings which give effect to that ceremony.

**INFELICITOUS**, in-fe-lis'e-tus, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; not prosperous.

**INFELICITY**, in-fe-lis'e-te, *s.* (*infelicité*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Lat.) Unhappiness; misfortune; misery; unfavorableness; unfortunate condition.

**INFEDATION**, in-fu-da'shun, *s.* *Infedation of tithes*, the granting of tithes to mere laymen, prohibited by a decree of the council of Lateran in 1179.—See *Infedation*.

**INFEOF**.—See *Enfeoff*.

**INFER**, in-fer', *v. a.* (*infero*, Lat. *inferer*, Fr.) To bring on; to induce; to draw conclusions from; to deduce; to offer; to produce.—Not used in the last two senses.

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator.  
*Inferring arguments of mighty force.*—*Shaks.*

**INFERRABLE**, in-fer'a-bl, } *a.* That may be in-  
**INFERRIBLE**, in-fer-re-bl, } ferred; deduced from  
 premises.

**INFERENCE**, in-fer-ens, *s.* A conclusion drawn from previous arguments or statements admitted or supposed to be true; that which is inferred or suggested by something else, not as an absolutely necessary consequence, but as a probable truth.

**INFERENCE**, in-fer-en'shal, *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference.

**INFERRE**, in-fe-re-e, *s.* (Latin.) Sacrifices offered by the Romans to the *dii manes*, or the souls of the deceased heroes, or other illustrious persons, or even any relation or person whose memory was held in veneration.

**INFERIOR**, in-fe-re-ur, *a.* Lower in place—hence lower in station, rank, or value; subordinate;—*s.* one occupying a lower rank or station.

*Inferiors, superiors, or equals.*—*Shorter Catechism.*

In Botany, applied to any organ of a plant situated below another; thus, the corolla of the lily is attached beneath the ovary, and is termed *inferior*; and the ovary of the apple and pear, being situated below all the other parts of the flower, is likewise said to be *inferior*. *Inferior courts*: in Law, courts of judicature are classed generally under two heads or divisions, viz., the *superior courts*, and the *inferior courts*; the former division comprising the courts at Westminster, the latter comprising all the other courts in general; many of which, however, are far from being of inferior importance in the common acceptation of the word. Those courts which are generally understood by the phrase, 'the superior courts at Westminster,' are the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer.

**INFERIORITY**, in-fe-re-or'e-te, *s.* A lower state of dignity, age, value, rank, or quality.

**INFERIORLY**, in-fe-re-or-le, *ad.* In an inferior manner.—Properly not much used.

**INFERNAL**, in-fer'nal, *a.* (*infernus*, Lat.) Properly pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead; the Tartarus of the ancients—hence per-

# INFERNALLY—INFILTRATION.

taining to hell; hellish; tartarean; detestable;—*s.* an inhabitant of the infernal regions; a devil. *Infernal stone*, an old name given to lunar caustic, or nitrate of silver, fused and formed into small cylinders.

**INFERNALLY**, in-fer'nal-le, *ad.* In an infernal manner; hellishly; detestably.

**INFEROBRANCHIA**.—See *Inferobranchiata*.

**INFEROBRANCHIANS**, in-fer-o-brang'ke-ans, } *s.*  
**INFEROBRANCHIATA**, in-fer-o-brang-ke-a'ta, } *s.*

In Cuvier's arrangement, an order of Gasteropod Mollusca, which have their branchiae not placed on the back, as in Doris and Tritonia, which they otherwise resemble, but in two long series of laminae situated on the two sides of the body under the projecting margin of the mantle.

**INFERRIBLE**.—See *Inferable*.

**INFERTILE**, in-far'tile, *a.* Unfruitful; not productive; barren.

**INFERTILELY**, in-fer'til-le, *ad.* In an unproductive manner.

**INFERTILITY**, in-fer'til'e-te, *s.* Unfruitfulness; barrenness; unproductiveness.

**INFEST**, in-fest', *v. a.* (*infesto*, Lat. *infester*, Fr.) To harass; to annoy; to plague; to disturb.

**INFESTATION**, in-fes-ta'shun, *s.* The act of infesting; molestation; annoyance.

**INFESTIVE**, in-fes'tiv, *a.* Not festive; having no mirth.

**INFESTIVITY**, in-fes-tiv'e-te, *s.* Want of festivity; mournfulness; want of mirth or cheerfulness.

**INFESTUOUS**, in-fes-tu-us, *a.* (*infestus*, Lat.) Mischievous.—Obsolete. *Infestered*, according to Todd, is a word misquoted by Dr. Johnson for *infested*. It is defined as meaning rankling; inveterate.

**INFEDATION**, in-fu-da'shun, *s.* In Law, the act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate; also, the granting of tithes to laymen.

**INFIBULATION**, in-fib-u-la'shun, *s.* (*infibulatio*, from *fibula*, a clasp, Lat.) A clasp, buckling, or confining with a small padlock.

**INFIDEL**, in-fe-del, *a.* (*infidelis*, Lat. *infidèle*, Fr.) Unbelieving, particularly with respect to the divine origin of the Old and New Testaments, and of the peculiar doctrines of Christian belief;—*s.* the term *infidel* is used respectively by Christians and Mohammedans, to signify an unbeliever in the Christian or Mohammedan faith. It is used as synonymous with deist, or one who acknowledges the existence of a divine Being, but denies divine revelation, except through the operations of nature. It is also used in the designation of an atheist.

**INFIDELITY**, in-fe-del'e-te, *s.* Want of faith or belief; unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons, through a violation of the marriage covenant by lewdness or adultery; breach of trust; deceit; treachery; disbelief in the doctrines and divine origin of the Christian religion.

**INFIELD**, in-feeld', *v. a.* To enclose as a field.—Not used.

**INFILTERED**, in-fil'turd, *a.* Infiltrated.

**INFILTRATE**, in-fil'trate, *v. a.* To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a body.

**INFILTRATION**, in-fil-tra'shun, *s.* The act or process of entering the pores or cavities of a body; the substance which has entered into the pores and cavities of a body. In Pathology, an infusion of fluid, usually serum, but sometimes of blood, pus, or the fecal or urinary discharges, into the



## INFINITE—INFLAMMABLE.

areola of a structure, and especially of the cellular tissue.

**INFINITE**, in'-fin-it, *a.* (*infinitus*, from *in*, and *finitus*, terminated, Lat.) Without limits, either as to time, space, or qualities; boundless; that will have no end; that has a beginning in space, but is indefinitely extended, as an *infinite line*, one beginning at a point, but extended indefinitely. The word is also used hyperbolically for, of vast extent, very or inconceivably great.

**INFINITELY**, in'-fin-it-le, *ad.* Without bounds or limits; immensely; to a vast extent; to a great extent or degree, as 'I am *infinitely* obliged to you.'

**INFINITENESS**, in'-fin-it-nes, *s.* Infinity; the state of being infinite.

**INFINITESIMAL**, in-fin-e-tes'e-mal, *a.* Infinitely small;—*s.* in Mathematics, an infinitely small quantity.

**INFINITIVE**, in-fin'e-tiv, *a.* That has no limit. In Grammar, the infinitive mood expresses the action of the verb without limitation of number or person, as '*to love*.' *Infinito*, in Music, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.

**INFINITUDE**, in-fin'e-tude, *s.* Infinity; infiniteness; the quality or state of being without limits; infinite extent; immensity; greatness; boundless number.

**INFINITY**, in-fin'e-te, *s.* (*infinité*, Fr. *infinitus*, Lat.) Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; boundlessness of being or quality; immensity; indefinite extent; endless or indefinite number, as an infinite variety.

**INFIRM**, in-ferm', *a.* (*infirmus*, Fr. *infirmus*, Lat.) Not firm or sound; weak; feeble; weak of mind; irresolute; not solid or stable;

He who fixes on false principles, treads on *infirm* ground.—*South*.

—*v. a.* to weaken.—Obsolete as a verb.

**INFIRMARY**, in-ferm'a-re, *s.* A hospital or place where the sick, especially the poor, are lodged and nursed.

**INFIRMATIVE**, in-ferm'a-tiv, *a.* (*infirmatif*, Fr.) Weakening; annulling, or tending to render void.

**INFIRMITY**, in-fer-me-te, *s.* (*infirmité*, Fr. *infirmus*, Lat.) An unsound or infirm state of the body; weakness of mind; failing; fault; foible; weakness of resolution.

**INFIRMLY**, in-ferm'le, *ad.* In an infirm manner; feebly.

**INFIRMNESS**, in-ferm'nes, *s.* Weakness; feebleness; unsoundness.

**INFIX**, in-fiks', *v. a.* (*infigo*, *infixus*; *in*, and *figo*, I fix, Lat.) To fix by piercing or thrusting in, as to *infix* a sting, spear, or dart; to set in; to fasten in something; to implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, instructions; as to *infix* good principles in the mind, or ideas in the memory.

**INFLAME**, in-flame', *v. a.* (*inflammo*, Lat.) To set on fire; to cause to burn; to excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to aggravate in description; to heat, as to *inflamm* with wind; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate;—*v. n.* to grow hot; to grow angry; to grow painful.

**INFLAMER**, in-fla'mur, *s.* He or that which inflames.

**INFLAMMABILITY**, in-flam-ma-bil'e-te, *s.* Susceptibility of taking fire; readiness to take fire.

**INFLAMMABLE**, in-flam'ma-bl, *a.* That may be set on fire; easy to be set on fire.

## INFLAMMABLENESS—INFLORESCENCE.

**INFLAMMABLENESS**, in-flam'ma-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being susceptible of flame; capable of taking fire; inflammability.

**INFLAMMABLY**, in-flam'ma-ble, *ad.* In an inflammable manner.

**INFLAMMATION**, in-flam-ma'shun, *s.* The act of setting on fire;—(unusual in this sense;)

*Inflammations* of air from meteors, may have a powerful effect upon men.—*Temple*.

the state of being inflamed. In Pathology, a redness and swelling on any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms; violent excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence.

**INFLAMMATORY**, in-flam'ma-tur-e, *a.* Inflaming; tending to incite heat or inflammation, accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action; tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition.

**INFLATE**, in-flate', *v. a.* To swell or distend by injecting air; to swell; to puff up or elate.

**INFLATE**, in-flate', } *a.* Swelled or distended  
**INFLATED**, in-fla'ted, } with air; puffed up. In Botany, applied to parts of plants which are distended like a blown bladder.

**INFLATION**, in-fla'shun, *s.* (*inflatio*, Lat.) The act of inflating; the state of being inflated with air injected or inhaled; the state of being puffed up, as with vanity or conceit.

**INFLECT**, in-flekt', *v. a.* (*inflecto*, Lat.) To bend; to turn from a right line or course. In Grammar, to vary a verb or noun in its terminations; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb.

**INFLECTED**, in-flekt'ed, *a.* Turned; bent.

**INFLECTION**, in-flek'shun, *s.* (*inflectio*, Lat.) The act of bending or turning from a right line or course. In Optics, that property of light by which its rays, when they approach a body, are bent towards it or from it. In Grammar, the variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and verbs by conjugation; modulation of the voice in speaking. *Point of inflection*, in Geometry, the point where a curve begins to bend out of the way.

**INFLECTIVE**, in-flek'tiv, *a.* Having the power of bending.

**INFLEXIBILITY**, in-fleks-e-bil'e-te, } *s.* (*inflexibi-*  
**INFLEXIBLENESS**, in-fleks-e-bl-nes, } *lité*, Fr.) The quality of being inflexible; not capable of being bent; obstinacy; temper not to be bent; firmness of purpose; unbending pertinacity.

**INFLEXIBLE**, in-fleks'e-bl, *a.* (*inflexibilis*, Lat.) That cannot be bent; that will not be prevailed upon; immovable; not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is *inflexible*.—*Watts*.

**INFLEXIBLY**, in-fleks'e-ble, *ad.* With a firmness which resists all persuasion; with unyielding pertinaciousness; inexorably.

**INFLEXION**.—See *Inflection*.

**INFLECT**, in-flekt', *v. a.* (*infigo*, *inflectus*, Lat.) To lay on; to throw or send on; to put in act, or impose as a punishment.

**INFLECTER**, in-flek'tur, *s.* One who punishes.

**INFLECTION**, in-flek'shun, *s.* The act of punishing; the punishment inflicted.

**INFLECTIVE**, in-flek'tiv, *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

**INFLORESCENCE**, in-flo-res-sens, *s.* (*inflorescentia*, Lat.) The particular manner in which flowers are placed on a plant. The following terms express various modes of inflorescence:—*Whorl*.



## INFLUENCE—INFORMATION.

cluster or raceme, spike, corymb, fascicle, tuft, umbel, cyme, pannicle, bunch, &c.

**INFLUENCE**, in-flu-ens, *s.* (*influen*, from *in*, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) Literally, a flowing in, into, or on, and referring to substances spiritual, and too subtle to be visible; as,

God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things.  
—Hooker.

In a general sense, power, the operation of which is invisible, and known only by its effects; power supposed to be exerted by celestial on terrestrial bodies, as the *influence* of the planets on the birth and fortunes of men; moral power, directing and modifying; physical power, affecting natural objects by unseen operation;—*v. a.* to act upon, either morally or physically, with a directive and impulsive power; to modify to any purpose.

**INFLUENT**, in-flu-ent, *a.* Flowing in.—Little used.

**INFLUENTIAL**, in-flu-en'shal, *a.* Exerting power or influence; possessing power or influence, as an *influential* person.

**INFLUENTIALLY**, in-flu-en'shal-le, *ad.* In an influential manner; by means of influence exerted.

**INFLUENZA**, in-flu-en'za, *s.* (Italian; influence, supposed of the stars, or more probably that of a peculiar state of the atmosphere.) An epidemic febrile catarrh.

**INFLUX**, in-fluks, *s.* (*influxus*, Lat.) The act of flowing in; infusion; intromission; influence; power;—(not used in this sense;)—a coming in; introduction; importation in abundance, as a great *influx* of goods into a country.

**INFUXION**, in-fluk'shun, *s.* Infusion; intromission.

**INFLUXIOUS**, in-fluk'shus, *a.* Influential.—Obsolete.

**INFLUXIVE**, in-fluk'siv, *a.* Having influence; having a tendency to flow in.

**INFOLD**, in-folde', *v. n.* To involve; to wrap up or inwrap; to enclose; to clasp with the arms; to embrace.

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,  
And hold thee to my heart.—Shaks.

**INFOLDMENT**, in-folde'ment, *s.* Act of infolding; state of being infolded.

**INFOLIATE**, in-fu-le-ate, *v. a.* To cover or overspread with leaves.

**INFORM**, in-fawm', *v. a.* (*inform*, Fr.) To animate; to actuate by vital powers;

Let others better mould the running mass  
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass.—Dryden.

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame.—Prior.

to instruct; to tell; to supply with new knowledge by word or writing; to acquaint;—*v. n.* to give intelligence, in the way of accusation, to a magistrate or other official person, as 'he was *informed* against;—*a.* (*informis*, Lat.) without regular form; shapeless; ugly.

**INFORMAL**, in-fawr'mal, *a.* Not in a regular or formal manner.

**INFORMALITY**, in-fawr-mal'e-te, *s.* An irregular or informal manner; want of customary form.

**INFORMALLY**, in-fawr'ma-le, *ad.* In an irregular or informal manner.

**INFORMANT**, in-fawr'mant, *s.* One who gives information or intelligence of anything. In Law, one who exhibits an information; an informer.

**INFORMATION**, in-fawr-ma'shun, *s.* (*informatio*, Lat.) Intelligence given; instruction; know-

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## INFORMATIVE—INFRA-LAPSARIAN.

ledge; communication of facts for the purpose of accusation; the act of informing or actuating.

*Informations*, in Law, are accusations for criminal offences, and he who makes such accusations is termed an *informer*. The usual objects of informations *ex officio* are such misdemeanours as peculiarly tend to disturb or endanger the king's government, or to molest or affront him in the regular discharge of his royal functions; as seditious or blasphemous libels or words; seditious riots, not amounting to high treason; libels upon the king's ministers, the judges, or other high officers, reflecting upon their conduct in the execution of their official duties; obstructing such officers in the execution of their duties; obstructing the king's officers in the collection, &c. of the revenue; against officers themselves for bribery, or for other corrupt or oppressive conduct, and the like.—4 Bl. 308.

**INFORMATIVE**, in-fawr'ma-tiv, *a.* Having the power to animate.

Many (souls) put out their force *informative*,  
In their ethereal corporeity.—More.

**INFORMED**, in-fawrm'd, *a.* Not formed. *Informed stars*, in Astronomy, are those not included in any of the constellations.

**INFORMER**, in-fawr'mur, *s.* One who informs or gives intelligence; one who communicates, or whose duty is to communicate, to the proper authorities a knowledge of the violation of the law, and to bring offenders to trial. An *informing officer* is one whose duty is to inform against persons for breaches of the law; as an attorney-general, a sheriff, constable, or grand juror. A common *informer* is any person who informs on another.

**INFORMIDABLE**, in-fawr'me-da-bl, *a.* Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.

Foe not *informidable*.—Milton.

**INFORMITY**, in-fawr'me-te, *s.* Shapelessness; want of regular form.

**INFORMOUS**, in-fawr'mus, *a.* Shapeless; having no regular or defined figure. *Informo consciencia*, before the tribunal of conscience.

**INFORTUNATE**.—See Unfortunate.

**INFORTUNATELY**.—See Unfortunately.

**INFORTUNE**, in-fawr'tune, *s.* Misfortune.—Obsolete.

He concluded to go to Rome, and declare his *infatune* to his said friend.—Sir T. Elgot.

**INFRA**, in'fra. A Latin prefix, signifying beneath—hence *infra-orbital*, beneath the orbit, as applied to a foramen, nerve, &c. *Infra-spinatus*, a muscle of the scapula, below the spine. *Infra-orbital-foramen*, (*foramen infra orbitarium*), a foramen in the superior maxillary bone, below the orbit. *Infra-axillary*, in Botany, below the axilla of the leaves.

**INFRACT**, in-frakt', *v. a.* (*infringo*, *infractus*, Lat.) To break; to violate.

**INFRACTION**, in-frak'shun, *s.* (*infractio*, Lat.) The act of breaking; violation; breach, as the *infractio* of a treaty, law, ordinance, or the like.

**INFRACTOR**, in-frak'tor, *s.* One who violates an agreement or treaty, &c.

**INFRAGRANT**, in-fra'grant, *a.* Not fragrant; unpleasant to the smell.

**INFRA-LAPSARIAN**, in-fra-lap-sa're-an, *a.* (*infra*, below, and *lapsus*, fall, Lat.) Subsequent to the



INFRALAPSARI—INFUNDIBULUM.

fall of Adam; opposed, as a noun, to *supralapsarian*,—which see.

**INFRALAPSARI**, in-fra-lap-sa're-i, *s.* The name of a sect of predestinarians, who maintained that God has created a certain number of men only to be damned, without allowing them the means necessary to save themselves if they would; and they are thus called, because they hold that God's decrees were formed *infra lapsum*, after his knowledge of the fall, and in consequence thereof.

**INFRA-MUNDANE**, in-fra-mun'dane, *a.* (*infra*, and *mundus*, the world, Lat.) Lying beneath or under the world.

**INFRANGIBLE**, in-fran'je-bl, *a.* Not to be broken or separated into parts; not to be violated.

**INFRA-TERRITORIAL**, in-fra-ter-re-to're-al, *a.* Within the territory.

**INFREQUENCY**, in-fre'kwens, } *s.* (*infrequentia*,  
**INFREQUENT**, in-fre'kwent, } Lat.) Uncommonness; rareness; the state of rarely occurring.

**INFREQUENT**, in-fre'kwent, *a.* (*infrequens*, Lat.) Rare; uncommon; seldom occurring or happening; unfrequent.

**INFREQUENTLY**, in-fre'kwent-le, *ad.* Not often occurring.

**INFRIGIDATE**, in-frij'e-date, *v. a.* (*in*, and *frigidus*, cold, Lat.) To chill; to make cold.

**INFRIGATION**, in-frij-e-da'shun, *s.* The act of making cold.

**INFRINGE**, in-frij'j, *v. a.* (*infringo*, Lat.) To break; to violate; to break laws or contracts; to destroy; to hinder.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

**INFRINGEMENT**, in-frij'j-ment, *s.* Breach; violation; non-fulfilment.

**INFRINGER**, in-frij'j-ur, *s.* One who violates a treaty, compact, or other agreement.

**INFUNCTUOSE**, in-fruk'tu-ose, *a.* Unfruitful.

**INFUGAL**, in-fru'gal, *a.* Prodigal; extravagant; not frugal.

**INFUGIFEROUS**, in-fru'jif'e-ras, *a.* Bearing no fruit.

**INFUCATE**, in-fu-kate, *v. a.* (*infuco*, Lat.) To stain; to paint; to daub.

**INFUCATION**, in-fu-ka'shun, *s.* The act of painting the face.

**INFULA**, in-fu-la, *s.* (Latin.) In antiquity, a mitre worn upon the head by the Grecian and Roman priests, and from which, on each side, hung a ribbon. The covering of the head with a mitre was rather a Roman than a Grecian custom, introduced into Italy by Æneas, who covered his head and face at the performance of sacrifice, lest any ill-boding omen should disturb the rites.

**INFUMATE**, in-fu-mate, *v. a.* (*infumo*, from *in*, and *fumo*, I smoke, Lat.) To dry in the smoke.

**INFUMATION**, in-fu-ma'shun, *s.* The act of drying in smoke.

**INFUMED**, in-fumde', *a.* Dried in smoke.

**INFUNDIBULAR**, in-fun-dib'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a funnel, or to a tunnel; resembling a tunnel.

**INFUNDIBULIFORM**, in-fun-dib'u-le-fawrm, *a.* (*infundibulum*, a funnel, and *forma*, form, Lat.) In Botany, funnel-shaped, as applied to a monopetalous corolla, which has an inversely conical border rising from a tube.

**INFUNDIBULUM**, in-fun-dib'u-lum, *s.* (*infundo*, I pour in, Lat.) In Anatomy, a term applied to a small cavity of the cochlea, at the termination of the modiolus. The term *infundibula*, or *calyces*,

INFURCATION—INGA.

is applied to the membranous tubes which embrace the mammillæ of the kidneys, and receive the urine from them.

**INFURCATION**, in-fur-ka'shun, *s.* (*in*, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.) A forked expansion.

**INFURIATE**, in-fu're-ate, } *a.* (*in*, and *furivus*,  
**INFURIATED**, in-fu're-ay-ted, } from *furia*, a fury,  
Lat.) Enraged; mad; raging;—*v. a.* to render furious or mad; to enrage.

**INFUSCATE**, in-fus-kate, *v. a.* (*infusco*, Lat.) To darken; to make black.

**INFUSCATION**, in-fus-ka'shun, *s.* The act of darkening or blackening.

**INFUSE**, in-fuse', *v. a.* (*infusor*, Fr. from *infusus*, Lat.) To pour in, as a liquid; to instil, as principles or qualities; to pour into the mind; to introduce; to inspire into; to steep in liquor, for the purpose of extracting qualities; to tincture; to saturate with anything infused; to inspire with;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

*Infuse his breast with magnanimity,  
And make him, naked, full a man at arms —*  
*Shake.*

to make an infusion with an ingredient;—(not used in the last sense;)—*s.* infusion.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Some little drop of thy celestial dew,  
That may my rhymes with sweet *infuse* embrew.—  
*Spenser.*

**INFUSER**, in-fu'zur, *s.* One who infuses.

**INFUSIBILITY**, in-fu-ze-bil'e-ty, *s.* The capacity of being infused, and the incapacity of being fused.

**INFUSIBLE**, in-fu'ze-bl, *a.* That may be infused; incapable of fusion or being melted.

**INFUSION**, in-fu'zhun, *s.* The act of pouring in or instilling; instillation; the act of pouring into the mind; inspiration; suggestion, as 'his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the *infusion* of other men;' the process of steeping in liquor, for the purpose of extracting its medicinal or other qualities; the liquor made by infusion.

**INFUSIVE**, in-fu'siv, *a.* Having the power of infusion or being infused.

**INFUSORIA**, in-fu-so're-a, *s.* A name given by zoologists to a class of animals, comprising microscopic animalculæ, developed in infusions of animal and vegetable substances, forming two orders in the classification of Cuvier, viz., the Rotifera and the Homogenia. These constitute the last and lowest link in the animal kingdom. Ehrenberg has ascertained that the Infusoria, which have hitherto been considered as scarcely organized, have an internal structure resembling that of the higher animals, viz., muscles, intestines, eyes, nerves, and male and female organs of reproduction. Some, according to this authority, are born alive, some produced by eggs, and others by spontaneous divisions of their bodies into two or more distinct animals. Their powers of reproduction are so great, that, from one individual, a million were produced in ten days; on the eleventh, twelve millions; and on the twelfth day, sixteen millions. Ehrenberg has described and figured more than five hundred species, and has found them in fog, in rain, and in snow.

**INFUSORY**, in-fu'so-re, *a.* Relating to the Infusoria.

*Infusory animalcules*,—see Infusoria.

**ING**, ing. In Saxon, signifies a pasture or meadow.

**INGA**, ing'ga, *s.* (the South American name of *Inga vera*.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of



# INGANNATION—INGENUOUSNESS.

South America. It consists of trees or shrubs, with spikes or heads of red or white flowers. Suborder, Mimosa.

INGANNATION, in-gan-na'shun, *s.* (*ingannare*, Ital.) Cheat; fraud; deception.—Obsolete.

INGATE, in'gate, *s.* Entrance; passage in.—Obsolete.

INGATHERING, in-gath'ur-ing, *s.* The act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest.

INGELABLE, in-jel'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be congealed.

INGEMINATE, in-jem'e-nate, *a.* Redoubled;—*v. a.* (*ingemino*, Lat.) to double or repeat.—Seldom used.

She yet *ingeminates*  
The last of sounds, and what she hears relates.—*Samyls.*

INGEMINATION, in-jem-e-na'shun, *s.* Repetition; reduplication.

INGENDER.—See Engender.

INGENDER, in-jen'dur, *v. n.* To come together; to join.—Obsolete.

The Council of Trent and the Spanish Inquisition, *ingendering* together.—*Milton.*

INGENERABILITY, in-jen-e-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* Incapacity of being engendered.

INGENERABLE, in-jen'e-ra-bl, *a.* That cannot be engendered.

INGENERATE, in-jen'e-rate, *v. a.* (*ingenero*, Lat.) To generate or produce within;—*a.* generated within; inborn; innate; inbred.

INGENHOUSIA, in-jen-how'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of one Ingenhouse, a Mexican botanist.) A genus of plants with yellowish-red flowers, natives of Mexico.

INGENIOUS, in-je'ne-us, *a.* (*ingeniosus*, Lat.) Having genius, or the faculty of invention; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations of ideas; skilful, or prompt to invent; proceeding from genius or ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; witty; well formed; well adapted; mental; intellectual.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

INGENIOUSLY, in-je'ne-us-le, *ad.* With ingenuity; with readiness in contrivance; with skill.

INGENIOUSNESS, in-je'ne-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity; curiousness of design or mechanism.

INGENITE, in'jin-it, *a.* (*ingenitus*, Lat.) Inborn; innate; inbred; native.

INGENUITY, in-je-nu'e-te, *s.* (*ingenuité*, Fr.) The quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations; ingeniousness; skill; curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity; openness of heart; fairness; candour.

INGENCOUS, in-jen'u-us, *a.* (*ingenus*, Lat.) Open; frank; fair; candid; generous; noble; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation; free-born; not of servile extraction.—Unusual in the last two senses.

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights nor *ingenuous* liberties.—*King Charles.*

INGENUOUSLY, in-jen'u-us-le, *ad.* Openly; fairly; candidly; without reserve or dissimulation; fairness; candidness.

INGENUOUSNESS, in-jen'u-us-nes, *s.* Openness; candour.

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# INGENY—INGRESS.

INGENY, in'je-ne, *s.* Wit; genius.—Obsolete.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued.—*Boyle.*

INGEST, in-jest', *v. a.* To throw into the stomach.—Seldom used.

INGESTION, in-jes'tshun, *s.* The act of throwing into the stomach.

INGLE, ing'gl, *s.* (probably from *igniculus*, a little fire, Lat.) Flame; blaze. The term is used in Scotland for a fire, or fire-place; a small fire.

INGLORIOUS, in-glo're-us, *a.* Void of honour; mean; without glory, regardless of, or insensible to fame, celebrity, or distinction; disgraceful; shameful.

INGLORIOUSLY, in-glo're-us-le, *ad.* With want of glory; dishonourably; with shame.

INGLORIOUSNESS, in-glo're-us-nes, *s.* State of being inglorious.

INGLUVIES, in-glu've-iz, *s.* (Latin, a crop.) The crop or craw of granivorous birds, serving for the immediate reception of food, where it is macerated for some time before it is transmitted to the true stomach.

INGOT, in'got, *s.* (*ingot*, Fr.) A mass of gold or silver melted down and cast in a mould.

INGRAFT, in-graft', *v. a.* To insert a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation; to propagate by incision; to plant or introduce something foreign into that which is native, for the purpose of propagation; to set or fix deep or firm.

INGRAFTMENT, in-graft'ment, *s.* The act of ingrafting; the thing ingrafted.

INGRAIN, in-grane', *v. a.* To dye in the grain, or before manufacture. Also written Engrain.

INGRAFFLED, in-grap'pl'd, *a.* Grappled; secured on.

INGRATE, in'grate, *s.* (*ingrat*, Fr.) An ungrateful person.

INGRATE, in-grate', } *a.* (*ingratus*, Lat.) Un-  
INGRATEFUL, in-grate'fūl, } grateful; unthankful; unpleasing to the senses.

INGRATEFULLY, in-grate'fūl-le, *ad.* Without gratitude.

INGRATEFULNESS, in-grate'fūl-nes, *s.* Unthankfulness.

INGRATELY.—See Ingratefully.

INGRATIATE, in-gra'she-ate, *v. a.* (*in*, and *gratia*, favour, Lat.) To commend one's self to another's good-will, confidence, or kindness; to recommend; to render easy.

INGRATIATING, in-gra'she-ay-ting, *s.* The act of commending one's self to another's favour.

INGRATITUDE, in-grat'e-tude, *s.* (French.) Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness; insensibility, or want of sentiments of kindness for favours conferred.

INGRAVE.—See last signification of Engrave.

INGRAVIDATE, in-grav'e-date, *v. a.* (from *gravidus*, heavy, Lat.) To impregnate; to make prolific.

INGRAVATION, in-grav-e-da'shun, *s.* The state of being pregnant.

INGREAT, in-grate', *v. a.* To make great.—Seldom used.

It appeareth that there is, in all things, a desire to dilate and to *ingreat* themselves.—*Fletcher.*

INGREDIENT, in-gre'de-ent, *s.* (French.) Component part of a body consisting of different materials.

INGRESS, in'gres, *s.* (*ingressus*, Lat.) Entrance; power of entrance; means of entering. In *As-*



## INGRESSION—INHABITIVENESS.

## INHABITRESS—INHIBIT.

tronomy, the entrance of the moon into the earth's shadow in an eclipse, and the sun's entrance into a sign, especially Aries.

**INGRESSION**, in-gresh'un, *s.* (French, *ingressio*, Lat.) The act of entering; entrance.

**INGRESSU**, in-gres'sū, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a writ of entry, by which a man seeks entry into lands or tenements: of which there are various forms, according to the nature of the case.—*Reg. Orig.* 227.

**INGUINAL**, in'gwe-nal, *a.* (*inguin*, the groin, Lat.) Pertaining to the groin. *Inguinal hernia*, hernia of the groin; bubonocoele. *Inguinal glands*, glands situated in the groin, the superficial between the skin and aponeurosis, and the deep-seated under aponeurosis. *Inguino-cutaneous*, an epithet applied by Chaussier to the anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve, as distributed on the groin and integuments covering the upper part of the thigh.

**INGULF**, in-gulf', *v. a.* To swallow up in a vast deep gulf or whirlpool; to cast into a gulf.

**INGULFMENT**, in-gulf'ment, *s.* A swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.

**INGURGITATE**, in-gur'je-tate, *v. a.* (*ingurgito*, Lat.) To swallow greedily, or in great quantity;

*Ingurgitating* sometimes whole half glasses.—*Cleveland.*

—*v. n.* to drink largely; to swill.—Seldom used.

**INGURGITATION**, in-gur-je-ta'shun, *s.* The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity.

**INGUSTABLE**, in-gus'ta-bl, *a.* Not perceptible by the taste.

**INHABILE**, in-hab'il, or in-a-beel', *a.* Not apt or fit; not convenient; unskilled; unready; unqualified.—Seldom used.

**INHABILITY**, in-ha-bil'e-te, *s.* Unfitness; unaptness; want of skill.—Seldom used.

**INHABIT**, in-hab'it, *v. a.* (*inhabito*, Lat.) To dwell in; to hold as a dweller;—*v. n.* to dwell; to live.

**INHABITABLE**, in-hab'e-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of affording habitation;—(French,) not habitable.—Obsolete in the last sense.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,  
Or any other ground *inhabitable*.—*Shaks.*

**INHABITANCE**, in-hab'e-tans, *s.* Residence of dwellers.—Seldom used.

So the ruins, yet resting in the wild moors, testify a former *inhabitation*.—*Carew.*

**INHABITANCY**, in-hab'e-tan-se, *s.* Residence; habitancy; permanent or legal residence.

**INHABITANT**, in-hab'e-tant, *s.* A dweller; one who lives or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor; one who has a legal settlement in a city, town, or parish.

**INHABITATION**, in-hab'e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited; abode; place of dwelling; quantity of inhabitants.—Obsolete in the last sense.

We shall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it.—*Bacon.*

**INHABITER**, in-hal'it-ur, *s.* One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant.

**INHABITIVENESS**, in-hab'e-tiv-nes, *s.* In Phrenology, the organ which gives the love of particular regions or countries, or, in other words, the love of home. It is also termed *concentrativeness*, and as such is considered to give the power of combined activity, directed to the attainment of any one object by close and persevering attention. It

is situated on the binder part of the head, above the organ of philoprogenitiveness, and below that of self-esteem, with adhesiveness on either side.

**INHABITRESS**, in-hab-it-res, *s.* A female inhabitant.

**INHALATION**, in-hay-la'shun, *s.* The act of inhaling.

**INHALE**, in-hale', *v. a.* (*inhalo*, Lat.) To draw into the lungs; to inspire.

**INHALER**, in-ha'ler, *s.* One who inhales. In Pathology, a machine for breathing or drawing warm steam into the lungs, as a remedy for coughs and catarrhal complaints.

**INHARMONIC**, in-hār-mon'ik, } *a.* Unmusical.  
**INHARMONICAL**, in-hār-mon'e-kal, } cal; discordant.  
**INHARMONIOUS**, in-hār-mo'ne-us, } dant; unharmonious. *Inharmonical relations*, in Music, that in which a dissonant sound is introduced.

**INHARMONIOUSLY**, in-hār-mo'ne-us-le, *ad.* Without harmony; discordantly.

**INHARMONY**, in-hār-mo-ne, *s.* Want of harmony; discord.

**INHERE**, in-her'e, *v. n.* (*in*, and *hæro*, I stick, Lat.) To exist or be fixed in something else.

**INHERENCE**, in-her'ens, } *s.* Existence in some-  
**INHERENCY**, in-her'en-se, } thing else; a fixed state of being in another body or substance.

**INHERENT**, in-her'ent, *a.* Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; naturally conjoined; innate.

**INHERENTLY**, in-her'ent-le, *ad.* By inherence.

**INHERIT**, in-her'it, *v. a.* (*heredar*, Span. *heriter*, Fr.) To receive or possess by inheritance; to take by succession; to receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor; to receive by nature from a progenitor; to enjoy; to take as a possession by gift;—*v. n.* to take or have possession of property.

**INHERITABILITY**, in-her-it-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being inheritable or descendible to heirs.

**INHERITABLE**, in-her-it-a-bl, *a.* Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

**INHERITABLY**, in-her-it-a-ble, *ad.* By inheritance.

**INHERITANCE**, in-her'it-ans, *s.* That which is possessed or enjoyed. In Law, such an estate in lands or tenements, or other things, that may be inherited by the heir. It is divided into *inheritance corporate*, and *inheritance incorporate*; the former consisting of messuages, lands, and other substantial or corporeal things; the latter consisting of advowsons, ways, commons, and such like, that are or may be appendant or appurtenant to inheritances corporate.—*Les Termes de la Ley.*

**INHERITOR**, in-her'it-ur, *s.* An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

**INHERITRESS**, in-her'it-res, } *s.* An heiress; a  
**INHERITRIX**, in-her'it-triks, } female who inherits, or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor.

**INHERSE**, in-her's, *v. a.* To enclose in a funeral monument.

See where he lies, *inhered* in the arms  
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms.—*Shaks.*

**INHESION**, in-be'zhun, *s.* (*inhasio*, Lat.) Inherence; the state of existing or being fixed in something.

**INHILATION**, in-hi-a'shun, *s.* (*inhilatio*, Lat.) A gaping after; eager desire.—Seldom used.

An *inhilation* after obscene lusts.—*Bp. Hall.*

**INHIBIT**, in-hib'it, *v. a.* (*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhibere*, Fr.)



## INHIBITION—INIRRITATIVE.

- To restrain; to hinder; to check or repress; to forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.
- INHIBITION**, in-he-bish'un, *s.* (French.) Prohibition; restraint; embargo. In Law, a writ to forbid a judge from further proceeding in a cause depending before him, being in the nature of a prohibition. In Scotch Law, a process to restrain the party inhibited from disposing of his real estate, in prejudice of the debt insisted on.
- INHIBITORY**, in-hib'e-tur-a, *a.* Prohibitory.
- INHOLD**, in-holde', *v. a.* Past and past part. Inheld. To have inherent; to contain in itself.—Seldom used.
- INHOOP**, in-hoop', *v. a.* To confine in an enclosure. His quails ever  
Beet mine, inhoop'd at odds.—*Shaks.*
- INHOSPITABLE**, in-hos'pe-ta-bl, *a.* Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.
- INHOSPITABLENESS**, in-hos'pe-ta-bl-nes, } *s.* Want  
of hospitality or kindness to strangers.
- INHOSPITALITY**, in-hos-pe-tal'e-te, } *s.* Want  
of hospitality or kindness to strangers.
- INHOSPITABLY**, in-hos'pe-ta-ble, *ad.* Unkindly to strangers.
- INHUMAN**, in-hu'man, *a.* (*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Lat.) Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; barbarous; savage; cruel; unfeeling.
- INHUMANITY**, in-hu-man'e-te, *s.* Cruelty; savagery; barbarity.
- INHUMANLY**, in-hu'man-le, *ad.* With cruelty; savagely; barbarously.
- INHUMATE**, in-hu'mate, } *v. a.* (in, and *humus*, the  
ground, Lat.) To bury;  
to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body;  
to digest in a vessel surrounded with warm  
earth.
- INHUMATION**, in-hu-ma'shun, *s.* The act of burying; interment. In Chemistry, a method of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth, or a like substance.
- INIMAGINABLE**, in-e-maj'in-a-bl, *a.* Unimaginable; inconceivable.
- INIMICAL**, in-im'e-kal, *a.* (*inimicus*, Lat.) Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse.
- INIMITABILITY**, in-im-e-ta-bl'e-te, *s.* The quality of being incapable of imitation.
- INIMITABLE**, in-im'e-ta-bl, *a.* (French, *inimitable*, Lat.) That cannot be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.
- INIMITABLY**, in-im'e-ta-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation.
- INION**, in'e-un, *s.* (Greek, the nape of the neck, from *is inos*, a sinew.) In Anatomy, the ridge of the occiput—hence, *inial*, a term applied by Barclay to that aspect of the head which is towards the inion; the opposite aspect he termed *ant-inial*.
- INQUITOUS**, in-ik'kwe-tus, *a.* Unjust; wicked.
- INIQUITY**, in-ik'kwe-te, *s.* (*iniquite*, Fr. *iniquitas*, Lat.) Injustice; unrighteousness; a deviation from rectitude or principle; a sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injustice; crime.
- INIQUOUS**, in-ik'u-us, *a.* Unjust.—Obsolete.
- INIRRITABILITY**, in-ir-re-ta-bl'e-te, *s.* The quality of being inirritable, or not susceptible of contraction by excitement.
- INIRRITABLE**, in-ir-re-ta-bl, *a.* Not irritable; not susceptible of irritation or contraction by excitement.
- INIRRITATIVE**, in-ir're-tay-tiv, *a.* Not accompanied with excitement.

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## INISLE—INJUDICIOUSNESS.

- INISLE**, in-ile', *v. a.* To surround; to encircle.—Obsolete.
- Gambia's ware *inisle*  
An cozy coast, and pestilential hills  
Diffuses wide.—*Dyer.*
- INITIAL**, in-ish'al, *a.* (*initium*, a beginning, Lat.) Beginning; placed at the beginning; incipient;—*s.* the first letter of a name.
- INITIALLY**, in-ish'al-le, *ad.* In an incipient degree.
- INITIATE**, in-ish'e-ate, *v. a.* To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society; to begin upon; to acquaint with;—*v. n.* to do the first part; to perform the first rite;—*a.* unpractised; begun; commenced.
- To rise in science, as in bliss,  
Initiate in the secrets of the skies!—*Young.*
- Initiate a tenant by courtesy:* in the feudal law, as soon as a woman seized of lands had issue by her husband, the father of such issue began to have a permanent interest in the lands; he became one of the *parces curias*, did homage to the lord, and was called tenant by the courtesy *initiate*.—2 Bl. 127.
- INITIATION**, in-ish'e-a'shun, *s.* The reception, admission, or entrance of a new-comer into any art or state; the act or process of making one acquainted with principles before unknown; admission by application of ceremonies, or use of symbols.
- INITIATIVE**, in-ish'e-a-tiv, *a.* Serving to initiate.
- INITIATORY**, in-ish'e-a-tur-e, *a.* Initiating, or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies;—*s.* introductory rite.
- Baptism is a constant *initiatary* of the proselyte.—*L. Addison.*
- INITIUM**, in-ish'un, *s.* Beginning.—Obsolete.
- Here I note the *initium* of my lord's friendship with Mountjoy.—*Naunton.*
- INJECT**, in-jekt', *v. a.* (in, and *jectus*, thrown, Lat.) To throw in; to dart in; to cast or throw on.
- INJECTION**, in-jek'shun, *s.* The act of throwing in; the forcibly throwing certain liquid medicines into the body by means of a syringe, tube, catheter, or the like. In Surgery, the throwing in some liquor or medicine into a vein opened by incision. *Injection-cock*, in Mechanics, the cock which admits the cold water into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam within it. *Injection-engines*, engines in which the steam is condensed by an injection of cold water into the cylinder, as most condensing engines at present in use.
- INJOIN**.—See Enjoin.
- INJUCUNDITY**, in-jū-kun'de-te, *s.* (*injucunditas*, Lat.) Unpleasantness; disagreeableness.—Obsolete.
- INJUDICABLE**, in-joo'de-ka-bl, *a.* Not cognizable by a judge.—Seldom used.
- INJUDICIAL**, in-jū-dish'al, *a.* Not according to the forms of law.
- INJUDICIOUS**, in-jū-dish'us, *a.* Void of judgment; acting without judgment; not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise.
- INJUDICIOUSLY**, in-jū-dish'us-le, *ad.* Without judgment; unwisely.
- INJUDICIOUSNESS**, in-jū-dish'us-nes, *s.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise.



# INJUNCTION—INKINESS.

**INJUNCTION**, in-junk'shun, *s.* (*injunctio*, Lat.) A command; order; precept; the direction of a superior vested with authority; urgent advice or exhortation of persons not vested with absolute authority to command. In Law, a prohibitory writ, granted by a court of equity against one or more parties to a suit, forbidding certain acts to be done. A *common* injunction is that process which issues to restrain proceedings in a court of law, when a party, by fraud or accident, or otherwise, may have an advantage in proceedings in those courts, which must necessarily make them instruments of injustice; and thus, a court of equity, by granting an injunction, prevents such ill consequences. A *special* injunction is that process which is granted upon special or urgent occasions; as when an extensive injury is about to be inflicted upon the property of another, as by felling timber, pulling down buildings, and the like.—3 Bl. 442.

**INJURE**, in-jûr, *v. a.* (French.) To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness; to damage or lessen the value of; to slander, tarnish, or impair; to diminish; to annoy; to give pain to; to grieve; to hurt or weaken; to impair; to violate; to affect with any inconvenience.

**INJURER**, in-jûr-ur, *s.* One who injures or wrongs.

**INJURIOUS**, in-joo're-us, *a.* (*injurius*, Lat.) Unjust; hurtful to the rights of another; guilty of wrong or injury; mischievous; unjustly hurtful; detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.

**INJURIOUSLY**, in-joo're-us-le, *ad.* With injustice; wrongfully; hurtfully; mischievously.

**INJURIOUSNESS**, in-joo're-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.

**INJURY**, in-jû-re, *s.* (*injuria*, Lat.) Any wrong or damage done to one's person, rights, reputation, or goods; mischief; detriment; annoyance.

**INJUSTICE**, in-jus'tis, *s.* (French, *injustitia*, Lat.) Iniquity; wrong; any violation of another's rights; the withholding from another merited praise, or ascribing to him unmerited blame.

**INK**, ingk, *s.* (*inkt*, Dut. *encre*, Fr.) A liquor used in writing, generally black. The name is also applied to liquids and pigments of various colours, used in printing, &c., as well as writing. *Ink-bag*, an apparatus in the form of a bag, contained in the viscera of the sepia, from which, when pursued by its enemies, it discharges a substance resembling ink; with which it darkens the water, and saves itself from destruction. *Ink-stones*, a kind of small round stones, of a white, red, grey, yellow, or black colour, containing a quantity of native martial vitriol, from which they derive the property of making ink, and hence their name. They are almost entirely soluble in water, and, besides their other ingredients, contain also a portion of copper and zinc;—*v. a.* to black or daub with ink.

**INKBLURRED**, ingk'blurd, *a.* Blurred or darkened with ink.

**INKHORN**, ingk'hawrn, *s.* A small vessel used to hold ink; a portable case for the instruments of writing;—*a.* reproachful epithet, signifying affected, pedantic, or pompous.—Obsolete as an adjective.

*I re that we will suffer such a prince  
To be disgraced by an inkhorn mate,  
We, and our wives and children, all will fight—*  
*Shaks.*

**INKINESS**, ingk'e-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being inky.

# INKING—INLIST.

**INKING**, ingk'ing, *s.* The act of supplying or spreading ink. *Inking-roller*, a roller supported on a spindle with handles, used by letterpress printers to supply the types with ink. *Inking-table*, a table of a peculiar construction, used by letterpress printers to supply the roller with the requisite quantity of ink during the process of printing.

**INKLE**, ing'kl, *s.* A kind of narrow fillet; tape.

*Inklet*, caddises, cambrics, lawns—why, he sings them over as they were gods and goddesses.—*Shaks.*

**INKLING**, ingk'ling, *s.* A hint or whisper; an intimation; inclination; desire.

**INKMAKER**, ingk'may-kur, *s.* One whose profession is to manufacture ink.

**INKNIT**, in-nit', *v. a.* To knit in.

**INKNOT**, in-not', *v. a.* To bind as with a knot.

**INKSTAND**, ingk'stand, *s.* A vessel for holding ink.

**INKY**, ingk'e, *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black; soiled or blackened with ink.

**INLACE**, in-lase', *v. a.* To embellish with variegations.

*Ropes of pearl her neck and breast inlaced—*  
*P. Fletcher.*

**INLAGATION**, in-la-ga'shun, *s.* In Law, the restitution of one outlawed to the king's protection, or to the benefit or condition of a subject.

**INLAID**. *Past part.* of the verb *To inlay*.

**INLAND**, in'land, *a.* Interior; remote from the sea; within land; remote from the ocean; carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign; confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country;—*s.* the interior part of a country. *Inland bills of exchange*, bills of exchange are so called when the drawer and drawee are both resident within the kingdom where drawn.

**INLANDER**, in'lan-dur, *s.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

**INLANDISH**, in'lan-dish, *a.* Denoting something inland; native.

**INLAPIDATE**, in-lap'e-date, *v. a.* To convert into a stony substance; to petrify.—Obsolete.

*Some natural springs will inlapidate wood.—Bacon.*

**INLAW**, in-law', *v. a.* To clear of outlawry or attainer.—Seldom used.

*It should be a great incongruity to have them to make laws who themselves were not inlawed.—Bacon.*

**INLAY**, in-la', *v. a.* *Past* and *past part.* Inlaid. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum; to veneer or embellish cabinet or other work by laying in thin slices of fine wood.

**INLAY**, in'lay, *s.* Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid.

**INLAYER**, in-la'ur, *s.* The person who inlays.

**INLAYING**, in-la'ing, *s.* The art of taking away part of the surface of a body, and substituting some other more ornamental material.

**INLEADED**, in-lead', *a.* In Law, entangled or ensnared; a term used in the champion's oath.—Obsolete.

**INLET**, in'let, *s.* A passage or opening, by which an enclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance; a bay or recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake or large river, or between isles.

**IN LIMINE**, in lim'e-ne, (Latin.) Signifying at the threshold; at the beginning or outset.

**INLIST**.—See *Enlist*.



# INLISTMENT—INNINGS.

**INLISTMENT.**—See Enlistment.

**INLOCK**, in-'lok', *v. a.* To lock or enclose one thing within another.

**INLY**, in-'le, *a.* Internal; interior; secret;—*ad.* internally; within; in the heart; secretly.

**INMACY**, in-'ma-se, *s.* The state of being an inmate.

**INMATE**, in-'mate, *s.* A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another; a lodger; one who lives with a family;—*a.* admitted as a dweller.

**INMOST**, in-'moste, *a.* Deepest within; remotest from the surface or external part.

**INN**, in, *s.* (Saxon.) A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a college of municipal or common law professors and students. *Inns of court*, in Law, four societies in London for students at law, qualifying themselves to be called to the bar; viz. the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn: they are so called because the students therein study the law, to enable them to practise in the courts at Westminster or elsewhere; and also because they use all other gentle exercises as may render them better qualified to serve the king in his court. *Inns of chancery*, are societies subordinate to the *Inns of court*, and principally occupied by the inferior branches of the profession: they are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Lion's Inn, New Inn, Furnival's Inn, Thavies Inn, Staple's Inn, and Barnard's Inn. The three first belong to the Inner Temple, the fourth to the Middle Temple, the two next to Lincoln's Inn, and the last two to Gray's Inn;—*v. n.* to take up lodging; to lodge;—*v. a.* to house; to put under cover.

He that ears my land, spares my team, and gives me leave to bin the crop.—*Shaks.*

**INNATE**, in-'nate', *a.* (*innatus*, Lat.) Inborn; native; natural. *Innate ideas*, certain ideas supposed to be stamped on the mind from its first existence, a theory completely overthrown by John Locke.

**INNATED.**—See Innate.

**INNATELY**, in-'nate'-le, *ad.* Naturally.

**INNATENESS**, in-'nate'-ness, *s.* The quality of being innate.

**INNAVIGABLE**, in-'nav'-e-ga-bl, *a.* (*innavigabilis*, Lat.) That cannot be navigated; impassable by ships or vessels.

**INNER**, in-'nur, *a.* Interior; farther inward than something else; internal; not outward. *Inner plate*, in Architecture, the wall-plate in a double-plated roof, which lies nearest the centre of the roof. *Inner square*, the edges forming the internal right angle of the instrument called a square.

**INNERLY**, in-'nur'-le, *ad.* More within.

**INNERMOST**, in-'nur'-moste, *a.* Farthest inward; most remote from the outward part.

**INNERVATION**, in-'ner'-va-'shun, *s.* A state of weakness; act of strengthening.

**INNERVE**, in-'nerv', *v. a.* To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen.

**INNHOLDER**, in-'holde'-ur, } *s.* A person who keeps

**INNKeeper**, in-'keep'-ur, } an inn or house for the entertainment of travellers; also, a tavern-keeper.

**INNING**, in-'ning, *s.* The ingathering of grain; a term in cricket for using the bat in turn.

For why, my *innings* at an end;  
The earl has caught my ball.—*Doncombe.*

**INNINGS**, in-'nings, *s.* Lands recovered from the sea.

# INNOCENCE—INNOXIOUSLY.

**INNOCKENCE**, in-'no-sens, } *s.* (*innocence*, Fr. *innocence*, Lat.) Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed; harmlessness; simplicity of heart; innoxiousness.

We laugh at the malice of apes, as well as at the *innocence* of children.—*Tongue.*

**INNOCENT**, in-'no-sent, *a.* (French, *innocent*, Lat.) Not noxious; not producing injury; free from qualities that can injure or produce mischief; free from any particular guilt; pure; upright; not tainted with sin; lawful; permitted; harmless;—*s.* one free from guilt or harm; a natural; an idiot;—(obsolete in the last two senses.)

*Innocents* are excluded by natural defects.—*Bohler.*

*Innocent's day*, a festival of the church, observed on the 28th of December, in memory of the massacre of the innocent children by the command of Herod, king of Judea.

**INNOCKENTLY**, in-'no-sent'-le, *ad.* Without harm; without incurring guilt; with simplicity; without evil design; without incurring a forfeiture or penalty.

**INNOCKOUS**, in-'nok'-u-us, *a.* (*innocuus*, Lat.) Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent.

**INNOCKOUSLY**, in-'nok'-u-us-le, *ad.* Without harm; without injurious effects.

**INNOCKOUSNESS**, in-'nok'-u-us-ness, *s.* Harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous qualities or effects.

**INNOMINABLE**, in-'nom'-e-na-bl, *a.* Not to be named.

Foulle things *innominable*.—*Chaucer.*

**INNOMINATE**, in-'nom'-e-nate, *a.* Having no name, anonymous.

Places formerly *innominate*.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

**INNOMINATUS**, in-'nom'-e-na-tus, *a.* (Latin, without a name.) In Anatomy, an epithet applied to various parts, as—*Innominata arteria*, that branch given off to the right by the arch of the aorta, which subsequently divides into the carotid and subclavian. *Innom nati nervi*, a name formerly given to the fifth pair of nerves. *Innomination os*, a bone composed of three portions, viz. the ilium, or haunch-bone; the ischium, or hip-bone; and the os pubis, or share-bone.

**INNOTESCIMUS**, in-'no'-tes-se-mus, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, this word and *videmus* are all one: it signifies letters patent, so called, which are always of a charter of feoffment, or some other instrument, not of record, concluding *innotescimur per presentes, &c.*—*Cowel.*

**INNOVATE**, in-'no'-vate, *v. a.* (*innovare*, Fr. *innover*, Lat.) To change or alter by introducing something new; to bring in something new;—*v. n.* to introduce novelties; to make changes in anything established.

**INNOVATION**, in-'no'-va-'shun, *s.* Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites, or practices.

**INNOVATOR**, in-'no'-vay-tur, *s.* An introducer of novelties; one who introduces changes or something new.

**INNOCKIOUS**, in-'nok'-shus, *a.* (*innocius*, Lat.) Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless; not producing evil; harmless in effects; free from crime; pure.

**INNOCKIOUSLY**, in-'nok'-shus-le, *ad.* Harmlessly; without mischief; without harm suffered.



# INNOXIOUSNESS—INOCULATE.

**INNOXIOUSNESS**, in-nok'shus-nes, *s.* Harmless-ness.

**INNUENDO**, in-nu-en'do, *s.* (from *innuo*, I nod, Lat.) An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named. In Law, a word used in declarations and law pleadings to ascertain a person or thing which was named before, as to say he (*innuendo*, that is, meaning the plaintiff) did so and so, when there was mention before of another person.

**INNUEMENT**, in-nu-ent, *a.* (*innuens*, Lat.) Significant. He may apply his mind to heraldry, antiquity, *innuement* impresses, emblems.—*Burton*.

**INNUMERABILITY**, in-nu-mur-a-bil'e-te, } *s.* State  
**INNUMERABLENESS**, in-nu'mur-a-bl-nes, } of being  
innumerable.

**INNUMERABLE**, in-nu'mur-a-bl, *a.* (*innumabilis*, Lat.) Not to be counted; that cannot be innum-erated or numbered for multitude.

**INNUMERABLY**, in-nu'mur-a-ble, *ad.* Without number.

**INNUMEROUS**, in-nu'mur-us, *a.* (*innumerus*, Lat.) Too many to be counted or numbered; innumerable.

**INNUTRITION**, in-nu-trish'un, *s.* Want of nutri-tion; failure of nourishment.

**INNUTRITIOUS**, in-nu-trish'us, *a.* Not nutritious; not imparting nourishment.

**INNUTRITIVE**, in-nu'tre-tiv, *a.* Not nutritious; not imparting nourishment.

**INO**, i'no, *s.* In Fabulous History, a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, who nursed Bacchus.

**INOA**, i-no'a, *s.* Festivals in memory of Ino, cele-brated yearly with sports and sacrifices at Corinth.

**INOBEDIENCE**.—See Disobedience.

**INOBEDIENT**.—See Disobedient.

**INOBSEVABLE**, in-ob-zer'va-bl, *a.* That cannot be observed.

**INOBSEVANCE**, in-ob-zer'vans, *s.* Want of ob-sevance; negligence.

**INOBSEVANT**, in-ob-zer'vant, *a.* Not taking no-tice; heedless; negligent.

**INOBSEVATION**, in-ob-zer'va'shun, *s.* Neglect or want of observation.

**INOBTUSIVE**.—See Unobtrusive.

**INOBTUSIVELY**.—See Unobtrusively.

**INOBTUSIVENESS**.—See Unobtrusiveness.

**INOCARPUS**, 'i-o-kar'pus, *s.* (*is inos*, a fibre, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. the nut being full of fibres.) The Otaheite chestnut, a genus of trees, with al-ternate leaves, and axillary racemes of yellow flowers.

**INOCCUPATION**, in-ok-u-pa'shun, *s.* Want of oc-cupation.

**INOCCRAMUS**, in-o-ser-a'mus, *s.* A genus of fossil bivalves, the shells of which are cardiform and thick; the umbones lateral, rather prominent, and incurved; the hinge short, and formed of a series of short transverse grooves.

**INOCULABLE**, in-ok'u-la-bl, *a.* That may be inoculated; that may communicate disease by inoculation.

**INOCULATE**, in-ok'u-late, *v. a.* (*inoculo*, from *in*, and *oculus*, the eye, Lat.) To insert, so that the eye of a bud shall be fixed in another stock; to insert in something different, as a bud into the stem of another plant; to communicate a disease, particularly the small-pox, by inserting matter into the flesh. When the matter inserted is direct from the cow-pox, the operation is termed *vaccination*;—*v. n.* to practise inoculation.

# INOCULATION—INORDINATELY.

**INOCULATION**, in-ok-u-la'shun, *s.* (*inoculatio*, Lat.)

The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant upon the stock of another; the practice of com-municating a disease, particularly the small-pox, by insertion of contagious matter. *Inoculation of grass lands*, in Agriculture, the turning a ploughed field into a meadow.

**INOCULATOR**, in-ok'u-lay-tur, *s.* One who inoc-ulates.

**INODIATE**, in-e'de-ate, *v. a.* To make odious or hateful.—Obsolete.

**INODORATE**, in-o'do-rate, *a.* (*in*, and *odoratus*, odo-rus, Lat.) Wanting smell; scentless.—Not used.

Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind coloured.—*Bacon*.

**INODOROUS**, in-o'do-rus, *a.* Scentless; having no smell.

**INOFFENSIVE**, in-of-fen'siv, *a.* Giving no offence, provocation, or uneasiness; harmless; offering no obstruction.

From hence a passage broad,  
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell.—*Milton*.

**INOFFENSIVELY**, in-of-fen'siv-le, *ad.* Without giving offence; harmlessly.

**INOFFENSIVENESS**, in-of-fen'siv-nes, *s.* Harmless-ness; the quality of giving no offence.

**INOFFICIAL**, in-of-fish'al, *a.* Not officious; not proceeding from the proper officer; not furnished with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character.

**INOFFICIALLY**, in-of-fish'al-le, *ad.* Without the usual forms; not in an official character.

**INOFFICIOUS**, in-of-fish'us, *a.* Unkind; regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty;

Let not a father hope to excuse an *inofficious* disposi-tion of his fortune, by alleging that every man may do what he will with his own.—*Foley*.

unfit for an office;  
Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep.—  
*Ben Jonson*.

not civil or attentive.

**INOPERATION**, in-op-er-a'shun, *s.* Agency; influ-ence; production of effects.—Obsolete.

Here is not a cold and feeble prevention, but an effec-tual *inoperation*, yea, a powerful creation.—*Bp. Hall*.

This word may also signify the want of operation, but the definition given is the sense which it takes when the prefix *in* has its positive meaning.

**INOPERATIVE**, in-op'er-ay-tiv, *a.* Having no op-eration; producing no effect.

**INOPINATE**, in-op'e-nate, *a.* (*inopinatus*, Lat.) Not expected.—Obsolete.

**INOOPORTUNE**, in-op-por-tune', *a.* (*inopportunus*, Lat.) Not opportune; unseasonable.

**INOOPORTUNELY**, in-op-por-tune'le, *ad.* Unsea-sonably.

**INOPPRESSIVE**, in-op-pres'siv, *a.* Not oppressive; not burdensome.

**INOPULENT**, in-op'u-lent, *a.* Not opulent or wealthy.

**INORDINACY**, in-awr'de-na-se, *s.* Irregularity; deviation from order or rule; disorder; excess or want of moderation.

**INORDINATE**, in-awr'de-nate, *a.* (*inordinatus*, Lat.) Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate. *Inordinate proportion*, in Geometry, a proportion in which the terms are placed out of their regular order.

**INORDINATELY**, in-awr'de-nate-le, *ad.* Irregularly; excessively; immoderately.



## INORDINATENESS—INQUISITION.

**INORDINATENESS**, in-awr'de-nate-nes, *s.* Deviation from order; excess; want of moderation; intemperance of desire.

**INORDINATION**, in-awr-de-na'shun, *s.* Irregularity; deviation from rule or right.

**INORGANIC**, in-awr-gan'ik, } *a.* Not organic.  
**INORGANICAL**, in-awr-gan'e-kal, } nized; not possessing the organs peculiar to animal and vegetable existence.

**INORGANICALLY**, in-awr-gan'e-kal-le, *ad.* Without organization.

**INORGANIZED**, in-awr'ga-nizd, *a.* Not having an organic structure, as earths, metals, and other minerals.

**INOSCULATE**, in-os'ku-late, *v. n.* (*in*, and *osculatus*, kissed, Lat.) In Anatomy, to unite by opposition or contact, as two vessels at their extremities; —*v. a.* to unite; to insert, as in inosculatation.

**INOSCULATION**, in-os'ku-la'shun, *s.* Union by junction of the extremities, as in veins or arteries.

**INPENNY and OUTPENNY**. In Law, money which, by the custom of some manors, is paid by the tenants on alienating their estates.—*Covent.*

**INQUEST**, in'kwest, *s.* (*inquisitio*, Lat.) Judicial inquiry or examination; search; a jury summoned to inquire into any matter, particularly any case of violent or sudden death, and give in their opinion on oath.

**INQUIET**, in-kwi'et, *v. a.* To disturb; to trouble.

**INQUIETANCE**, in-kwi-e-ta'shun, *s.* Disturbance.—*Obsolete.*

**INQUIETUDE**, in-kwi'e-tude, *s.* (*inquietudo*, Lat.) Disturbed state; restlessness; disquietude.

**INQUINATE**, in'kwe-nate, *v. a.* (*inquino*, Lat.) To defile; to pollute; to contaminate.

**INQUINATION**, in-kwe-na'shun, *s.* The act of defiling; pollution; corruption.

**INQUIRABLE**, in-kwi'ra-bl, *a.* That may be inquired into; subject to inquiry.

**INQUIRE**, in-kwire', *v. n.* (*inquiro*, Lat.) To ask a question; to seek for truth or facts by investigation; —*v. a.* to seek out by asking, as to *inquire* the way to a place. In this, however, and all others of the same kind, the expression is elliptical, and the verb, strictly speaking, neuter.

**INQUIRENDO**, in-kwe-ren'do, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, an authority given to some person or persons to inquire into something for the king's advantage.

**INQUIRENT**, in-kwi'rent, *s.* Making inquiry.

*Della's eye,  
 As in a garden, royes, of hues alone  
 Inquirent, curious.—Shenstone.*

**INQUIRER**, in-kwi'rar, *s.* One who inquires; one who searches or examines; one who searches for knowledge or information.

**INQUIRING**, in-kwi'ring, *a.* Given to inquiry; disposed and inclined to investigate, as an *inquiring* mind.

**INQUIRINGLY**, in kwi'ring-le, *ad.* By way of inquiry.

**INQUIRY**, in-kwi're, *s.* The act of inquiring; interrogation; search for truth, information, or knowledge; research. *Writ of inquiry*, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to summon a jury, and to inquire into the amount of damages due from the defendant to the plaintiff in a given action.

**INQUISITION**, in-kwe-zish'un, *s.* (*inquisitio*, Lat.) Inquiry; examination; judicial inquiry; a court or tribunal, established in some Catholic coun-

## INQUISITIONAL—INSAPORY.

tries, for the examination and punishment of heretics. *Inquisition of office*, the act of a jury summoned by the proper officer to inquire of matters relating to the crown upon evidence laid before them; as to inquire whether the king's tenant for life died seised, whereby the reversion would accrue to the king; or whether A., who held immediately of the crown, died without heirs, in which case the land would belong to the crown by escheat. *Inquisitio ex officio mero*, is one way of proceeding in ecclesiastical courts; and it is said, that formerly the oath *ex officio* was a sort of inquisition.—4 BL 301.

**INQUISITIONAL**, in-kwe-zish'un-al, *a.* Making inquiry; busy in inquiry.

**INQUISITIVE**, in-kwiz'e-tiv, *a.* Apt to ask questions; addicted to inquiry; given to research; —*s.* a person who is inquisitive; —(*obsolete*); —one curious in research.

**INQUISITIVELY**, in-kwiz'e-tiv-le, *ad.* With curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

**INQUISITIVENESS**, in-kwiz'e-tiv-nes, *s.* The disposition to obtain information by asking questions, or by researches into facts, causes, or principles; curiosity to learn what is not known; a prying disposition.

**INQUISITOR**, in-kwiz'e-tur, *s.* One who inquires or examines officially; a member of a court of inquisition.

**INQUISITORIAL**, in-kwiz'e-to're-al, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition; pertaining to a court of inquisition.

**INQUISITORIOUS**, in-kwiz'e-to're-us, *a.* Making strict inquiry.—*Seldom used.*

Under whose *inquisitorious* and tyrannical duncery, no free and splendid wit can ever flourish.—*Milton.*

**INRAIL**, in-ra'le, *v. a.* To rail in; to enclose with rails.

**INREGISTER**, in-rej'is-tur, *v. a.* (*enregistrer*, Fr.) To register; to record in a register.

**INROAD**, in'rode, *s.* Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion of a country or district.

**INSAFETY**, in-saf'e-te, *s.* Want of safety.—*Seldom used.*

**INSALIVATION**, in-sal-e-va'shun, *s.* In Physiology, the admixture of saliva with the aliment during the act of mastication.

**INSALUBRIOUS**, in-sa-lu'bre-us, *a.* Not salubrious; not healthful; unfavourable to health; unwholesome.

**INSALUBRITY**, in-sa-lu'bre-te, *s.* Want of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.

**INSALUTARY**, in-sal'u-ta-re, *a.* Not favourable to health or soundness; not tending to safety; productive of evil.

**INSANABILITY**, in-san-a-bil'e-te, } *s.* State of being

**INSANABleness**, in-san'a-bl-nes, } incurable.

**INSANABLE**, in-san'a-bl, *a.* (*insanabilis*, Lat.) Incurable; that cannot be healed.

**INSANABLY**, in-san'a-ble, *ad.* In such a state as to be incurable.

**INSANE**, in-sane', *a.* (*insanus*, Lat.) Unsound in mind or intellect; mad; deranged in mind; delirious; distracted.

**INSANELY**, in-sane'le, *ad.* Madly; foolishly; without reason.

**INSANENESS**, in-sane'nes, } *s.* The state of being

**INSANITY**, in-san'e-te, } unsound in mind; derangement of intellect; madness.

**INSAPORY**, in-sap'o-re, *a.* Tasteless; wanting flavour.—*Obsolete.*



INSATIABLE—INSECT.

INSATIABLE, in-sa'she-a-bl, *a.* (French.) Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy.

INSATIABLENESS, in-sa'she-a-bl-nes, *s.* Greediness of appetite that cannot be satisfied or appeased.

INSATIABLY, in-sa'she-a-ble, *ad.* With greediness not to be satisfied.

INSATIATE, in-sa'she-ate, *a.* (*insatiatus*, Lat.) Not to be satisfied; insatiable.

*Insatiate to pursue*  
Vain war with heaven.—*Milton.*

INSATIATELY, in-sa'she-ate-le, *ad.* So greedily as not to be satisfied.

INSATIETY, in sa-ti'e-te, *s.* Insatiableness.

INSATISFACTION, in-sat-is-fak'shun, *s.* Want of satisfaction.

INSATURABLE, in-sat'u-ra-bl, *a.* (*insaturabilis*, Lat.) Not to be saturated, filled, or glutted.

INSCIENCE, in-si'ens, *s.* Ignorance; want of knowledge.

INSCRIBABLE, in-skri'ba-bl, *a.* (*in*, on, and *scribo*, I write, Lat.) That may be inscribed.

INSCRIBABLENESS, in-skri'ba-bl-nes, *s.* State of being inscribable.

INSCRIBE, in-skribe', *v. a.* To write on; to engrave on for perpetuity or duration; to imprint on; to assign or address to; to commend to by a short address; to mark with letters, characters, or words; to draw a figure within another. *Inscribed figure*, in Geometry, a circle which touches each of the three sides of a triangle.

INSCRIBER, in-skri'bur, *s.* One who inscribes.

INSCRIPTION, in-skrip'shun, *s.* (French.) Something written or engraved to communicate knowledge to after ages; any character, word, line, or sentence, written or engraved on a solid substance for duration; a title; an address, or consignment of a book to a person.

INSCRIPTIVE, in-skrip'tiv, *a.* Bearing inscription.

INSCROLL, in-skrole', *v. a.* To write on a scroll.

INSCRUTABILITY, in-skroo'ta-bil'e-te, } *s.* The  
INSCRUTABLENESS, in-skroo'ta-bl-nes, } quality of  
being inscrutable.

INSCRUTABLE, in-skroo'ta-bl, *a.* (French, *inscrutabilis*, Lat.) Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study; that cannot be penetrated, discovered, or understood by human reason.

INSCRUTABLY, in-skroo'ta-ble, *ad.* So as not to be traced out or understood.

INSCULP, in-skulp', *v. a.* (*insculpo*, Lat.) To engrave; to carve.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel  
Stamped in gold; but that's *insculp'd* upon.—*Shaks.*

INSCULPTION, in-skulp'shun, *s.* Inscription.—Obsolete.

What is to have  
A flattering, false *insculption* on a tomb,  
And in men's hearts reproach.—*Tourneur.*

INSCULPTURE, in-skulp'ture, *s.* An engraving; sculpture.

INSCULPTURED, in-skulp'turde, *a.* Engraved.

INSEAM, in-seme', *v. a.* To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

INSEARCH, in-sertsh', *v. a.* To make search.—Obsolete.

INSECABLE, in-sek'a-bl, *a.* (*insecabilis*, Lat.) That cannot be divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible.

INSECT, in-sekt, *s.* (*in*, and *seco*, I cut, Lat.) A

INSECTA—INSENSIBILITY.

small winged or creeping animal; anything small or contemptible;—*a.* small; mean; contemptible.

INSECTA, in-sek'ta, } *s.* The third class of artic-  
INSECTS, in-sek'ts, } lated animals, consisting of  
such as have articulated legs, and a dorsal vessel analogous to a heart, but are totally destitute of any branch for the circulation of the blood. They respire by means of three principal tracheæ, extending parallel to each other throughout the whole length of the body, having centres at intervals, from which proceed numerous branches, corresponding to external openings, or stigmata, which admit air. They all have two antennæ and a distinct head. Insects undergo what is termed metamorphosis: the first state of which is that of the larvæ; the second, pupa or chrysalis; and the third, the imago or perfect insect. All insects do not pass through these states. The Aptera issue from the ovum with the form they always possess, and some which have wings undergo no other change than that of receiving them.

INSECTOR, in-sek-ta'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A persecutor.—Obsolete.

INSECTED, in-sek'ted, *a.* Having the nature of an insect.

We can hardly endure the sting of that small *insected* animal the bee.—*Howell.*

INSECTILE, in-sek'til, *a.* Having the nature of insects;—*s.* an insect.—Obsolete as a substantive. The ant, and silkworm, and many such *insectiles*.—*Smith.*

INSECTION, in-sek'shun, *s.* A cutting in; incisure; incision.

INSECTIVORA, in-sek-tiv'o-ra, *s.* (*insect*, and *vora*, I eat, Lat.) Insect-eaters, a family of the Carnaria of Cuvier, which live chiefly on insects, and lead a nocturnal or subterranean life, and some of which, in cold climates, live in a dormant state during winter. The moles, shrews, and hedgehogs belong to this family. The name is likewise given by Timminck to an order of birds which feed on insects, as the Hirundinide, or Swallows.

INSECTIVOROUS, in-sek-tiv'o-rus, *a.* Feeding or subsisting on insects.

INSECTOLOGER, in-sek-tol'o-jur, *s.* (*insect*, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) One who studies or describes insects.

INSECURE, in-se-kure', *a.* Not secure; not confident of safety; not safe; not effectually guarded or protected; exposed to danger or loss.

INSECURELY, in-se-kure'le, *ad.* Without security or safety.

INSECURITY, in-se-ku're-te, *s.* Uncertainty; want of confidence; want of safety; danger; hazard; exposure to destruction or loss.

INSECUTION, in-se-ku'shun, *s.* (*insecutio*, Latin.) Pursuit.—Obsolete.

Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel  
Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecution* feel  
With the extreme hairs of his tail.—*Chapman.*

INSEMINATE, in-sem'e-nate, *v. a.* (*insemino*, Lat.) To sow.—Obsolete.

INSEMINATION, in-sem-e-na'shun, *s.* The act of sowing.

INSENSATE, in-sen'sate, *a.* (*insense*, Fr.) Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish; wanting sensibility.

INSENSIBILITY, in-sen-se-bil'e-te, *s.* Inability to perceive; want of the power to be moved or



# INSENSIBLE—INSIDIOUS.

affected; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion; dullness; stupidity; torpor.

**INSENSIBLE**, in-sen'se-bl, *a.* (Fr. and Span.) Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses; slowly gradual, so that no progress is perceived; destitute of the power of feeling, or corporeal sensibility; not susceptible of emotion, passion, or tenderness; dull; stupid; torpid; void of sense or meaning.

**INSENSIBLENES**, in-sen'se-bl-nes, *s.* Want of sensibility.

**INSENSIBLY**, in-sen'se-ble, *ad.* Imperceptibly; in a manner not to be felt or perceived by the senses; by slow degrees; gradually.

**INSENTIENT**, in-sen'shent, *a.* Not having perception.

**INSEPARABLE**, in-sep'ar-a-bl, *a.* (Fr. *inseparabilis*, Lat.) That cannot be separated or disjoined; not to be parted.

**INSEPARABLENESS**, in-sep'ar-a-bl-nes, *s.* The

**INSEPARABILITY**, in-sep'ar-a-bl'e-te, *s.* The quality of being inseparable, or incapable of disjunction.

**INSEPARABLY**, in-sep'ar-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner that prevents separation; with indissoluble union.

**INSEPARATE**, in-sep'ar-ate, *a.* Not separate.

**INSEPARATELY**, in-sep'ar-ate-le, *ad.* So as not to be separated.

**INSERT**, in-sert', *v. a.* (*inserer*, Fr.) To place in or amongst other things.

**INSERTION**, in-ser'shun, *s.* (French, *insertio*, Lat.) The act of setting or placing in or among other things; the thing inserted. In Anatomy and Botany, the intimate attachment of one part or organ to another, as the insertion of a ligament, muscle, or its tendon into a bone; or that of a corolla, stamen, pistil, leaf, or ovary into any determinate point of a plant. In Pathology, same as inoculation.

**INSERVE**, in-serv', *v. a.* (*inservio*, Lat.) To be of use to an end.

**INSERVIENT**, in-ser've-ent, *a.* Conducive.

**INSessor**, in-ses'sur, *s.* (Latin.) One who sits; a bird that perches.

**INSessorIAL**, in-ses'so-re-al, *a.* Perching; belonging to the order Insessores.

**INSessus**, in-ses'sus, *s.* (Latin.) A hot bath over which the patient sits.

**INSET**, in-set', *v. a.* To infix or implant.

**INSEVERABLE**, in-sev'ur-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be severed.

**INSHADE**, in-sha'ded, *a.* Marked with different shades.

**INSHell**, in-shel', *v. a.* To hide in a shell.

**INSHelter**, in-shel'tur, *v. a.* To place under shelter.

**INSHIP**, in-ship', *v. a.* To ship; to embark.—Obsolete.

See them safely brought to Dover, where, *inship'd*, Commit them to the fortune of the sea.—*Shaks.*

**INSHRINE**.—See Enshrine.

**INSSICATION**, in-sik-ka'shun, *s.* The act of drying in.

**INSIDE**, in'side, *s.* Interior part; internal part, opposed to outside.

**INSIDIATE**, in-sid'e-ate, *v. a.* (*insidiar*, Lat.) To lie in ambush for.

**INSIDIATOR**, in-sid'e-ay-tur, *s.* One who lies in ambush.

**INSIDIOUS**, in-sid'e-us, *a.* (*insidiosus*, Lat.) Sly;

# INSIDIOUSLY—INSINUATION.

circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous; deceitful.

**INSIDIOUSLY**, in-sid'e-us-le, *ad.* With intention to insnare; deceitfully; treacherously; with artifice or stratagem.

**INSIDIOUSNESS**, in-sid'e-us-nes, *s.* State or quality of being insidious.

**INSIGHT**, in'site, *s.* Sight or view of the interior of anything; deep inspection or view; retrospection thorough knowledge or skill.

**INSIGNIA**, in-sig'ne-a, *s. pl.* (Latin.) Badges or distinguished marks of office or honour; marks, signs, or visible impressions, by which anything is known.

**INSIGNIFICANCE**, in-sig-nif'e-kan-a, *s.* Want

**INSIGNIFICANCY**, in-sig-nif'e-kan-ee, *s.* of significance or meaning; unimportance; want of force or effect; want of weight; meanness.

**INSIGNIFICANT**, in-sig-nif'e-kant, *a.* Wanting meaning; void of signification; unimportant; wanting weight; without effect; mean; contemptible.

**INSIGNIFICANTLY**, in-sig-nif'e-kant-le, *ad.* Without meaning, as words; without importance or effect; to no purpose.

**INSIGNIFICATIVE**, in-sig-nif'e-kay-tiv, *a.* Not expressing by external signs.

**INSIMUL**, in-se-mul. A Latin adverb, signifying jointly or together, used in Law, as in *insimul computassent*, (they settled their accounts together,) a species of a sumpsit, so called because one of the counts of the declaration alleges that the plaintiff and defendant had settled their accounts together, and that the defendant engaged to pay the plaintiff the balance, but has since neglected to do so.—*3 Bl. 164.* *Insimul tenuit*, a species of the writ of *formedon*, which lies for a coparcener against a stranger on the possession of the ancestor.—*Cunningham.*

**INSINCERE**, in-sin-sere', *a.* (*insincerus*, Lat.) Not being in truth what one appears to be; dissembling; hypocritical; false; not sound.

**INSINCERELY**, in-sin-sere'le, *ad.* Without sincerity; hypocritically.

**INSINCERITY**, in-sin-ser'e-te, *s.* Dissimulation; want of sincerity, or of being in reality what one appears to be; hypocrisy; deceitfulness; hollowness.

**INSINEW**, in-sin'u, *v. a.* To strengthen; to give vigour to.—Obsolete.

All members of our cause  
That are *insinued* to this action.—*Shaks.*

**INSINUANT**, in-sin'u-ant, *a.* (French, *insinuans*, Lat.) Having the power to gain favour.—Seldom used.

**INSINUATE**, in-sin'u-ate, *v. a.* (*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuo*, Lat.) To introduce anything gently; to push gently into favour or regard; to hint; to impart indirectly; to instil; to infuse gently; to introduce artfully;—*v. n.* to creep in; to wind in; to flow in; to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as into crevices; to gain on the affections by gentle or artful means; to wind along.

**INSINUATING**, in-sin'u-ay-ting, *a.* Tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favour and confidence.

**INSINUATION**, in-sin-u-a'shun, *s.* (French, *insinuation*, Lat.) The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a flowing into crevices; the act of gaining on favour or affections by gentle or artful



## INSINUATIVE—INSOLATION.

means: the art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections; a hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion. *Insinuation of a will*, among civilians, is the first production of the will, or the leaving it with the registrar in order to its probate.

**INSINUATIVE**, in-sin'u-ay-tiv, *a.* Stealing on the affections.

**INSINUATOR**, in-sin'u-ay-tur, *s.* One who insinuates; one that hints.

**INSIPID**, in-sip'id, *a.* (*insipide*, Fr. *insipidus*, Lat.) Tasteless; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste; vapid; wanting spirit, life, or animation; wanting pathos, or the power of exciting emotion; flat; dull; heavy; wanting power to gratify desire.

**INSIPIDITY**, in-se-pid'e-te, } *s.* (*insipidité*, French.)  
**INSIPIDNESS**, in-sip'id-nēs, } Want of taste, or the power of exciting sensation in the tongue; want of life or spirit.

**INSIPIDLY**, in-sip'id-le, *ad.* Without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment.

**INSIPIENCE**, in-sip'e-ens, *s.* (*insipientia*, Lat.) Want of wisdom; folly; foolishness; want of understanding.

**INSIPIENT**, in-sip'e-ent, *a.* Unwise; silly.

**INSIST**, in-sist', *v. n.* (*insister*, Fr.) To dwell on in discourse; to press or urge for anything with immovable firmness. In Geometry, an angle is said to insist upon the arc of the circle intercepted between the two lines which contain the angle; to stand or rest on.—Seldom used in the last sense.

**INSISTENCE**, in-sis'tens, *s.* The not receding from what has been asserted.

**INSISTENT**, in-sis'tent, *a.* Standing or resting on.—Seldom used.

**INSISTURE**, in-sis'ture, *s.* A dwelling or standing on; fixedness.—Obsolete.

*Insisture*, course, proportion, season, form, Office, and custom, in all line of order.—*Shaks.*

**INSITIENCY**, in-sit'yen-se, *s.* (*in*, and *sitis*, thirst, Lat.) Freedom from thirst.

**INSITION**, in-sish'un, *s.* (*insitio*, Lat.) The insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraftment.

**INSNARE**, in-sna're, *v. a.* To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means; to inveigle; to seduce by artifice; to take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit; to entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities.

**INSNARER**, in-sna'rar, *s.* One that insnares.

**INSOBRIETY**, in-so-bri'e-te, *s.* Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness.

**INSOCIABLE**, in-so'she-a-bl, *a.* (French, *insociabilis*, Lat.) Not inclined to unite in social converse; not given to conversation; unsociable; taciturn; that cannot be joined or connected.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**INSOCIABLY**, in-so'she-a-ble, *ad.* In an unsociable manner.

**INSOLATE**, in'so-late, *v. a.* (*in*, and *sol*, the sun, Lat.) To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.

**INSOLATION**, in-so-la'shun, *s.* A term sometimes used to denote that exposure to the sun which is made in order to promote the chemical action of one substance upon another; also, to designate the influence of the sun's heat upon the head, called by the French *coup-de-soleil*.

## INSOLENCE—INSPECTIVE.

**INSOLENCE**, in'so-lens, *s.* (French, *insolentia*, Lat.) Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; imprudence;—*v. a.* to treat with haughty contempt.—Obsolete as a verb.

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted.—*King Charles.*

**INSOLENT**, in'so-lent, *a.* Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing; domineering in power; proceeding from insolence; haughty and contemptuous; unaccustomed.—Obsolete in the last sense.

**INSOLENTLY**, in'so-lent-le, *ad.* With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

**INSOLIDITY**, in-so-lid'e-te, *s.* Want of solidity; weakness.

**INSOLUBILITY**, in-sol-u-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid.

**INSOLUBLE**, in-sol'u-bl, *a.* (French, from *insolubilis*, Lat.) That cannot be dissolved, particularly by a liquid; not to be solved or explained; not to be resolved, as a doubt or difficulty.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

**INSOLVABLE**, in-sol'va-bl, *a.* (French.) Not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution or explication; that cannot be paid or discharged.

**INSOLVENCY**, in-sol'ven-se, *s.* Inability of a person to pay all his debts, or the state of wanting property sufficient for such payment; insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner.

**INSOLVENT**, in-sol'vent, *a.* (*in*, and *solvens*, Lat.) Not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts; not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner; respecting insolvent debtors; relieving an insolvent debtor from imprisonment for debt. *Insolvent law*, or *act of insolvency*, a law which liberates a debtor from imprisonment, or exempts him from liability to arrest and imprisonment on account of any debt previously contracted;—*s.* a debtor unable to pay his debts.

**INSOMNIUS**, in-som'ne-us, *a.* (*in*, and *somnus*, sleep, Lat.) Troubled with dreams; restless in sleep.

**INSOMUCH**, in-so-mutsh', *ad.* So that; to such a degree that.—Seldom used.

**INSPECT**, in-spekt', *v. a.* (*in*, and *specio*, I look, Lat.) To look into by way of examination; to view and examine for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition of a thing, or for the discovery and correction of errors; to superintend;—*s.* close examination.—Obsolete as a substantive.

**INSPECTION**, in-spek'shun, *s.* (*inspectio*, Latin.) Prying examination; narrow and close survey; watch; guardianship; superintendence; oversight; official view or examination. *Inspection* or *examination*, in Law, a trial by inspection or examination is such, that when the point or question in dispute is evidently an object of sense, the judges of the court take upon themselves to decide the question upon the testimony of their own senses; for where the affirmative or negative of a question is matter of such obvious determination, it is not thought necessary to summon a jury to decide it, that being called to inform the conscience of the court in respect of dubious facts.—3 *Bl.* 331: 9 *Rep.* 31.

**INSPECTIVE**, in-spek'tiv, *a.* Inspecting; tending to inspect.



## INSPECTOR—INSTALLATION.

**INSPECTOR**, in-spek'tur, *s.* One who inspects, views, or oversees; a superintendent; one to whose care the execution of any work is committed; an officer officially appointed for the execution of some public duty or service.

**INSPECTORATE**, in-spek'tur-ate, } *s.* The office  
**INSPECTORSHIP**, in-spek'tur-ship, } of an inspector.

**INSPERSED**, in-sperst', *a.* Sprinkled on.

**INSPIERSON**, in-sper'shun, *s.* (*inspersio*, Lat.) The act of sprinkling on.

**INSEPMUS**, in-spek'se-mus, *s.* (Latin, we have inspected.) In Law, letters patent are so called from the circumstance of this being the first word with which they begin (after the title of the king), and is the same with exemplification.—*Les Termes de la Ley.*

**INSFHERE**, in-sfere', *v. a.* To place in an orb or sphere.

I will *insphere* her  
In regions high and starry.—*Drayton.*

**INSPIRABLE**, in-spi'ra-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *spiro*, I breathe, Lat.) That may be inspired; that may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable, as air or vapours.

**INSPIRATION**, in-spe-ra'shun, *s.* (French.) In Physics, that action of the breast by which the air is admitted into the lungs, in which sense inspiration is a branch of respiration, and stands opposed to *expiration*; the infusion of ideas into the mind by the Holy Spirit, or by supernatural agency; the infusion or communication of ideas or poetic spirit by a superior being, or supposed presiding power.

**INSPIRATORY**, in-spi'ra-tur-e, *a.* Pertaining to inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs.

**INSPIRE**, in-spire', *v. n.* To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs, opposed to *expire*;—*v. a.* to breathe into; to infuse by breathing; to infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy; to animate by supernatural infusion; to communicate divine instructions to the mind; to infuse ideas or poetic spirit; to draw into the lungs.

**INSPIRER**, in-spi'rur, *s.* He that inspires.

**INSPIRING**, in-spi'ring, *a.* Infusing spirit or courage; animating.

**INSPIRIT**, in-spi'rit, *v. n.* To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven; to animate; to give new life to; to encourage; to invigorate.

**INSPISSATE**, in-spi'ssate, *v. a.* (*in*, and *spissus*, thick, Lat.) To thicken as fluids; to bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts;—*a.* thick.

**INSPISSATION**, in-spi'ssashun, *s.* In Pharmacy, the act or operation by which a liquor is brought to a thicker consistence by evaporating the thinner parts.

**INSTABILITY**, in-sta-bil'e-te, *s.* (*instabilite*, Fr.) Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct; changeableness; mutability.

**INSTABLE**.—See Unstable.

**INSTABLENESS**, in-sta'bl-nes, *s.* Fickleness; instability.

**INSTALL**, in-stawl', *v. a.* (*installer*, Fr.) To set, place, or instate in an office, rank, or order; to invest with any charge, office, or rank, with the customary ceremonies.

**INSTALLATION**, in-stawl-la'shun, *s.* The act of

## INSTALMENT—INTELLON.

giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies.

**INSTALMENT**, in-stawl'ment, *s.* The act of installing or giving possession of an office, with the usual ceremonies or solemnities; the seat in which one is placed. In Commerce, a part of a sum of money paid, or to be paid, at a particular period.

**INSTANCE**, in'stans, *s.* (French.) Urgency; a pressing solicitation; importunity; application; example; a case occurring; a case offered; time; occasion; occurrence; motive; influence; pressing argument;—(obsolete in the last three senses.)

The *instances* that second marriage move,  
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to give or offer an example or case;—*v. a.* to mention as an example or case.

**INSTANT**, in'stant, *a.* (*instans*, from *insto*, I am instant, Latin.) Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest;

Rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing instant in prayer.—*Rom. xii. 12.*

immediate; quick; present; current, 'as he wrote me on the 12th *instant*;'—*s.* a point in duration; a moment; a particular time.

**INSTANTANEITY**, in-stan-ta-ne'e-te, *s.* Instantaneous production; the quality of being produced at the instant.

They have no sort of claim to be called verses, beside their *instantaneity*.—*Shenstone.*

**INSTANTANEOUS**, in-stan-ta'ne-us, *a.* Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible succession; very speedily.

**INSTANTANEOUSLY**, in-stan-ta'ne-us-le, *ad.* In an instant.

**INSTANTANEOUSNESS**, in-stan-ta'ne-us-nes, *s.* The quality of occurring or being done in a moment.

**INSTANTER**, in-stan'tur, *ad.* (Latin.) In Law, immediately; without loss of time, 'as the party was compelled to plead *instanter*.'

**INSTANTLY**, in'stant-le, *ad.* Immediately; without any intervening time; without delay; with urgent importunity;

They besought him *instantly*, saying, He was worthy for whom they should do this.—*Luke vii. 4.*

with diligence and earnestness.

**INSTAR**, in-stâr', *v. a.* To set with stars or brilliants.

A golden throne  
Instarred with gems.—*J. Barrow.*

**INSTATE**, in-state', *v. a.* To set or place; to establish in rank or condition.

**INSTAURATE**, in-staw'rate, *v. a.* (*instaurare*, Lat.) To reform; to repair.

**INSTAURATION**, in-staw-ra'shun, *s.* (*instauratio*, Lat.) Renewal; repair; re-establishment.

**INSTAURATOR**, in-staw-ra'tur, *s.* A restorer; a renewer.

**INSTEAD**, in-sted', *prep.* and *ad.* In the stead or place of; in room of.

**INSTEEP**, in-steep', *v. a.* To steep or soak; to drench; to keep under or in water; to macerate in moisture.

Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled o'er,  
Comes to him, where in gore he lay *intesteep'd*.—*Shaks.*

**INTELLON**, in-stel'lun, *s.* (*in*, and *stella*, a star, Lat.) The region of stars; that region of space beyond the solar system.



# INSTEP—INSTITUTION.

**INSTEP**, in'step, *s.* (*in*, and *step*.) The fore part of the upper side of the human foot; in a horse, it is that part of the hind leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern joint.

**INSTIGATE**, in'ste-gate, *v. a.* (*instigo*, Lat.) To incite; to set on; to provoke; to urge.

**INSTIGATION**, in'ste-ga'shun, *s.* Temptation; incitement.

**INSTIGATOR**, in'ste-ga'tur, *s.* One who instigates or incites; that which incites.

**INSTIL**, in-stil', *v. a.* To infuse by drops; He from the well of life three drops instill'd.—*Milton*.

to infuse slowly and by small quantities, as 'to instil proper principles into the mind.'

**INSTILLATION**, in-stil-la'shun, *s.* The act of infusing by drops or small quantities; the act of infusing slowly into the mind; that which is instilled.

**INSTILLER**, in-stil'lar, *s.* One that instills.

**INSTILMENT**, in-stil'ment, *s.* Anything instilled. The leprous instilment.—*Shaks.*

**INSTIMATE**, in-stim'u-late, *v. a.* To stimulate; to excite.—Obsolete.

**INSTIMULATION**, in-stim-u-la'shun, *s.* The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging forward.

**INSTINCT**, in-stingkt', *a.* (from *instinctus*, Lat.) Moved; animated; excited, as 'instinct with spirit.'—Obsolete.

**INSTINCT**, in'stingkt, *s.* (*instinctus*, Lat.) The operation of the principle of organized life by the exercise of certain natural powers directed to the present or future good of the individual; the general property of the living principle, or law of organized life, in a state of action.

And reason raise o'er instinct as you can:

In this 'tis God directs, in that 'tis man.—*Pope*.

**INSTINCTED**, in-stingkt'ed, *a.* Impressed as an animating power.—Not much used.

**INSTINCTION**, in-stingkt'shun, *s.* Instinct.—Obsolete. This natural instinction of creatures.—*Str T. Elyot*.

**INSTINCTIVE**, in-stingkt'iv, *a.* Prompted by instinct; spontaneous; acting; reasoning; determined by natural impulse or propensity.

**INSTINCTIVELY**, in-stingkt'iv-le, *ad.* By the call of nature.

**INSTIPULATE**, in-stip'a-late, *a.* Without stipules.

**INSTITUTE**, in'ste-tute, *v. a.* To establish; to appoint; to found; to ground or establish in principles; to educate; to begin; to commence or set in operation; to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice;—*s.* established order; precept; maxim; principle;

To make the stoic institutes thy own.—*Dryden*.

a book of elements or principles, particularly a work containing the principles of the Roman law. In Scotch Law, when a number of persons in succession hold an estate in tail, the first is called the *institute*, the others *substitutes*. *Institute national*, a national academy of France.

**INSTITUTION**, in'ste-tu'shun, *s.* (*institutio*, Lat.) The act of establishing; establishment; a system, plan, or society established by law, or by individuals, for promoting education or any other purpose, public or social, as a college, a banking company, &c.; a system of the elements or rules of any art; education or instruction;

This learning was not the effect of precept or institution.—*Bentley*.

# INSTITUTIONAL—INSTRUMENTAL.

the act or ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge. In Law, a kind of investiture of the spiritual part of the benefice, as induction is of the temporal; for by institution the care of the souls of the parish is committed to the charge of the clerk. By institution the church is full, so that there can be no fresh presentation till another vacancy, in the case of a common patron; and the clerk may enter upon the parsonage-house and glebe, and take the tithes; but he cannot grant or let them, or bring an action for them till induction.—1 *Bl.* 390.

**INSTITUTIONAL**, in'ste-tu'shun-al, *a.* Elementary; enjoined; instituted by authority.

**INSTITUTIONARY**, in'ste-tu'shun-a-re, *a.* Elemental; containing the first principles or doctrines.

**INSTITUTIST**, in'ste-tu-tist, *s.* A writer of institutes, or elementary rules and instructions.

**INSTITUTIVE**, in'ste-tu-tiv, *a.* That establishes; having the power to establish; established; depending on institution.

These words seem *institutive*, or collative of power.—*Barrow*.

**INSTITUTOR**, in'ste-tu-tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who establishes; one who enacts laws, rules, and ceremonies, and enjoins the observance of them; an instructor.

**INSTOP**, in-stop', *v. a.* To stop; to close; to make fast.—Seldom used.

With boiling pitch another near at hand

The seams instops.—*Dryden*.

**INSTRATIFIED**.—See *Interstratified*.

**INSTRUCT**, in-strukt', *v. a.* (*instruo*, instruction, Lat.) To teach; to inform; to educate; to direct; to enjoin; to persuade; to admonish;

She being instructed by her mother, said, Give me here the head of John the Baptist in a charger.—*Mat.* xiv. 8.

to advise or give notice to; to model; to form; to prepare.—Seldom used in the last three senses.

**INSTRUCTIBLE**, in-strukt'-le, *a.* Able to instruct. Obsolete.

**INSTRUCTION**, in-strukt'shun, *s.* (*instructio*, Lat.) The act of teaching or informing; information; precepts conveying knowledge; direction; order; command; mandate.

**INSTRUCTIVE**, in-strukt'iv, *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform.

**INSTRUCTIVELY**, in-strukt'iv-le, *ad.* In a manner to afford instruction.

**INSTRUCTIVENESS**, in-strukt'iv-nes, *s.* Power of instruction.

**INSTRUCTOR**, in-strukt'ur, *s.* A teacher; one who imparts knowledge by precept or information.

**INSTRUCTRESS**, in-strukt'tres, *s.* A female teacher.

**INSTRUMENT**, in'stru-ment, *s.* (*instrumentum*, Lat.)

That by which we prepare something; that by which something is done; a tool used for any work or purpose, especially an artificial machine for producing music; a person who acts for another, or is employed by another for some special purpose. *Instrument of premonition*, in Law, an instrument taken by the grantor of the wardset when he uses an order of redemption. *Instrument of resignation*, an instrument taken by the person in whose favour the resignation is made.—*Scotch Dict.*

**INSTRUMENTAL**, in'stru-men'tal, *a.* Conducive as







## INSURANCER—INTANGIBILITY.

given in consideration of a sum of money against the risk of loss from the happening of certain events. The person who so insures is termed the *insurer*; he whose property is insured is termed the *insured* or *assured*; and the instrument by which he effects such insurance is termed the *policy of insurance*. A policy of insurance may be defined to be a contract between two persons, stipulating that if one pay a sum of money (or premium) equivalent to the hazard run, the other will indemnify (or insure) him against the consequences which may ensue from the happening of any particular event.

**INSURANCER**, in-shoo'ran-sur, *s.* An underwriter. —Not in use.

**INSURE**, in-shoor', *v. a.* To make sure or secure; to contract or covenant for a consideration; to secure a person against loss; —*v. n.* to underwrite; to practise making insurance.

**INSURER**, in-shoo'rur, *s.* One who insures property against loss or damage; an underwriter.

**INSURGENT**, in-sur'jent, *a.* (*insurgens*, rising, Lat.) In opposition to lawful, civil, or political authority; —*s.* one who rises against civil or political authority. An *insurgent* rises to oppose the operation of some particular law or measure of government; a *rebel* attempts to overthrow a government, and to place the country under a new jurisdiction; all rebels are insurgents, but all insurgents are not rebels.

**INSURMOUNTABILITY**, in-sur-mownt-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being insurmountable.

**INSURMOUNTABLE**, in-sur-mownt'a-bl, *a.* Insurperable; that cannot be surmounted or overcome; that cannot be passed by ascending.

**INSURMOUNTABLY**, in-sur-mownt'a-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be surmounted or overcome.

**INSURRECTION**, in-sur-rek'shun, *s.* (*insurgo*, I rise against, Lat.) A hostile rising against civil or political authority, generally a seditious or rebellious movement.

**INSURRECTIONAL**, in-sur-rek'shun-al, } *a.* Per-  
**INSURRECTIONARY**, in-sur-rek'shun-a-re, } taining  
to insurrection; consisting in insurrection; suitable to insurrection.

**INSUSCEPTIBILITY**, in-sus-sep-te-bil'e-te, *s.* Want of susceptibility or capacity to feel or perceive; not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; not susceptible of improvement.

**INSUSCEPTIBLE**, in-sus-sep'te-bl, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of being moved.

**INSURRECTION**, in-su-sur-ra'shun, *s.* (*insurreo*, Lat.) The act of whispering into something.

**INTACT**, in-takt', *a.* (*intactus*, Lat.) Untouched.

**INTACTABLE**, in-tak'ta-bl, *a.* (*intactum*, Lat.) Not perceptible to the touch.

**INTAGLIATED**, in-tal'yay-ted, *a.* Engraved or stamped on.

**INTAGLIO**, in-tal'yo, *s.* (*intagliare*, I carve, Ital.) In sculpture and gem-engraving, a stone in which the subject is hollowed out, so that an impression from it would present the appearance of a bas relief.

**INTANGIBLE**, in-tan'je-bl, *a.* (*in*, not, and *tango*, I touch, Lat.) That cannot or may not be touched; not perceptible to the touch.

**INTANGIBLENESS**, in-tan'je-bl-nes, } *s.* The qua-  
**INTANGIBILITY**, in-tan-je-bl'e-te, } lity of being  
intangible.

## INTANGIBLY—INTELLECTUALIST.

**INTANGIBLY**, in-tan'je-ble, *ad.* So as cannot be touched.

**INTASTABLE**, in-tays'ta-bl, *a.* That cannot be tasted; that cannot affect the organs of taste. —Seldom used.

**INTEGER**, in'te-jur, *s.* (Latin.) In Arithmetic, a whole number, as distinguished from a fraction; a whole, not a part.

**INTEGRAL**, in'te-gral, *a.* (French.) Whole; entire; making part of a whole, or necessary to make a whole; not fractional; uninjured; complete; not defective; —*s.* a whole; an entire thing. *Integral calculus*, in Mathematics, is the reverse of the *differential calculus*, and corresponds with the inverse method of fluxions; the finding of an integral to a given differential, being the same as finding the fluent of a given fluxion, and is performed by the same rules.

**INTEGRALITY**, in-te-gral'e-te, *s.* Entireness. —Obsolete.

Such as in their *integrality* support nature. —

*Whitaker.*

**INTEGRALLY**, in'te-gral-le, *ad.* Wholly; completely.

**INTEGRANT**, in'te-grant, *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. *Integrant parts of a body*, the small particles or molecules of which any body or substance is composed.

**INTEGRATE**, in'te-grate, *v. a.* (*integro*, Lat.) To renew; to restore; to perfect; to make a thing entire.

**INTEGRATION**, in-te-gra'shun, *s.* The act of making entire.

**INTEGRITY**, in-teg're-te, *s.* (*integritas*, Lat.) Wholeness; entireness; unbroken state; the entire unimpaired state of anything, particularly of the mind; moral soundness or purity; incorruptness; uprightness; honesty; purity; genuine; unadulterated; unimpaired state.

**INTEGUMENT**, in-teg-u-ma'shun, *s.* (from *intego*, I cover, Lat.) That part of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals and plants.

**INTEGUMENT**, in-teg'u-ment, *s.* That which naturally invests or covers another thing.

**INTELLECT**, in-tel-lekt, *s.* (French, from *intellectus*, Lat.) That faculty of the human soul or mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses, or by perception, or other means; the faculty of thinking; the understanding.

**INTELLECTION**, in-tel-lek'shun, *s.* (*intellectio*, Lat.) The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas.

**INTELLECTIVE**, in-tel-lek'tiv, *a.* (*intellectif*, Fr.) Having power to understand; to be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses; produced by the understanding.

**INTELLECTUAL**, in-tel-lek'tu-al, *a.* (*intellectuel*, Fr.) Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding; mental; comprising the faculty of the understanding; belonging to the mind; ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses; having the power of understanding; —*s.* the intellect or understanding. —Obsolete as a substantive.

Her husband,

Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun, —Milton.

**INTELLECTUALIST**, in-tel-lek'tu-al-list, *s.* One who overrates the understanding.



## INTELLECTUALITY—INTEMPESTIVE.

**INTELLECTUALITY**, in-tel-lek-tu-al'e-te, *s.* The state of intellectual power.

**INTELLECTUALLY**, in-tel-lek'tu-al-le, *ad.* By means of the understanding.

**INTELLIGENCE**, in-tel'le-jens, *s.* (*intelligentia*, Lat.) Understanding; skill; notice; information communicated; an account of things distant or before unknown; commerce of acquaintance; terms of intercourse; a spiritual being. *Intelligence office*, an office or place where information may be obtained.

**INTELLIGENCER**, in-tel'le-jen-sur, *s.* One who sends or conveys intelligence; a messenger; a public paper; a newspaper.

**INTELLIGENCING**, in-tel'le-jen-sing, *a.* Giving or conveying notice to from a distance.

**INTELLIGENT**, in-tel'le-jent, *a.* (*intelligens*, Lat.) Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason; knowing; understanding; well informed; skilled; giving information.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Servants, who seem no less,  
Which are to France the spies and speculations  
*Intelligent* of our state.—*Shaks.*

**INTELLIGENTIAL**, in-tel-le-jen'shal, *a.* Consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual; exercising understanding.

**INTELLIGENTLY**, in-tel'le-jent-le, *ad.* In an intelligent manner.

**INTELLIGIBILITY**, in-tel-le-je-bil'e-te, } *s.* The  
**INTELLIGIBLENESS**, in-tel'le-je-bl-nes, } quality  
or state of being intelligible; the possibility of  
being understood.

**INTELLIGIBLE**, in-tel'le-je-bl, *a.* (*intelligibilis*, Lat.) That may be understood or comprehended.

**INTELLIGIBLY**, in-tel'le-je-ble, *ad.* In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly.

**INTEMPERATE**, in-tem'er-ate, *a.* (*intemperatus*, Lat.) Pure; undefiled.—Obsolete.

The entire and *intemperate* comeliness of virtues.—  
*Parthenia Sacra*, 1633.

**INTEMPERATENESS**, in-tem'er-ate-nes, *s.* State of being undefiled.—Obsolete.

**INTEMPERAMENT**, in-tem'per-a-ment, *s.* A bad state of constitution.

**INTEMPERANCE**, in-tem'per-ans, *s.* (French, *intemperantia*, Lat.) In a general sense, want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence; habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, with or without intoxication.

**INTEMPERATE**, in-tem'per-ate, *a.* (*intemperatus*, Lat.) Not moderate or restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; immoderate; addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors; passionate; ungovernable; excessive; exceeding the convenient mean or degree;—*v. a.* to disorder.—Obsolete as a verb.

**INTEMPERATELY**, in-tem'per-ate-le, *ad.* With excessive indulgence of appetite or passion; with undue exertion; immoderately; excessively.

**INTEMPERATENESS**, in-tem'per-ate-nes, *s.* Want of moderation; immoderate degree of any quality in the weather, as in cold, heat, or storms.

**INTEMPERATURE**, in-tem'per-ay-ture, *s.* Excess of some quality.

**INTEMPESTIVE**, in-tem-pes'tiv, *a.* (*intempestivus*, Lat.) Untimely.—Obsolete.

*Intempestive* bashfulness gets nothing.—*Hales.*

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## INTEMPESTIVELY—INTENSITY.

**INTEMPESTIVELY**, in-tem-pes'tiv-le, *ad.* Unseasonably.—Obsolete.

**INTEMPESTIVITY**, in-tem-pes-tiv'e-te, *s.* Untimeliness.—Obsolete.

**INTENABLE**, in-ten'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be held or maintained; that is not defensible.

**INTEND**, in-tend', *v. a.* (*intendo*, Lat.) To stretch; to strain; to extend; to distend; to mean; to design; to purpose, or to stretch or set forward in the mind; to fix the mind on; to attend; to take care of.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip.—*Bacon.*

In Law, to understand; to assume; to take a given construction of any passage or any words as the true construction.

**INTENDANT**, in-ten'dant, *s.* (French.) One who has the charge, oversight, direction, or management of some public business.

**INTENDER**, in-ten'dur, *s.* One who intends.

**INTENDIDLY**, in-ten'ded-le, *ad.* With intention or purpose; by design.

**INTENDIMENT**, in-ten'de-ment, *s.* Attention; patient hearing.

Till well ye wote, by grave *intendiment*,  
What woman, and wherefore, doth me upbraid.—  
*Spenser.*

understanding; skill.—Obsolete.

For she of herbs had great *intendiment*.—*Spenser.*

**INTENDMENT**, in-ten'd'ment, *s.* Intention; design.

In Law, understanding; construction of any passage or words.

**INTENERATE**, in-ten'er-ate, *v. a.* To make tender; to soften.

*Intenerate* that heart, that sets so light

The truest love that ever yet was won.—*Daniel.*

**INTENERATION**, in-ten'er-a'shun, *s.* The act of making soft or tender.

**INTENSIBLE**, in-ten'e-bl, *a.* That cannot hold.—Obsolete.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;

Yet in this captious and *intensible* sieve,

I still pour in the waters of my love.—*Shaks.*

**INTENSE**, in-tens', *a.* (*intensus*, Lat.) Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; *not* lax; vehement; ardent; anxiously attentive; kept on the stretch.

**INTENSELY**, in-tens'le, *ad.* To an extreme degree; vehemently; attentively; earnestly.

**INTENSENESS**, in-tens'nes, *s.* The state of being strained or stretched; intensity; the state of being raised or concentrated to a great degree; extreme violence; extreme closeness.

**INTENSIFY**, in-ten'se-fi, *v. a.* To make intense or more intense.

**INTENSION**, in-ten'shun, *s.* (*intensio*, Lat.) The act of forcing or straining anything; the state of being strained; increase of power or energy of any quality.

**INTENSIONE**, in-ten-she-o'ne, *s.* A writ that formerly lay against one who entered after the death of a tenant in dower or other tenant for life, and thus kept out the reversioner or remainder-man; and every entry upon the possession of the king was called an *intension*.—*Cowell.*

**INTENSITY**, in-ten'se-te, *s.* (*intensitas*, Fr.) The state of being strained or stretched; *intensity*, as of a musical chord; the state of being raised to a great degree; extreme violence; extreme degree; excess.



INTENSIVE—INTER.

**INTENSIVE**, in-ten'siv, *a.* Stretched, or admitting of extension; intent; unremitted; assiduous; serving to give force or emphasis.

**INTENSIVELY**, in-ten'siv-le, *ad.* By increase of degree; in a manner to give force.

**INTENT**, in-tent', *a.* (*intentus*, Lat.) Having the mind strained or bent on an object; fixed closely; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent;—*s.* a design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning; aim; to *all intents*, in all senses; whatever may be designed.

**INTENTION**, in-ten'shun, *s.* (*intentio*, Lat.) Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; vehemence or ardour of mind; deep thought; design; purpose; end or aim; the state of being strained.

**INTENTIONAL**, in-ten'shun-al, *a.* Designed; done by design.

**INTENTIONALLY**, in-ten'shun-al-le, *ad.* By design; with fixed choice; not casually.

**INTENTIONED**, in-ten'shund, *a.* Used in composition—as *well-intentioned*, having good designs; *ill-intentioned*, having some malicious object in view.

**INTENTIVE**, in-ten'tiv, *a.* Attentive; having the mind closely applied.

**INTENTIVELY**, in-ten'tiv-le, *ad.* Closely; with close application.

**INTENTIVENESS**, in-ten'tiv-nes, *s.* Closeness of attention.

**INTENTLY**, in-tent'le, *ad.* With close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness.

**INTENTNESS**, in-tent'nes, *s.* The state of being intent; close application; constant employment of the mind.

**INTER**, in'ter. A Latin preposition, used extensively as an affix in English words, signifying *between*, as in the following anatomical terms:—*Interarticular*, existing between the surfaces of the respective bones and their articulations, or within the ligaments and the coxo-femoral articulations. *Interauricular*, applied to the septum, between the auricles of the heart in the fœtus. *Intercervical*, situated between the cervical vertebrae. *Interclavicular ligament*, a ligament which, passing transversely across the sternum, connects the heads of the two clavicles. *Intercostal*, applied to certain muscles, blood-vessels, arteries, and nerves, which are situated or distributed between the ribs. *Intercurrent*, applied to fevers or other diseases which occur sporadically in the midst of an epidemic. *Interlateri-costal*, applied by Dumas to the external intercostal muscles. *Interlobular*, applied by Chaussier to the great fissure which separates the anterior from the middle lobe of the brain. *Intermaxillary bone*, an osseous piece which exists between the superior maxillary bones of certain adult mammifera, and also of those of the human fœtus, and receives the superior incisor teeth: the *os quadratum* of birds, as situated between, and serving to unite, the two maxillæ, or mandibles, is also so designated by Schnieder. *Interosseous*, applied to various parts and organs situated between the bones. *Interparietal bone*, in Comparative Anatomy, a cranial bone, situated in the mammifera, between the parietal frontal and superior occipital bones. *Interpleuri-costal*, applied by Dumas to the internal costal muscles. *Interscapular*, applied to the region situated between the scapulae. *Interspinales cervicis*, six

INTER—INTERCESSOR.

small muscles situated between the spinous processes of the neck: the *interspinous ligaments* are attached to the margins of the spinous processes. *Intervertebral*, situated between the bodies of the vertebrae, as the intervertebral ligaments, or fibro-cartilages, which connect them, from the interval which exists between the second and third cervical, to that which separates the last lumbar and the sacrum.

**INTER**, in-ter', *v. a.* (*interer*, Fr.) To cover under ground; to bury; to cover with earth.

**INTERACT**, in'ter-akt, *s.* Intermediate employment or time; a short piece between others.

**INTERACTION**, in-ter-ak'shun, *s.* Intermediate action.

**INTERAGENT**, in-ter-a'jent, *s.* An intermediate agent.

**INTERAMNIAN**, in-ter-am'ne-an, *a.* (*inter*, and *amnis*, a river, Lat.) Situated between rivers.

**INTERANIMATE**, in-ter-an'e-mate, *v. a.* To animate mutually.—Seldom used.

**INTERAXAL**, in-ter-ak'sal, *a.* Situated in the interaxis.

**INTERAXILLARY**, in-ter-ak-sil'la-re, *a.* In Botany, situated within the axils of leaves.

**INTERAXIS**, in-ter-ak'sis, *s.* In Architecture, the space between the axis in columnar erections. 'Doors, windows, niches, and the like, are placed centrally in the *interaxis*.'—*Guilt*.

**INTERBASTION**, in-ter-bas'ta'shun, *s.* (*bastear*, Span.) Patchwork.—Obsolete.

**INTERCALAR**, in-ter'ka-lar, } *a.* (*intercalarius*, Lat.)

**INTERCALARY**, in-ter-ka'l-ar-a, } Inserted; an epithet given to the odd day inserted in leap year.

**INTERCALATE**, in-ter'ka-late, *v. a.* (*intercalo*, Lat.) To insert an extraordinary day, or other portion of time.

**INTERCALATION**, in-ter-ka-la'shun, *s.* (*intercolatio*, Lat.) Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

**INTERCEDE**, in-ter-se'de, *v. n.* (*intercedo*, Lat.) To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences; to plead in favour of any one.

**INTERCEDENT**, in-ter-se'dent, *a.* Pleading for; mediating.

**INTERCEDER**, in-ter-se'dur, *s.* One that intercedes; a mediator.

**INTERCEPT**, in-ter-sept', *v. a.* (*interceptor*, Fr.) To stop and seize in the way; to obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated; to take, include, or comprehend between.

**INTERCEPTER**, in-ter-sep'tur, *s.* One who intercepts.

**INTERCEPTION**, in-ter-sep'shun, *s.* Stoppage in course; hinderance; obstruction.

**INTERCESSION**, in-ter-sesh'un, *s.* (*intercessio*, Lat.) Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; prayer or solicitation to one party in favour of another, sometimes against another.

**INTERCESSIONAL**, in-ter-sesh'un-al, *a.* Containing intercession or entreaty.

**INTERCESSIONATE**, in-ter-sesh'un-ate, *v. n.* To entreat.—Obsolete.

They never ceased extensively to *intercessionate* God for his recovery.—*Nash*.

**INTERCESSOR**, in-ter-ses'sur, *s.* (Latin.) A mediator; an agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.



# INTERCESSORY—INTERCOURSE.

**INTERCESSORY**, in-ter-ess'-sur-e, *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.

**INTERCHAIN**, in-ter-tshane', *v. a.* To chain; to link together.

**INTERCHANGE**, in-ter-tshanje', *v. a.* To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to succeed alternately;—*s.* commerce; permutation of commodities; alternate succession; a mutual giving and receiving; reciprocation.

**INTERCHANGEABLE**, in-ter-tshayn'ja-bl, *a.* Given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

**INTERCHANGEABLENESS**, in-ter-tshayn'ja-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being interchangeable.

**INTERCHANGEABLY**, in-ter-tshayn'ja-ble, *ad.* Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

**INTERCHANGEMENT**, in-ter-tshaynj'ment, *s.* Exchange; mutual transfer.—Seldom used.

**INTERCHAPTER**, in-ter-tshap'tur, *s.* An interpolated chapter.

**INTERCIDENT**, in-ter'se-dent, *a.* (*intercido*, Lat.) Falling or coming between.

**INTERCIPIENT**, in-ter-sip'e-ent, *a.* (*intercipiens*, Lat.) Obstructing; catching by the way;—*s.* an intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

**INTERCISION**, in-ter-sizh'un, *s.* Interruption.—Seldom used.

**INTERCLUDE**, in-ter-klude', *v. a.* (*intercludo*, Lat.) To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept; to cut off; to interrupt.

**INTERCLUSION**, in-ter-klu'zhun, *s.* Interception; a stopping.

**INTERCOLUMNIATION**, in-ter-ko-lum-ne-a'shun, *s.* The distance between two columns measured at the lower part of their shafts.

**INTERCOME**, in-ter-kum', *v. n.* To interpose; to interfere.—Obsolete.

**INTERCOMMON**, in-ter-kom'mun, *v. n.* To feed at the same table; to graze cattle in a common pasture; to use a common with others.

**INTERCOMMONAGE**, in-ter-kom'mun-sje, *s.* Mutual commonage.

**INTERCOMMONING**, in-ter-kom'mun-ing, *s.* In Law, when the commons of two adjacent manors join, and the inhabitants of both have immemorially fed their cattle promiscuously on each other's common, this is calling intercommoning.—*Les Termes de la Ley*.

**INTERCOMMUNICABLE**, in-ter-kom-mu'ne-ka-bl, *a.* That may be mutually communicated.

**INTERCOMMUNICATE**, in-ter-kom-mu'ne-kate, *v. n.* To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.

**INTERCOMMUNICATION**, in-ter-kom-mu-ne-ka'shun, *s.* Reciprocal communication.

**INTERCOMMUNION**, in-ter-kom-mune'yun, *s.* Mutual communion.

**INTERCOMMUNITY**, in-ter-kom-mu'ne-te, *s.* A mutual communication or community.

**INTERCOSTAL**, in-ter-kos'tal, *a.* (*inter*, and *costa*, a rib, Lat.) In Anatomy, applied to the muscles, arteries, veins, and nerves situated between the ribs.

**INTERCOURSE**, in-ter-korse, *s.* (*intercursum*, Lat.) Communication; commerce; exchange; connection by reciprocal dealing.

# INTERCUR—INTEREST.

**INTERCUR**, in-ter-kur', *v. n.* (*intercurro*, Lat.) To intervene; to come in the meantime.—Seldom used.

So that there *intercur* no sin in the acting thereof—*Shelton*.

**INTERCURRENCE**, in-ter-kur'rens, *s.* (*intercurrit*, Lat.) A passing or running between.

**INTERCURRENT**, in-ter-kur'rent, *a.* Running between or among; occurring; intervening.

**INTERCUTANEOUS**, in-ter-ku-ta'ne-us, *a.* Being within or under the skin.

**INTERDEAL**, in-ter-dele, *s.* Mutual dealing; traffic.—Obsolete.

**INTERDENTEL**, in-ter-den'tel, *s.* In Architecture, the space between two dentels.

**INTERDEPENDENCE**, in-ter-de-pen'dens, *a.* Mutual dependence.

**INTERDEPENDENT**, in-ter-de-pen'dent, *a.* Mutually dependent.

**INTERDICT**, in-ter-dikt', *v. a.* (*interdico*, Lat.) To forbid; to prohibit; to forbid or cut off from communion with the church.

**INTERDICT**, in-ter-dikt, *s.* (*interdictum*, Lat.) Prohibition; prohibiting decree; a mode of prohibition used by the Roman Catholic Church, by which the clergy are debarred the performance of divine service; also, a decree by which persons are restrained from attending divine service, or enjoying particular privileges.

**INTERDICTION**, in-ter-dik'shun, *s.* (*interdictio*, Lat.) The act of interdicting; prohibition; curse.

**INTERDICTIVE**, in-ter-dik'tiv, *a.* Having power to prohibit.

**INTERDICTORY**, in-ter-dik'tur-e, *a.* Serving to prohibit.

**INTEREQUINOCTIAL**, in-ter-e-kwe-nok'shal, *a.* Coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

**INTEREST**, in-ter-est, *v. a.* (*interesse*, Fr.) To concern; to affect; to exert; to give share in; to excite emotion or passion, either in favour or against a person or thing;—*v. n.* to affect; to move;—(obsolete as a neuter verb;—*s.* concern; advantage; good; influence over others; share; part in anything; participation; regard to private profit; premium paid for the use of money; any surplus advantage. In Law, the estate or property which a man possesses either in land or chattels, the quantum of which, of course, depends upon the title under which he holds, and which therefore varies in exact proportion to the different titles by which property can be held. Thus, in land, a man may be possessed of a freehold interest, or of an interest less than freehold, which main classification may again be divided into his interest in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life, or his interest for a term of years, or at will. So also with regard to the interest or property in goods and chattels, it may be either joint or several; joint if shared with others (as with the part-owners of a ship), several, if possessed by one person exclusively, or by more than one, their interests however not being in common. *Interesse termini*, (as interest in the term,) in Law, that species of property or interest which a lessee for years acquires in the lands demised to him before he has actually become possessed of those lands, as distinguished from that property or interest vested in him by the demise, and also reduced into possession by an actual entry upon the lands and the assumption



# INTERESTED—INTERJECTIONAL

- of ownership therein, and which is then termed 'an estate for years.'—1 *Step. Bl.* 268.
- INTERESTED**, in-ter-est-ed, *a.* Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected.
- INTERESTING**, in-ter-est-ing, *a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions.
- INTERFERE**, in-ter-fer-e', *v. n.* (*inter*, and *fero*, I come, Lat.) To interpose; to intermeddle; to clash; to oppose each other. The term is applied to a horse, when one hoof or shoe strikes against the fetlock of the opposite leg, and breaks the skin or injures the flesh.
- INTERFERENCE**, in-ter-fe-rens, *s.* Interposition; an intermeddling; mediation; a clashing or collision; a striking of one foot against the other. *Interference of light*, in Optics, a term expressing certain phenomena, which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on each other.
- INTERFERER**, in-ter-fe-rur, *s.* One who interferes.
- INTERFERING**, in-ter-fe-ring, *s.* Clashing; contradiction; opposition.
- INTERFERINGLY**, in-ter-fe-ring-le, *ad.* By interference; by intermeddling.
- INTERFLUENT**, in-ter-flu-ent, } *a.* (*inter*, and *fluo*, I }  
**INTERFLOUS**, in-ter-flu-us, } flow, Lat.) Flow- }  
ing between.
- INTERFOLIACEOUS**, in-ter-fo-le-a-shus, *a.* In Botany, growing on the inside of a leaf.
- INTERFOLIATE**, in-ter-fo-le-ate, *v. a.* To interleave.
- INTERFULGENT**, in-ter-ful-jent, *a.* Shining between.
- INTERFUSED**, in-ter-fuzed', *a.* (*interfusus*, Lat.) Poured or spread between.
- INTERIM**, in-ter-im, *a.* (Latin.) The meantime; time intervening; also, a name given to a formulary, or kind of confession of the articles of faith, obtruded on the Protestants after Luther's death by the Emperor Charles V.
- INTERIOR**, in-te-re-ur, *a.* (Latin.) Internal; inner; not outward; inland; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore;—*a.* the internal part of a thing; the inside; the inland part of a country, state, or kingdom. *Interior angle*, in Geometry, an angle formed within any figure by two straight lined parts of the perimeter or boundary of the figure: the term is also applied to the two angles formed by two parallel lines, when cut on each side of the intersecting line.
- INTERIORLY**, in-te-re-ur-le, *ad.* Internally; inwardly.
- INTERJACENCY**, in-ter-ja'sen-se, *s.* (*interjacens*, Lat.) A lying or being between; intervention; that which lies between.—Seldom used in the last sense.
- INTERJACENT**, in-ter-ja'sent, *a.* Lying or being between; intervening.
- INTERJECT**, in-ter-jekt', *v. a.* (*interjicio*, Lat.) To throw between; to insert;—*v. n.* to come between; to interpose.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.  
But the confluence of soldiers *interjecting*, rescued him.—*Sir G. Buck.*
- INTERJECTION**, in-ter-jek'shun, *s.* (*interjunctio*, Lat.) The act of throwing between. In Grammar, an indeclinable part of speech, expressive of some passion or emotion of the mind.
- INTERJECTIONAL**, in-ter-jek'shun-al, *a.* Thrown in between other words or phrases.

# INTERJOIN—INTERLOCUTORY.

- INTERJOIN**, in-ter-joyn', *v. a.* To join mutually; to intermarry.—Seldom used.
- INTERKNIT**, in-ter-nit', *v. a.* To knit together.
- INTERKNOWLEDGE**, in-ter-nol'lej, *s.* Mutual knowledge.
- INTERLACE**, in-ter-lase', *v. a.* (*entrelacer*, Fr.) To intermix; to put one thing within another.
- INTERLACEMENT**, in-ter-lase'ment, *s.* Intermixture, or insertion within.
- INTERLAPSE**, in-ter-laps', *s.* The lapse or flow of time between two events.
- INTERLARD**, in-ter-lard', *v. a.* (*entrelarder*, Fr.) To mix fat with lean—hence, to interpose; to insert between; to mix; to diversify by mixture.
- INTERLEAF**, in-ter-lefe, *s.* A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted.
- INTERLEAVE**, in-ter-leve', *v. a.* To insert a leaf; to chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.
- INTERLINE**, in-ter-line', *v. a.* To write in alternate lines; to correct by something written between the lines.
- INTERLINEAR**, in-ter-lin'e-ar, } *a.* Inserted be- }  
**INTERLINEARY**, in-ter-lin'e-a-re, } tween the lines }  
of the original composition;—*a.* a book having in- }  
sertions between the leaves.
- INTERLINER**, in-ter-lin'er, *s.* Correction made by writing between the leaves.
- INTERLINING**, in-ter-lin-ing, *s.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines.
- INTERLINK**, in-ter-lingk', *v. a.* To correct by uniting links; to join one chain to another.
- INTERLOBULAR**, in-ter-lob'u-lar, *a.* Situate between lobes.
- INTERLOCATION**, in-ter-lo-ka'shun, *s.* A placing between; interposition.
- INTERLOCK**, in-ter-lok', *v. n.* To communicate with, or flow into, one another.
- INTERLOCUTION**, in-ter-lo-ku'shun, *s.* (*interlocutio*, Lat.) Dialogue; interchange of speech. In Law, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.
- INTERLOCUTOR**, in-ter-lok'u-tur, *s.* (*interloquor*, Lat.) One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist.
- INTERLOCUTORY**, in-ter-lok'u-tur-e, *a.* (*interlocutoire*, Fr.) Consisting of dialogue. In Law, something intervening or happening between the commencement of law proceedings and their termination, i. e. during the progress of an action at law or a suit in equity. *Interlocutory decree*, in a suit in equity, signifies a decree that is not final, and does not conclude the suit, for it seldom happens that the first decree can be final; for if any matter of fact is strongly controverted, the court usually directs the matter to be tried by a jury; and the final decree is therefore suspended until such trial is over. *Interlocutory judgment*, in an action at law, signifies a judgment which is not final, but which is given upon some plea, proceeding, or default, occurring in the course of the action, and which does not terminate the suit: such are judgments on demurrer, or verdict for the defendant on certain dilatory pleas, called *pleas in abatement*, or those which are given when the right of the plaintiff in the action, although established, yet the amount of damages he has sustained is not ascertained, which cannot be done without the intervention of a jury: this happens when the defendant in an action suffers judgment by default, or confession, or upon a demurrer, in any of which cases, if the demand sued for be damages,



# INTERLOPE—INTERMEDIATION.

and not a specific sum, then a jury must be called to assess them; therefore the judgment given by the court previous to such assessment by the jury is *interlocutory*, and not final, because the court knows not what damages the plaintiff has sustained. *Interlocutory order*, an order made during the progress of a suit upon some incidental matter which arises out of the proceedings: as an order for an injunction, for instance.—3 Bl. 452.

**INTERLOPE**, in-ter-lope', *v. n.* (*inter*, and *loopen*, Dut.) To run between parties, and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right.

**INTERLOPER**, in-ter-lo'per, *s.* One who runs into business to which he has no right.

**INTERLUCE**, in-ter-lu'cate, *v. a.* To let in light by cutting away the branches of trees.

**INTERLUCATION**, in-ter-lu-ka'shun, *s.* The act of thinning a wood to let in light.

**INTERLUCENT**, in-ter-lu'cent, *a.* (*interlucens*, Lat.) Shining between.

**INTERLUDE**, in-ter-lude, *s.* (*inter*, and *ludus*, sport, Lat.) An entertainment exhibited on the stage between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece.

**INTERLUDED**, in-ter-lu'ded, *a.* Inserted or performed as an interlude.

**INTERLUDE**, in-ter-lu-dur, *s.* One who performs in an interlude.

**INTERLUENCY**, in-ter-lu'en-se, *s.* (*interfluens*, Lat.) A flowing between; water interposed.—Seldom used.

**INTERLUNAR**, in-ter-lu'nar, } *a.* (*inter*, and  
**INTERLUNARY**, in-ter-lu'nar-e, } *luna*, Lat.)  
Belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.

**INTERMARRIAGE**, in-ter-mar'rij, *s.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

**INTERMARRY**, in-ter-mar're, *v. n.* To marry one and give another in marriage, as two families; to marry some of each order, family, tribe, or nation with the other.

**INTERMEAN**, in-ter-mene', *s.* Something done in the meantime.

**INTERMEAN**, in-ter-me-a'shun, *s.* A flowing between.—Obsolete.

**INTERMEDDLE**, in-ter-med'dl, *v. n.* To interpose officiously; to meddle in the affairs of others;—*v. a.* to intermix; to mingle.—Obsolete as an active verb.

**INTERMEDDLER**, in-ter-med'dl-ur, *s.* One that interposes officiously; one who intermeddles.

**INTERMEDIACY**, in-ter-me'de-a-se, *s.* Interposition; intervention.—Seldom used.

**INTERMEDIAL**, in-ter-me'de-al, *a.* (*inter*, and *medius*, middle, Lat.) Lying between; intervening; intervenient.

**INTERMEDIARY**, in-ter-me'de-a-re, *s.* Interposition;—*a.* being between two objects.

**INTERMEDIATE**, in-ter-me'de-ate, *a.* (*intermediat*, Fr.) Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes;—*v. n.* to intervene; to interpose.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

**INTERMEDIATELY**, in-ter-me'de-ate-le, *ad.* By way of intervention.

**INTERMEDIATION**, in-ter-me-de-a'shun, *s.* Intervention; common means.

# INTERMEDIUM—INTERMODILLION.

**INTERMEDIUM**, in-ter-me'de-um, *s.* Intermediate space; an intervening agent.

**INTERMELL**, in-ter-mel', *v. a.* (*entremeler*, Fr.) To mix; to mingle;

The life of this wretched world is always *intermeddled* with moche bitterness.—Bp. Fisher.

—*v. n.* to intermeddle.

To boldly *intermedd*  
With holy things.—Marston.

**INTERMENT**, in-ter'ment, *s.* The act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

**INTERMENTION**, in-ter-men'shun, *v. a.* To mention among other things.—Obsolete.

**INTERMICATION**, in-ter-me-ka'shun, *s.* A shining between or among.

**INTERMIGRATION**, in-ter-me-gra'shun, *s.* Reciprocal migration; removal from one country to another.

**INTERMINABLE**, in-ter'me-na-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *terminus*, a boundary, Lat.) Boundless; endless; admitting no limit;—*s.* he whom no bound or limit can confine.—Obsolete as a substantive.

As if they would confine the *Interminable*,  
And tie him to his own prescript,  
Who made our laws to bind us, not himself.—*Milton*.

**INTERMINABLENESS**, in-ter'me-na-bl-nes, *s.* State of being interminable; endlessness.

**INTERMINABLY**, in-ter'me-na-ble, *ad.* Without end or limit.

**INTERMINATE**, in-ter'me-nate, *a.* Unbounded; unlimited; endless;—*v. a.* to menace.—Obsolete as a verb.

**INTERMINATION**, in-ter-me-na'shun, *s.* A menace or threat.

**INTERMINGLE**, in-ter-ming'gl, *v. a.* To mingle; to mix; to put some things amongst others;—*v. n.* to be mixed or incorporated.

**INTERMISSION**, in-ter-mish'un, *s.* (*intermissio*, Lat.) Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate; stop; intervenient time; the temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease; the state of being neglected; disuse, as of words.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

**INTERMISSIVE**, in-ter-mis'siv, *a.* Coming by fits, or after temporary cessations; not continual.

**INTERMIT**, in-ter-mit', *v. a.* (*intermittit*, Lat.) To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend;—*v. n.* to cease for a time; to go off at intervals, as a fever.

**INTERMITTENT**, in-ter-mit'tent, *a.* Ceasing at intervals;—*s.* in Pathology, applied to a fever or other disease, the paroxysms of which recur at fixed or uncertain periods; also, to a pulse which, after some vibration, is observed to stop for a short time.

**INTERMITTINGLY**, in-ter-mit'ting-le, *ad.* With intermissions.

**INTERMIX**, in-ter-miks', *v. a.* To mingle; to join; to put some things among others;—*v. n.* to be mixed together; to be intermingled.

**INTERMIXTURE**, in-ter-miks'ture, *s.* A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed; admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

**INTERMODILLION**, in-ter-mo-dil'yun, *s.* In Architecture, the space between two modillions, which is equal throughout the entablature.



## INTERMONTANE—INTERPLEDGE.

INTERMONTANE, in-ter-mon'tane, *a.* Between mountains.

INTERMUNDANE, in-ter-mun'dane, *a.* (*inter*, and *mundus*, the world, Lat.) Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

INTERMURAL, in-ter-mu'ral, *a.* Lying between walls.

INTERMUSCULAR, in-ter-mus'ku-lar, *a.* Between the muscles.

INTERMUTATION, in-ter-mu-ta'shun, *s.* Interchange; mutual change.

INTERMUTUAL.—See Mutual.

INTERN.—See Internal.

INTERNAL, in-ter'nal, *a.* (*internus*, Lat.) Inward; not external; pertaining to the heart; intrinsic; real; confined to a country; domestic; not foreign.

INTERNALLY, in-ter'nal le, *ad.* Inwardly; within the body; beneath the surface; mentally; intellectually; spiritually.

INTERNATIONAL, in-ter-nash'un-al, *a.* Existing and regulating the mutual intercourse between nations.

INTERNECINE, in-ter-ne'sin, *a.* (*internecinus*, Lat.) Deadly.—Seldom used.

The Egyptians worshipp'd dogs, and for Their faith made *internecine* war.—Butler.

INTERNECION, in-ter-ne'shun, *s.* Mutual slaughter or destruction.—Seldom used.

INTERNECIVE, in-ter-ne'siv, *a.* Killing; tending to kill.

INTERSECTION, in-ter-nek'shun, *s.* Connection.

INTERNODE, in-ter-node, *s.* (*inter*, and *nodus*, a joint, Lat.) The space between the joints in the stem of a plant.

INTERNUCIO, in-ter-nun'she-o, *s.* (*internuncius*, Lat.) A messenger between two parties.

They only are the *internuncios*, or the go-betweens, of this trim-devised mummery.—Milton.

INTEROSSEAL, in-ter-osh'al, } *s.* Situated be-

INTEROSSEOUS, in-ter-osh'us, } tween two bones.

INTERPEAL, in-ter-pele', } *v. a.* (*interpello*, Lat.)

INTERPEL, in-ter-pel', } To interrupt a person speaking or doing anything.—Obsolete.

INTERPELLATION, in-ter-pel-la'shun, *s.* A summons; a citation; interruption; an earnest address; intercession.

INTERPENETRATE, in-ter-pen'e-trate, *v. a.* To penetrate between other substances.

INTERPETIOLAR, in-ter-pet'e-o-lar, *a.* In Botany, situated between the petioles and leaf-stalks.

INTERPILASTER, in-ter-pe-las'tur, *s.* In Architecture, the interval between two pilasters.

INTERPLEAD, in-ter-plede', *v. n.* In Law, to discuss a point incidentally, happening before the principal cause can be tried.

INTERPLEADER, in-ter-ple'dar, *s.* In Law, when two or more persons claim the same thing of a third, and he, laying no claim to it himself, is ignorant which of them has the right to it, and fears he may be prejudiced by their proceeding against him to recover it, he may file a bill in equity against them, the object of which is to make them litigate their title between themselves, instead of litigating it with him, and such a bill is called a *bill of interpleader*; or he may resort to a court of law for the same purpose.

INTERPLEDGE, in-ter-plej', *v. a.* To give and take as a mutual pledge.

## INTERPOINT—INTERREIGN.

INTERPOINT, in-ter-poynt', *v. a.* To point; to distinguish by stops.

INTERPOLATE, in-ter-po-late, *v. a.* (*interpolar*, Fr. *interpolar*, Lat.) To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to add something spurious to the original; to renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

INTERPOLATION, in-ter-po-la'shun, *s.* Something added or put into the original matter. In Algebra, the finding an intermediate term of a series, its place in the series being given. In Astronomy and Physics, the finding a mathematical law which will connect together a number of observed facts.

INTERPOLATOR, in-ter-po-lay-tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who foists into a book or manuscript spurious words or passages; one who adds something to genuine writings.

INTERPOLISH, in-ter-pol'ish, *v. a.* To polish between.

INTERPONE, in-ter-pone', *v. a.* (*inter*, and *pono*, I place, Lat.) To set or insert between.

INTERPOSAL, in-ter-po-zal, *s.* Interposition; agency between two persons; intervention; interference.

INTERPOSE, in-ter-poze', *v. a.* (*interposer*, Fr.) To place between; to thrust in, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to offer, as a succour or relief;—*v. n.* to mediate; to act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption;—*s.* interposal.—Obsolete as a substantive.

INTERPOSER, in-ter-po-zur, *s.* One that comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.

INTERPOSIT, in-ter-poz'it, *s.* A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another.

INTERPOSITION, in-ter-po-zish'un, *s.* (*interpositio*, Lat.) Interventive agency; intervention; mediation; agency between parties; anything interposed.

INTERPOSURE, in-ter-po-zure, *s.* The act of interposing.—Obsolete.

INTERPRET, in-ter'pret, *v. a.* (*interpreter*, Fr. *interpréter*, Lat.) To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to clear by exposition; to expound; to define.

INTERPRETABLE, in-ter-pre-ta-bl, *a.* That may be interpreted.

INTERPRETATION, in-ter-pre-ta'shun, *s.* (*interpretatio*, Lat.) The act of interpreting; explanation; the sense given by an interpreter; exposition; the power of explaining.

INTERPRETATIVE, in-ter-pre-tay-tiv, *a.* Collected or known by interpretation; containing explanation.

INTERPRETATIVELY, in-ter-pre-tay-tiv-le, *ad.* As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER, in-ter-pre-tur, *s.* One that explains or expounds; an expositor; a translator.

INTERPUNCTION, in-ter-punk'shun, *s.* (*interpunctio*, Lat.) The making of points between sentences, or parts of a sentence.

INTERRECEIVE, in-ter-re-seve', *v. a.* To receive between or within.

INTERREGNUM, in-ter-reg'num, *s.* (Latin.) The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of a king, and the accession of his successor.

INTERREIGN, in-ter-rane', *s.* An interregnum or vacancy of the throne.



INTERFER—INTERSECTION.

**INTERFER**, in-ter'fur, *s.* One that inters or buries.  
**INTERREX**, in-ter-reks, *s.* (*inter*, and *rex*, a king, Lat.) A regent; a magistrate that governs during an interregnum.

**INTERROGATE**, in-ter-ro-gate, *v. a.* (*interroger*, Fr. *interrogo*, Lat.) To question; to examine by asking questions;—*v. n.* to ask questions;—*s.* question put; inquiry.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Referring the things to come to the following *interrogate*.—Bp. Hall.

**INTERROGATION**, in-ter-ro-ga'shun, *s.* The act of questioning; a question put; an inquiry; a note that marks a question, thus (?).

**INTERROGATIVE**, in-ter-ro-ga'tiv, *a.* (*interrogatif*, Fr.) Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question;—*s.* a word used in asking questions, as *who?* *what?*

**INTERROGATIVELY**, in-ter-ro-ga'tiv-le, *ad.* In the form of a question.

**INTERROGATOR**, in-ter-ro-gay-tur, *s.* One who asks questions.

**INTERROGATORY**, in-ter-ro-ga'tur-e, *s.* A question or inquiry. *Interrogatories in equity*: the examination of witnesses in a chancery suit is not conducted *via voce* in open court, (as is the case in the common law courts,) but upon written questions previously prepared by counsel, which are called *interrogatories*; hence the phrase, 'examining a witness upon interrogatories';—*a.* containing a question; expressing a question.

**INTERRUPT**, in-ter-rup't, *v. a.* (*inter*, and *ruptus*, broken, Lat.) To hinder the process of anything by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding by interposition; to divide; to separate; to break continuity;—*a.* broken; containing a chasm.

**INTERRUPTED**, in-ter-rup'ted, *a.* In Botany, having smaller leaflets interposed among the larger ones in a pinnate leaf.

**INTERRUPTEDLY**, in-ter-rup'ted-le, *ad.* With breaks or interruptions.

**INTERRUPTER**, in-ter-rup'tur, *s.* One who interrupts.

**INTERRUPTION**, in-ter-rup'shun, *s.* Interposition; breach of continuity; intervention; hinderance; stop; obstruction; intermission.

**INTERRUPTIVE**, in-ter-rup'tiv, *a.* Tending to interrupt.

**INTERRUPTIVELY**, in-ter-rup'tiv-le, *ad.* By interruption.

**INTERSCAPULAR**, in-skap'u-lar, *a.* (*inter*, and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade, Lat.) Situated between the shoulders.

**INTERSCENDANT**, in-ter-sen'dant, *a.* (*inter*, and *scando*, I climb, Lat.) In Algebra, interscendant quantities, are when the exponents of their powers are irrational.

**INTERSCIND**, in-ter-sind', *v. a.* (*inter*, and *scindo*, I cut, Lat.) To cut off.

**INTERSCRIBE**, in-ter-skribe', *v. a.* To write between.

**INTERSECANT**, in-ter-sekant, *a.* (*intersecans*, Lat.) Dividing into parts; crossing.

**INTERSECT**, in-ter-sekt', *v. a.* (*interseco*, Lat.) To cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts;—*v. n.* to meet and cross each other.

**INTERSECTION**, in-ter-sek'shun, *s.* The act or state of intersecting. In Mathematics, the cutting of one line or plane by another, or the point

INTERSEMINATE—INTERVENE.

or line wherein two lines or planes cut each other.

**INTERSEMINATE**, in-ter-sem'e-nate, *v. a.* To sow between or among.—Seldom used.

**INSERT**, in-ter-sert', *v. a.* (*inserere*, Lat.) To set or put in between other things.

**INSERTION**, in-ter-se'r'shun, *s.* An insertion or thing inserted between other things.

**INTERSPACE**, in-ter-spase, *s.* A space between other things.

**INTERPERSE**, in-ter-spers', *v. a.* (*inter*, and *per-sus*, scattered, Lat.) To scatter or set here and there among other things.

**INTERPERSION**, in-ter-sper'shun, *s.* The act of scattering here and there.

**INTERSTELLAR**, in-ter-stel'lar, *a.* (*inter*, and *stella*, a star, Lat.) Situated beyond the solar system.

**INTERSTICE**, in-ter'stis, *s.* (French, from *interstitium*, Lat.) Space between one thing and another; time between one act and another; interval.

**INTERSTINCTIVE**, in-ter-stingk'tiv, *a.* Distinguishing.—Obsolete.

**INTERSTITIAL**, in-ter-stish'al, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing interstices.

**INTERSTRATIFIED**, in-ter-strat'e-fide, *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies.

**INTERTALK**, in-ter-tawk', *v. a.* To exchange conversation.—Obsolete.

Amongst the myrtles as I walk'd,  
Love and my sighs thus intertalk'd.—*Carne.*

**INTERTANGLE**, in-ter-tang'gl, *v. a.* To intertwist; to entangle.

**INTERTEXTURE**, in-ter-teks'ture, *s.* (*intertextus*, Lat.) The act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven.

**INTERTIE**, in-ter-ti, } *s.* In Architecture, a short piece of timber used in roofing, to bind upright posts together, in roofs, partitions, in lath and plaster-work, and in walls with timber framework.

**INTERTISSUED**, in-ter-tish'ude, *a.* Wrought with joint tissue.

**INTERTRANSPICIOUS**, in-ter-tran-spik'u-us, *a.* Transpicious between or among.

**INTERTRIGO**, in-ter-tre-go, *s.* (French.) In Pathology, a species of Erythema, induced by attrition of contiguous surfaces of the skin, or by acridities of the focal or urinary evacuations.

**INTERTROPICAL**, in-ter-trop'e-kal, *a.* Situated between the tropics.

**INTERTWINE**, in-ter-twine', *v. a.* To unite by twining or twisting one with another.

**INTERTWININGLY**, in-ter-twi'ning-le, *ad.* By intertwining, or by being intertwined.

**INTERTWIST**, in-ter-twist', *v. a.* To twist one with another.

**INTERVAL**, in-ter-val, *s.* (*intervallum*, Lat.) Space between places; interstice; vacancy; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space; time passing between two assignable points; remission of a delirium or distemper. In Music, the imaginary distance between two sounds as respects their acuteness and gravity, called by the ancients a *diastem*.

**INTERVALVULAR**, in-ter-val'vu-lar, *a.* In Betsy, situated in the middle of the valves.

**INTERVEINED**, in-ter-vaynd', *a.* Intervened as with veins.

**INTERVENE**, in-ter-vene', *v. a.* (*inter*, between, and



## INTERVENER—INTESTATE.

*venio*, I come, Lat.) To come between things or persons; to be situated between; to come between points of time or events; to happen in a way to disturb, cross, or interrupt; to interpose or undertake voluntarily for another;—*s.* a coming between.—Obsolete as a substantive.

**INTERVENER**, in-ter-ve'nur, *s.* In Law, the interposition or interference of a person in a suit in the ecclesiastical court in defence of his own interest is so termed, and a person is at liberty to do this in every case in which his interest is affected either in regard of his property or his person.

**INTERVENIENT**, in-ter-ve-ne-ent, *a.* Coming or being between; intercedent; interposed.

**INTERVENTION**, in-ter-ven'shun, *s.* Agency between persons; interposition; mediation; any interference that may affect the interests of others; agency of means or instruments; a voluntary undertaking of one party for another; a state of coming or being between.

**INTERVENUE**, in-ter-ven'u, *s.* (*interven*, Fr.) Interposition.—Obsolete.

This crown hath now had five weak princes, without *interven*ce of any one active.—*Blount*.

**INTERVERT**, in-ter-vert', *v. a.* (*interverto*, Lat.) To turn to another course, or to another use.—Seldom used.

**INTERVIEW**, in'ter-vu, *s.* A mutual sight or view; a meeting; a conference, or mutual communication of thoughts.

**INTERVOLVE**, in-ter-volv', *v. a.* (*intervolve*, Lat.) To involve one within another.

**INTERWEAVE**, in-ter-weve', *v. a.* Past, Interwove, past part. Interwoven. To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction; to set among or together; to intermingle; to insert together.

**INTERWEAVING**, in-ter-we'ving, *s.* Intertexture.

**INTERWISH**, in-ter-wish', *v. a.* To wish mutually to each other.—Seldom used.

The venom of all stepdames, gamester's gall,  
What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*,  
Fall on that man!—*Dome*.

**INTERWORKING**, in-ter-wurk'ing, *s.* The act of working together.—Seldom used.

**INTERWREATHED**, in-ter-reeth'd', *a.* Woven in a wreath.

Say, happy youth, crown'd with a heavenly ray  
Of the first flame, and *interwreathed* bay,  
Inform my soul.—*Lovelace*.

**INTESTABLE**, in-tes'ta-bl, *a.* (*intabilis*, Lat.) Incapable of making a will; legally unqualified or disqualified to make a testamentary deed.

**INTESTACY**, in-tes'ta-se, *s.* The state of dying without having made a will, or disposing by deed of one's effects.

**INTESTATE**, in-tes'tate, *a.* (*intestatus*, Lat.) Dying without having made a will; not devised; not disposed of by will;—*s.* a person who dies without making a will. In Law, a person is said to die *intestate*, *i. e.* to die without making a will; to die without leaving anything to testify what his wishes were with respect to the disposal of his property after his death. This word is not only applied to the above-mentioned condition in which a person dies, but is also used to signify the person himself. Thus, in speaking of the property of a person who died *intestate*, it is common to say the *intestate's* property, *i. e.* the property of the person dying in an *intestate* condition. An *intestate* is the opposite to *testator*; the latter

## INTESTINAL—INTO.

word signifying a man who dies having made a will.—2 *Bl.* 494.

**INTESTINAL**, in-tes'te-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body. *Intestinal worms*, the *Entozoa*, such worms as breed in the intestines of animals.

**INTESTINALIA**, } —See *Entozoa*.  
**INTESTINA**, }

**INTESTINE**, in-tes'tin, *a.* (*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Lat.) Internal: inward; domestic, not foreign. In Anatomy, *intestine* is generally used in the plural. The intestines consist of a convoluted muscular membranous canal, contained in the abdominal cavity, and extending from the stomach to the anus. They are distinguished into two portions, the small and the large; the former divided into duodenum, jejunum, and ileum; and the latter into cæcum, colon, and rectum.

**INTHIRST**, in-thurst', *v. a.* To make thirsty.—Obsolete.

**INTHREAL**, in-thrawl', *v. a.* To enslave; to reduce to bondage or servitude; to shackle.

**INTHREALMENT**, in-thrawl'ment, *s.* Servitude; slavery; bondage.

**INTHRONE**.—See *Enthrone*.

**INTHRONIZE**.—See *Enthronize*.

**INTHRONIZATION**, in-thro-ne-za'shun, } *s.* The  
**ENTHRONIZATION**, en-thro-ne-za'shun, } act of  
enthroning.

**INTIMACY**, in'te-ma-se, *s.* Close familiarity or fellowship; nearness in friendship.

**INTIMATE**, in'te-mate, *a.* (*intimus*, superlative of *intus* or *intus*, within, Lat.) Inward; inmost; internal; near; close; close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar;

He was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admission.—*Shaks*.

—*s.* a familiar friend or associate; one to whom the thoughts of another are intrusted without reserve;—*v. n.* to share together;—(obsolete as a verb neuter);—*v. a.* (*intimer*, Fr.) to hint; to suggest obscurely or indirectly; to give slight notice of; to announce.

'Tis heaven itself points out an hereafter,  
And *intimates* eternity to man.—*Addison*.

**INTIMATELY**, in'te-mate-le, *ad.* Closely; with close intermixture or union of parts, as two fluids *intimately* mixed; closely, with nearness of friendship or alliance; familiarly; particularly.

**INTIMATION**, in-te-ma'shun, *s.* (French.) Hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a declaration or remark communicating imperfect information.

**INTIME**, in'time, *a.* (*intimus*, Lat.) Inward; internal.—Obsolete.

**INTIMIDATE**, in-tim'e-date, *v. a.* (*in*, and *timidus*, fearful, Lat.) To make fearful; to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to shock.

Now guilt, once harboured in the conscious breast,  
*Intimidates* the brave, degrades the great.—*Irene*.

**INTIMIDATION**, in-tim-e-da'shun, *s.* The act of making fearful; the state of being abashed.

**INTINCTIVITY**, in-tink-tiv'e-te, *s.* (*in*, and *tinctus*, dipped, stained, Lat.) The want of quality in colouring or tinging other bodies.

**INTIRE**.—See *Entire*.

**INTIRELY**.—See *Entirely*.

**INTIRENESS**.—See *Entireness*.

**INTITLE**.—See *Entitle*.

**INTO**, in'to, *prep.* Noting entrance, or a passing



INTOLERABLE—INTRACTABLE.

from the outside of anything into its interior parts, as 'to go *into* the house;' noting penetration beyond the outside or surface, as 'to look *into* a letter;' noting mixture; noting inclusion, as 'put these ideas *into* other words;' noting the passing of a substance from one form or state into another.

**INTOLERABLE**, in-to'l'er-a-bl, *a.* (*intolerabilis*, Lat.) Not to be borne; that cannot be endured; insufferable.

**INTOLERABLENESS**, in-to'l'er-abil-nes, *s.* The quality of not being tolerable.

**INTOLERABLY**, in-to'l'er-a-ble, *ad.* Beyond endurance; insufferably.

**INTOLERANCE**, in-to'l'er-ans, *s.* Want of toleration; the not enduring at all, or not suffering to exist without persecution; want of candour or patience with the opinions of others.

**INTOLERANT**, in-to'l'er-ant, *a.* (French.) Not enduring or able to endure; not favourable to toleration; refusing to tolerate different modes of worship, or the enjoyment of the right of individual opinion;—*s.* one who does not favour toleration.

**INTOLERATED**, in-to'l'er-ay-ted, *a.* Not endured. Seldom used.

I would have all intoleration *intolerated* in its turn.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

**INTOLERATION**, in-to'l'er-a'shun, *s.* Intolerance; the disposition or conduct which suffers not the opinions of others; want of toleration.

**INTOMB**, in-too'm', *v. a.* To deposit in a tomb; to bury.

**INTONATE**, in'to-nate, *v. n.* To sound; to sound loudly; to thunder.

**INTONATION**, in-to-na'shun, *s.* In Music, the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice or an instrument, compared with another voice or instrument; the modulation of the human voice in speaking; the act of singing together; the act of thundering.

**INTONE**, in-tone', *v. n.* (*intono*, Lat.) To utter a slow, protracted noise.

*Ass intones to ass.*—*Pope.*

**INTORSION**, in-taw'r'shun, *s.* (*intorsum*, Lat.) A winding or twisting. In Botany, the bending of any part of a plant towards one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical.

**INTORT**, in-tawrt', *v. a.* (*intortus*, from *intorqueo*, I twist, Lat.) To twist; to wreath; to wind; to wring.

**INTORTED**, in-tawrt'ed, *a. part.* Twisted; made winding.

**IN TOTO**, in to'to. A Latin phrase, signifying wholly; entirely.

**INTOXICATE**, in-toks'e-kate, *v. a.* (*in*, and *toxicum*, poison, Lat.) To inebriate; to make drunk; to excite the spirits to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness;—*a.* inebriated.

**INTOXICATEDNESS**, in-toks'e-kay-ted-nes, *s.* State of intoxication; state of being intoxicated.

**INTOXICATING**, in-toks'e-kay-ting, *a.* Having qualities that produce inebriation.

**INTOXICATION**, in-toks-e-ka'shun, *s.* Inebriation; drunkenness; the act of making drunk.

**INTRA**, in'tra. A Latin preposition and adverb, signifying within. *Intro* has the same meaning.

**INTRACTABLE**, in-trak'ta-bl, *a.* (*intractabilis*, Lat.) Not to be governed or managed; stubborn; obstinate; refractory; unteachable; indocile.

INTRACTABLENESS—INTRICATE.

**INTRACTABLENESS**, in-trak'ta-bl-nes, } *s.* The  
**INTRACTABILITY**, in-trak'ta-bl'e-te, } quality  
of being ungovernable, obstinate, or perverse; indocility; stubbornness.

**INTRACTABLY**, in-trak'ta-ble, *ad.* In a perverse, stubborn manner.

**INTRADOS**, in-tra'dos, *s.* In Architecture, the interior and lower line or curve of an arch; the exterior or upper curve is called the *extrados*.

**INTRAFOOLIACEOUS**, in-tra-fo-le-a'shua, *a.* (*intra*, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) In Botany, growing in the inside of a leaf.

**ENTRANCE**.—See Entrance.

**INTRANQUILLITY**, in-tran-kwil'le-te, *s.* Unquietness; inquietude; want of rest.

**INTRASIENT**, in-trans'yent, *a.* Not passing suddenly away.

**INTRANSITIVE**, in-trans'e-tiv, *a.* (*intransitivus*, not passed over, Lat.) Literally; not passing over. In Grammar, an intransitive verb, or verb neuter, is one which expresses an action or state which is limited to the agent, or, in other words, an action that does not pass over to, or operate upon an object, as 'I walk; I sleep.'

**INTRANSITIVELY**, in-trans'e-tiv-le, *ad.* In an intransitive manner.

**INTRANSMISSIBLE**, in-trans-mis'e-bl, *a.* That cannot be transmitted.

**INTRANSMUTABILITY**, in-trans-mu-ta-bl'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being transmutable.

**INTRANSMUTABLE**, in-trans-mu'ta-bl, *a.* Unchangeable into another substance.

**INTRANT**, in'trant, *a.* (*intrans*, Lat.) Entering into; penetrating.

**INTRASURE**, in-trezh'ar, *v. a.* To lay up as in a treasury.

So he (the jeweller) *intrasures* princes' cabinets.  
As thy wealth will their wished libraries.—*Shaks.*

**INTREATFUL**.—See Entreatful.

**INTRENCH**, in-trensh', *v. a.* (*in*, and *trencher*, Fr.) To cut; to dig or cut a trench around a place, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet, as 'the army *intrenched* their camp,' or 'they were *intrenched*;' to furrow; to make hollows in;

*His face*

Deep scars of thunder had *intrenched*.—*Milton.*

to encroach; to enter on and take possession of that which belongs to another.

**INTRENCHANT**, in-trensh'ant, *a.* Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.—*Obsolete.*

As easy might'st thou the *intrenchant* air

With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed.—*Shaks.*

**INTRENCHMENT**, in-trensh'ment, *s.* Fortification with a ditch, including an embankment, fascines, &c.

**INTREPID**, in-trep'id, *a.* (*intrepidus*, Lat.) Fearless; daring; bold.

**INTREPIDITY**, in-trep-id'e-te, *s.* Fearlessness; boldness; courage.

**INTREPIDLY**, in-trep'id-le, *ad.* Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

**INTRICABLE**, in'tre-ka-bl, *a.* Entangling.—*Obsolete.*

**INTRICACY**, in'tre-ka-se, *s.* The state of being entangled or involved; perplexity; complication of facts or notions.

**INTRICATE**, in'tre-kate, *a.* (*intricatus*, Lat.) En-



## INTRICATELY—INTRODUCTIVE.

tangled; involved; perplexed; complicated;—*v. a.* to perplex.—Obsolete as a verb.

That will be to *intricate* the business.—  
*Lord Chesterfield.*

**INTRICATELY**, in'tre-kate-le, *ad.* With involution or entanglement; with perplexity or intricacy.

**INTRICATENESS**, in'tre-kate-nes, *s.* The state of being involved; complication or perplexity.

**INTRICATION**, in-tre-ka'shun, *s.* Entanglement.—Obsolete.

**INTRIGUE**, in-treeg', *s.* (French, *intrigo*, Ital.) A plot or scheme of a complicated nature, usually applied to affairs of love or government; the plot of a play or romance; a complicated scheme of designs, actions, or events, intended to awaken curiosity; an artful involution of feigned transactions; intricacy; complication;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)—*v. a.* to perplex or render intricate;—(obsolete as an active verb;)

Great discursists were apt to *intrigue* affairs.—  
*Le Addison.*

—*v. n.* to form plots; to carry on private designs by intrigue; to carry on a commerce of illicit love.

**INTRIGUER**, in-tre'gur, *s.* One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret artifices.

**INTRIGUING**, in-treeg'ing, *a.* Addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations.

**INTRIGUINGLY**, in-tre'ging-le, *ad.* With intrigue; with secret machinations.

**INTRINSECAT**, in-trin'se-kate, *a.* Entangled; perplexed.—Obsolete.

Come, mortal wretch,  
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate*  
Of life at once untie.—*Shaks.*

**INTRINSIC**, in-trin'sik, } *a.* (*intrinsicus*, Lat.)  
**INTRINSICAL**, in-trin'se-kal, } Inward; internal, or according to the internal qualities—hence true, genuine, not accidental or apparent; intimate; familiar.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Far off to us, to thee near; yea, *intrinical*.—  
*By Hall.*

**INTRINSICALLY**, in-trin'se-kal-le, *ad.* Internally; in its nature; really; truly.

A lie is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil.—  
*South.*

**INTRO**, in'tro. A Latin adverb, signifying into; within. Same as *Intra*.

**INTRODUCE**, in-tro-dose', *v. a.* (*introduco*, Lat. *introducere*, Fr.) To lead or bring in; to bring into notice or practice; to be known as worthy to be received; to begin; to open; to notice, as 'he *introduced* the subject'; to produce or cause to exist, as 'to *introduce* habits into children'; to bring before the public by writing or discourse.

**INTRODUCER**, in-tro-du'sur, *s.* One who introduces; one who makes strangers known to each other by introduction.

**INTRODUCTION**, in-tro-duk'shun, *s.* The act of introducing; the state of being introduced; the act of bringing into a country; the act of bringing something into notice, practice, or use; the ushering of a person into presence; that part of a book which precedes the main work; preface, or preliminary dissertation; the commencement of an oration or discourse, in which the speaker generally gives some account of his design and subject.

**INTRODUCTIVE**, in-tro-duk'tiv, *a.* Serving to introduce.

## INTRODUCTOR—INTRUSION.

**INTRODUCTOR**, in-tro-duk'tur, *s.* An introducer.—Obsolete.

**INTRODUCTORILY**, in-tro-duk'tur-e-le, *ad.* By way of introduction.

**INTRODUCTORY**, in-tro-duk'tur-e, *a.* Serving to introduce something else; prefatory; preliminary; previous.

**INTROFLEXED**, in-tro-flekt', *a.* Flexed or bent inwardly.

**INTROGRESSION**, in-tro-gresh'un, *s.* (*intro*, and *gressio*, a going, Lat.) Entrance.

**INTROIT**, in-tro'it or in'troyt, *s.* (Fr. from *introitus*, an entrance, Lat.) In the Roman Catholic service, a passage said or sung as a commencement or entrance during the performance of the mass.

**INTROMISSION**, in-tro-mish'un, *s.* (*intromissus*, Lat.) The action of sending in; the state of being intromitted. In Scottish Law, an intermeddling with the effects of another.

**INTROMIT**, in-tro-mit', *v. a.* To send in; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters;—*v. n.* in Scottish Law, to intermeddle with the effects of another.

**INTRORECEPTION**, in-tro-re-sep'shun, *s.* The act of admitting into.

**INTROKSE**, in-traws', *a.* (*introrsum*, Lat.) Turned inwards. In Botany, denoting a part of a plant turned towards its axis.

**INTROSPECT**, in-tro-spekt', *v. a.* (*introspectio*, Lat.) To look into or within; to view the inside.

**INTROSPECTION**, in-tro-spek'shun, *s.* A view of the inside or interior.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my mind.—  
*Dryden.*

**INTROSUME**, in-tro-sume', *v. n.* (*intro*, and *sumo*, I take up, Lat.) To suck in.—Obsolete.

How they elect, then *introsume* their proper food.—  
*Ecdyph.*

**INTROSUSCEPTION**, in-tro-sus-sep'shun, *s.* (*intro*, within, and *suscipere*, to receive, Lat.) In Pathology, the introduction of a portion of anything into that which immediately precedes or follows it, generally in consequence of inflammation. Synonymous with *Invagination*.

**INTROVENIENT**, in-tro-vene'yent, *a.* (*intro*, and *venio*, I come, Lat.) Coming into, or coming between; entering.

**INTROVERSION**, in-tro-ver'shun, *s.* The act of turning into.

**INTROVERT**, in-tro-vert', *v. a.* (*intro*, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) To turn into.

**INTRUDE**, in-trood', *v. n.* (*intrudo*, Lat.) To thrust one's self into a place or business; to enter without invitation or permission;—*v. a.* to force or thrust one's self in, or to enter into some place without right or welcome; to force or cast in.

**INTRUDER**, in-troo'dur, *s.* One who intrudes.

**INTRUSION**, in-troo'zhun, *s.* (French, from *intrusio*, Lat.) The act of intruding; encroachment; entrance without right on the property or possessions of another; voluntary entrance upon undertakings unsuitable for the person. In Law, a species of injury by ouster, or amotion of possession from the freehold, being an entry of a stranger, after a particular estate of freehold is determined, before him in remainder or reversion; as when a tenant for life dies seized of certain lands and tenements, and a stranger enters thereon after such death, and before any entry made by him in remainder or reversion.—*F. N. B. 203; 1 Cruise,*  
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## INTRUSIVE—INULIN.

- 161, 316. The word is also applied to copyholds, when a stranger enters or intrudes, before the reversioner or remainderman, after the determination of the particular copyhold estate. The writ which lay against such intruders was also called a writ of intrusion.—*Les Termes de la Ley*; *Old Nat. Brev.* 203. *Intrusion de gard*, (Fr. intrusion of ward,) a writ that lay against an infant, for entering into his lands when within age, and keeping out his lord.—*Old Nat. Brev.* 90.
- INTRUSIVE, in-troo'siv, *a.* Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude.
- INTRUSIVELY, in-troo'siv-le, *ad.* In an intrusive manner.
- INTRUSIVENESS, in-troo'siv-nes, *s.* The act of entering without invitation or permission.
- INTRUST, in-trust', *v. a.* To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of.
- INTSEA, int'se-a, *s.* (*intei*, the name of one of the species, *I. Madagascariensis*, in Madagascar.) A genus of Leguminous plants with pinnate leaves: Suborder, Casalpinieæ.
- INTUITION, in-tu-ish'un, *s.* (*intuicion*, Span. from *intuius*, Lat.) Sight of anything, but appropriately the mental sight or view of a truth without reference to, or consciousness of, any means by which it reached the mind; the truth itself so perceived.
- INTUITIVE, in-tu'e-tiv, *a.* (*intuitif*, Fr.) Literally, seeing into, but applied only to the mind, or to what the mind perceives—hence having the power of knowing at once; not using media; not coming at a truth by successive intuitions, each the step to another, but conscious of the truth at once; seen at once by the mind; understood without media, or having the power of discovering truth without reasoning.
- INTUITIVELY, in-tu'e-tiv-le, *ad.* By immediate perception without reasoning.
- INTUMESCE, in-tu-mes', *v. n.* (*intumesco*, Lat.) To swell; to become tumid; to enlarge or expand with heat.
- INTUMESCENCE, in-tu-mes'sens, } *s.* The act of  
INTUMESCENCY, in-tu-mes'sen-se, } swelling; a tumour.
- INTUMULATED, in-tu'mu-lay-ted, *a. part.* Not buried.
- INTURGESCENCE, in-tur-jes'sens, *s.* (*in*, and *turgesco*, I swell, Lat.) A swelling; the action of swelling, or state of being swelled.
- INTUSE, in'tuse, *s.* A bruise.—Obsolete.  
And, after having searched the *intuse* deep,  
She with her scarf did bind the wound.—  
Spenser.
- INTUSSUSCEPTION, in-tus-sus-sep'shun, *s.* (*intus*, within, and *suscepere*, to receive, Lat.) In Physiology, the act whereby substances about to undergo the process of assimilation are introduced into the interior of organized bodies, to be absorbed for the purposes of nutrition. In Pathology,—see Introsusception.
- INTWINE.—See Entwine.
- INTWIST.—See Entwist.
- INULA, in'u-la, *s.* (derivation uncertain: the name was given by the Latins to a plant which was eaten with sugar.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
- INULIN, in'u-lin, *s.* A peculiar vegetable principle extracted from the *Inula helenium*, or Ele campane.

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## INUMBRATE—INVALID.

- INUMBRATE, in-um'brate, *v. a.* (*inumbro*, Lat.) To shade.
- INUNCTED, in-ungk'ted, *a.* Anointed.—Obsolete.
- INUNCTION, in-un'k'shun, *s.* (*inunctus*, Lat.) The act or state of anointing; unction.
- INUNCTUOSITY, in-un'k-tu-os'e-te, *s.* (*in*, and *unctus*, anointed, Lat.) The want of unctuousity; the absence of greasiness or oiliness.
- INUNDANT, in-un'dant, *a.* (*inundans*, Lat.) Overflowing.
- INUNDATE, in-un'date, *v. a.* (*inundo*, Lat.) To overflow; to deluge; to overflow with abundance or superfluity.
- INUNDATION, in-un-da'shun, *s.* (*inundatio*, Lat.) An overflow of water; a flood; a deluge.
- INUNDERSTANDING, in-un-dur-stan'ding, *a.* Void of understanding.—Obsolete.
- INURBANE, in-ur'bane, *a.* Rude; uncivil.
- INURBANELY, in-ur-bane'le, *ad.* Without urbanity.
- INURBANENESS, in-ur-bane'nes, *s.* Want of civility; rudeness.
- INURBANITY, in-ur-ban'e-te, *s.* The want of courteousness; incivility; rude, unpolished manners or deportment.
- INURE, in-ure', *v. a.* (*in*, and *ure*, use or practice, Norm. Fr.) To habituate; to practise;—*v. n.* to come into use or power, as a gift of lands *inures* to the heirs of the grantee, or it *inures* to their benefit.
- INUREMENT, in-ure'ment, *s.* Practice; habit; custom.
- INURN, in-urn', *v. a.* To put in an urn; to bury; to inter; to entomb.  
The sepulchre  
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*.—Shaks.
- INUSITATION, in-u-ze-ta'shun, *s.* The state of being unused; disuse.
- INUSTION, in-ust'yun, *s.* (*inustio*, Lat.) The act of burning; a branding.
- INUTILE, in-u'til, *a.* Useless; unprofitable.  
To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation.—Bacon.
- INUTILITY, in-u-til'e-te, *s.* (*inutilité*, Fr. from *inutilitas*, Lat.) Uselessness; unprofitableness.
- INUTTERABLE.—See Unutterable.
- INUVS, in'nu-us, *s.* A genus of quadramanous animals, in which the muzzle is slightly lengthened; the nose lateral, and hardly half the length of the face; no tail, or very short: Family, Simiadae.
- INVADE, in-vade', *v. a.* (*invador*, Lat.) To enter a country with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy, with a view to conquest or plunder; to attack; to assail; to assault; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate; to attack or seize, as a disease; to go into.—A Latinism.—Obsolete in the last sense.
- INVADER, in-va'dur, *s.* One who invades or enters the territory of another with a view to conquest or plunder; an encroacher; an intruder; one who infringes the rights of another.
- INVAGINATION.—See Introsusception.
- INVALESCENCE, in-va-les'sens, *s.* (*invalesco*, Lat.) Strength; health.
- INVALETUDINARY, in-val-e-tu'de-na-re, *a.* Wanting health.
- INVALID, in-val'id, *a.* (*invalidus*, Lat.) Weak; of no force, weight, or cogency. In Law, having no force, effect, or efficacy; null and void.
- INVALID, in-va-lead', *s.* (*invalidité*, Fr. from *invalid*,



# INVALIDATE—INVENTIBLENESS.

*dis*, weak, Lat.) A weak, infirm person; generally applied to a person worn out in warfare, or otherwise disabled for active service.

INVALIDATE, in-val'e-date, *v. a.* (*invalider*, Fr.)

To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy; to prove to be of no force.

INVALIDATION, in-val-e-da'shun, *s.* The act of invalidating.

INVALIDITY, in-va-lid'e-te, *s.* (*invalidité*, Fr.) Want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; weakness.

INVALIDNESS, in-val'id-nes, *s.* Invalidity.

INVALUABLE, in-val'u-a-bl, *a.* Precious; above estimation; inestimable.

INVALUABLY, in-val'u-a-ble, *ad.* Inestimably.

INVARIABLE, in-va're-a-bl, *a.* Not variable; unchangeable; immutable.

INVARIABLENESS, in-va're-a-bl-nes, *s.* Immutability of state, condition, or quality.

INVARIABLY, in-va're-a-ble, *ad.* Unchangeably; immutably.

INVARIED.—See Unvaried.

INVASION, in-va'zhun, *s.* (*invado*, I invade, Lat.) The act of invading; hostile incursion; encroachment; infringement or violation; attack of a disease.

INVASIVE, in-va'siv, *a.* Entering on another's possessions with hostile designs; aggressive; infringing another's rights.

INVECTED, in-vek'ted, *a.* In Heraldry, a thing fluted or furrowed.

INVECTION, in-vek'shun, *s.* An invective.—Obsolete.

INVECTIVE, in-vek'tiv, *s.* A railing speech or expression; harsh or reproachful accusation;—*a.* satirical, abusive railing.

INVECTIVELY, in-vek'tiv-le, *ad.* Abusively; satirically.

INVEIGH, in-va', *v. a.* (*inveho*, I bear against, Lat.) To rail against; to reproach.

INVEIGHER, in-va'ur, *s.* A vehement railer; a censorious person.

INVEIGLE, in-ve'gl, *v. a.* (*inveogler*, to blind, Norm. Fr.) To entice; to seduce; to wheedle; to persuade to something evil, by deceptive arts or flattery.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,  
To inveigle or invite the unwary sense.—*Milton*.

INVEIGLEMENT, in-ve'gl-ment, *s.* Enticement; seduction.

INVEIGLER, in-ve'glur, *s.* A seducer; one who allures to evil.

INVEILED, in-vayld', *a.* Covered as with a veil.

INVENDIBLE, in-ven'de-bl, *a.* Not saleable; not fit to be sold.

INVENDIBLENESS, in-ven'de-bl-nes, *s.* State of being not saleable.

INVENT, in-vent', *v. a.* (*inventer*, Fr. from *invento*, I come to, Lat.) To find out something new; to devise something not previously known; to contrive something that did not previously exist; to forge, fabricate, or contrive falsely, as to contrive falsehoods; to frame or feign by the imagination; to light on; to meet with.—Obsolete in this last and truly literal sense.

INVENTFUL, in-vent'fvl, *a.* Full of invention.

INVENTIBLE, in-vent'e-bl, *a.* That can be invented.

INVENTIBLENESS, in-vent'e-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being inventible; discoverable.

# INVENTION—INVERT.

INVENTION, in-ven'shun, *s.* (French, from *inventio*, Lat.) The act or operation of finding out something; the thing invented; forgery; fiction; the power of inventing, or the skill and ingenuity displayed in the contrivance of anything new; the name given to a day set apart by Roman Catholics (4th May), for the celebration of a feast, called 'The Invention of the Holy Cross.' In Painting, the choice which the painter makes of the objects that are to enter into the composition of his piece. In Poetry, whatever the poet adds to the history of his subject. In Rhetoric, the discovery of arguments necessary to prove or illustrate the subject.

INVENTIVE, in-ven'tiv, *a.* (*inventif*, Fr.) Able to invent; quick at contrivance.

INVENTIVELY, in-ven'tiv-le, *ad.* By the power of invention.

INVENTIVENESS, in-ven'tiv-nes, *s.* The faculty of inventing.

INVENTOR, in-ven'tur, *s.* One who invents; a contriver.

INVENTORIAL, in-ven-to're-al, *a.* Pertaining to an inventory.

INVENTORIALLY, in-ven-to're-al-le, *ad.* In the manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetic of memory.—*Shaks*.

INVENTORY, in-ven-tur-e, *s.* (*inventaire*, Fr.) An account, catalogue, or schedule of the goods and chattels of a deceased or living person; a catalogue of movables; a catalogue or account of particular things in any person's possession;—*v. a.* (*inventorier*, Fr.) to make an inventory of; to make a list, catalogue, or schedule of; to insert or register in an account of goods.

INVENTRESS, in-vent'res, *s.* A female who invents.

INVERMINATION, in-ver-me-na'shun, *s.* (*in*, and *vermis*, a worm, Lat.) State of being, as an animal, inhabited by worms.

INVERSE, in-vers', *a.* (*inversus*, Lat.) Inverted; reciprocal; opposed to direct. *Inverse proportion*, in Algebra and Arithmetic, is the rule of three, or proportion, applied in a reverse or contrary order. *Inverse ratio*, the ratio of the reciprocals of two numbers. *Inverse method of tangents*, the method of finding the curve belonging to a given tangent, as opposed to the direct method, or the finding the tangent to a given curve.

INVERSELY, in-vers'le, *ad.* In an inverted order or manner.

INVERSION, in-ver'shun, *s.* Change of order, time, or place; a turning backwards. In Grammar, a change in the natural order of words. In Music, the change of position either of a subject or of a chord. In Mathematics, the inverting of the terms of a proportion by changing the antecedents into consequents, and the consequents into antecedents. *Inversio uteri*, in Pathology, that state of the uterus in which it is turned wholly or partially inside out.

INVERT, in-vert', *v. a.* (*in*, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) To turn in a contrary direction; to turn upside down; to place the first last; to place in a contrary order or method. In Music, to change the order of the notes which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony; to divert or turn into another channel.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use.—*Knoles*.



INVERTEBRAL—INVIDIOUS.

**INVERTEBRAL**, in-ver'te-bral, *a.* Destitute of a vertebral column.

**INVERTEBRATA**, in-ver-te-brá'ta, *s.* A great division of the animal kingdom, which includes all those animals which are not possessed of a vertebra or backbone.

**INVERTEBRATE**, in-ver'te-brate, *s.* An animal having no vertebral column or spinal bone.

**INVERTEBRATED**, in-ver'te-bray-ted, *a.* Destitute of a backbone or vertebral chain.

**INVERTED**, in-ver'ted, *a.* Turned upside down, as an inverted cone. *Inverted arch*, in Architecture, is where the lowest stone or brick is the keystone.

**INVERTEDLY**, in-ver'ted-le, *ad.* In reversed order.

**INVEST**, in-vest', *v. a.* (*investir*, Fr. *investio*, Lat.) To clothe or dress—hence, to clothe figuratively with an office or dignity; to adorn or grace;  
Honour must,  
Not accompanied, *invest* him only;  
But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine  
On all deservers.—*Shaks.*  
to surround, as to be *invested* with light; to enclose or block up, as to *invest* a town; to sink money in any fund or business; to give; to confer.—Obsolete in the last signification.

**INVESTIENT**, in-vest'yent, *a.* Covering; clothing. Consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell.—*Woodward.*

**INVESTIGABLE**, in-ves'te-ga-bl, *a.* That may be investigated.

**INVESTIGATE**, in-ves'te-gate, *v. a.* (*investigo*, Lat.) To search into; to inquire into with care and accuracy.

**INVESTIGATION**, in-ves'te-ga'shun, *s.* (*investigatio*, Lat. from *in*, and *vestigium*, a track or footstep.) The act or process of searching minutely into facts or principles.

**INVESTIGATIVE**, in-ves'te-gay-tiv, *a.* Curious and deliberate in physical or metaphysical inquiry.

**INVESTIGATOR**, in-ves'te-ga'tur, *s.* A diligent inquirer; one who investigates.

**INVESTITURE**, in-ves'te-ture, *s.* The act or right of clothing with, or giving legal possession; the right of giving of any manor, office, or benefice.

**INVESTIVE**, in-ves'tiv, *a.* Clothing; encircling.

**INVESTMENT**, in-vest'ment, *s.* The act of surrounding a fortress or place during a siege; the act of placing money in some permanent property yielding an interest, rent, or annuity; the property in which money is placed, or to be placed; literally, clothes.—Vestment is now used.

**INVETERACY**, in-vet'er-a-se, *s.* (*inveteratio*, Lat.) Long continuance, particularly of an evil habit, or of a disease; usually applied in a bad sense, as the *inveteracy* of prejudice or error; obstinacy confirmed by time.

**INVETERATE**, in-vet'er-ate, *a.* (*in*, and *vetus*, old, Lat.) Old; long established; obstinate by long continuance;—*v. a.* to fix or harden by long continuance.

**INVETERATELY**, in-vet'er-ate-le, *ad.* With obstinacy; violently.

**INVETERATENESS**, in-vet'er-ate-nes, *s.* Obstinacy confirmed by time, as the *inveterateness* of a mischief.

**INVETERATION**, in-vet'er-a'shun, *s.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

**INVIDIOUS**, in-vid'e-us, *a.* (*invidiosus*, from *invideo*, to envy, Lat.) Envious; malignant; in the usual sense, likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful.

INVIDIOUSLY—INVITE.

**INVIDIOUSLY**, in-vid'e-us-le, *ad.* Enviously; malignantly; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

**INVIDIOUSNESS**, in-vid'e-us-nes, *s.* The quality of provoking envy or hatred.

**INVIGILANCE**, in-vij'il-ans, *s.* Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.

**INVIGORATE**, in-vig'o-rate, *v. a.* (*invigorare*, Ital. from *in*, and *vigor*, Lat.) To give vigour to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to.

**INVIGORATION**, in-vig-o-ra'shun, *s.* The act of being invigorated; the state of being strengthened.

**INVIGOUR**, in-vig'ur, *v. a.* To invigorate; to animate.

**INVILLAGED**, in-vil'lid, *a.* Turned into a village.—Obsolete.

**INVINCIBLE**, in-vin'se-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *vincere*, to conquer, Lat.) Not to be conquered or subdued; unconquerable; not to be overcome.

**INVINCIBLENESS**, in-vin'se-bl-nes, } *s.* The quality  
**INVINCIBILITY**, in-vin'se-bil'e-te, } of being unconquerable; insuperableness.

**INVINCIBLY**, in-vin'se-ble, *ad.* Unconquerably; insuperably.

**INVIOLE**, in-vi'o-la-bl, *a.* (*inviolabilis*, Lat.) Not to be broken, injured, or profaned; insusceptible of hurt.  
The inviolable saints,  
In cubic phalanx firm, advanc'd entire.—*Milton.*

**INVIOLEABLENESS**, in-vi'o-la-bl-nes, } *s.* The qua  
**INVIOLEABILITY**, in-vi'o-bil'e-te, } lity or state  
of being inviolate, or of not being subject to be broken.

**INVIOLEABLY**, in-vi'o-la-ble, *ad.* Without profanation or failure.

**INVIOLE**, in-vi'o-late, *a.* (*inviolatus*, Lat.) Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.  
But let inviolate truth be always dear  
To thee.—*Dehnam.*

**INVIOLE**, in-vi'o-lay-ted, *a.* Unprofaned; unbroken; unviolated.

**INVIOUS**, in've-us, *a.* (*invius*, Lat. from *in*, and *videre*, way.) Impassable; untrodden.

**INVIOUSNESS**, in've-us-nes, *s.* The state of being impassable.

**INVIRILITY**, in-ve-ril'e-te, *s.* Absence of manhood.

**INVISATE**, in-vis'ate, *v. a.* (*in*, and *viscus*, glue, or birdlime, Lat.) To lime; to daub with glue; to catch with birdlime.

**INVISERATE**, in-vis'er-ate, *v. a.* To breed; to nourish.—Obsolete.  
*Inviscerating* this disposition in our hearts—to love one another.—*Montague.*

**INVISIBILITY**, in-viz-e-bil'e-te, } *s.* (*invisibilibus*,  
**INVISIBLENESS**, in-viz'e-bl-nes, } Fr.) The state  
of being invisible; imperceptibleness to the sight.

**INVISIBLE**, in-viz'e-bl, *a.* (*invisibilis*, Lat.) Not to be seen; imperceptible by the sight.

**INVISIBLY**, in-viz'e-ble, *ad.* Imperceptibly to the eye; in a manner to escape being seen.

**INVISION**, in-viz'hun, *s.* Want of vision.—Obsolete.

**INVITATION**, in-ve-ta'shun, *s.* (*invitatio*, Lat.) The act of inviting or soliciting a person's company.

**INVITATORY**, in-vi'ta-tur-e, *a.* Using or containing invitation;—*s.* hymn of invitation to prayer; part of the service of the Roman Catholic Church.

**INVITE**, in-vite', *v. a.* (*invito*, Lat.) To seek; to



# INVITEMENT—INVOLUTE.

ask a person to a place, particularly to one's house; to allure; to tempt to come;

Shady groves that easy sleep invite.—*Dryden*.

to present temptations or allurements to; to induce by pleasure or hope.

**INVITEMENT**, in-vite'ment, *s.* Act of inviting; invitation.—*Obsolete*.

**INVITER**, in-vi'tur, *s.* One who invites.

**INVITING**, in-vi'ting, *a.* Alluring; tempting;—*s.* invitation.

**INVITINGLY**, in-vi'ting-le, *ad.* In a manner to invite or allure.

**INVITRIFIABLE**, in-vit're-fi-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be vitrified or turned into glass.

**INVOCATE**, in-vo'kate, *v. a.* (*invoco*, Lat.) To invoke or call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.—*Obsolete*. Invoke is now generally used.

If Dagon be thy god,  
Go to his temple, invoke his aid.—*Milton*.

**INVOCATION**, in-vo'ka'shun, *s.* (*invocatio*, Lat.) The act of addressing in prayer; the act of invoking the assistance or presence of any divinity or muse. In Law, a judicial call, demand, or order, as the *invocation* of papers or evidence into a court.

**INVOICE**, in'voys, *s.* (*invois*, a sending, or thing sent, Fr. *invois*, things sent, Ital.) In Commerce, a written account of particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value and prices annexed; a written account of rateable estate;—*v. a.* to make a written account of goods or property with the prices. It is usual to *invoice* goods in the currency of the country in which the seller resides.

**INVOKE**, in-voke', *v. a.* (*invoco*, Lat.) To address in prayer; to call for assistance and protection. In Law, to order or call judicially.

**INVOLUCEL**, in-vol'u-sel, *s.* (*dim. of involucre*.) In Botany, the involucre of an umbellule and involucrel.

**INVOLUCellate**, in-vo-lu'sel-late, *a.* Surrounded with involucrels.

**INVOLUCRAL**, in-vo-lu'kral, *a.* Pertaining to an involucre.

**INVOLUCRARIA**, in-vo-lu'kra're-a, *s.* (*involucrum*, Lat. in reference to the umbels of the male flowers being involucrel by bractes.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepaul: Order, Cucurbitaceae.

**INVOLUCRATE**, in-vol'u-krate, } *a.* Having an  
**INVOLUCRATED**, in-vol'u-krate-d, } involucre.

**INVOLUCRE**, in-vo-lu'kur, } *s.* (*involucrum*, a

**INVOLUCRUM**, in-vo-lu'krum, } wrapper, Lat.) In Botany, the bractes which surround the flowers or umbels, particularly of umbelliferous plants.

**INVOLUCRED**, in-vo-lu'kurd, *a.* Having an involucre.

**INVOLUCRET**, in-vo-lu'kret, *s.* A small, imperfect, impartial involucre; an involucrel.

**INVOLUNTARILY**, in-vol'un-ta-re-le, *ad.* Not by choice; not spontaneously; against the will; independent of the will.

**INVOLUNTARINESS**, in-vol'un-ta-re-nes, *s.* Want of choice; independence of the will.

**INVOLUNTARY**, in-vol'un-ta-re, *a.* (*involuntaire*, Fr.) Not having will or choice; unwilling; independent of the will or choice, as in the action of involuntary muscles; not proceeding from choice, or done willingly; opposed to the will.

**INVOLUTE**, in-vo-lute, *s.* (*involutus*, Lat.) A curve

# INVOLUTED—INWOOD.

traced by the end of a string, in folding it round another curve, or in unfolding it with reference to the other, which is called the *evolute*;—*a.* involuted.

**INVOLUTED**, in-vo-lu'ted, *a.* Rolled spirally inwards.

**INVOLUTION**, in-vo-lu'shun, *s.* (French, from *involutio*, Lat.) The act of involving or infolding; the state of being entangled or involved; complication.

All things are mixed and caused by mutual *involutions*.—*Glanville*.

In Grammar, the insertion of one or more clauses, or members of a sentence, between the agent or subject and the verb. In Algebra, the raising any quantity from its root to any height or power assigned.

**INVOLVE**, in-volv', *v. a.* (*involvere*, Lat.) To envelop or cover with surrounding matter; to in-wrap; to comprise; to join mutually; to mingle together; to entangle; to conjoin.

The gathering number, as it moves along,  
Involves a vast involuntary throng.—*Pope*.

In Algebra, to raise a quantity from the root to any assigned power.

**INVOLVEDNESS**, in-vol'ved-nes, *s.* The state of being involved.

**INVOLVEMENT**, in-volv'ment, *s.* Act of involving; state of being involved.

**INVULNERABILITY**, in-vul-ner-a-bil'e-te, } *s.* (*in-*  
**INVULNERABLENESS**, in-vul'ner-a-bl-nes, } *vulner-*  
**invulnerabilité**, Fr.) The quality or state of being invul-  
nerable, or being secure from wounds or injury.

**INVULNERABLE**, in-vul'ner-a-bl, *a.* (French, from *invulnerabilis*, Lat.) That cannot be wounded or injured.

Nor vainly hope

To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms.—*Milton*.

**INWALL**, in-wawl', *v. a.* To enclose, or fortify with a wall.

**INWARD**, in'wurd, *a.* (*inward*, Sax. *einwärts*, Germ.) Internal; interior; intimate; domestic; familiar; seated in the mind or soul;—*ad.* towards the inside or centre; into the mind or thoughts.

Celestial light shine *inward*.—*Milton*.

**INWARDLY**, in'wurd-le, *ad.* Towards the centre; in the inner parts; internally; in the heart; privately; secretly.

Let Benedict, like covered fire,  
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*.—*Shaks.*

**INWARDNESS**, in'wurd-nes, *s.* Familiarity; intimacy; internal state.

You know my *inwardness* and love  
Are very much unto the prince and Claudio.—*Shaks.*

**INWARDS**, in'wurds, *s. pl.* The inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera.

**INWEAVE**, in-weev', *v. a.* Past, *inwove*, past part. Inwoven. To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

Down they cast  
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold.—*Milton*.

**INWHEEL**, in-hweel', *v. a.* To surround or encircle. Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye!—*Beaumont*.

**INWIT**, in'wit, *s.* Mind; understanding.—*Obsolete*.

**INWOOD**, in-wood', *v. a.* To hide in woods.



## INWORK—IOLITE.

**INWORK**, in-wurk', *v. a.* To work within.  
**INWORKING**, in-wurk-ing, *s.* Internal operation; energy within.  
**INWRAP**, in-rap', *v. a.* To involve; to infold; to cover by wrapping; to involve in difficulty or perplexity; to perplex; to ravish or transport.  
**INWREATH**, in-wreeth', *v. a.* To surround or encompass as with a wreath, or with something in the form of a wreath.

Resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beama.—*Milton*.

**INWROUGHT**, in-rawt', *a.* Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures.

**IO**, i'o, *s.* In Mythology, a priestess of Juno at Argos, the daughter of Jasus or Inachus. She was changed by Jupiter into a beautiful heifer, and afterwards, by entreaty, restored to a woman. After death she received divine honours, and was worshipped.

**IODATES**, i'o-datts, *s.* A genus of Salts, resulting from the combination of iodic acid (a compound itself of iodine and oxygen) with salifiable bases. The iodo-nitric, iodo-phosphoric, and iodo-sulphuric acids are double acids, resulting respectively from combinations of the nitric, phosphoric, and sulphuric acids.

**IODIC**, i-od'ik, *a.* Of the nature of iodine; containing iodine. *Iodic mercury*, a mineral of a fine lemon-yellow colour, found in the variegated sandstone of Casas Viegas, Mexico. *Iodic silver* occurs massive in thin plates of a greyish-white or silver-white colour, which changes to lavender-blue on exposure to the air. It is transparent or translucent, with a resinous lustre passing into adamantine. It is found in thin veins in steatite, near Mazupil, in Mexico. *Iodic acid*, an acid consisting of iodine oxygenized to the highest point.

**IODIDE**, i'o-did, } *s.* Any incombustible substance,  
**IODE**, i'ode, } not an acid, of which iodine forms a part.

**IODINE**, i'o-din, *s.* (*iodos*, resembling a violet, Gr.) One of the elementary bodies obtained from certain marine plants; it is incombustible, but, in combination with several other bodies, it exhibits the phenomena of combustion; like chloride, it destroys vegetable colours. It is of a bluish-black or greyish-black colour, with a metallic lustre; when in scales, they resemble those of micaceous iron ore. It sometimes occurs in brilliant rhomboidal plates or elongated octahedrons. Its vapour is of a beautiful violet colour—hence its name.

**IODISM**, i'o-dizm, *s.* A morbid state brought on by the use of iodine.

**ODOUS**, i'o-dus, *a.* Pertaining to iodine. *Odous acid* contains one equivalent of oxygen; *iodic acid*, two equivalents or more.

**IODURET**, i-od'u-ret, *s.* Any combustible substance, having no properties of an acid, and of which iodine forms a part.

**IOLITE**, i'o-lite, *s.* (*ion*, a violet, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr. from its bluish violet colour in one direction.) A mineral of a dark blue colour, sometimes with a tinge of black, but when viewed by transmitted light at right angles to the prism it appears brownish yellow—hence it has been called Dichroite. It occurs massive and crystalized in six-sided prisms. Its constituents are—silica, 50.24; alumina, 33.42; magnesia, 10.84; oxide

## IONE—IR.

of iron, 4.00; manganese, 0.68, sometimes 0.; water, 1.66: sp. gr. 2.56—2.66. H=7.0—7.5.

**IONR**, i-o'ne, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Amphipoda.

**IONIC**, i-on'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Iona in Greece. The Ionic sect of philosophers was founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia: their distinguishing tenet was, that water was the principle or base of all natural things. In Music, the Ionic or Ionian mode, reckoning from grave to acute, was the second of the five middle modes, and denoted an airy kind of music. *Ionic order*, the third order of Grecian architecture, intermediate between the strong Doric and the delicate Corinthian. *Ionic dialect*, the dialect of Ionia, the Asiatic part of ancient Greece.

**IONIDIUM**, i-o-nid'e-um, *s.* (*ion*, a violet, and *cidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs or sub-shrubs, the roots of which are more or less emetic: Order, Violaceæ.

**IONOPSIS**, i-o-nop'sis, *s.* (*ion*, a violet, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**IONA**, i'una, *s. pl.* The elements into which any body is separated when subjected to electrolytation, i. e. to electro-chemical decomposition, ar, when water is electrolysed, it is resolved into its two elements, oxygen and hydrogen, each of which is an *ion*; that which is evolved at the anode is called *anion*, and hydrogen being evolved at the cathode, is called a *cathion*.

**IOTA**, i-o'taw, *s.* Primarily, the Greek letter *i*, which, in contractions, is often signified by a sort of dot under another letter—hence, a tittle, the least quantity assignable. A *jot* has the same signification and origin.

**IOTACISMUS**, i-o-ta-sis'mus, *s.* (*iota*, Gr.) A defect in the organs of speech, occasioning a difficulty in pronouncing the letters.

**IPPECACUANHA**, ip-e-kak-u-an'a, *s.* (the Brazilian name.) In Materia Medica, the root of the plant *Cephaelis ippecacuanha*, imported from Brazil, and used as a powerful emetic. There are several varieties known, as the white and brown South American, &c., the produce of plants of the genera *Psychotria*, *Ionidium*, and *Richardsonia*. *Wild or bastard ippecacuanha*, the root of the plant *Asclepias curassavica*, used by the negroes of the West Indies as an emetic, and the juice as a powerful anthelmintic.

**IPHISEA**, i-fish'e-a, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of plants, consisting of erect or twining herbs or sub-shrubs: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

**IPOMCEA**, ip-o-me'a, *s.* (*ipos*, bind-weed, and *omoios*, similar, Gr. from the genus being allied to *Convolvulus*, or Bind-weed.) A genus of twining or creeping plants: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

**IRA**, ips, *s.* (Greek name of a phytophagous insect.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Silphidae.

**IPSE DIXIT**, ip'se dik'sit. A Latin phrase, 'He himself said it.' It is often used substantively to signify mere assertion, as 'You have only his *ipse dixit*.' *Ipse facto*, by the fact itself; in the very act. *Ipse jure*, by the law itself.

**IR**. A prefix used for *in*,—which see. Like *in*, it sometimes signifies negation or privation, being in such cases equivalent to *not* or *un*, sometimes *on* or *upon*. Though *ir* is retained in the pronunciation of the compounds in which this prefix occurs,



in conformity with the usage of other dictionaries, its true pronunciation is *er*.

IRASCIBILITY, e-ras-se-bil'e-te, } *s.* (*irascor*, Lat.)  
IRASCIBLENESS, e-ras'se-bl-nes, } Irritability of  
temper.

IRASCIBLE, e-ras'se-bl, *a.* (French.) Very suscep-  
tible of anger; easily provoked; irritable.

IRASCIBLY, e-ras'se-ble, *ad.* In an irritable man-  
ner.

IRE, ire, *s.* (*iro*, Lat.) Anger; wrath; keen re-  
sentment; a word chiefly used in poetry.

IRREFUL, ire'fūl, *a.* Angry; wroth; furious with  
anger.

The *irreful* bastard, Orleans.—*Shaks.*

IRREFULLY, ire'fūl-le, *ad.* In an angry or irritable  
manner.

IRENA, i-re'na, *s.* (*irenos*, made of the rainbow, Gr.)  
A genus of birds, belonging to the Oriolinae, or  
Orioles: Family, Merulidae.

IRENARCH, i're-nārk, *s.* (from *eirene*, peace, and  
*archo*, I rule, Gr.) An officer formerly employed  
in the Greek army to preserve the public tran-  
quillity.

IRENICAL, i-ren'e-kal, *a.* Pacific; desirous of  
peace.

IRESINE, e-re-si'ne, *s.* (*eiresione*, a harvest wreath  
of olive or laurel wound round with wool, borne  
about by singing boys, while offerings were made  
to Helios and the Hours, and afterwards suspended  
at the house-door, Gr.) The genus is named from  
its close clusters of woolly flowers resembling such  
a branch or wreath.) A genus of plants: Order,  
Amaranthaceae.

IRIDACEAE, ir-e-da'se-e, } *s.* (*iris*, one of the genera.)

IRIDEAE, i-rid'e-e, } An order of Narcissal  
Endogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, or very  
seldom under-shrubs; three stamens opposite the  
petals, with the anthers turned outwards; the in-  
florescence terminal, in spikes, corymbs, or pan-  
icles, or crowded; sometimes radical; ovary three-  
celled; style one; stigmas three.

IRIDEA, i-rid'e-a, *s.* (*iris*, the rainbow, and *eidos*, re-  
semblance, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, of which  
the shell is oblong or ovate; the bosses small,  
depressed, and sulcated, and the inner cardinal  
teeth placed beneath the outer: Family, Unioni-  
dae.

IRIDESCENT, ir-e-des'sent, *a.* Having colours  
like the rainbow.

IRIDESCENT, ir-e-des'sent, *a.* Having colours  
like the rainbow.

IRIDICTOMY, ir-e-dik'to-me, *s.* (*iris*, and *tome*, a cut-  
ting, Gr.) In Ophthalmic Surgery, excision of a  
portion of the iris for the formation of an artificial  
pupil.

IRIDINA, i-rid'e-na, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, in  
which the shell has the hinge margin granulated.  
It forms the type of the subfamily Iridininae, the  
shells of which are narrow and greatly elongated;  
the hinge margin without teeth, and sometimes  
granulated.

IRIDIUM, i-rid'e-um, *s.* (*iris*, the rainbow, Gr. on  
account of the colours exhibited when dissolving  
in muriatic acid.) A metal of a whitish colour,  
not malleable, found in the ore of platinum, and  
in a native alloy with osmium: sp. gr. 18. *Iri-  
dia chlorides*, salts formed by the union of the  
chlorides of iridium with certain bases.

IRIDOSMINE, ir-e-dos'mine, *s.* (*iridium*, and *os-*

*mium*.) A natural alloy of iridium and osmium,  
rarely found in a crystallized state, but generally  
in small irregular and flattened grains of a shining  
metallic lustre. According to Dr. Thomson, it  
consists of iridium, 72.9; osmium, 24.5; iron,  
2.6: sp. gr. 18.25—19.5.  $H = 4.5$  or more.

IRINA, i-ri'na, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of  
trees, natives of Java: Order, Sapindaceae.

IRIS, i'ris, *s.* (Greek.) In Greek Mythology, the  
Messenger of the gods, or from the gods to men;  
any coloured circle surrounding another body, as  
'the *iris* of the eye'; the rainbow. In Botany,  
the fleur-de-lis, a genus of plants: Type of the  
natural order Iridaceae.

IRISATED, i'ris-ay-ted, *a.* Exhibiting the prismatic  
colours; resembling the rainbow.

IRISED, i'risd, *a.* Containing colours like those of  
the rainbow.

IRISH, i'rish, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland;—*s.* the  
people of Ireland; the Celtic, or language spoken  
by the Celtic natives of Ireland. *Irish ivy*, the  
variety of ivy *Hedera Canariensis*, a native of the  
Canary Islands. *Irish whin*, a beautiful variety  
of the *Ulex Europaeus*, or common whin. *Irish  
whorts*, *Centabrium*, or *St. Debae's heath*, the plant  
*Debercia polyfolium*.

IRISHISM, i'rish-izm, *s.* A mode of speaking pecu-  
liar to the Irish.

IRISHRY, i'rish-re, *s.* The people of Ireland.

IRITIS, i-ri'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the iris of the  
eye.

IRK, erk, *v. a.* (Scotch.) To weary; to give pain:  
it is used only impersonally, as 'it *irke*th me.'  
It *irks* his heart he cannot be revenged.—*Shaks.*

IRKSOME, erk'sum, *a.* Wearisome; tedious.

IRKSOMELY, erk'sum-le, *ad.* In a wearisome  
manner.

IRKSOMENESS, erk'sum-nes, *s.* Wearisomeness;  
tediousness.

IRLBACHIA, erl-ba'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of Gabriel  
Count de Bray, of the dynasty of Irlbach.) A  
genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceae.

IRON, i'urn, *s.* (*iren*, Sax. *airn*, Scot. *iarn*, Icelan.)  
The most common and useful of the metals.  
Iron is distinguished from every other metal by  
its magnetical properties. It is attracted by the  
magnet, and acquires, under various conditions,  
the property of attracting other iron. Pure iron  
is of a whitish grey, or rather bluish colour, very  
slightly livid; but, when polished, it has a great  
deal of brilliancy. Its texture is either fibrous,  
fine-grained, or in dense plates. Its specific gravity  
varies from 7.6 to 7.8. It is the hardest and  
most elastic of all the metals. It is extremely  
ductile, and may therefore be drawn into wire as  
fine as a human hair; it is also more tenacious  
than any other metal, and yields with facility to  
pressure. It is extremely infusible, and when not  
in contact with the fuel, it cannot be melted by  
the heat which any furnace can excite: it is, how-  
ever, softened by heat, still preserving its ductility;  
and when thus softened, different pieces may be  
united: this constitutes the valuable property of  
welding. It is very dilatable by heat. It is the  
only metal which takes fire by the collision of  
flint. Heated in contact with air it becomes oxi-  
dised. If intensely and briskly heated, it takes  
fire with scintillation, and becomes a black oxide.  
It combines with carbon, and forms what is called  
steel. It combines with phosphorus in a direct



and an indirect manner, and unites with sulphur readily by fusion. It decomposes water in the cold slowly, but rapidly when ignited. It decomposes most of the metallic oxides. All acids act upon iron. Very concentrated sulphuric acid has little or no effect upon it, but when diluted it oxidises it rapidly. The nitric acid oxidises it with great vehemence. Muriate of ammonia is decomposed by it. Nitrate of potass detonates very vigorously with it. Iron is likewise dissolved by alkaline sulphurets. It is capable of combining with a number of metals. It does not unite with lead or bismuth, and very feebly with mercury. It detonates by percussion with the oxygenated muriates.—*Iron clay*, a substance intermediate between basalt and wacke, of a reddish-brown colour, and occurring massive or vesicular. *Iron flint*, a variety of quartz presenting several shades of yellow and red: it contains about 5 per cent. iron, called also *ferruginous quartz*. *Iron-founder*, one who makes iron-castings. *Iron-foundry*, a place where iron-castings are made. *Iron-hearted*, hard-hearted. *Iron-framed*, framed of iron; having a firm frame. *Iron glance*, specular iron, or rhombohedral iron ore, a pure peroxide of iron, in the proportion of iron 69.34 to oxygen 30.66: sp. gr. 5.0—5.3. H=5.5—6.5. *Iron liquor*, acetate of iron, used as a mordant by dyers. *Iron-monger*, a dealer in iron and other hardwares. *Iron mould*, a mark on linen made by the rust of iron. *Iron shod*, shod with iron. *Iron sick*, a ship is said to be iron sick when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky. *Iron ore*, an oxide of iron. *Ironstone*, an ore of iron, of which there are several varieties, as clay-ironstone and blackband ironstone, the latter so called from its containing coal. *Iron-sided*, having sides of iron; having very strong sides. *Ironsmith*, a worker in iron; a blacksmith. *Iron pyrites*, a mineral of a brass-yellow colour, approaching to bronze-yellow, occasionally to steel-grey. It is very abundant in nature, and occurs disseminated in rocks, veins, and beds, investing other minerals, and often enclosed in them. It assumes many forms, but, when crystalized, the cube is the most common, and sometimes the octahedron. It does not yield to the knife as copper pyrites does. It is composed, according to Dr. Thomson, of 2 atoms of sulphur and 1 of iron. The varieties are—Hepatic Pyrites, Arsenical Iron Pyrites, Auriferous Iron Pyrites, White Pyrites, Magnetic Iron Pyrites, Prismatical Iron Pyrites. *Ironwood*, the popular name of several genera and species of trees,—see *Sideroxylon*. *Ironwork*, the parts or pieces of a building or machine which consist of iron; anything made of iron. *Iron-works*, a work or establishment at which either pig or malleable iron is manufactured. *Iron-wort*,—see *Sideritis*;—an instrument made of iron;

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*?—*Job* xli.

figuratively, strength, power, as 'a rod of *iron*'; when used in the plural, it signifies chains, manacles, handcuffs, fetters, &c.;—*a.* made of iron; resembling iron in colour, as '*iron-grey*'; harsh; rude; severe, as 'the *iron* age of the world'; binding fast; not to be broken, as 'the *iron* sleep of death'; hard of understanding; dull; as

An *iron-witted* fool.—*Shaks.*

firm; robust, as 'an *iron* constitution.' *Iron-bound*, bound with iron; faced or surrounded with rocks, as 'an *iron-bound* coast'; *iron-clad*, clad or armed with iron;—*v. a.* to smooth with an instrument of iron; to shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff; to furnish or arm with iron.

IRONIC, i-ron'ik, *a.* Ironical.

IRONICAL, i-ron'e-kal, *a.* (*ironique*, Fr.) Expressing one thing and meaning another.

IRONICALLY, i-ron'e-kal-e, *ad.* By way of irony; by the use of irony.

IRONIST, i-ron-ist, *s.* One who speaks by contraries.

IRONY, i'un-e, *s.* Made of iron; containing iron; resembling iron; hard.

IRONY, i'un-e, *s.* (*ironie*, Fr. *ironia*, Lat.) A mode of speech expressing a sense contrary to that which the speaker intends to convey.

IROUS, i'rus.—See *Ireful*.

IRRADIANCE, ir-ra'de-ans, } *s.* (*irradians*, Lat.)

IRRADIANCY, ir-ra'de-an-se, } Emission of rays of light; beams of light emitted.

IRRADIATE, ir-ra'de-ate, *v. a.* (*irradio*, from *in*, and *radio*, to shine, Lat.) To dart rays into; to adorn with light; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with shining ornaments; to enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; to make splendid;—*v. n.* to emit rays;—*a.* adorned with brightness.

IRRADIATION, ir-ra-de-a'shun, *s.* The act of emitting beams of light; illumination; brightness; intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, ir-rash'e-nal, *a.* (*irrationalis*, *in*, and *rationalis*, from *ratio*, Lat.) Not rational; void of understanding; contrary to reason; not according to the dictates of reason; absurd.

IRRATIONALITY, ir-rash-o-nal'e-ty, *s.* Want of reason, or the powers of understanding.

IRRATIONALLY, ir-rash'o-nal-e, *ad.* Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, ir-re-kl'a-ma-bl, *a.* Not to be reclaimed; that cannot be recalled from error or vice.

IRRECLAIMABLY, ir-re-kl'a-ma-ble, *ad.* So as not to be redeemed or recalled; in an irreclaimable manner.

IRRECONCILABLE, ir-re-kon-sil'e-a-bl, *a.* Not to be recalled to amity; unappeasable; retaining enmity; that cannot be made to agree or be consistent.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, ir-re-kon-sil'e-a-bl-nes, }

IRRECONCILEMENT, ir-re-kon-sil'e-ment, } *s.*

IRRECONCILIATION, ir-re-kon-sil'e-a'shun, } Want of reconciliation; disagreement; quality of being disagreeable.

IRRECONCILABLY, ir-re-kon-sil'e-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner not admitting of reconciliation.

IRRECONCILE, ir-rek'on-sile, *v. a.* To prevent from being reconciled.

IRRECONCILED, ir-rek'on-silde, *a.* Not reconciled; not atoned for.

IRRECORDABLE, ir-re-kawrd'a-bl, *a.* Not to be recorded.

IRRECOVERABLE, ir-re-kuv'ur-a-bl, *a.* Not to be recovered; not to be restored or remedied; that cannot be regained; that cannot be obtained by demand or suit, as a debt.

IRRECOVERABLENESS, ir-re-kuv'ur-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being irrecoverable.

IRRECOVERABLY, ir-re-kuv'ur-a-ble, *ad.* Beyond



IRRECUPERABLE—IRRELIEVABLE.

recovery; beyond the possibility of being regained, repaired, or remedied.

IRRECUPERABLE, ir-re-ku'per-a-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *recupero*, to recover, Lat.) Irrecoverable.—Obsolete.

IRRECUPERABLY, ir-re-ku'per-a-ble, *ad.* Irrecoverably.—Obsolete.

IRREDEEMED, ir-re-ku'de', *a.* Not to be cured.—Obsolete.

Striking his soul with *irrecurred* wounds.—

*Virtue's Hist.*

IRRECUSABLE, ir-re-ku'sa-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *recusare*, Fr.) Not liable to exception.

IRREDEEMABLE, ir-re-deem'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be redeemed.

IRREDEEMABLENESS, ir-re-deem'a-bl-nes, } *s.* The  
IRREDEEMABILITY, ir-re-deem-a-bl'e-te, } quality of being not redeemable.

IRREDUCIBLE, ir-re-du'se-bl, *a.* Not reducible; that cannot be reduced or changed to a different state.

IRREDUCIBLENESS, ir-re-du'se-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being irreducible.

IRREDUCIBLY, ir-re-du'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner not reducible.

IRREFLECTIVE, ir-re-flek'tiv, *a.* Not reflective.

IRREFRAGABLE, ir-re-frag'a-bl, *a.* (*refragor*, Lat.) Literally, not to be broken; not to be refuted or overthrown; incontestable; undeniable, as 'an *irrefragable* argument.'

IRREFRAGABLENESS, ir-ref'ra-ga-bl-nes, } *s.* The  
IRREFRAGABILITY, ir-ref-ra-ga-bl'e-te, } quality of being irrefragable, or incapable of refutation.

IRREFRAGABLY, ir-ref'ra-ga-ble, *ad.* Irrefutably.

IRREFUTABLE, ir-re-fu'ta-bl, *a.* Not to be refuted.

IRREFUTABLY, ir-re-fu'ta-ble, *ad.* Beyond the possibility of refutation.

IRREGENERACY, ir-re-jen'er-a-se, *s.* Unregeneration.

IRREGULAR, ir-reg'u-lar, *a.* (*irregularis*, Lat.) Not regular; deviating from rule or custom; unmethodical; anomalous; not restrained as to personal conduct. In Grammar, an *irregular verb* or *noun*, one which does not follow the regular inflections;—*s.* a soldier not in regular service.

*Irregular cadence*, in Music, a cadence which does not end upon the essential chord of the mode in which a piece is composed.

IRREGULARITY, ir-regu-lar'e-te, *s.* Deviation from rule; neglect of order; inordinate practice; vice.

IRREGULARLY, ir-reg'u-lar-le, *ad.* In an irregular manner; without rule, method, or order.

IRREGULATE, ir-reg'u-late, *v. a.* To make irregular; to disorder.—Obsolete.

Which winds, shelves, and every interjacency *irregularities*.—*Brown.*

IRRELATIVE, ir-rel'a-tiv, *a.* Not relative; unconnected.

IRRELATIVELY, ir-rel'a-tiv-le, *ad.* Unconnectedly.

IRRELEVANCY, ir-rel'e-van-se, *s.* Inapplicability; the quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support.

IRRELEVANT, ir-rel'e-vant, *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to support.

IRRELEVANTLY, ir-rel'e-vant-le, *ad.* Without being to the purpose.

IRRELIEVABLE, ir-re-le'va-bl, *a.* Not admitting relief.

IRRELIGION—IRREPRESENTABLE.

IRRELIGION, ir-re-lij'un, *s.* (French.) Want or contempt of religion; impiety.

IRRELIGIONIST, ir-re-lij'un-ist, *s.* One destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion.

IRRELIGIOUS, ir-re-lij'us, *a.* (*irreligieux*, Fr.) Not religious; impious; ungodly; contemning religion; contrary to religion; wicked.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, ir-re-lij'us-le, *ad.* With impiety; irreligious.

IRRELIGIOUSNESS, ir-re-lij'us-nes, *s.* Want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness.

IRREMEABLE, ir-re-me'a-bl, *a.* (*irremediabilis*, Lat.) Admitting no return.

The keeper chain'd, the chief without delay

Pass'd on, and took the *irremediable* way.—*Dryden.*

IRREMEDIABLE, ir-re-me'de-a-bl, *a.* Not to be remedied; admitting of no cure; not to be corrected or redressed.

IRREMEDIABLENESS, ir-re-me'de-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being irremediable.

IRREMEDIABLY, ir-re-me'de-a-ble, *ad.* So as to preclude remedy.

IRREMISSIBLE, ir-re-mis'se-bl, *a.* Not to be remitted; unpardonable.

IRREMISSIBLENESS, ir-re-mis'se-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being unpardonable.

IRREMISSIBLY, ir-re-mis'se-ble, *ad.* Unpardonably.

IRREMOVABILITY, ir-re-moov-a-bl'e-te, *s.* The quality or state of not being removable.

IRREMOVABLE, ir-re-moov'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be moved or changed; that cannot be legally or constitutionally removed from office.

IRREMOVABLY, ir-re-moov'a-ble, *ad.* So as not to admit of a removal.

IRREMOVAL, ir-re-moov'al, *s.* Absence of removal.—Seldom used.

IRREMUNERABLE, ir-re-mu'ner-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be rewarded.

IRRENOWNED, ir-re-nownd', *a.* Unrenowned.—Obsolete.

To slug in sloth and sensual delight,

And end their days in *irrenowned* shame.—

*Spenser.*

IRREPARABILITY, ir-rep'a-ra-bl'e-te, *s.* The quality of being beyond repair; irrecoverable.

IRREPARABLE, ir-rep'a-ra-bl, *a.* That cannot be repaired or mended; that cannot be recovered or regained.

IRREPARABLY, ir-rep'a-ra-ble, *ad.* In a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair.

IRREPEALABILITY, ir-re-peel-a-bl'e-te, } *s.* The  
IRREPEALABLENESS, ir-re-peel'a-bl-nes, } quality of being irrepealable.

IRREPEALABLE, ir-re-peel'a-bl, *a.* That cannot legally be repealed or annulled.

IRREPEALABLY, ir-re-peel'a-ble, *ad.* Beyond the power of repeal.

IRREPENTANCE, ir-re-pen'tans, *s.* Impenitence.

IRREPLEVABLE, ir-re-plev'e-a-bl, } *a.* Not to  
IRREPLEVISABLE, ir-re-plev'e-a-bl, } be redeemed or replevied.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, ir-re-pre-hen'se-bl, *a.* Not reprehensible, free from fault exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLENESS, ir-re-pre-hen'se-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, ir-re-pre-hen'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to incur blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE, ir-rep-pre-zent'a-bl, *a.* Not to be represented; that cannot be figured or represented by any image.



IRREPRESSIBLE—IRRETRIEVABLENESS.

**IRREPRESSIBLE**, ir-re-pres'e-bl, *a.* That cannot be repressed.

**IRREPROACHABLE**, ir-re-protsh'e-a-bl, *a.* Free from blame; upright; innocent; not reproachable.

**IRREPROACHABLENESS**, ir-re-protsh'e-a-bl-nes, *s.* Blamelessness.

**IRREPROACHABLY**, ir-re-protsh'e-a-ble, *ad.* Blamelessly; innocently.

**IRREPROVABLE**, ir-re-proov'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be justly reprov'd; blameless; upright; irreproachable.

**IRREPROVABLY**, ir-re-proov'a-ble, *ad.* Beyond reproach.

**IRREPTITIOUS**, ir-rep-tish'us, *a.* Secretly introduced.

**IRRESISTANCE**.—See Non-resistance.

**IRRESISTIBILITY**, ir-re-zist'e-bil'e-te, } *s.* The  
**IRRESISTIBLENESS**, ir-re-zist'e-bl-nes, } quality  
or state of being irresistible or indissoluble.

**IRRESISTIBLE**, ir-re-zist'e-bl, *a.* That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition.

**IRRESISTIBLY**, ir-re-zist'e-ble, *ad.* So as not to be resisted.

**IRRESISTLESS**, ir-re-zist'les, *a.* That cannot be resisted.

**IRRESOLUBLE**, ir-rez'o-lu-bl, *ad.* (*in*, and *resolvo*, Lat.) Not to be dissolved; incapable of dissolution.

**IRRESOLUBLENESS**, ir-rez'o-lu-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being indissoluble.

**IRRESOLUTE**, ir-rez'o-lute, *a.* Not resolute.

**IRRESOLUTELY**, ir-rez'o-lute-le, *ad.* Without firmness of mind.

**IRRESOLUTENESS**, ir-rez'o-lute-nes, *s.* Want of firmness of mind.

**IRRESOLUTION**, ir-rez'o-lu-shun, *s.* Want of resolution; indecision of purpose.

**IRRESOLVABILITY**, ir-re-zol'va-bil'e-te, } *s.* The  
**IRRESOLVABLENESS**, ir-re-zol'va-bl-nes, } state or  
quality of not being resolvable.

**IRRESOLVABLE**, ir-re-zol'va-bl, *a.* That cannot be resolved.

**IRRESOLVEDLY**, ir-re-zol'ved-le, *ad.* Without settled determination.

**IRRESPECTIVE**, ir-re-spek'tiv, *a.* Not regarding circumstances.

**IRRESPECTIVELY**, ir-re-spek'tiv-le, *ad.* Without regard to circumstances.

**IRRESPIRABLE**, ir-re-spi'ra-bl, *a.* Unfit for respiration.

**IRRESPONSIBILITY**, ir-re-spon-se-bil'e-te, *s.* Want of responsibility.

**IRRESPONSIBLE**, ir-re-spon'se-bl, *a.* Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not answerable.

**IRRESPONSIBLY**, ir-re-spon'se-ble, *ad.* So as not to be responsible.

**IRRESUSCITABLE**, ir-re-sus'se-ta-bl, *a.* Not capable of being revived.

**IRRESUSCITABLY**, ir-re-sus'se-ta-ble, *ad.* In such a state as cannot be revived.

**IRRETENTIVE**, ir-re-ten'tiv, *a.* Not retentive or apt to retain.

**IRRETRACEABLE**, ir-re-tra'sa-bl, *a.* That cannot be retraced.

**IRRETRIEVABLE**, ir-re-treev'a-bl, *a.* Not to be retrieved.

**IRRETRIEVABLENESS**, ir-re-treev'a-bl-nes, *s.* State of being irretrievable.

IRRETRIEVABLY—IRRITATION.

**IRRETRIEVABLY**, ir-re-treev'a-ble, *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably.

**IRRETURNABLE**, ir-re-tur'n'a-bl, *a.* Not to be returned.

**IRREVEALABLE**, ir-re-ve'la-bl, *a.* That may not be revealed.

**IRREVEALABLY**, ir-re-ve'la-ble, *ad.* So as may not be revealed.

**IRREVERENCE**, ir-rev'er-ens, *s.* (*irreverentia*, Lat.) Want of reverence or veneration to the authority and character of God; the state of being disregarded.

**IRREVEREND**, ir-rev'er-end, *a.* Disrespectful.—Obsolete.

**IRREVERENT**, ir-rev'er-ent, *a.* (French.) Wanting in reverence and veneration; proceeding from irreverence; want of respect to superiors.  
Witness the *irreverent* son  
Of him who built the ark.—*Milton*.

**IRREVERENTLY**, ir-rev'er-ent-le, *ad.* In an irreverent manner.

**IRREVERSIBLE**, ir-re-ver'se-bl, *a.* Not reversible.

**IRREVERSIBLENESS**, ir-re-ver'se-bl-nes, *s.* State of being irreversible.

**IRREVERSIBLY**, ir-re-ver'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner so as to preclude reversal or repeal.

**IRREVOCABILITY**, ir-re-vo-ka-bil'e-te, } *s.* The  
**IRREVOCABLENESS**, ir-re-vo-ka-bl-nes, } state of  
being irrevocable.

**IRREVOCABLE**, ir-re-vo-ka-bl, *a.* Not to be revoked.

**IRREVOCABLY**, ir-re-vo-ka-ble, *ad.* Beyond recall.

**IRREVOLUBLE**, ir-rev'o-lu-bl, *a.* That has no revolution.—Obsolete.  
Progressing the dateless and *irrevocable* circle of eternity.—*Milton*.

**IRRIGATE**, ir-re-gate, *v. a.* (*irrigo*, Lat.) To sprinkle water on; to wet; to moisten; to supply land with streams of water.

**IRRIGATION**, ir-re-ga'shun, *s.* The act of watering in agriculture; the operation of causing water to flow over land for their nourishment.

**IRRIGUOUS**, ir-rig'u-us, *a.* (*irriguus*, Lat.) Watered; watery; moist; dewy.  
The flowery lap  
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store.—*Milton*.

**IRRISION**, ir-rish'un, *s.* (*irrisio*, Lat.) The act of laughing at another.

**IRRITABILITY**, ir-re-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being irritable; susceptibility of excitement.

**IRRITABLE**, ir-re-ta-bl, *a.* Easily provoked; very susceptible of excitement. In Physiology, susceptible of contraction, in consequence of the appulse of an external body.  
In general there is nothing *irritable* but the muscular fibres.—*Haller*.

**IRRITANCY**, ir-re-tan-se, *s.* The state of being irritant.

**IRRITANT**, ir-re-tant, *a.* Irritating;—*s.* that which excites or irritates.

**IRRITATE**, ir-re-tate, *v. a.* (*irritio*, Lat.) To excite heat and redness in the skin or flesh of animal bodies; to inflame; to fret; to excite ire or anger; to provoke; to exasperate; to agitate; to heighten excitement in;  
Air, if very cold, *irritates* the flame.—*Bacon*.  
to render null and void;—(obsolete in the last sense;—*a.* heightened.—Obsolete as an adjective.

**IRRITATION**, ir-re-ta'shun, *s.* Provocation; heat; excitement. In Pathology, the condition of an



organ or organic tissue, wherein exists an excess of internal vital movement, commonly manifested by exaltation of the circulation and sensibility; the morbid super-excitation of vitality.

**IRRITATIVE**, ir're-tay-tiv, *a.* Tending to excite; producing irritation.

**IRRITATORY**, ir're-tay-tur-e, *a.* Stimulating; exciting.

**IRRORATION**, ir-ro-ra'shun, *s.* (*irroratio*, Lat.) The act of bedewing; state of being moistened with dew.

**IRRUPTION**, ir-rup'shun, *s.* A bursting in; a violent rushing into a place; a sudden invasion or incursion.

**IRRUPTIVE**, ir-rup'tiv, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

**IS**, iz, (Saxon.) The third person singular of the present tense of the indicative mood of the verb *To be*, as 'he, she, or it *is*.'

**ISABEL**, iz'a-bel, *s.* (*isabele*, Fr.) A colour of a brownish-yellow, with a shade of brownish-red.

**ISACHNE**, i-sak'ne, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *achne*, a glume, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

**ISAGOGIC**, i-sa-goj'ik, } *a.* (*eisagogikos*, Gr.)

**ISAGOGICAL**, i-sa-goj'e-kal, } Introductory.

**ISAGON**, i'sa-gon, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A figure whose angles are equal.

**ISALAH**, i-za'ya, *s.* (Hebrew.) The name of one of the prophetic books of the Old Testament.

**ISANTHERA**, i-san-the'ra, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. in reference to the five stamens being equal.) A genus of plants, natives of the East Indies: Order, Verbasceæ of Don. It is also a name given by Nees to a genus of plants belonging to the order Gesneriæ.

**ISANTHUS**, i-san'thus, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiacæ.

**ISARIA**, i-sa're-a, *s.* (*isos*, equal, Gr. perhaps from the equality of the filaments.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, or Order, Hyphomycetes.

**ISATINE**, i-sa-tine, *s.* A compound obtained when indigo is oxidized by means of sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash. It forms hyacinth, red, or orange-red crystals of a brilliant lustre. Isatine dissolves in caustic potash with a purple colour, which passes into yellow on the application of heat. The liquid yields on evaporation isatate of potash, as a crystalline salt, which, when recrystallized from alcohol, forms small hard colourless prisms. This salt gives with acetate of lead a white precipitate, isatate of lead, which, when decomposed by sulphuretted hydrogen, yields a solution of the acid. Isatic acid is decomposed from this solution by spontaneous evaporation, as a white powder; hardly crystalline.—*Turner*.

**ISATIS**, i-sa'tis, *s.* (*isazo*, I render equal, Gr. in reference to the supposed quality of the plant in removing, by its simple application, all roughness and inequalities of the skin.) Woad, a genus of tall, annual, or biennial branched cruciferous herbs, all the species of which furnish a blue dye, especially that of *I. tinctoria*, the dye of which is like indigo, and is used as such: Type of the tribe *Isatideæ*.

**ISATYDE**, i'sa-tide, *s.* In Chemistry, a yellowish-white powder, obtained when isatine is dissolved in hydrosulphuret of ammonia. Formula, C<sub>12</sub>, H<sub>6</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub>.

**ISCA**, is'ka, *s.* An excrescence of the oak.

**ISCHÆMUM**, is-ke'mum, *s.* (*ischo*, I stop, and *kainn*, blood, Gr. from the woolly seed having the power of stopping bleeding at the nose when introduced into the nostrils.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

**ISCHIADIC**, isk-e-ad'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the ischium. *Ischiadic artery*, a branch of the internal iliac, which passes out at the ischiadic foramen between the piriform and gemelli muscles, in company with the great sciatic nerve. It is distributed within the pelvis to the rectum and the internal obturator, piriform, coccygeal, and levator ani muscles; after its passage out of the pelvis, it is distributed chiefly to the rotator muscles of the thigh. It sends a twig down on the surface of the sciatic nerve. *Ischiadic foramen*, the innominatum os.

**ISCHIAGRA**, isk-e-ag'ra, *s.* A gummy affection of the haunch, same as Neuralgia of the thigh.

**ISCHIAL**, isk'e-al, *a.* Belonging to or contributed by the ischium.

**ISCHIALGIA**, isk-e-al'je-a, *s.* (*iskion*, the ischium, and *agos*, pain, Gr.) Pain about the haunch, or coxo-femoral articulation, or in the course of the ischiatic nerve.

**ISCHIATIC**.—See Ischiadic.

**ISCHIDROSIS**, isk-e-dro'sis, *s.* (*ischo*, I suppress, and *idros*, sweat, Gr.) Suppression of the perspiration.

**ISCHIOCELE**, isk-e-o-se'le, } *s.* Hernia, form-

**ISCHIATOCELE**, isk-e-a-to-se'le, } ed by protrusion

of the viscera through the great ischiatic foramen.

**NOTE**.—The following names have been given by Chaussier and Dumas to muscles, &c., connected with the ischium:—

*Ischio-clitorema arteria*, the branch of the internal pudic, which furnishes the two arteries of the clitoris. *Ischio-clitorianus*, the nerve of the clitoris—a branch of the pudic. *Ischio-clitorideus*, the Erector clitoridis. *Ischio-coccygeus*, the muscle more generally called *coccygeus*. *Ischio-femoralis*, Chaussier's name for the *Abductor magnus femoris*. *Ischio-femoro-peroneus*, the biceps femoris. *Ischio-perinealis*, the transversus perinei muscle. *Ischio-popliteo-tibialis*, the semi-membranosus muscle. *Ischio-prætibialis*, the semi-tendinous muscle. *Ischio-prostaticus*, a name given by some anatomists to the muscular fibres, otherwise called *Transversus perinei alter*. *Ischio-pubi-femoralis*, the *Abductor magnus femoris*. *Ischio-pubi-prostaticus*, the *Transversus perinei*. *Ischio-trochanteriani*, the gemelli muscles.

**ISCHNOPHONY**, isk-nof'o-ne, *s.* (*ischnophonos*, from *ischnos*, thin, and *phone*, a voice, Gr.) Weakness of voice.

**ISCHOBLENIA**, is-ko-blen'ne-a, *s.* (*ischo*, I suppress, and *blenna*, mucus, Gr.) Suppression of a mucons discharge. French Pathologists likewise use the following terms, which are here Latinized:—*Ischoilia*, suppression of feces; constipation. *Ischogalactia*, suppression of milk. *Ischolochia*, suppression of the lochial discharge. *Ischomenia*, suppression of menstrual discharge. *Ischopyosis*, suppression of an habitual purulent secretion.

**ISCHOPHONY**, is kof'o-ne, *s.* (*eschophonia*, Gr.) The act of stammering; impeded utterance.

**ISCHURETIC**, is-ku-ret'ik, *a.* Relieving ischury;—a medicine to relieve ischury.

**ISCHURIA**, is-ku're-a, } *s.* (*ischouria*, Gr.) A stop-

**ISCHURY**, is'ku-re, } page or suppression of urine.



## ISERINE—ISLAND.

**ISERINE**, i-ser'-ine, *s.* (*Iser*, a river in Sillesia, called also *Menceunite*, from its being found in the bed of a rivulet, near Menaceau, in Cornwall.) A titanic iron, in the form of black sand. Menaceunite consists of oxide of titanium, 45.25; oxide of iron, 51.00; oxide of manganese, 0.25; silica, 3. *Iserine*, according to Dr. Thomson, is composed of oxide of titanium, 48.00; oxide of iron, 48.; oxide of uranium, 4.00.

**ISERTIA**, i-ser'-she-a, *s.* (in honour of P. E. Isert, surgeon in the Danish service.) A genus of South American trees or shrubs with scarlet flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**ISETHIONATES**, i-se-the'-o-nayts, *s.* A family of salts, formed by the union of isethionic acid (the formula of which is  $2SO_3$ , C<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>5</sub>, O) with salifiable bases. The following are the principle Isethionates:—*Isethionate of ammonia*, which crystallizes in octahedrons; *Isethionate of potash*, forming anhydrous; colourless, transparent, broad plates; *Isethionate of copper*, which occurs in sea-green regular octahedrons, containing atoms of water of crystallization, which are expelled by a heat of 230°, when the crystals become milk white; *Isethionate of silver* is very soluble, and crystallizes in brilliant broad plates; *Isethionate of lead* crystallizes in hard anhydrous needles formed in radiant groups.

**ISII**, ish, (*isc*, Sax. *isk*, Dan. *isch*, Germ.) A termination of English words. Annexed to English adjectives, *ish* denotes diminution, or a small degree of the quality, as *whittish*, from *white*. *Ish*, annexed to names, forms a possessive adjective, as in *Swedish*, *Danish*, *English*. *Ish* annexed to common substantives forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the substantive, as *foolish* from *fool*.

**ISIAC**, i'se-ak, *a.* Pertaining to Isis, as the *Isiac Table* in the Turin museum, which was long supposed to represent the mysteries of Isis, but has been judged by Champollion to be the work of an uninitiated artist little acquainted with the workshop of the goddess, and probably of the age of Hadrian.

**ISCLE**.—See *Icicle*.

**ISINGLASS**, i'zing-glas, *s.* A substance procured from different kinds of fish. It is almost wholly pure gelatine, ninety-eight parts out of every hundred of good isinglass dissolving in water. It forms a nutritious jelly when boiled, and is in much request by confectioners and others.

**ISIS**, i'sis, *s.* The principal deity of the ancient Egyptians—the sister and wife of Osiris. She was generally represented holding a sistrum, sometimes a serpent, butterfly, helm, or setella in her hand, and with a vase carried in procession before her. In Zoology, a genus of corals, in which the axis is ramous and without cells on the surface: Family, Corticuli.

**ISLAMISM**, is'lām-ism, *s.* (from *salama*, to be free, safe, or devoted to God, Armor.) The true faith according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism.

**ISLAND**, i'land, *s.* (*eiland*, Sax. *eiland*, Germ.) A quantity of land entirely surrounded by water. *Island of ice*, a name given to a great quantity of ice collected into one huge solid mass, and floating about on the seas, near or within the polar circle. *Islands of the blessed*, or, *the happy islands*, in Grecian Mythology, islands supposed to be

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## ISLANDER—ISOETES.

situated westward in the ocean to which the souls of the virtuous were transported after death.

**ISLANDER**, i'lan-dur, *s.* An inhabitant of an island.

**ISLANDY**, i'lan-de, *a.* Full of, or belonging to islands.

**ISLE**, ile, *s.* (French.) A tract of land surrounded by water, or a detached portion of land imbosomed in the ocean, in a lake or river. Improperly written *Aisle*.

**ISLET**, i'let, *s.* A little island.

**ISMAELEANS**, is-ma-e'-le-ans, *s.* A Mohammedan sect which derived its name from maintaining the pretensions of Ismael, the son of Jaafar, to the rank of Imam to the exclusion of Moussa. The Ismaeleans formed a secret association, founded in the 10th century of the Christian era by Abdulla, a Persian.

**ISMELIA**, is-me'-le-a, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**ISMENE**, is-me'-ne, *s.* (Greek, the daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta.) A genus of plants: Order, Amarillidaceæ.

**ISNARDIA**, is-nâr'-de-a, *s.* (named by Linnæus in honour of Antoine Dante Isnard.) A genus of aquatic or marsh plants: Order, Onagraceæ.

**ISO**, i'so. A prefix shortened from *isos*, a Greek adjective, signifying equal.

**ISOCARDIA**, i-so-kar'-de-a, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is heart-shaped, regular, and turbinate; the bosses remote, receding, and turbinate; and the cardinal teeth lamellar: Family, Chamaidæ.

**ISOCARPHA**, i-so-kar'-fa, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *karphe*, chaff, Gr. in allusion to the quality of the chaff of the receptacle, and the leaves of the involucre.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

**ISOCERAS**, i-sos'e'-rus, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

**ISOCHIMAL**, i-so-ki'-mal, *a.* (*isos*, equal, and *cheimom*, winter, Gr.) Having equal winter, or the same degree of cold.

**ISOCHILUS**, i-so-ki'-lus, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr. in allusion to the equality of the lip and other divisions of the flower as to breadth.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

**ISOCHROMATIC**, i-so-kro-mat'-ik, *a.* (*isos*, equal, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) In Optics, having the same colours. *Isochromatic lines*, are those coloured rings which appear when a pencil of polarized light is transmitted along the axis of a crystal, as mica or nitre, and is received in the eye after passing through a plate of tourmaline.

**ISOCHRONAL**, i-sok'-ro-nal, } *a.* (*isochronous*, Gr.)

**ISOCHRONOUS**, i-sok'-ro-nus, } Taking place at the same time.

**ISOCHRONISM**, i-sok'-ro-nizm, *s.* The quality of occurring at the same time.

**ISODOMON**, i-sod'-o-mon, *s.* (Greek.) In Grecian Architecture, a construction of equal thickness and equal length.

**ISODORIA**, i-so-do'-re-a, *s.* (*isodos*, the Latin name of a shrub like coral. The name is applied to this genus because it is stiff and dry, and grows by the sea-side.) A genus of plants, natives of the West Indies: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

**ISOETES**, i-so-e'-tes, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *etos*, the year, from its retaining nearly the same appear-



ISOGEOTHERMAL—ISOPYRUM.

ISOSCELES—ISTHMITIS.

ance, during the whole year.) Quillwort, a genus of aquatic plants with long cylindrical leaves: Order, Marsileaceae.

**ISOGEOTHERMAL**, i-so-je-o-ther'mal, *a.* (*isos*, equal, *ge*, the earth, and *therme*, heat, Gr.) Connecting the points of equal temperature in the interior of the earth.

**ISOLATE**, iz'o-late, *v. a.* To place in a detached position; to insulate.

**ISOLATED**, iz'o-lay-ted, *a.* Detached.

**ISOLATION**, iz'o-lay-shun, *s.* The state of being isolated or alone.

**ISOLEPIS**, i-sol'e-pis, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceae.

**ISOMERIC**, i-som'er-ik, *a.* Possessing the same proportions, but different properties.

**ISOMERISM**, i-som'er-izm, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) Identity of elements and proportions with diversity of properties.

**ISOMORPHISM**, i-so-mawr'fizm, *s.* The quality of a substance by which it is capable of replacing another in a compound; the quality of assuming the same crystalline form though composed of different elements or proximate principles, yet with the same number of equivalents.

**ISOMORPHOUS**, i-so-mawr'fus, *a.* Capable of retaining its primitive form or crystal in a compound, though differing in the number of equivalents.

**ISONEMA**, i-so-ne'ma, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) A genus of African plants: Order, Apocynaceae.

**ISONOMY**, i-son'o-me, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *nomos*, law, Gr.) Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges.

**ISOPERIMETRICAL**, i-so-per-e-met're-kal, *a.* In Geometry, having equal boundaries, as equal perimeters or circumferences.

**ISOPERIMETRY**, i-so-per-im'et-re, *s.* The science of figures, which have equal perimeters or boundaries.

**ISOPLEXIS**, i-so-pleks'is, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *pleko*, I plait, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

**ISOPOD**, i'so-pod, *s.* A crustacean, the legs of which are all alike;—*a.* having an equal number of feet.

**ISOPODA**, i-sop'o-da, *s.* Isopods, an order of aquatic Crustaceans, characterised by having uniformly fourteen equal feet, unguiculated, and without any vesicular appendage at their base.

**ISOPODIFORM**, i-so-pod'e-lawrn, *a.* An epithet applied to the larvæ of saprophagous hexapods.

**ISOPODOUS**, i-sop'o-dus, *a.* Equal-footed; relating to the Isopoda.

**ISOPOGON**, i-so-po'gon, *s.* (*isos*, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Proteaceae.

**ISOPYRE**, i'so-pire, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *pyr*, fire, because the effect produced on it by the blowpipe is the same as that produced on several other minerals.) A mineral which occurs in compact masses of a violet-black colour, occasionally dotted with red, as in heleotrope; lustre vitreous; brittle. Its constituents are—silica, 47.09; alumina, 13.91; peroxide of iron, 20.07; lime, 15.43; peroxide of copper, 1.94: sp. gr. 2.9—3.0. H = 6.0—6.5. This mineral resembles obsidian, but has a fainter and less vitreous lustre.

**ISOPYRUM**, i-so-pi'rum, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *pyros*, wheat; a name given by the Greeks to a plant resembling Nigella, the seeds of which had the

same taste.) A genus of small erect herbs with white flowers: Order, Ranunculaceae.

**ISOSCELES**, i-sos'se-lez, *s.* (*isosceles*, Gr.) A figure which has only two sides equal, as an *isosceles* triangle.

**ISOSTEMONOUS**, i-so-stem'o-nus, *a.* (*isos*, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr.) In Botany, having the stamens and petals equal in number.

**ISOTHERMAL**, i-so-ther'mal, *a.* (*isos*, equal, and *therma*, heat, Gr.) *Isothermal lines*, are those which pass through those parts of the earth's surface at which the mean annual temperature is the same. *Isothermal zones*, are spaces on opposite sides of the equator, having the same mean temperature, and bounded by correspondent isothermal lines. On account of the irregular form and disposition of the continental masses, by which the climate of different places is greatly influenced, the isothermal lines are not parallel to the equator, except in very low latitudes.

**ISOTOMA**, i-sot'o-ma, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *tome*, a section, Gr. in reference to the segments of the corolla being nearly equal.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Lobeliaceae.

**ISOTONIC**, i-so-ton'ik, *a.* Having equal tones.

**ISPIDA**, is-pi'da, *s.* A genus of birds allied to the Kingfishers, chiefly American: Family, Halcyonidae.

**ISRAELITE**, iz'ray-el-ite, *s.* A descendant of Israel or Jacob.

**ISRAELITIC**, iz-ray-el-et'ik, } *a.* Pertaining or  
**ISRAELITISH**, iz-ray-el-et'ish, } belonging to Israel;  
Jewish.

**ISSUABLE**, ish-u'a-bl, *a.* So as to bring issue.

**ISSUANT**, ish'su-ant, *a.* In Heraldry, applied to any beast issuing out of the bottom line of any chief or fess.

**ISSUE**, ish'u, *s.* (French.) Exit; egress or passage; out; event; consequence; conclusion; sequel deduced from premises; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of matter; a fontanel; evacuation; progeny; offspring; in Law, the disputed point or question to which the parties in an action have narrowed their several allegations, and upon which they are desirous of obtaining the decision of the proper tribunal. When the plaintiff and defendant have arrived at some specific point or matter affirmed on the one side and denied on the other, they are said to be *at issue* (*ad exitum*, i. e. at the end of their pleading); the question so set apart is called the *issue*, and is designated, according to its nature, as an *issue in fact* or an *issue in law*. If it is an *issue in fact*, it is (almost universally) tried by the country (i. e. by a jury of twelve men); if an *issue in law*, by the judges of the land constituting the court in which the action has been brought;—*v. n.* to come out; to pass out of any place; to break out; to proceed as an offspring;—*v. a.* to send out; to send forth; to send out judicially or authoritatively.

**ISSUED**, ish'ud, *a.* Descended.

**ISSUELESS**, ish'u-less, *a.* Having no offspring or progeny.

**ISSUER**, ish'shu-ur, *s.* One who issues, or emits.

**ISSUS**, is'sus, *s.* A genus of moth cicadas, which live in the thickets, and which may be found by beating the hedges in summer.

**ISTHMIAN**, ist'me-an, *a.* Pertaining to an isthmus, as the Isthmian games of Greece, so called from their being celebrated on Isthmus of Corinth.

**ISTHMITIS**, ist-mi'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the fauces.



# ISTHMUS—ITERATION.

**ISTHMUS**, ist'mus, *s.* A neck of land joining two continents, or by which a peninsula is connected to the main land. In Anatomy, that which divides the cavity of the mouth from that of the pharynx;—(*isthme de gosier*, Fr.) also the narrow band which connects the two principle lobes of the thyroid gland.

**ISTIOPHORUS**, is-te-o'-o-rus, *s.* (*istion*, a sail, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) The Sails, a genus of fishes, allied to Scomber and Xiphial, if not identical: Family, Scomberidae.

**ISTIURUS**, is-te-u'-rus, *s.* (*istion*, a sail, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from the elevated and trenchant crest which extends along a part of the tail.) A genus of Saurian reptiles: Family, Iguanidae.

**ISURUS**, is-u'-rus, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *ouros*, a tail, Gr. from the tail being equally divided.) A genus of fish, belonging to the Squalinae, or Typical Sharks: Family, Squalidae.

**IT**, it, *pron.* (*hit*, Sax. *het*, Dan. *es*, Germ. *id*, Lat.) A substitute or pronoun of the neuter gender, sometimes termed demonstrative, and standing for anything except males and females. It is much used as the nominative case or word to verbs called impersonal, as *it rains*, *it snows*.

**ITALIAN**, i-tal'yan, *a.* Pertaining to Italy; a native of Italy; the language of Italy.

**ITALIANATE**, i-tal'yan-ate, *v. a.* To make Italian; to render conformable to Italian custom or fashion.

**ITALIANIZE**, i-tal'yan-ize, *v. n.* To play the Italian; to speak Italian.

**ITALIC**, i-tal'ik, *a.* Relating to Italy or its characters; applied to distinguish a kind of type used by letterpress printers.

**ITALICIZE**, i-tal'e-size, *v. a.* To distinguish by italic letters.

**ITALICS**, i-tal'iks, *s. pl.* Italic letters.

**ITCH**, itsh, *s.* A cutaneous contagious disease, creating an uneasy sensation in the skin, which is relieved by scratching; it is occasioned by a species of acarus, a microscopic insect; figuratively, a constantly teasing desire;—*v. n.* to itch; to feel the sensation called itching; to have a teasing inclination.

**ITCHING**, itsh'ing, *s.* The state of the skin when we desire to scratch it; a constant teasing desire.

**ITCHY**, itsh'e, *a.* Infected with the itch.

**ITE**, ite, A termination used in chemical terms to indicate that a saline compound is formed by an acid ending in *ous*—thus, the sulpharites are formed by sulphurous acids with bases, while the sulphates are formed by sulphuric acid with the same bases.

**ITEA**, it'e-a, *s.* (the Greek name of the willow, and given to this genus on account of the quick growth of the *Itea virginica*.) A genus of plants, with extipulate leaves and racemose flowers: Order, E-calloniaceae.

**ITEM**, it'em, *s.* (Latin.) A new article; a hint; an innuendo;—*ad.* also;—*v. a.* to make a memorandum of.

**ITERABLE**, it'er-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being repeated. —Obsolete.

**ITERANT**, it'er-ant, *a.* Repeating.

**ITERATE**, it'er-ate, *v. a.* (*itero*, I repeat, Lat.) To repeat.

**ITERATION**, it'er-a'shun, *s.* (*iteratio*, Lat.) Repetition.

# ITERATIVE—IXORA.

**ITERATIVE**, it'er-ay-tiv, *a.* Repeating.

**ITIHASAS**, i-te-has'as, *s.* The name common to the two great heroic poems of the Hindoos—the Ramayana and Maha Bharata.

**ITINERACY**, i-tin'er-a-se, *a.* A passing from place to place.

**ITINERANT**, i-tin'er-ant, *s.* One who travels from place to place, as an itinerant preacher or player;—*a.* passing from place to place; wandering.

**ITINERARY**, i-tin'er-a-re, *s.* (*itinerare*, Fr.) An account or description of a country for the use of travellers;—*a.* travelling; passing from place to place.

**ITINERATE**, i-tin'er-ate, *v. n.* To travel from place to place, particularly as a preacher or player; to wander without a settled habitation.

**ITINERATING**, i-tin'er-ay-ting, *s.* The practice of travelling from place to place.

**ITIS**, it'is, A termination in pathological words to the Greek name of the organ or part affected, implying a state of inflammation.

**ITSELF**, it-self', *pron.* The thing, and no other.

**ITNERATE**, it'ner-ate, *s.* (after M. Von Ittner.) A mineral of a bluish, smoke, or ash-grey colour, occurring massive, and seemingly in rhomboidal dodecahedral crystals. It consists of silica, 17.008; alumina, 12.62; lime, 1.49; soda, 1.49; soda, 2.82; peroxide of iron, 0.12; water, 10; and occasionally some gypsum or common salt: sp. gr. 2.38. Hardness = 700.

**ITULUS**, it'u-lus, *s.* A genus of insects.

**IVORY**, i'vur-e, *s.* The tusk or tooth of defence of the male elephant. It is an intermediate substance between bone and horn. The entire tooth is of a brownish-yellowish colour on the outside, internally white, solid near the point, and hollow towards the root. The grand consumption is for making ornamental utensils, mathematical instruments, cases, boxes, balls, combs, dice, and an infinity of toys. *Ivory black*, an animal charcoal produced by burning ivory in close vessels; like the other forms of animal charcoal, it is very effective in depriving certain substances of a bad odour and colour.

**IVY**, i've, *s.* (*ifig*, Sax.) The common name of the climbing evergreen, *Hedera helix*, and some other species of the same genus: Order, Araliaceae. *Ivy gum*, a resinous juice which exudes from the stem of the ivy.

**IVYED**, i'vid, *a.* Overgrown with ivy.

**IVY-MANTLED**, i've-man-tld, *a.* Covered with ivy.

**IXIA**, ik'se-a, *s.* (*izo*, I fix, Gr. in allusion to the viscid nature of the roots of some of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceae.

**IXODES**, iks'o-des, *s.* A name given by Latreille to a subgenus of parasitical acari found on dogs, horses, oxen, and other quadrupeds, from which they can only be detached by tearing out the part to which they adhere. The common name, *ticks*, is given to these tormenting parasites.

**IXODIA**, ik-so'de-a, *s.* (*ixodes*, viscid, Gr.) A genus of composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

**IXORA**, ig-zo'ra, *s.* (the name of a Malabar idol, to which the flowers of some of the species are offered.) A genus of shrubs—Indian, rarely African—with opposite leaves, and large flowers of a scarlet or rose colour, sometimes white: Order, Cinchonaceae.













